

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the final product of the observation and interview that been held by the researcher which is based on the problem stated on this research. These problems are (1) what types of code switching used by @englishfess_ base twitter account followers? And (2) does code switching can impact the understanding about the English to the explanation, topic, material delivered by the account?

A. Finding

1. Types of Code Switching Used by @Englishfess_ Base Twitter Account

To recognize types of CS used by the account the researcher has to involves certain steps, plan, observation, and ensure if the code switching used by the account was accordance with types that has been endorsed by Poplack (1995) which are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching.

a. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching is the switching of languages of each sentence in boundary, after the first completed sentence is in first language, the next sentence can be start with the second language, vice versa.

Datum 1:

“What accent you use the most?”

“Mostly use American, tapi diwaktu tertentu lebih suka pakai british apalagi bahas harry potter”.

The datum 1 above showed the inter-sentential switching used by the follower of the account (MR). It was called inter-sentential switching due to the sentences contain both languages, she first completed the first sentence with English then use Indonesia to explain the rest sentences, so the reader can fully understand the comment.

Datum 2:

“Which one yang lebih susah? Writing apa speaking? Jujur aku selalu dapat jelek dua skill itu semester kemaren”

“If being honest, my writing skill much more better than speaking skill, karena kalau speaking aku harus mikir dulu sebelum mulai bicara.

The above dialog showed the use of inter-sentential switching used by AA, she explained if her writing skill is better than her speaking in English at first completed sentences then in the next sentence she give the reason why she does not really into speaking skill in Bahasa Indonesia.

Datum 3:

“My friends said this is abnormal because she caught me talking/acting alone. I cannot stop doing this ritual every day, please help.”

“It is pretty common to do it for some people in this cruel world; I do not think you need to worry about that. Perhaps just your friend is not part of some people in the phenomenon you gave. Jika menciptakan skenario seperti itu membuat mu lebih nyaman dan tidak memberikan efek negatif maka teruskanlah”

The inter-sentential switching used by the AS is giving some advice to another followers about why does his friend have to judge the scenario he created, it called inter-sentential switching because she delivered her opinion used English first then switched to Bahasa Indonesia to completed whole sentences.

b. Intra-sentential code switching

This type has the most complex rather than other two, because it occurs on the same clause or sentence or even word, and that means the speaker can switch the language on the same sentence but also have to repetition not repeat the meaning of the language, thus the listener with low proficiency level will understand whole sentences. The following data below are showed intra-sentential switching by the followers of the @english_fess base account.

Datum 4:

“please gimme the reason why kalian belajar English? karena belakangan ini aku merasa no improvement saat belajar English, siapa tau motivasi kalian bisa jadi motivasi diriku juga”

“karena mostly requirements pekerjaan sekarang harus **“fluent in English”** atau **lancar berbahasa asing**, at least we have to try **improve or meningkatkan** English understanding kita, dan juga having a good speaking in English is one of my goals”.

By using both languages side by side the answer showed that giving his opinion why people have to familiar with English, because of the requirements of job nowadays. which that means people also have to familiar with English. It was called intra-sentential switching because he used both language (English and Bahasa Indonesia) to explain at the same circumstances.

Datum 5:

“bagaimana cara mudah menurut kalian menghapalkan vocabulary/kosa kata, tolong spill tips kalian”

“Usahakan **imagine, bayangin aja** kosa kata English dipikiran kalian, nanti kalau lihat benda yang bersangkutan contoh **nasi** langsung ingat **“rice”**, liat **mobil** langsung ingat **“car”**. **As time goes by nanti seiring waktu** juga akan terbiasa dan akan mulai menyusun struktur kalimatnya sendiri dengan cepat, namun

kekurangan ataupun downside-nya kita akan mulai kehilangan Bahasa Indonesia saat berusaha memaksa memakai English”.

The datum 5 above showed that she tried giving her advice about how to memorize English vocabulary as efficient as she could and also the downside of her advice. This datum called intra-sentential code switching due to she used both language (Bahasa Indonesia and English) at the same sentences to explain how to remember vocabulary with her tips and it will be more effective they want to go abroad.

Datum 6:

“perbedaan penggunaan should, shall, would sama could apa aja ya, terkadang suka bingung memperhatikan teman sekitar ngomong, yang mana aku sebenarnya ngerti kalau mendengar tapi kalau ikut membahaskan bisa kesulitan, tolong bantuannya”

“kalau secara arti **should** itu **harus/seharusnya**, **would** itu sama dengan **akan**, dan **could** itu **bisa**. ketiga kata ini merupakan bentuk past participle sekaligus bentuk lebih sopan dari shall, will dan can. CMIIW”

The answers of the question give explanation those should, would and could were a past participle from modal verb shall, will and can. She also give the translation from those words just to make it clear for the anonymous person that ask the question and the datum 6 delivered to reconfirm if intra sentential

switching only involved if the people who use it repetitively use the language they want to explain and translate it into the dominant language both people understand.

c. Tag switching

Tag switching is only repetitive involving the insertion of one word of language into sentence, clause, or form of different language; with the following datum it had shown the tag switching.

Datum 7:

“perbedaan meet & met apa ya??”

“Kalau **met** merupakan kata lampau atau verb 3 dari **meet**, simpelnya **met** digunakan untuk kejadian yang sudah terjadi, contoh: I met Diana yesterday”.

The datum above showed tag switching used by N that explained to the question given by the account what is the different between met and meet in grammatical way. since he only using the tag of **met** and **meet**, it can be concluded that included into emblematic switching.

2. Code Switching Impact the Understanding of the Followers About English to Explanation, Topic and Material that Delivered by The Account

The interview items are designed based on the selection which participants related to the criteria such users of Poplack (1995) types

of CS (intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and tag switching), age gap (20-35), and profession (English based or non-English based)

a. Identifying the followers of @english_fess base knowledge to Code Switching

From the question “Do you know that the mixing language you do is called with code switching?” and “do you realize of using code switching in term of daily uses”

IAA as one of the interviewees was assumed:

“Yes, I am familiar with code switching but not as a linguistic concept but as a part of my research as a post-graduation candidate. My research studies food and beverages micro-entrepreneur and their learning capabilities. I am conducting this in Malaysia where the main language comprises of 4 dominant languages such English, Malay, Malaysian Chinese (mix of Mandarin and local dialect) as well as Tamil. This is prevalent in a lot of food and beverages and how they interact with their customers as well as among each other. This brings up some searches in terms of learning capabilities and code switching comes up in past journals I have read”.

IAA statement was also supported by ST and MT

“Yep!, kinda knowing about code switching before, since I graduated from English literature department, majored in linguistics”

“sure, it is been a part of my life now since I join into college yang dimana juga sebagai english department students, disana penggunaan code switching sangat massive digunakan dan pada akhirnya sayajuga mengikuti trend tersebut hingga secara tidak sadar menjadi bagian daripada speech sehari hari bahkan pada

saat daring pun mostly terhubung with people which always use code switching”

In other word, the interviewees stated that they are already familiar with code switching, but not much as if in linguistic concept. For some cases as what happened to IAA he came across code switching only on his research as a post-graduate candidate that studying the learning capabilities of micro-entrepreneurs in the food and beverage industry in Malaysia. As he know Malaysia is a country with 4 dominant languages, including English, Malay, Malaysian Chinese (a mix of Mandarin and local dialect), and Tamil, which is prevalent in the food and beverage industry.

The other interviewee also mentions that code switching has been discussed in past journals they have read and notes that they have some prior knowledge about code switching due to their background in English literature and linguistics. The dominant of interviewees already known what is code switching, but KL, HM and J as three of the interviewees do not know CS term yet, they know it with different name which Jakarta Selatan accent.

KL: *“No, I don’t know what is code switching, but I know istilah bahasa jaksel dan bilingual, and after this conversation just realize if this jaksel accent called with code switching”*

HM: *as I read from what your explanation is I know it bahasa jaksel kah?*

For the second question IAA gave statement how he realized use code switching in his daily communication

“I do realize that I used languages interchangeably in one situation, I have lived in several countries that each of them has their own distinct language such as Bengali when I was in Bangladesh, Malay when I am now in Malaysian, and Indonesian when I am in Indonesia. English is the primary language of how communicate however I add in Indonesian, Malay and Bengali in my conversation depending on who I am speaking to a native speaker. However, this varies depending on am speaking to since Indonesian speakers generally speak English less fluently so I have to use more Indonesian than English compared to Malay or Bengali speakers who understand English languages even though they mainly spoke Bengali”.

People tend to use different languages interchangeably in what situations they faced. They have lived in various countries, as what happen in Bangladesh where Bengali is spoken, Malaysia where Malay is spoken, and Indonesia where Indonesian is spoken. They primarily communicate in English but add in Indonesian, Malay, and Bengali depending on who they are speaking to and their native language. The amount of each language used varies depending on the proficiency of the person they are speaking to, with Indonesian speakers generally speaking English less fluently, requiring more Indonesian to be used compared to Malay or Bengali speakers who understand English even though it may not be their primary language.

That statement come up from someone who mostly live abroad, how if someone that has never have experiences live abroad but still use CS as daily needs, KL state:

“Sometimes I do realizes but sometimes I do not, terkadang memang ada bahasa dari inggris yang biasa dipakai tanpa sengaja dan itu memang tak tergantikan dari sananya contohnya kaya download dan save”

KL statement was reinforced by AM:

“I just code switching several months ago, I don’t know the exactly when, tapi sebelum itu saya hanya menggunakannya consecutive tanpa menyadari itu sebelumnya..”

“namun pada saat penggunaan yang semakin massive, sering dan banyaknya digunakan oleh orang sekitar make me realize if code switching been already part of our live, especially in my district (Palembang) where I live now, most of my friend di perkuliahan sampai bekerja sekarang mostly menggunakan code switching, mungkin karena viralnya aksen jaksel beberapa waktu lalu”

And TN:

“Fyi, we actually living on the same district, here we don’t really much into cs that well especially in my majority(?) yang dimana public administration, dalam kelas mostly full bahasa daerah atau just indo, communicate antar teman juga begitu, namun saat daring apalagi menggunakan Twitter saya banyak menggunakann bahasa asing bahkan sampai dengan orang luar negeri, hingga beberapa waktu lalu saya bersinggungan langsung dengan native speaker from Germany she said, people near me can’t really talk to her but for me it is an easy traning semenjak saya sudah terbiasa

menggunakannya bahkan sampai teman saya terkagum meliatnya”

As what stated by the interviewees it is not really necessary to realize or not using the CS because it is already part or habit of their daily communication, the interviewees were also not really into formality of the language they rather keep using foreign language than focusing the rule of the language instead, it is a good view of Gardner (2009) about how people use cs as a windows of speech without paying attention to the rule of language.

b. Knowing if CS impact the followers understanding about English that delivered

From questions “how often the intensity of using CS on your conversation?” and “does it impact your understanding about English topic and material delivered?”

IAA: *“I use them mostly online and when I am explaining something to someone who requires a smattering of local language in order to understand what I am trying to say, I say that I use it very often because I use English and the local language interchangeably”.*

It is also reinforced by MT:

“dalam hal berkomunikasi secara lisan, saya hanya menggunakan code switching saat di kelas saja (I’m an English department student btw), saya lebih sering menggunakan code switching di media social dan saat chatting dengan beberapa teman yang saya tahu bisa menggunakan bahasa kedua sehingga

dapat memahami apa yang saya ungkapkan menggunakan bahasa campuran”

IAA: “of course it does impact my English speaking skill but it does not impact my English understanding skill as much as you expected. The biggest issue I have is causing confusion because of how I put some Indonesian/Malay in what I am saying that may not be fitting to the point of what I am trying to say. As per my reading skill, it does not change it one bit.

TN: “absolutely it has huge impact for me it improved my English skill mostly speaking and if I want to give it a rating it will be 9/10”

MT: “yes it does, menggunakan code switching sangat membantu meningkatkan kemampuan berbahasa inggris dan juga memahami topic berbahasa inggris. Dengan menggunakan bahasa campuran seperti ini dapat mempertahankan dan meningkatkan pemahaman kita terkait dengan Bahasa inggris, jujur saja saat bahasa yang digunakan dikelas dulu terlalu formal sehingga kebanyakan kami tidak menikmati penggunaan bahasanya, namun itu tetap meningkatkan kecakapan tapi tetap terasa kurang makanya sekarang lebih banyak penerapan saat online.”

In summary, the interviewees already know if using multiple languages can impact their English-speaking skills, but not as much as expected. The biggest issue is the potential for confusion caused by incorporating both languages, which may not always be appropriate to the point they are trying to make. However, for some people reading skills are not affected by the use of multiple languages, in other case it has different impact

that has had different impact on their English language skill, specifically in speaking.

B. Discussion

On this chapter the researcher discussed the final result of the research based on both problems (types of code switching and does code switching impact the followers understanding about English topic), the outcome of this research is based on observation and interview result. The finding of the research, which was conduct on the followers of @English_fess base automated account, explains:

1. The Types of Code Switching found in @english_fess base automated account

From the research, the researcher found all three types of code switching as stated both in chapter two and chapter four explained by Poplack (1995) the types are intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching. Intra-sentential and tag switching can mostly happen into various kind of situation, as what stated by Milroy & Muysken (1995) “most of bilingual are tend to change language because the central issue in bilingualism was code switching” with this statement mean people tend to change their language based on their preferences of using languages and also based on their needs and situations as long as they want have fun and comfortable with the language they use, both of these intra-sentential and tag switching is one bit similar which can be happened anytime the

person (bilingual) explain to its group (diglossia) to conclude it both types of intra-sentential and tag switching was used repetitively every time the followers have dialog in base nor commenting on the anonymous message to give their opinion or rather answering the random question offered by the account.

While inter-sentential switching mostly used by people who want to explain about English term to another person to fully understand what to offered, since it gave mandatory to retype the translated version/original language from their first language. As what happen on finding data 4 and 5 these people use both language (English and Indonesia) at the same sentence to give the actual translating version of what to offer, just in coincidences the reader of their comment did not understand what they want to offer, hence to overwhelmed that they have to explain it again with the second language the reader use (in this case Bahasa).

Talking about diglossia this @english_fess base automated twitter account included to table 2.1 “Relationship between Diglossia and Bilingualism” which one-fourth Fishman (2003) types of diglossia come up with, it is relate with box number 1 “both diglossia and bilingualism” which all the person on the @english_fess base automated account is bilingual (English-Indonesia). That also relates with Holmes (2013) stated about High and Low language variety of individuals, both English and

Indonesia these followers have were included in H variety of language

2. The Impact of Code-Switching to Understanding of the Followers About English to Explanation, Topic and Material that Delivered by The @english_fess base automated account

The interview finding has clearly proven that the followers of the account have improvement at least slightly on English proficiency and understanding by looking at their answer to the questions, it is supported by Gardner (2009) that when CS happened in millennial people are just want to look alike with other and change their views about language and receive it as their daily habit and accidentally improve their language understanding.

Certain participants were realize if CS accidentally being one of their daily communication not only online but also on real situation to maintain their boundaries while contact with other people at their job place, which mean Heler and Lowi (2005) statement “to maintain and delineate the ethnic boundaries most people may use CS as a tool” was proven with other perspective if abroad there people tend to CS to delineate their ethnic boundaries, bit on this research people tend to CS to give a bond with other people they contact due to the mandatory in certain job to use second language to communicate, it is not misused from the context of theory stated by Heler and Lowi (2005) with the same meaning to maintain the boundaries of each

person and not only lack at ethnic, as what Gardner (2009) stated about CS is the windows of speech. Diglossia which come up from Holmes (2013) also being one of the factor why cs happen on follower of this account, the account give a place for these bilingual (English-Indonesia) to gather, answer, and share what they though, it is necessary due to the world needs today is very much into international branding which English is the main factor as lingua franca that been cite by Rao (2019).

Husnussia (2022) finding about what happened on 2018 about jaksel accent is also being the internal factor why this CS can massively spread into this millennial generation, it is interesting to know some of the participants on this research do not really know about CS yet, but if the researcher mention “CS is kind of similar to Jaksel accent that happened nowadays” they indirectly realize it. Yes, these people have the knowledge about CS already, but with different name. Jaksel accent is the first word injected to their brain, it has different name but with same context of using both language into one sentence or paragraph.

The impact of the CS is mostly come from environment where they exist and the age of the interviewee, for example what happen on IAA, ST and MT they are surrounded by environment that mostly user of English, for IAA cases he live in Malaysia with the rule of the country was English is officially known as second language they

have to learn, so people there mostly use English and Melayu at the same time, that phenomenon bring a habit to IAA with his surrounding environment, he learnt, growth and get used with it hence he got influenced and unconsciously wherever he could, and all of the IAA tweet (posts on twitter) are fully combined language (Indonesia-English and English-Melayu). It hits different ST and MT since both of them are graduated students on English department (ST from English literature and MT from English department) environment, the impact of CS to them is not really massive as what happened to IAA but both still they got improvement to their English proficiency. below that as what MT said they prefer to use it on class only but out of that the massive use of CS happen when online she also explained if the CS used online has more impact rather on class only since she can reread it and timeless.

Lastly, one additional impact of the CS already can be seen from the way the interviewees answer the questions, they are switching the language while answering the questions which mean it is been first indication if CS is being exist on their head, even the researcher ask the question in whole English these people unwilling to answer it in full English to. With that make it clear if CS has been their part of them and hardly separated, thus as time goes by as long as people still have willingness to use English the increase of language proficiency is inevitable.