

# A CASE STUDY OF CODE SWITCHING IN AIESEC MEETING

A Thesis

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## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas alih kode (*code switching*) yang terjadi dalam pertemuan pemilihan wakil presiden AIESEC 2009-2010. Ruang lingkup analisis dalam tulisan ini terfokus pada bentuk dan fungsi alih kode yang dipakai oleh penutur. Dalam hal ini alih kode yang menjadi fokus penulisan adalah alih kode dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan oleh anggota AIESEC dalam sesi diskusi pada pertemuan pemilihan wakil presiden 2009-2010.

Data direkam dengan menggunakan *tape recorder*, dimulai dari memimpin rapat memulai sesi diskusi sampai selesai. Dalam menganalisis data yang berkaitan dengan tipe-tipe alih kode, penulis berpegang pada teori yang dikemukakan oleh Hoffmann. Sedangkan untuk mencari fungsi yang terkandung dalam data, penulis mengacu pada teori yang dikemukakan oleh Gumperz.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga tipe alih kode yaitu *intersentential switching*, *intra-sentential switching* dan *emblematic switching* dan enam fungsinya, yaitu *quotation*, *interjection*, *addressee specification*, *message qualification*, *reiteration* dan *objectivization versus personalization* yang ditemukan dalam data. Namun hasil dari analisis yang telah dilakukan, bentuk alih kode yang paling sering terjadi yaitu *inter-sentential switching*. Hal ini dikarenakan oleh kemampuan penutur dalam menggunakan dua bahasa tersebut dan kedudukan kedua bahasa yang sama penting, yaitu bahasa Inggris yang dianggap sebagai bahasa pertama yang sebaiknya digunakan dalam pertemuan pemilihan wakil presiden AIESEC dan bahasa Indonesia yang merupakan bahasa ibu dari si penutur. Sedangkan *emblematic switching* merupakan bentuk alih kode yang paling sedikit ditemukan karena fungsi dari *emblematic* ini sangat terbatas yaitu sebagai ungkapan kesal, marah atau senang dan juga berfungsi untuk menarik perhatian dari lawan bicara.

Fungsi dari alih kode yang paling banyak ditemukan yaitu *personalization*, hal ini dikarenakan dalam sesi diskusi sering kali penutur menyampaikan pendapat maupun pikirannya. Sedangkan fungsi *interjection* yaitu untuk mendapatkan perhatian paling sedikit ditemukan. Dalam sesi diskusi, fokus semua anggota rapat sudah pasti tertuju pada siapapun yang menjadi penutur, untuk itu jarang sekali alih *interjection* ditemukan pada penulisan ini.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Bilingualism is regarded as the language phenomenon in most of the population in the world. As the development of the globalization, most people consider the importance of the ability to speak in more than one language. According to Wardaugh in *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, bilingualism means the ability of communicating in two languages but with the possibility of the greater skill in one language. People who have ability to use two languages alternately are called bilingual. There are some countries which are regarded as bilingual country, such as Dutch, Spain, Belgium, etc.

Another language phenomenon is multilingualism. In comparison, multilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaking in many languages and there is no specific number of languages that are used. This situation is taken for granted for a community where everyone is interested in learning language and speaks from one language to another in the course of a single conversation (Wardaugh, 1998:99). The one who can communicate in more than one language, be it actively (through speaking, writing, or signing) or passively (through listening, reading, or perceiving), is called as multilingual person.

Nevertheless, there are so many countries considered as multilingual country, such as Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc. Indonesia, it is included into multilingual country, because there are many regional languages in Indonesia. It

means each region has its own language, with Indonesian as its national language. The average people in Indonesia are able to speak in more than one language. At least, they can speak their regional language and Indonesian. Their regional language is used to speak with their families and intimate partner while Indonesian as their national language is used to communicate among different regions and it is taught in schools as a compulsory subject. They may start with Indonesian and change it into another language in the middle or in the end of the utterance, and vice versa. Basically, bilingualism and multilingualism are same phenomenon. Sometimes the speaker mixes or alternates the languages. The alternation of two languages from one language to another one is called code switching.

However, the most widely used language in the world for switching is English. Nowadays, English is regarded as the international language in the world. Many countries in the world consider English as one of the languages which is supposed to be used by their inhabitants. In some cases, the acquisition of English is already started in Kindergarten. English spreads out through the culture like fashion, music, movie and literary work.

Code switching does not only appear in bilingual and multilingual nation, but also in bilingual and multilingual institution, like AIESEC. AIESEC is an International organization. AIESEC is spread out in more than a hundred countries, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, there are six local committees which have AIESEC as one of their organizations, they are University of Indonesia Local Committee, Diponegoro University Local Committee, Bandung Local

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that code switching does not only occur in bilingual country, but also in bilingual institution. Switching does not always serve consciously because sometimes the speaker is not aware the functions and the outcomes of the code switching process. Therefore, code switching may be considered as the natural way of communicating between bilinguals. Nevertheless, either consciously or unconsciously, code switching may provide some discourse functions, such as quotation, interjection, addressee specification, reiteration, message qualification and objectivization vs. personalization. As stated in chapter 2 that code switching between languages may take a number of different forms such as emblematic switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Below are the findings of the whole analysis.

As the members of international organization, AIESECers cannot avoid the process of code switching in their utterances. Here, the case of switching appears between English and Indonesian. Moreover, in its election meeting, where English is considered as the first language and important language to show their strength and Indonesian as the native language, the members of AIESEC cannot avoid to switch both of the languages. Here, the speakers alternate the code between English and

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