The Types of Code Switching Used by Minang Speakers

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Abstract

The phenomena of code switching (CS) usually happen in bilingual or multilingual community. According to Ohoiwutun, P. (2002) in Philipines this is known as "halo-halo" or mix-mix, that is mixing between English language and one of vernacular languages in Philipines. Similarly, in Indonesia it is known as "*bahasa gado-gado*' (gado-gado language) like *gado-gado* (an Indonesian food that consist of mixed vegetables. It means the use of Indonesian language and one of vernaculars in Indonesia, such as Minangkabau language, Javanese. Sundanese, *etc*. This paper deals with some types of CS used by Minang speakers in daily conversation. The data used in this preliminary research are taken from Minangkabau language corpus developed by Max Planck, Padang field station. From the corpus the writer finds that there are some types of CS used by Minang speakers. They are intersentential, switches between Minang/Indonesian sentence, and the type of intrasentential, switches within sentences and words. The types are a Minangkabau-Indonesian bilingual , Indonesian – English -Minangkabau trilingual. From the data, mostly they use the type of intra-sentential known as code mixing (CM). They use Minangkabau, Indonesian, and English together. For example:

- *Oto ka dipakai mambaok iko,* ok-ok *saja, langsuang den* to the point. (Minang/English/Indonesian)
- *Ikuik* arus nasional (Minang/Indonesian)
- *Karano memang induak*, *surga dibawah talapak kaki ibu*.(Minang/Indonesian)
- *Iko ingin awak*, *dan* feeling *awak mangecekan* (Minang/English)
- *Kami turun dari rumah sakik langsuang ka* airport (Indonesian/English)
- *Dan ambo* fifty-fifty *mancaliaknyo* (Minang/English)

Furthermore, the writer also finds that morphemes such as *e, -an, -nyo, ba-* are attached to English and Indonesian words, e.g. *sorte, bosse, akibate, spesifike, changeane, faxnyo, accessnyo, prospeknyo, bagemuruh*. In the paper, the findings will be discussed in terms of types, reasons, and patterns of CS.

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