

# A STUDY OF CODE SWITCHING AMONG BANJARESE STUDENTS IN AMKS'S FORMAL MEETING IN MALANG

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 Oleh: Dewi Wulandari (01360011)

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Dibuat: 2005-11-29 , dengan 3 file(s).

**Keywords:** STUDY, CODE SWITCHING, BANJARESE

Being bilingual nowadays is required by most people because of the social needs. They have to speak even to switch an appropriate language in appropriate time in order to suit when, where, and to whom they speak. Moreover, a switching that occurs over phrases or sentences including exclamations and tags at either end of the sentence is called code switching.

South Kalimantan with Banjarmasin as its capital is one of the provinces in Kalimantan Island. Some of Banjarmasin citizens come to study in universities or colleges in Malang. To keep contact with each other, they establish AMKS (Asrama Mahasiswa Kalimantan Selatan). Since they are bilingual, in informal meetings or even in formal meetings they do code switching. Thus, this study focused on the types, the reasons and the factors of code switching done by Banjarese students in the formal meetings.

This is a descriptive study and applies a qualitative approach for the data in the form of texts. The data was taken at their formal meetings held at AMKS's boarding house.

The result showed that according to Wardhaugh there were 2 types of code switching which occurred in the meetings. They were Situational code switching, Metaphorical code switching. According to Hoffman were 3 types; Inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, Emblematic. According to Hymes were 2 types; Internal code switching, Temporary code switching.

Banjarese students switched into Banjarese because of 6 reasons, but only 5 reasons found in the text; they were: (1) the background of the speaker, (2) The differences of ages among the speaker, (3) Being influenced by the interlocutors who switch the code, (4) Talking about particular topic, (5) for humorous effect.

There were 4 factors that stimulated code switching among Banjarese students, they were: (1) the participants, (2) the effectiveness of the message, (3) the setting, (4) the topic of the conversation.

From the result, it was obvious to see that Banjarese students like to switch in the form of intersentential for amplifying a point and winning an argument reason. The setting factor is the most stimulative factor to stimulate code switchings.