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Jurnal JIPS (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic) Vol. 3 No. 2 (2019) ISSN : 2579-5449

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JIPS>

 Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	JURNAL JIPS (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic)	
	Vol. 3 No. 2 ISSN : 2579-5449 (media cetak)	E-ISSN : 2597-6540 (media online)

CODE SWITCHING IN SIGAPOKNA LANGUAGE UTTERED BY MINANGKABAU PEOPLE IN SIGAPOKNA, MENTAWAI

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Abstract

This research contains the title "Code Switching in Sigapokna language changed by Minangkabau people in Sigapokna" viewed from a structuralism perspective, this research discusses language contact occurring in bilingual or multilingual communities, because in this society it uses more than one language. The occurrence of language code switching in Sigapokna is due to the mixing of two languages between the Sigapokna language and the Minangkabau language, native speakers of the Minangkabau people who settled in Sigapokna. Limited to some basic ideas related to observation into three questions as follows: (1) What is the form of code switching in the Sigapokna language, (2) What is the Sigapokna matrix in Minangkabau speakers, (3) What are the causes of code switching in the Sigapokna language. used is from Nababan about sociolinguistics used to answer the purpose of this research. For data analysis methods, the research used is a qualitative and quantitative approach. This approach emphasizes the meaning and understanding of the mind, reasoning, definitions of certain situations (in some contexts), more to examine matters relating to daily life such as the culture of an area. The purpose of research is usually related to practical matters.

Data analysis is also a process of simplifying data into forms that are easier to read and interpret to look for broader meanings and implications from the results of research over language codes in Sigapokna. Data collection techniques in this research, to get the data and information needed, researchers used literature research techniques. In literature studies, researchers use techniques that are played with interviews and record data, materials, or references related to the problem and purpose of the research. Using library research techniques in finding data relevant to the subject of analysis. From the data collected amounted to 563. Data in the Minangkabau language form was mixed with 280 and the language while in the Sigapokna language form was 283. From the collection, the matrix language was $280/283 \times 100\%$ of the Minangkabau language. Sigapokna language is mixed with Minangkabau 283 so, it can be concluded that the mixed Sigapokna language is $283/280 \times 100\%$. The occurrence of language contacts or code switching depends on the location or where someone lives. If someone is in an area with different languages and cultures, there will automatically be a code transfer between the speaker, the speech partner and the speech partner in order to avoid a misunderstanding. From the conclusion of the code switching data above, native Minangkabau speakers are more dominant using the Sigapokna language.

Keywords: Code Switching, Matrixs, Language

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doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

Jurnal JIPS (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic) Vol. 3 No. 2 (2019) ISSN : 2579-5449

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I INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that is owned by humans to convey ideas, feelings, and information in socializing with other communities. Community life will not be separated from language because language is a means of communicating in everyday life. Community life is dynamic as well as language, which always follows people's lives so language changes. Rahardi (2015: 20), has shown that if there are two or more languages used interchangeably by the same speaker language contacts occur. It is said that because there are events of mutual contact between languages with one another in communicating events. Language contact is an event that influences each other between one language and another, whether it occurs directly or indirectly.

Contact events between languages can lead to language changes Rahardi (2015: 21). Language contact occurs in bilingual or multilingual societies, because in this society more than one language is used. In the view of sociolinguistics, linguistic situations in bilingual or multilingual societies are interesting to research, because there are several languages in verbal interaction. In an open society, it means that its members can receive arrivals from other communities, both from one or more than one community, there will be language contact. When stands out from language contact is the occurrence or presence of bilingualism and multilingualism with a variety of cases, namely interference, integration, code switching, and code mixing.

Code switching is a transition event from one code to another. So if a speaker first uses code A (Minangkabau language) and switches to using code B (Sigapokna language), then the switching event in using that language is called Suwito code switching in Rahardi (2015: 23). Chaer (2004) defines code switching as a transitional symptom of language use because of changing circumstances. Rahardi (2015: 25) describes code switching, which is the use of alternating languages or perhaps more, language variations in the same language or perhaps language styles in a bilingual speech society. Symptoms of the transition of language use in a communication act are determined by speakers and speech partners.

The communication action of a bilingual in transferring the use of language is done with the awareness of the users of the language. Thus, code switching itself is a symptom of the transition of language usage that occurs because of changing circumstances. Code switching occurs between languages, can also occur between various languages. In social events, code switching is influenced by linguistic and nonlinguistic factors, because code switching is related to the social situation of the community. Factors that influence the occurrence of code switching are speakers or speakers, listeners or opponents of speech, changes in situations with the presence of people or third parties, changes from formal situations to informal situations or vice versa, and changes in topic of conversation.

Code switching is closely related to the problem of transferring language use by a group of speakers which can occur due to language contact. In bilingual and multilingual societies there is mutual contact between one language and another. This kind of condition can lead to the existence of a dependency relationship between one language and another language in the speech community. That is, there has never been a speaker in a bilingual society who only uses one language in a pure way, not influenced by other languages that actually already exist in the speaker. This can cause symptoms of code switching. Sigapokna Village, West Siberut Subdistrict, Mentawai Islands Regency is one of the villages where the majority of the population uses Sigapokna language as a language for everyday communication. But since the stabbing of the Minangkabau people in the village of Sigapokna the Sigapokna community has turned into a multilingual community.

This allows the local community to be able to speak in this research, the community in question was a group of people who came and lived in the village of Sigapokna with family members, both indigenous people and immigrant communities who had settled in the area. Entrants enter a business, and usually use the homes of surrounding communities as temporary shelters or rent out shophouses to develop their businesses. This causes the community to socialize with newcomers they use regional or Minangkabau languages. As a result, in

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

socializing between communities they switch to using language. The ability of multilingual people to influence their habits in communicating daily with family members. Families who are multilingual in communication not only use one language but can use more than one language and are used interchangeably according to context and speech discussion.

A multilingual community that is a community that has several languages. Such a society occurs because some ethnic groups also form a society, so that in terms of ethnicity it can be said as a plural society Sumarsono (2014). Then this thought became the basis for making language code switching in families in the Sigapokna community as a sociolinguistic

research that examines a language in its relation to the user community. This phenomenon is interesting to research because the results of this research can provide an objective description of the form of language coding in the family domain in Sigapokna with the influx of Minangkabau language Sigapokna language can be affected as well as the for example, *mee mailobak* (Sigapokna language), *pai manciang* (Minangkabau language), *mee mamanciang* (code switching), going fishing (English), *maibuat loingak* (Sigapokna language) *angkek kayu* (Minangkabau language), *angkek loingak* (code switching), liftingwood (English).

II RESEARCH METHOD

The method used is qualitative and quantitative research which aims to create a systematic, factual, and accurate code switching in sigapokna language uttered by Minangkabau people district siberut Mentawai island. Field research is collecting data by conducting research directly on the object of research through:

1) Observation

The technique observation is carried out to see directly the object to be examined. This is related to the determination of the observation point of the area to be studied. With this technique, the researchers directly observed the area to be investigated regarding language code switching in the Sigapokna area.

2) Interview

According to Arikunto S. (2002) "Interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to get information from informants in the sense of reports about his personality or other things that he knows." And then according to (Keraf Gorys. 1982) an interview is a way to collect data by asking questions directly to the informant or authority (expert or authority in a problem). The informant functions as a search for data sources interviewed by researchers to look for information about language code switching in Sigapokna, then the informants who are originally sought by Minangkabau people who enter and reside or settle in Sigapokna village and then informants are preferred men.

3) Note

The technique note is used to record and determine the form of language transfer from the informant. Questions addressed to informants in the interview are adjusted to the order of questions. Every answer obtained from the informant was recorded in connection with the code switching in Sigapokna language.

4) Record

Records are recording information from informants guided by a list of questions that have been prepared. The list of questions used is the basic Swadesh vocabulary list created by Mahsun (2011). This aims to avoid informant answers that are not influenced by the standard language of the area concerned. The recording method used by the informant is very important because recording we can find out the language code switching and then recording technique the language used by the informant is very clear and precise.

Many are found in language learning, for example in the field of language code switching, embarrassed informants are considered to be less prestige isolates and then tend to provide information about more prestigious forms, but actually not separately. In this research, researchers conducted interviews with informants and carried out by recording each item given by the informant regarding the code switching of the Sigapokna language.

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

Researchers were also assisted by indigenous peoples known as informants under research.

The researchers and informants could get to know each other, this indigenous community would use the Sigapokna language in introducing the purpose of the researchers' arrival to the informants not to provide a list of questions based on direct data requests, but the researchers conducted interviews with informants interacting in using two languages namely Sigapokna language and language Minangkabau so that the results of language code switching are precise and clear.

In the interview process, the researchers also conducted enthusiastically so that the informants were enthusiastic and in this case the sentence can be used, which is easy to understand. These sentences are expected to have a close relationship between the researcher and the respondent, so that the resulting output can be in the form of natural data. Object or location of data source the research was conducted in the village of Sigapokna in west siberut Mentawai island district.

Method of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing, the research analysis used is a qualitative approach. This approach emphasizes the meaning and understanding of the mind, reasoning, definitions of certain situations (in some contexts), more to examine things related to daily life such as the culture of a region. The purpose of research is usually related to practical matters.

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic units of the results of observations that have been written in the form of field notes, interviews, official personal documents, photos, drawings and so on. Data analysis is also a process of simplifying data into forms that are easier to read and interpret in order to look for broader meanings and implications of research results. All data obtained from the field through interviews and observations will be systematically compiled and then analyzed qualitatively, the implementation of which has been carried out since the data collection was carried out and worked intensively, that is after leaving the field. Data obtained in the field are recorded in the field notes. Then collected and studied as a whole and then analyzed and

researchers must begin to analyze it during the research process.

The analysis in this research is to describe the transfer of code switching in Sigapokna language. Data analysis in qualitative research is an activity that is carried out continuously throughout the research, carried out starting from data collection to the writing of the report. Data analysis was carried out since descending to the research site, each data collected was transferred into a field notebook. Furthermore, it will be grouped and analyzed and interpreted. Activities undertaken by a researcher in analyzing data are carried out continuously throughout the research. Data analysis was carried out from the beginning of the research until the end of the research, analyzed starting from examining all available data from various sources, namely in-depth interviews, observations and secondary data.

Research using this qualitative method will use qualitative analysis. Analysis by making a description that is expected to be able to provide a concrete explanation of the problem under research. Researchers will concentrate during the research, so that they can produce data that can really be accounted for. By recording interview results and direct observation by focusing on the appointment of meaning (in the form of interpretation of field data).

Data analysis is done in stages and continuously, after the results of interviews and observations are collected (in the form of field notes) it will be immediately written down and consulted with the supervisor of the research results obtained. Re-discuss things that need to be done to get a more concrete explanation. This will be done continuously until the data to be achieved is fulfilled. The data generated will be arranged systematically, so as to provide an overview of the conclusions of the research. This research uses a qualitative approach to find data about language code switching in Sigapokna, West Siberut, Mentawai Island District.

Techniques of Collecting the Data

In this research, to obtain the data and information needed, researchers used literature research techniques. In library research researchers use the techniques of played by interview and note the data, materials or references that are related to the problem and research objectives. Data analysis in qualitative

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

and quantitative research means as a systematic test of the data to determine its parts, the relationship between the parts, and the relationship of the parts with the whole, by categorizing data and looking for relationships between categories. From some understanding of data analysis, researchers group data into certain groups and look for relationships between groups of data. This literature research method or literature is done by obtaining written data or information sourced from books and various articles which, according to researchers, can support this research. This research uses literature research techniques to find data about language code switching in Sigapokna, West Siberut, Mentawai district.

Techniques of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, organizing into patterns, choosing what is important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others Sugiyono (2011: 333).

The data analysis technique used in this research is the interactive model of Miles, etc (1992), namely the interactive model. This method classifies data analysis in three steps, namely:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary and organizes data so that final conclusions can be drawn. Reduction does not need to be interpreted as data quantification. The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, so it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. As stated earlier, the longer the researcher is in the field, the more data will be obtained, more complex and complicated. For this reason, it is necessary to immediately analyze data through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main points, focusing on the things that are important, and looking for themes and patterns. This the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to do further data collection, and look for it if necessary. Data reduction can be helped with

equipment, such as computers, notebooks, and other telephones. In reducing data, each researcher will be guided by the objectives to be achieved. The main objective of qualitative research is on the findings.

Therefore, if researchers in conducting research find anything that is considered unfamiliar, unknown, does not yet have a pattern, that is precisely what the researcher must pay attention to in conducting data reduction. Data reduction is a sensitive thought process that requires intelligence, discretion, and a high level of insight. For researchers who are new, in conducting data reduction can discuss with friends or other people who are considered sufficient to master the problem under research. Through this discussion, researchers' insights will develop, so as to reduce data that has significant value finding and theoretical development. This research uses data reduction techniques to search for data about language code switching in Sigapokna.

2. Presentation of data

Presentation of data is an activity when a set of information is compiled, thus giving the possibility of drawing conclusions. Forms of qualitative data presentation in the form of narrative text (in the form of field notes), matrices, graphs, networks and charts. In quantitative research, the presentation of data can be done using tables, graphs, pictograms, and so on. Through the presentation of these data, the data is organized and arranged in a relationship pattern, so that it will be more easily understood. Unlike the case in qualitative research, where the presentation of data is done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and the like. According to Miles and Huberman, the most often used to present data in qualitative research is the narrative text. With the presentation of the data, it will be easy to understand what is happening, and plan further work based on what has been understood. Furthermore, Miles and Huberman suggested that data display, in addition to narrative text, could also be in the form of graphs, matrices, networks, and charts. This study uses data presentation techniques to find data about language code switching in Sigapokna.

3. Conclusion or verification withdrawal

Conclusions is the results of analysis that can be used to take action. The third step in data

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

analysis in qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. But if the conclusions raised at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. Thus the conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the problem formulation that was formulated from the beginning, but maybe not.

Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never before existed. The findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still dim or even dark, so that after examination it becomes clear. This conclusion can be in the form of causal or interactive relationships, as well as hypotheses or theories. This study uses the technique of drawing conclusions or verification to find data about language code switching in Sigapokna.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the author will explain and discuss the results of research, in accordance with the problems that have been determined. These problems are related to: (1) The form of code switching in the Sigapokna language, (2) The Sigapokna matrix in Minangkabau speakers, (3) The cause of code switching in the Sigapokna language. Based on data obtained from recordings and observations, it was found in the field the form of code switching in the use of two spoken languages used by the Sigapokna people and the Minangkabau people in Sigapokna, Siberut, west of the Mentawai islands district. Sigapokna village is one of the villages in the West Siberut region, which is located 42 km west of the district center.

The word Sigapokna comes from the word *Tateiku* which means inland or upstream of the river, Sigapokna is the name of a small river which according to the old man's story, *Tateiku* is divided into two, namely the name *Samaoo*, the village stands in the position of the river Beresigep. The village of Sigapokna can be traveled within 4 hours from the sub-district, and if from the capital city of the Regency it is a 10 hour 30 minute journey. While the travel time from the provincial capital is 14-15 hours by boat. To find out the area of Sigapokna Village, this area is geographically bordered: the north is bordered by sikabalan village, the south is bordered by Malancan Village, the west is bordered by Simalegi Village.

Sigapokna village has 7 hamlets, each of which is led by the hamlet head, the hamlets are Labuhan Bajau Selatan Hamlet, East Labuhan

Bajau Hamlet, Toktuk Hamlet, Muara Sigep Hamlet, Pilonan Hamlet, Sikuran Hamlet, and Tiniti Hamlet. Judging from the social conditions of the residents of Sigapokna Village, the majority of the livelihoods of the residents of Sigapokna Village are farmers and their later employment as fishermen, there are also some Sigapokna villagers and some civil servants and traders. The language used in Sigapokna Village is the Sigapokna (Mentawai) language, which has its own dialect from other Mentawai languages. After the entry of immigrants both as government officials, traders and teachers, the language of Sigapokna Village Experiencing the influence of their language was more likely to use mixed languages namely between the languages of Sigapokna and Minangkabau language.

The Form of Code Switching in Sigapokna

Code switching is a symptom of a shift in language use because of changing circumstances, according to Chaer (2004: 107). The form of code switching found in data analysis only consists of code switching in the form of sentences. Code experts can also occur because of differences in language backgrounds that are owned by speakers and speech partners. In addition to differences in different language backgrounds, code experts can also occur due to heterogeneous societal environments. Abdullah, et al (2012) describes sentences as units of language that can be relatively independent, have a final intonation pattern, and are actually or the

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

potential consists of clauses. The form of Sigapokna language code transfer occurs because of the merging of two languages between Sigapokna and Minangkabau. Code switching occurs when they interact or communicate between the speech opponents and the speech partners, according to the results of the field research sourced from the original Minangkabau informant who lives in Sigapokna, is the occurrence of code switching depending on the opposing speaker, if the original opponents are Sigapokna they will use the language Sigapokna but if the interlocutor is different that's where the two languages are mixed or what is called code switching. Example of the Sigapokna language code transfer form as follows:

A: "Mee ekeu mamancıang pagi buto?"

B: "Ii, manga moi ekeu?"

A: "Moi aku soalnyo ebuk abakku."

B: "Kawan paleuk, kuimok an tepek eku pagi buto."

A: "Do you go fishing early in the morning?"

B: "Yes, why do you want to come?"

A: "I came because there was no boat."

B: "Alright, I wait in the early morning."

From the conversation above between A and B, they spoke in two languages between the Sigapokna language and the Minangkabau language, the topic of their conversation was to go fishing early in the morning, from the conversation the two people happened over the code. Code switching in the form of sentences found in recordings from informants concerning the use of two languages in communication, namely between Sigapokna and Minangkabau. The form of code switching in two languages in Sigapokna such as, *Kee barubek* (Go for treatment), *Akek camin* (Ask for a mirror), *Saki ibatta kamuaro* (Buy fish in the mouth), *Thulut lado* (Grind the chilies), *Bak gadua aku* (Don't disturb me).

The code switching in Sigapokna language the speaker by t Minangkabau people who settled in the Sigapokna village. In the form of two languages do not use prefix and suffix because every word or sentence spoken has the same meaning and use of two languages that are standard. although in each language it has suffix

word suffixes and gives rise to different meanings in one word or sentence, but in research or language translation of the Sigapokna language the speaker does not use prefix and suffix even though there are some words or sentences that have the word suffix and suffix but in two the language between Sigapokna and Minangkabau in the form of code switching has the same meaning even though the pronunciation is different.

The Matrix Sigapokna language in Minangkabau Speakers

The matrix is the arrangement of the number of words in the table that has a comparison and percent. According to the results of the field research sourced from the original Minangkabau informants collected or tapped by researchers, from the number of two mixing languages the speakers were more dominant using the Sigapokna language. Language contact or language influence has not been very widespread because the Minangkabau people who entered the village Sigapokna not long ago. From the collected data amounted to 563. The data in the form of Minangkabau language mixed with 280 and Sigapokna language is 283. From the collection, the matrix language is $280 / 283 \times 100\% = 90\%$ of Minangkabau language. Sigapokna language mixed with Minangkabau language 283 so, it can be concluded that the mixed Sigapokna language is $283 / 280 \times 100\% = 95\%$. From the conclusion of the above data the native Minangkabau speakers are more dominant using the Sigapokna language.

From the number of words or code switching in the above table, it is very clear that the speaker is more dominant using the Sigapokna language, but even so every speaker will not forget or leave his local language even though the speaker has mastered several foreign languages. The occurrence of language contact or code switching depends on the location or region that we live in. If the speaker is in another area and the language is also different automatically there will be a code switching with the aim that the speaker, interlocutor and speech partner will not be misunderstood. In the study of code switching and matrix of the Sigapokna language spoken by the Minangkabau people, there are still few in the two languages that are affected or mixed because Minangkabau people who enter

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

and settle into the Sigapokna area have not been around long enough. Each occurrence of contact or influence of the two languages depends on the environmental situation and the length of time a person lives in the area.

The Causes of Code Switching in Sigapokna

Sigapokna is a village located in West Siberut, Mentawai Island Regency, West Siberut District. Sigapokna has its own language that is different from the languages around its area, the occurrence of language boxes or code switching in Sigapokna since the entry of the timber company many Minangkabau people came and settled there with the aim of trading other than Minangkabau people there were also Javanese, Sulawesi people who came to work in timber companies, but what happened was the language contact or code switching was only the Minangkabau language because the Minangkabau people besides working in the Minangkabau timber company also traded there. According to the results of research in the field of code switching when the transaction between the seller and the buyer, when the transaction occurred Sigapokna people and Minangkabau people use two languages with the aim that they understand each other and there is no misunderstanding.

Minangkabau people who live and settle in the Sigapokna village have begun to understand using the Sigapokna language even though the language is still mixed. Then the Minangkabau people also used to adjust the environment occupied by the Minangkabau people to mingle with the people of sigapokna, telling their life experiences and motivations, and the Minangkabau people are also known as the *Maota*, hence the influence of language or code switching in Sigapokna is very fast. In addition to the influence of language in Sigapokna there was also the influence of religion, initially in the village of Sigapokna embracing two Christian Catholics and Protestant Christians with the entry of the Minangkabau the creation of Islam in the village of Sigapokna. However, even though many influences came into Sigapokna, the researchers only focused on researching about Sigapokna language code switching because it was very interesting and unique to study.

Code switching is a switching event from one code to another. For example, speakers

using the Minangkabau language switch to Sigapokna. Code switching is one aspect of language dependency in a multilingual society. In a multilingual society it is very difficult for an absolute speaker to only use one language. In switching code each language still tends to support each function and each function in accordance with the context. Appel, R. etc. (1976) provides limits on code switching as a symptom of language use switching due to changing circumstances. Suwito (1983) divides code switching into two:

1. Internal Code Transfers

It says internal code switching because it takes place between the languages themselves. Like from the Minangkabau language to the Sigapokna language. For example:

A : " *jo apo ueiji kam kapokai?* "

B : " *rencana mai jo boot.* "

A : " *otoi jo sia pai?* "

B : " *kaileuk jo amak samo abak.* "

A : "what did you go to pokai with?"

B : "Plan by boat."

A : "Who is it going with?"

B : "With mother and father"

From the conversation above, it appears that A is code switching from Minangkabau to Sigapokna. because A (his speech partner) does not understand Sigapokna.

2. Switch External Codes

Code switching that occurs between the language itself (one of the languages or variations in the verbal repertoire of the speech community) and the Minangkabau language. For example:

A : " *Anda kajeik akuiak orang*

Minangkabau tapa susuki
ia. "

B : " *kawan palek!* "

A : " *Selamaik siang, apo kaba?* "

C : " *Siang juo, kaba baik.* "

A : " I have seen Minangkabau people, let's go ask him."

B : "alright!"

A : "good afternoon, how are you"

C : "good afternoon too, im good."

From the conversation above it can be seen that in the beginning A used the Sigapokna

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

language and then switched to using the Minangkabau language, because the one who spoke with him was the Minangkabau. Soetomo, Istiati (1985) divides code switching into two types:

1. Change of Permanent Code

In switching this code, a speaker regularly changes the speech code of the speaker (speech partner). For example: a former game mate later becomes the head of his department. This causes the transfer or change of language codes that are used permanently because of changes in the status of the existing social status and relations.

2. Transferring Temporary Codes

It is a code switching done by a speaker when speaking by using a speech code that is commonly used for various reasons. For example, a speaker who is speaking to someone using the Minangkabau language, suddenly for some reason replaces that language with the local language, but the change only lasts for one sentence and then returns to the original language. For example:

A: *"Bisuak awak indak masuk kuliah."*

B: *"Manga?"*

A: *"Meu anda let manteuk baga ku."*

B: *"Makasuiik nyo?"*

A: *"Indak tau makasuiik nyo?"*

A: *"Tomorrow I will not go to college."*

B: *"Why?"*

A: *"No, because I'm lazy."*

B: *"What do you mean?"*

A: *"Don't know what that means?"*

From the conversation above it can be seen that A who originally used the Minangkabau language suddenly switched to Sigapokna, he deliberately spoke in Sigapokna, to make him curious B (his speech partner) who did not understand Sigapokna. Many things become the cause of code switching. In accordance with the main sociolinguistic issues that have been raised Fishman (1976), namely "who speaks, in what language, to whom, when, and with what purpose". Whereas in various linguistic literature the causes of code switching

in general are the speaker or speaker, listener or interlocutor, changes in the situation with the presence of a third person, changes from formal to informal or vice versa, changes in the topic of conversation. then in general the causes of code switching include:

1. Speakers

A speaker sometimes deliberately switches the code against the speech partner because of a goal or pursues an interest or the speaker just wants to change the situation or just wants to arouse a sense of humor.

2. Speech Partners

Speech partners whose linguistic background is the same as speakers usually switch codes in the form of variant transfers and when the speech partners with different linguistic backgrounds tend to switch codes in the form of language transfers.

3. The presence of the Third Speaker

To neutralize the situation and respect the presence of a third speech partner, speakers and speech partners usually switch codes, especially when their linguistic backgrounds are different.

4. Talking Points

The subject or topic is the dominant factor in determining the occurrence of code switching. The subject matter which is formal in nature is usually expressed with a variety of standards, with a neutral and serious style and the subject of an informal nature is delivered with non-standard language, a little emotional style, and completely arbitrary.

A speaker or speaker often conducts code switching in various ways such as, there are two native Sigapokna people discussing plans tomorrow morning they go fishing shortly afterwards the native Minangkabau people come to want to have a dialogue with the two original Sigapokna because the Minangkabau people are not very clever Sigapokna forced both people to go fishing the switch code using two languages with the aim that they understand each other and there is no misunderstanding.

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432

Jurnal JIPS (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic) Vol. 3 No. 2 (2019) ISSN : 2579-5449

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IV CONCLUSION

In this research the authors conducted an analysis of code switching in the sigapokna language spoken by the Minangkabau people in Sigapokna, but this study focused on the Sigapokna village. Here, the authors conclude that:

1. Code switching occurs because many migrants enter and live in Sigapokna, resulting in code switching between languages.
2. Code switching occurs because of mutual language contact between two languages between the Sigapokna language and the Minangkabau language.
3. Code switching is a symptom of language use transition due to changing heterogeneous situations and environments of the people.
4. Code experts can also occur because of differences in language backgrounds that are owned by speakers and speech partners.
5. Code switching occurs with the aim that speakers and speech partners understand and understand each other in the discussion of a topic in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding between the Sigapokna people and the Minangkabau people. Speakers switch codes to indicate that other speakers are part of the speech event that is happening.

The use of language as a communication tool by each different individual is intended so

that each of them understands the stated intention. Through language, everyone is able to express ideas, thoughts, share information, and share knowledge. Research related to code switching in conversation was conducted to see the types and reasons that caused the Minangkabau language to switch to Sigapokna. Thus, it is expected that code switching that appears Code switching can understand each other. Therefore, in the process of communication and conversation of a topic only Sigapokna language is more dominant found in Sigapokna. There are no speakers who feel afraid to speak in Sigapokna. Because of the many limitations, this research is still far from perfect.

There are still many things that can be explored related to code switching, especially code switching in Sigapokna in interaction and communication. Further research is still very open to explore the various problems that might be found in communication that trigger a lot of code switching by speakers. It is hoped that further research will be carried out related to code switching in conversation. Whether the situation created can lead to the emergence of code switching or a topic that is considered difficult can trigger the emergence of code switching, both of which seem to still be further investigated by other researchers. Thus, the wealth of linguistics is increasingly understood and can then be applied in the daily communication of every member of society.

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doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3383432