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AN ANALYSIS ON CODE SWITCHING IN “SHARING HH ANDROID” GROUP IN WHATSAPP APPLICATION

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



By:

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ABSTRACT

Moch Prima Fauzi. 1410130180. An Analysis on Code Switching in “Sharing HH Android” Group in Whatsapp Application

Code switching is the common speech style where the people use not only one language. Since English has gained the status as the world lingua franca, there are lots of people who do code switching switch to English from their native language. This research entitled “An Analysis on Code Switching in “Sharing HH Android” Group in Whatsapp Application.”

The aims of this research is to investigate language use in code switching in Whatsapp group which the user use bilingual. The writer uses qualitative research to explore and describe the data. Moreover, to collect the data writer uses observation and study document as technique of collecting data. The writer do the observation by joining the group to analyze the conversation from the members. Meanwhile, study of document is used for collecting the data from another resources. The data that has been collected furthermore sorted and organized to be categorized with the theory through descriptive analysis.

The writer found two classifications of code switching according to Jendra (2010), there are gramatical and contextual. Grammatical classification includes types of code switching such as Tag code switching, Inter-sentential code switching and Intra-sentential code switching. Meanwhile, contextual classification inculdes background of people use code switching. Writer uses Holmes’ theory (2013) to classify the reasons of people do code switching, there are Participant, Solidarity, Topic, Status, Affective function and Quote a person.

Based on the result, writer found 34 data examples or 68% people use code switching because of topic discussion, 14 data examples or 28% people use code switching because of factor solidarity and affective function, and 2 data examples or 4% people use code switching because of quote a person. Meanwhile, from the types of code switching there are 43 data examples or 86% people use Intra-sentential code switching, 6 data examples or 12% people use Tag code switching and 1 data example or only 2% people use Inter-sentential code switching.

The writer has some suggestions; this research is hoped can enrich the study about linguistics academically and practically. This research is hoped can be acknowledged that language is something unique to be observed especially in the use itself. The writer also hopes this research can be useful for further writer as reference for another researcher.

Keywords: Bilingual, Whatsapp, Code switching



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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS ON CODE SWITCHING IN “SHARING HH ANDROID” GROUP IN WHATSAPP APPLICATION” written by Moch Prima Fauzi, student number 1410130180 has been examined on July 14th 2015. It has been accepted by the board of examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTON

1.1 The Background of The Problem

In bilingual or even multilingual country, the use of more one language is commonly occurred when the people communicate each other. Switching one language to another language might be the way to indicate that people are competent not only in one language but they are competent in two or more languages. But for moderate view considers that a person does not need to has same level in using two languages to be called bilingual. The concept of using more than one language for a person also prefered named as bilingual than multilingual. Jendra (2010: 69) said it has been now common to use the term bilinguals to include people who are actually more properly identified as multilinguals. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where they are using two languages. So, it is commonly to hear people mix their language in bilingual society. Bilingual people sometimes used to choose the words from another domain that can be the simplify their purpose. Technological issue is an example. Such particular topic has own term of field that there are the words belongs to it. So that, in this study the writer will attempt to investigate code switching in Sharing HH Android group in Whatsapp application, which the users of Android Smartphone use bilingual language when they are chatting in Whatsapp application.

Whatsapp is a smartphone messenger available for Android and other smartphones platform such as iOS and Blackberry. It allows us to communicate on instant messaging by using internet data connection or WiFi connection. People can be connected each other by adding phone number into their contact phone. Some features that involved in Whatsapp are sharing picture, video, voice recording and chatting group. It founded in 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum as CEO for Whatsapp Inc. Whatsapp has bought by Mark Zuckerberg, founder of



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Facebook, on February 2014. Now, Whatsapp has more than 500 million user in the world.

Internet as Suryahutami stated in Tajudin (2013: 4) is one of the most crucial revolution in technology's development that enable people worldwide to interact in real time without any limitation in time and space dimension. Internet enables us to communicate without any barrier. Every years, internet has increasing user, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) stated that by the end of 2014, there will be almost 3 billion internet users, two thirds of them coming from developing world, and that the number of mobile-broadband subscription will reach 2.3 billion globally.

It means that internet is commonly as a part of life in this era. It supports by the emerging of social media such as, twitter, facebook, kaskus and etc. Besides it, the smartphone's development also has influenced the use of internet itself thorough some application that need to connect to internet. One of the most people use on they smartphone is instant messaging such as, Kakao talk, Blackberry Messenger, Line Messenger, Telegram, WeChat Messenger and Whatsapp Messenger.

Code switching as Pietro stated in Jendra (2010: 74) is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. It means that there is a situation where the people use more than one language when they communicate each other in one conversation. Jendra (2010: 73) also gives the example of code switching in Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English; "*Jangan lupa ya, "it's really hot and absolutely gorgeous"*". Another notion about code switching is from Moschovich in Muslihah (2015: 20), he stated that code switching is a term form the field of sociolinguistics, which refers to the alternate use of two languages or two dialects during conversation. Therefore, the use of two languages in one conversation will become unque phenomena in our social life as bilingual society. Code switching happened when the speaker switches from mother language to another language as the the second



language, which can be classified into two classifications that are Grammatical and contextual classification.

The grammatical classification is based on where in the sentence or utterance the switching appears while the contextual classification is based on the reasons why bilingual switches, Jendra (2010: 75). Grammar classification has three types of code switching namely tag-code switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching, while contextual classification has two types of code switching namely situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

From the phenomena above the writer is going to analyze the use of Code switching in Sharing HH Android Group in Whatsapp Application. Since the writer found use of two languages in the group conversation from Bahasa Indonesia to English such as “*Enak yo.. yang lain pada “envy”, “Kamera ga bagus banyak “noise”, S3 emang berapa “score” nya ?*”. The writer will analyze the background of the users use code switching and the types of code switching their used.

1.2 Focus of The Research

The Research will be focused on Code Switching as Sociolinguistics phenomena in the conversation of Android user in the Whatsapp application, entitled “An Analysis on Code Switching in “Sharing HH Android” Group in Whatsapp Application”. The source of the data research is taken from the conversation of Android user when they were chatting on Whatsapp application which consists of Code Switching.

1.3 Identification of Problem

The researcher faces phenomena in Sharing HH Android group which the members are often use bilingual, from Bahasa Indonesia to English, when they have conversation. Thus, the researcher has some points to be investigated:



1. The members are often change their language when there is one topic discussion in the group.
2. Since the members shift their language, there are some reasons why people do code switching.
3. English is mostly spreading by internet, including by social media such as Whatsapp application. Thus, the use of English itself becomes unique phenomena when it combined with another language.

1.4 The Main Problem

The main problem in this research is the use of code switching from Bahasa Indonesia to English in Sharing HH Android Group in Whatsapp Application.

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the background above and the identification of the problem that mentioned in accordance with the research of *“An Analysis on Code Switching in “Sharing HH Android” group in Whatsapp Application”*, the writer is going to investigate the problems:

1. Why do people use code switching in Sharing HH Android Group Android?
2. What are the types of code Switching used in Sharing HH Android Group?

1.6 The Aims of The Research

Referring to the problems that will be investigated above, the aims of the writer *“An Anlaysia on Code Switching in “Sharing HH Android” Group in Whatsapp Application”*:

1. To know why do people use code switching in Sharing HH Android Group.
2. To know types of code switching used in Sharing HH Android Group.



1.7 Significance of The Research

This research is hoped can enrich the study about linguistics academically and practically. It is hoped can be acknowledged that language is something unique to be observed especially in the use itself which code switching as the phenomena in the social context. The writer also hopes this research can be useful for further writer as reference for the researches.

1.8 The Previous Study

The writer does the review from the previous studies that have been observed by another researchers which has close relationship with this research. It has same study with the writer in the study of code switching but it has still the differences. The first study comes from Rachel Veni Kumalasari (2008) from *Universitas Khatolik Soegijapranata*, Semarang, which investigates the kinds and function of code switching in “Empat Mata” talk show in her research entitled “A Study of Code Switching in “Empat Mata” Talk Show.

She uses both Quantitative and Qualitative methods to analyze the kinds and function in “Empat Mata” talk show. She found there were situational, methaphorical, intersentential and intrasentential code switching in “Empat Mata” talk show. Besides it, she also found that express participants’ solidarity and status, topic switch and affective function.

The second study comes from Tajudin (2013) from *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*, Bandung, entitled “The Occurence of Code Switching on Personal Message Blackberry Messenger”. He analyzed language used in code switching of Personal Message of Blackberry Messenger (PM of BBM), the types of code switching and the reason of BBM user using code switching.

He used some theories to analyze the data which are theory of switching types by Poplack (1980) and theory of reason of switching by Hoffman (1991 in Tiana, 2009) and Savile-Troike (1986). He found that the users of Blackberry Messenger tend to use group of switched-language (Indonesian-English) in code



switching (80%) and intersentential switching is the most dominant switching types (40.63%).

From those researches, the writer wants to analyze the use of code switching in Sharing HH Android Group in Whatsapp application. The research will be certainly different with the researches above, since the writer has the different object and place. Moreover, there are the differences also in method of research, source and type of data, instrument, and technique of collecting data.

1.9 Framework of Research

The writer would analyze the use of code switching in “Sharing HH Android” group in Whatsapp application which the participants use bilingual language (Indonesian-English) to communicate each others. The study will investigate backgrounds of people use code switching in Sharing HH Android Group Android and the types of code Switching used in Sharing HH Android Group.

1.10 Theoretical Foundation

This chapter will attempt to give a theoretical foundation of Code switching which concerns with the theories according to another resources to support the writer’s research.

1.10.1 The Nature of Code Switching

People who live in bilingual or even multilingual language of course have capability speak in more one language. Some of them, at specific moment or opportunity, speak in mixing between their first language and second language. Thus, the use of code switching in bilingual country is commonly happened. Even in one family which has two genealogies from different ethnic or country. Framkin et all (2011: 462) said that Code switching occurs wherever groups of bilinguals speak the same two languages. Furthermore, codes witching occurs in specific social situations, enriching the repertoire of the speakers. Code switching hapended in the situation where the people in one region can speak more than one language. Then, the use of more one language happened when the people have the



conversation talking about particular topic discussion for example technological disucssion where people in Sharing HH Android speak in bilingual. Thus, the shift of language there becomes something that we have to know as sociolinguistics knowledge.

Code switching as Dell H Hymes said in Jendra (2010: 74) Code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech styles. It is learned that code switching found in bilingual or multilingual speakers in one conversation which shift one language to another. As example my teacher in Senior High School used to mix both Indonesian and English when he was teaching and giving the examples. He uses more than one language to give his pupil understand about English studies.

Furthermore, Grosjean stated in Cantone (2007: 55) that Code switching as a complete shift from one language to the other, either for a word, a phrase or a whole sentence. He said language shifting occured when the bilingual is in the bilingual situation, hence when interaction with other bilinguals. In that situation both languages will be used such as code switching or borrowing. It is also show us that in bilingual society the use of more than one language is commonly happened in dailylife conversation.

1.10.2 Code switching in English

After we have known the definition of code switching, now we will find out how many types in code switching. Jendra (2010; 75) stated that code switching has two classification, namely grammatical classification and contextual classification. Grammatical classification is based on where the code switching appears in the sentence. While contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches.

a. Grammatical classification

Grammatical classification has some categorical code switching that are tag-code switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching.



1. Tag-code switching

Tag-code switching is occurred when the bilingual inserts the switches in the end of sentence. Poplack in Hammers & Blanc (2004: 259) refers to extra-sentential than tag-code switching. While Jendra (2010: 75) defined it as Tag code switching. For example: “*Besok ketemu di kampus jam 8 pagi, Okay?*”, “*Jangan lama-lama ya, hurry up!*”.

The speaker uses Bahasa Indonesia in front of the sentence, but in the end, he/she inserts the English word to his sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. Such shift as known as Tag code switching which the switch from another language happened in the end of one sentence in one language. As Jendra (2010: 75) said a tag code switching happens when bilingual inserts short expression (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances.

2. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching found when there is a complete sentence of foreign language between two sentences in base language (Jendra, 2010: 76) . For example: “*Itu film yang aku suka. I like it a lot. Soalnya banyak adegan romantisnya.*”

The speaker in the example above use code switching in complete sentence where it happened between two sentences in Bahasa Indonesia. He/She mixes the language from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

3. Intra-sentential Code switching

Different from the inter-sentential code switching which a shift from a complete sentence, the intra is the shift of a word, phrase or clause within the sentence. Intra-sentential code switching is occurred when in a sentence is found a word, a phrase, or a clause of foreign language within base language (Jendra, 2010: 76). For example:



“Kalau mau beli hape itu sesuaikan dengan budget yang kamu punya..”

The speaker uses the word shift from English into Bahasa Indonesia in one sentence. The shift happened within the sentence in Bahasa Indonesia.

b. Contextual Classification

Contextual classification is based on the situation or the reason why people do code switching. There are two categories namely Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching. Both categories will be defined as following:

1. Situational Code switching

Situational Code switching is affected by something beyond the language where the situation causes people switch one language to another language. Hymes stated in Jendra (2010; 76) the changing situations involved could be the Setting, th Participants, or the Norms of Interaction. Example:

Agus: “Menurutku, semuanya karena mereka tidak tahu persis artinya De..”

Mark: “Hi, Agus.”

Agus: “Eh, how’ re you Mark? Mark, this is Made, our friend from Mataram.”

Made: “Nice to meet you, Mark.”

Mark: “Nice to meet you too. What are you talking about?”

Agus: “Nah ini dia. Kita bisa... Mark, can you help us?”

From the example above we know that the presence of new speaker is changing the style of speaking from the two speakers. At the fist chance, Agus and Made use Bahasa Indonesia when they are talking each other. But after Mark coming the speech style changed.



They shift the language from Bahasa Indonesia to English because of presence a new comer. In here, participant is the factor of cahngeing the language.

2. Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical Code switching tries to change the participants' feeling through switching the language. In some cases, people attempt to make the topic more enjoyable or cheerful.

Metaphorical Code switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of conversation. In reference with the factors, this type of switching involves the End, the Act Sequences, ot the Key, but not the situation (Jendra, 2010; 77).

Jendra also has the relevant example of this type code swithing. The example below will illustrate the point of Metaphorical Code switching happened;

Made: "We want to take it, to where... Ya, itu tempat kita biasa mancing (fishing), and we are drinking, singing, having fun, OK."

Ali : "And, there we are surfing, swimming.. terus, kita jadi pusing-pusing (feeling dizzy) dah.. ha ha ha".

Made: "Ae you joinning, Jim?"

Jim : "Okay, then."

The example above gives us an illustration people in that conversation use the rhetorical language such as "And, there we are surfing, swimming.. terus, kita jadi pusing-pusing (feeling dizzy)" in order to making informal situation and intimate the distance. Made and Ali mix their language when they want to invite their friend, Jim, to somewhere.



1.10.3 Whatsapp Application

Whatsapp is known as Instant Messaging (IM) that allows the user to share picture, video and voice beside chatting. Whatsapp also have fitur to make a group conversation allows the user to chat in one community or in one group of people to have interaction in one forum discussion. It built by Brian Acton and Jan Koum in 2009 located in Santa Clara, Carolina and created a company named Whatsapp Inc. In 2014 Whatsapp was bought by social media provider, facebook.

1.11. The Method of The Research

1.11.1 The Objective of The Research

The objective of this research is to know the use of Code Switching among Android User in Sharing HH Android Group in Whatsapp Application.

1.11.2 Place and Time of The Research

The writer takes the data from Android User that come from various region in the area of three region in the Cirebon; Cirebon, Kuningan, Majalengka and Indramayu. The group consists of 25 participants which all participants are man. The research is begun on 1st February 2014 until 1st March. The writer took the data when the respondents to interact each other using Indonesian-English code switching when they chat in group Sharing HH Android in Whatsapp Application.

Table 1.1 Calendar of Research

Time of the Research	Activity
19 th - 30 th of June, 2014	Organizing Research Proposal
1 st – 7 th of July, 2014	Collecting Source of Data
8 th – 15 th of July, 2014	Reading the primary data and marking the necessary data
16 th of July, 2014	Collecting Data



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17 th -21 th of July, 2014	Analyzing Data (Classified the Data based on each category)
22 th -30 th July, 2014	Organizing Chapter II of Thesis (Discussing the research finding from the first research question)
1 st -7 th of August, 2014	Organizing Chapter III of Thesis (Discussing the research finding from the second research question)
8 th – 15 th of August, 2014	(Discussing the research finding from the third research question)
16 th of August, 2014	Concluding the research

1.11.3 The Method of Research

The Method of the research is Qualitative research which the writer identifies the background of the problem as Kumar (2011; 117) stated that The main focus in qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, discover and clarify situations, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, beliefs and experiences of a group of people. The writer designs this method because of the qualitative method allows the writer to observe the use of code switching emerges to the social communication and it allows the writer to make descriptive explanation.

1.11.4 The Source and Type of Data

The writer collects the data from two type sources of data, that are primary data and secondary data. The primary data is the first source data which the writer takes from the object of the problem of the research when doing the research. While the secondary data is the soucre data that is taken from the another sources beyond the problem of the research such as written text, journal and another



scientific resources that has been analyzed or collected by another people. It refers to the statement that Khotari (2004: 112 & 128) stated We collect primary data during the course of doing experiments in an experimental research but in case we do research of the descriptive type and perform surveys. Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analysed by someone else

The primary data is obtained by observation and interview. The secondary data as the second source of data to support writer's opinion and statement is obtained from the written sources such as journal and scientific text.

1.11.5 Instrument of The Research

The instrument of the research is Human instrument according to Lincoln and Guba (1985), cited in Ary et al (2010: 424) qualitative research studies human experiences and situations, writers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment. So, the instrument of the research is the writer itself.

1.11.5 The Technique of Data Collection

a. Observation

The writer collects the data using the investigating of the use of code switching occurred in the *Sharing HH Android* group in Whatsapp Application through observation. That technique fits to the research design as qualitative research.

The observation technique is needed to obtain the main of data in code switching from the respondents. The writer observes and takes the conversation when the respondents are chatting in Whatsapp Application use of screen capture application to take the screenshot of the conversations. Thus the writer chooses the observation to take the data accurately as writer need for the research.



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b. Study of Document

The writer also collects the data using study of document. The writer use this technique to gain data from the document such as books, journals, papers and others document. Then the writer find out the information which are needed for this research in order to be analyzed.

1.11.6 The Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses two steps of analyzing data. The first, writer will sort the data and will chose the data that have contribution for the research. As Cohen (2007: 481) stated At a practical level, qualitative research rapidly amasses huge amounts of data, and early analysis reduces the problem of data overload by selecting out significant features for future focus.

The second, the writer will organize the data and then writer will analyze the category of the data based on the theory through descriptive analysis. Cohen (2007: 480) stated a grounded theory and content analysis will proceed through a systematic series of analysis, including coding and categorization, until theory emerges that explains the phenomena being studied or which can be used for predictive purposes.



CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter includes conclusion and suggestion. After finding the data and analyzing the data, in this chapter the writer is going to give the conclusions from all of the research question results in the previous chapters. Beside it, the writer is also going to give the suggestions for further research or the readers. Below is the conclusions from the previous chapters then the next part there will be suggestions to the next research.

4.1 Conclusion

4.1.1 The Reason Of People Use Code Switching In “Sharing HH Android” Group In Whatsapp Application

From the data in Chapter II writer found six factors people do code switching according to Holmes (2013), such as Participant, Solidarity, Status, Topic, Affective function and Quote a person. Then, the writer concludes that most of people in Sharing HH Android Group mostly have Topic factor that makes them use code switching in the group conversation. Besides it, factor of solidarity also has frequently used in Sharing HH Android Group besides factor of quote a person which has a few amount. Factor of topic from data conversation found as much 35 data samples, solidarity and affective function 13 data samples, and quote a person only 2 data samples. In other words, factor of topic produces 70% usage, factor of solidarity and affective function produces 26% usage and factor of quote a person only produces 4% usage in Sharing HH Android Group. Meanwhile, factor of participant and status have no data example.

Most of people in the group use code switching because of the topic discussion. The topic which commonly talking about technological issue brings some English words to the conversation. As we know a particular topic discussion also gives us some of terms from its field. It seems that people in



Sharing HH Android Group feel like they are comfort or confidence to use foreign language that has relationship to the topic discussion.

4.1.2 Types Of Code Switching In “Sharing HH Android” Group In

Whatsapp Application

Furthermore, from Chapter III writer found three types of code switching according to Jendra (2010), such as tag code switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. Most of people in Sharing HH Android Group use intra-sentential code switching in their conversation. There are 43 intra-sentential code switchings found from 50 data examples in the group. While, tag code switching is in the second place which has 6 usages in the group and inter-sentential code switching only used once. From all data examples, people in Sharing HH Android Group use Intra-sentential code switching as much as 86%, tag code switching as much as 6% and inter-sentential code switching only 2% from 50 data conversations in the group.

In average, they use a word or a phrase when shift the language. It is because most of them inserts some term from the topic discussion which the words has relationship with the topic discussion. They just inserts a word or a phrase because of they are lack of english fluency and feel comfort to use english to refers to certain word. So, people in Sharing HH Android Group mostly use a word or phrase insertion code switching.

4.2 Suggestion

After showing the data, analyzing the data and giving the conclusion, in this part, the writer proposes suggestions from research findng for further research such as;

1. This research is hoped can enrich the study about linguistics, especially in sociolinguistics, academically and practically.
2. This research is hoped can be acknowledged that language is something unique to be observed especially in the use itself.



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3. The writer also hopes this research can be useful for further writer as reference for another researcher.

4.3 Implication

This research has implications; for study sociolinguistics, as acknowledge, and for further researcher.

1. This research can enrich the study about linguistics, especially in sociolinguistics, academically and practically.
2. This research can be acknowledgement that language is something unique to be observed especially in the use itself.
3. This research can be useful for further writer as reference for another researcher.



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