



THE PHENOMENON OF CODE-SWITCHING AS PRACTICED AMONG CHEFS

Oleh

Satria Rusdy Wijaya¹, Saroh Fitriani²

^{1,2}Politeknik Pariwisata Lombok

Email: ¹satriarusdy@ppl.ac.id, ²Sarohfitriani13@gmail.com

Abstrak

This paper aims to investigate whether language use can account for the differences in code-switching within the article-noun phrase in children exposed to English and German, French and Russian, and English and Polish. It investigates two aspects of language use: equivalence and segmentation. Four children’s speech is derived from corpora of naturalistic interactions recorded between the ages of two and three and used as a source of the children’s article-noun phrases. We demonstrate that children’s CS cannot be fully explained by structural equivalence in each two languages: there is CS in French-Russian although French does, and Russian does not, use articles. We also demonstrate that language pairs which use higher numbers of articles types, and therefore have more segmented article-noun phrases, are also more open to switching. Lastly, we show that longitudinal use of monolingual articles-noun phrases corresponds with the trends in the use of bilingual article-noun phrases. The German-English child only starts to mix English articles once they become more established in monolingual combinations while the French-Russian child ceases to mix French proto-articles with Russian nouns once target articles enter frequent use. These findings are discussed in the context of other studies which report code-switching across different language pairs

Kata Kunci: *Code-Switching, Conversation, Chefs’ Conversation*

PENDAHULUAN

The phenomenon of codeswitching does not only occur in daily social life situations but also in hospitality industry, such as in a hotel’s kitchen is often found to code switch in their conversation. Most of the people talk to each other in their spare time and enjoy it without giving much attention to the way they switch the language or not. Based on the writer’s experience in the kitchen, it is a common phenomenon that the chefs use Indonesian-English codeswitching or vice versa in their daily conversation in the hotel’s kitchen. The use of Indonesian-English codeswitching or vice versa often occurs in the hotel kitchen either consciously and unconsciously.

One of the hotels where the chef that the writer found to use codeswitching in their daily conversation at Lombok Astoria Hotel, one of the Lombok Astoria Hotel in Mataram. The

case of codeswitching is often used by the chefs at Lombok Astoria Hotel. In addition, Lombok Astoria Hotel is located on Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.40, Rembiga, Kec. Selaparang, Kota Mataram. In Lombok Astoria Hotel, the speakers as the chefs do not only cook but also communicate to each other, participate within the conversation when mentioning menu, ingredients, and mention particular terms. The chefs sometimes switch the language of English into Indonesian or from Indonesian to English language when they when they communicate with each other. Lombok Astoria Hotel gives more opportunities for the writer to the occurrence of codeswitching used by the chef and the listeners. To give an illustration, the writer put forward some examples as follow.

“Ambil *ladle* di *store*.



Ini digoreng dulu baru di *grill*.
Have a nice weekend, selamat
weekend.”

From the examples above, the bold type writings are the phenomena of English codeswitching found in the Lombok Astoria’s Kitchen. The switch is used when the chef talks and it happens in English into Indonesia. The chef uses two languages in his utterance. Those codeswitching above may be the result since conversations are designed in informal situation and talks among other chefs. Whether this is right or wrong to do codeswitching in speaking, it is interesting for the writer to know the linguistics forms of it and the reasons of its use.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the codeswitching phenomenon in the hotel’s kitchen, particularly codeswitching used used by the chef at Lombok Astoria Hotel

Code-switching

Code-switching is a subfield of bilingualism research that can be further divided into various branches, depending on the core questions of the investigation. One of the oldest branches has developed within the field of sociolinguistics. Here, the main questions pursued concern the social factors which influence, facilitate, or prohibit the use of more than one language within specific speaker groups (Gibbons 1987; Giles and Ogay 2007). It also investigates the reasons why speakers use one or another language in a particular situation or context (Auer 1995, 1998).

A different branch is interested primarily in the linguistic structures of mixed language discourse. Here, the focus lies on the form of bilingual speech, mostly its syntax and morphology. One of the core concerns of structural investigations into code-switching (CS) is the question of whether there are any structural constraints on the form of bilingual utterances—like grammar that mandates which structures are possible in language mixing. This is the approach pursued in this book. However, a clear cut between the sociolinguistic and the

structural approach to code-switching is, in the writer’s opinion, neither possible nor beneficial. Structural variation—to the extent that it correlates with specific contexts—is highly relevant for sociolinguistic analysis. Structural analysis can deliver more fine-grained results if it considers information about the speakers and their communicative contexts. Code-switching research is an expanding field, and disputes about nomenclature abound. The writer did not recapitulate the details here but instead address some central terms that often cause misunderstanding or misinterpretation. First, the term code-switching has no clear definition accepted by the majority of researchers in the field (see Gardner-Chloros 2009: 10–13), and with the increasing popularity of the topic, the exact target of code-switching research has become more and more diluted. In her early publications, Myers-Scotton (1997: 47) defines code-switching as the “use of two or more languages in the same conversation, usually within the same conversational turn, or even within the same sentence of that turn.”

Types of Code-Switching

Code switching can be categorized under two different headings, grammatical categorization and contextual classification. The contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches, whereas the grammatical classification is based on where in the sentence or speech the switching occurred. Three different types of code-switching are produced by the grammatical classification: tag-code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching.

Chef Conversation

Code-switching in Chef Juna's Ala Resep Juna TV Show was examined by Anugrah (2020). The participants in the TV program who spoke the language in this study used code switching in every phrase, clause, and sentence. The study's findings are based on an examination of 54 data from each of the three categories; 5 of these data are characterized as



tag switching, 31 as inter-sentential switching, and 18 as intra-sentential switching. The most prevalent justification for the use of code switching in terms of the purpose it served was metaphorical switching (25 data), followed by participation, solidarity, and status (14 data), switching for emotive function (14 data), and topic (1 data). The usage of code switching appears to automatically violate English and Indonesian grammar norms in terms of the constructed sentence structures.

Previous Studies

The first previous study is from Pratama, R. (2020) through reading the novel thus classify types of code switching and code mixing every sentences clearly through the dialogue of the novel then find the influence of the utterance using code switching and code mixing. The research focused on the types of code switching (inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching) and types of code mixing (insertion, alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization) while combine with influencing os using code switching and code mixing. The results of the research are most of utterance using code mixing – insertation and code switching – intra-sentential in *Two vortiare 2* novel.

The second study is from Uyun, J (2022) who revealed 20 types of Inter-sentential switching, 27 types of Intra-sentential switching, and 16 types of Tag switching in fifth semester class of English Department. The reasons students use code switching in class are sometimes not confident, clarifying statements to lecturers and interlocutors so that it is easy to understand certain intentions, students lack vocabulary or forget English from the sentences he wants to state. She concluded that there are 63 code switching utterances used in the translation class for class B students in the fifth semester. Then there are several reasons why students use code-switching in conversation in class.

RESEARCH METHOD

Approach of the Study

It was a descriptive study of codeswitching, since the study involved the collection of data on the purpose of describing the facts and data systematically based on the recent fact and certain condition. According to Arikunto (2002:22) descriptive research is a non-hypothesis research. As a result, in the step of its research, the descriptive research does not need to make the formula of hypothesis. Therefore, the writer did not use the hypothesis but the writer used explanation in the writer’s analysis using qualitative data analysis.

Source of Data

The data for the study was the transcript of spoken dialogue of the chefs at Lombok Astoria Hotel Mataram.

In this study, the data finder was the writer and his friends. Moleong (2005:5) states that “*Dalam penelitian kualitatif metode, peneliti sendiri atau dengan bantuan orang lain merupakan alat pengumpul data utama.*” (*In qualitative research the main instrument is the researcher his/herself or with the others’ help*). However, in conducting this study, as the instrument the writer was supported by some equipment such voice recorder and mobile phone phone to record the dialogue and get some documentations.

Method of Data Gathering

In gathering data, writer will record the dialogue among the chefs, saying the leave-taking greeting to eachother, in making interaction during their work in the kitchen. In recording the chefs’ utterances, the writer used writer’s hand phone. Afterwards, the writer will transcribe the recording of their utterances or their dialogue to really understand the utterances, and then the writer will identify and analyze the data based on the need of analysis.

Method of Data Analysis

The content analysis was used to analyze the data obtained from recording the chefs’ utterances in the form of transcription.



In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative data to explain the data, and it was not to use any calculation or percentage.

The overall analysis was conducted by some steps. Firstly, after getting the data, the writer transcribed it, and then the writer identified and analyzed the occurrences of the linguistics form being codeswitched. It was presented in the table to make it easier to see the differences one to the others.

No	Linguistics forms	Total	Percentage
1.	Word		
2.	Phrase		
3.	Clause		
4.	Sentence		
Entire total			100%

The last step is the writer analyzed and explain the reasons of codeswitching based on some theories related to get the final results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Language Elements being Codeswitched

In this chapter, the writer discusses the occurrences of codeswitching used by the chefs at Lombok Astoria Hotel. Dealing with the problem statements of this study in the previous chapter which are aimed to analyze the linguistics forms of codeswitching and the reasons of codeswitching used by the chefs.

As the criteria of codeswitching, according to Kachru, Sridhar and Sridhar in Syahdan (1996:33), "codeswitching can involve words, clauses, sentences, and idioms. These are not adapted or assimilated into the linguistic system of the other language and the switching is motivated by complex factors." It means that the chefs may switch some linguistics forms such as words, phrases, clauses, or sentences

from one to another language when it is constructed based on the grammar of another.

From the data collection, there are 23 utterances of chefs' utterances codeswitched.

Table 2 Identification of codeswitching in some linguistics forms

No	Linguistics forms	Total	Percentage
1.	Word	23	100%
2.	Phrase	-	-
3.	Clause	-	-
4.	Sentence	-	-
Entire total		23	100%

It is clearly showed on the table 4.1.1 that the number of switches occurred in some linguistics forms. It only involves switching in words. Out the 23 utterances switches in the data, all of them are in words.

This findings deal with the criteria of codeswitching as Kachru, Sridhar and Sridhar in Syahdan (1996:33) state, codeswitching can involve words, clauses, sentences, and idioms. These are not adapted or assimilated into the linguistic system of the other language and the switching is motivated by complex factors. As the criteria of codeswitching based on Kachru, Sridhar and Sridhar, it is known that the broadcaster of Global Radio had did english codeswitching in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences while broadcasted in Indonesian language.

The reasons of codeswitching

The numbers of the reasons for codeswitching from Indonesian into English and Sasak to English are also found on chefs' conversation. Out the six reasons of switching language according to Grosjean's theory, the



researcher found ... reasons, found two reasons of the three based on Saville-Troike's theory, and two reasons of the three come from Crystal's theory. In total, there are nine reasons that the researcher had found and analyzed, that presented in a table of frequency below from the highest frequency to make it easier to explain and understand.

Table 2. Reasons of Codeswitching

No.	Reasons of code switching	frequency	(%)
1.	Talking about particular topic	-	-
2.	Lexical need	23	100%
3.	Interjection	-	-
4.	Intention of clarifying	-	-
5.	Repetition	-	-
6.	To soften or strengthen request or command	-	-
7.	Quotation	-	-
8.	To express his/her self	-	-
9.	To express solidarity	-	-
Total		23	100%

Lexical need

Lexical need places on the second position as the reason for codeswitching with 23 times of its occurrences or 100% in total. Chefs may have some difficulties with certain vocabularies that make them cannot find proper words in Indonesian or Sasak language that make the chef codeswitched to English. According to *Saville-Troike*, the most common reason for speakers switch their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When the Indonesian or Sasak speaker has a lack of words in Sasak or Indonesian Language for particular object, he will find it easier way to say it in *English* or vice versa. If it is changed into Indonesian the meaning will be hazy or vague. For examples as follows:

- *ndaraq leq chiller anuq no? saut wah. Ne bolognese ne?*
(was it in that **chiller**? pass it. This **bolognese**?)
- **bolognese saq oneq**
(tha bolognese)
- *bareh ye overcooked bareh, ye ndeq mele bareh*

- (it will be **overcooked** later, he won't take it later)
- *toloq leq sphagetti tie, toloq leq sphagetti*
(put it on the **sphagetti**, put it on the **sphagetti**)
- *wah lengkap masih kan? a la carte*
(already complete, isn't it? **A la carte**)
- *appetizer no ape aran?*
(what **appetizer** is it called?)
- *ape pinaqm? appetizer ne?*
(What are you making? Is it **appetizer**?)
- *sepuluh, Nis, bakar pollo pesto*
(ten, Nis, oven **pollo pesto**)
- *ape meleqn?, mashed potato?*
(What does he want?, **mashed potato**?)
- **potato, jari wah**
(**Potato**, finished)
- *Ja, buncis kance broccoli*
(Ja, bean and **broccoli**)
- *masih araq, masih araq anuq to, mushroom, mushroom sauce masih araq?*
(still there, is it still there, mushroom, is **mushroom sauce** still there?)
- *mbe sirloin steak-n, wah? wah sugul?*
(Where is his **sirloin steak**, is it done? Already out?)
- **sirloin ape tenderloin?**
(**Sirloin** or **tenderloin**?)
- **tender, tender**
(**Tender, tender**)
- *ape keterangan dokter, medium ato well done ne?*
(What was the doctor information, **medium** or **well down**?)
- **well done**
(**Well done**)
- *Ida, Ida, beef salad, Da, mayonaise terus, beef salad, beef salad, buah, mayonaise*
(Ida, Ida, **beef salad**, Da, and then **mayonaise, beef salad, beef salad, furit, mayonaise**)



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, the writer can conclude as follows:

1. There are 23 utterances of codeswitching found on chefs' utterances. Out of the 23 utterances switched, all utterances are in words. The mostly switched element is noun with 18 utterances or 78% of total of the whole utterances, followed by adjective with 5 utterances or 22%.
2. There are one reason to codeswitch found in this study. All of them are lexical need (100%). It was occurred because the chefs may easily express themselves using English when talking about certain terms, that makes the chefs feel free and comfortable to express their intentions in English although it is not their everyday language.

Suggestions

From the result of the study, the writer proposes some suggestions for the chefs, the campus, and the next researchers who intended to take a similar study with the writer.

For the chefs, particularly for those who work at the hotel kitchen and generally for all chefs in Lombok, should have a good mean and good knowledge about English when intended to codeswitch from Sasak or Indonesian to English to make communication among the chefs and between the chefs and the foreigners guests run well and more effective.

Suggestion for the campus, the writer faced some difficulties in finding out the resources when conducted this study. Therefore, the writer hopes, the staff of campus, especially staff in library and journal management to complete the library with the collection of the latest books that have relation with sociolinguistics and codeswitching discussion. This suggestion is regarded for the

other English lectures who will conduct the similar study can find the resources easily.

The last suggestion is for the next researcher who intended to take a similar study with the writer is to do your best, don't be lazy to get more data and information for a better result and understanding than this one, and don't be shy to ask your reviewer's suggestions to make you easily doing your research and to get better study than this one.

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN