

The Study of Code Switching in Burmese Language used at Glass Factory in Ayutthaya Province of Thailand

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were 1) To study the code-switching of Burmese language used at Glass Factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand, and 2) To find out the characteristics of code-switching of Burmese used at Glass Factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand. This research used a mixed method approach, he research were collected quantitative research from questionnaires to analyze the purposes and perceptions of native Burmese spoken workers in Thailand. A population were 420 of people; and, the sing group were included 201 persons.

The results were found as follows: It is nor important part. The results of in-depth interviews found that 1) The use of code-switching can reveal information about a person's background, including social status, socio-economic status, and educational background. In the workplace, code-switching may be believed by economic factors, with individuals adjusting their language based on formality, task requirements, or colleagues' and clients' expectations, providing insights into their professional background and adaptability. It's important to recognize that while code-switching gives clues about a person's background, these patterns are not absolute. People may code-switch for various complex reasons, and interpreting code-switching should be done with sensitivity, considering the diversity of linguistic practices and the potential for multiple influences on language use. 2) The people used of code-switching in the Burmese language during their daily interactions before and after the experiment was significantly different at mean from 1.184 to 3.726. As respondents deals with more code-switching in the Burmese language, it is crucial for respondents

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to find a good balance between using them for clear communication and keeping our unique Burmese language and culture strong.

Keywords: Codes Switching; Burmese Language; Glass Factory; Workplace

Introduction

A language is a structured system of communication. Grammar makes up a language's structure, while vocabulary makes up its components. Languages are the primary means of communication for humans and can be conveyed through spoken dialects, signs, or written language. Many languages, including the most widely-spoken ones, have writing systems that enable sounds or signs to be recorded for later reactivation. Human language is not dependent on a single mode of transmission (sight, sound, etc.) and is highly variable between cultures and across time. Code-switching is the alternative use of two or more languages in alternation within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent. To illustrate, a speaker is said to have code-switched in such an utterance: "I don't know if I ding de doing what he is saying" (I don't know if I can understand what he is saying). In this utterance, the speaker uses two different codes, English and Mandarin, alternatively in a single sentence without violating the grammatical systems of either.

In recent years, approximately one million Myanmar migrants to Thailand have been registered by the Thai Ministry of Labor. Many more Myanmar natives-estimates range from two to six million-have entered Thailand illegally and have not registered with the government. The vast majority of Myanmar citizens in Thailand is economic migrants seeking a better life or sojourners hoping to send remittance home, because Myanmar is made up of a multiethnic population, the Myanmar migrants in Thailand are composed of various ethnicities and do not necessarily share a common culture and language; the majority are Burma, Shan, Karen, Karenni, and Mon.

The researcher went to glass factory in lam Sai, Wang Noi District, Ayutthaya, Thailand to investigate the Burmese code-switching used by the worker's perception of code-switching in the area of study. As the researcher is from Sagaing Division, upper Myanmar, and has lived in Thailand for six years, the researcher's Thai proficiency level in listening is elementary and speaking elementary, yet the researcher is simply a beginning in Thai when it comes to reading and writing. The researcher can speak Burmese and English very fluently. Depending on the situation and speaker the

researcher talks to; the researcher uses or mixes these two languages for effective communication. When the researcher speaks to those who know all two languages, code-switching freely occurs in his conversations.

Research Objectives

1. To study the code-switching of Burmese language used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand.
2. To find out the characteristics of code-switching of Burmese used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand.

Research Methodology

1. Research Design

This study used a mixed-methods used the research approach. The sample was 201 people used Burmese Code-Switching, which is collecting data from questionnaires to analyze the purposes and perceptions of native Burmese Glass Factory in Ayutthaya Province of Thailand. Then, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the respondents on 2023. The data were analyzed using SPSS for all research that involve statistics as a research methodology.

2 Population and Samples

In this case, the population of the study can be defined as the population to which a researcher wants to generalize the results of the study. A population involved 420 larger group of people; therefore, the sample size will include 201 persons. According to Krejcie & Morgan it consists of all cases of individuals or elements that fit a certain specification in Wang Noi District of Ayutthaya.

3. Research Tools

The researcher is going to conduct the study through the tools: video recordings, and interviews of Myanmar laborers in the factory in Lam Sai, Wang Noi District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 13170, Thailand. There are two groups of participants recruited for the study. The first group is native Burmese people who are working leaders in Thailand. The questionnaire is designed for the purpose of the study and it was divided into 3 parts: 1) The general background information of the respondents and their Code-Switching used in the Burmese language. 2) Sentences code switching used in communication 3) The laborers will be selected to interview using in-depth interviews.

Results

1. Finding Result of the respondents in Code Switching

All languages have two forms, the oral and the written. Words in any spoken language are primarily a combination of various speech forms. This section presented general information about the respondents consisting of the gender of the respondents. The researcher used statistical values of frequency and percentage in the following tables 1-5 to analyze data as below.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	100	49.75%
Female	101	50.24%
Total	201	100.00%

(N=201)

Table 1 Gender of the Respondents

The table 1 showed the frequency analysis of the data for gender. The respondents were male about 100 (49.75%) and 101 (50.24%) of respondents were female.

2. Result of the Code-switching of Burmese Used by the Respondents

The table's questions focused on the respondents' usage of code-switching to communicate in Burmese. Finding the resulting scales is the goal of the opinion of the respondents in questions "Which situation for employee's behavior do you evaluate best in factory?"

Statements	Alternative choice	Frequency	Percentage	\bar{X}	S.D.
Use Burmese words in your own language even while speaking in factory? Please choose as many possible reasons as you like:	A. Not familiar with words in Thai	50	24.90%	3.029	1.558
	B. Easier to speak in own language	27	13.40%		
	C. To avoid misunderstanding	40	19.90%		
	D. To convey intimacy	49	24.40%		
	e. To have privacy	21	10.40%		
	F. Other reason	14	7.00%		
Total		201	100.00%	High	

(N = 201)

Table 2 Why do you use Burmese words in your own language even while speaking in factory?

The Questions in Table 2 showed was ‘it questions about code-switching of Burmese used by the Respondents It was to find the resultant scales of the opinion of the respondents in questions “Use Burmese words in your own language even while speaking in factory? The table indicated that 50 (24.90%) of respondents strongly agreed; 49 (24.40%) of respondents agreed; 40 (19.90%) of respondents moderately; 27 (13.40%) of respondents agreed; 21 (10.40%) of respondents agreed; 14 (7.000%) of respondents disagreed; The statistical figure Mean (\bar{X}) was 3.029 and SD was 1.558.

Statements Linguistic Insecurity	Frequency of Percentage							
	Very Much	Much	Fairly	Little	Very Little	Total	\bar{X}	S.D.
	5	4	3	2	1			
Burmese code-switching is the anxiety experienced by speakers in the factory.	15 (7.50%)	25 (12.40%)	110 (54.70%)	40 (19.90%)	11 (5.50%)	100%	3.034	.9185
Burmese code-switching lack of confidence experienced by speakers in the factory.	5 (2.50%)	4 (2.00%)	121 (60.20%)	53 (26.40%)	18 (9.00%)	100%	3.373	.7778
Burmese code-switching is the discomfort experienced by speakers in the factory.	3 (1.50%)	4 (2.00%)	21 (42.8%)	121 (60.20%)	52 (25.90%)	100%	4.069	.7583

Table 3 The Problem in Burmese Code Switching was Found in Linguistic Insecurity

Table 3 demonstrates the respondents’ code-switching of Burmese used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand.’ It was to find the resultant scales of the opinion of the respondents in code-switching of Burmese. This is considered as the highest mean score of 4.069 (SD= .7583) and is followed by them become a more person with a mean score of 3.373 (SD=.7778). additionally, the third with a mean score of 3.034(SD=.9185).

Statements Stereotype	Very Much	Much	Fairly	Little	Very Little	Total	\bar{X}	S.D.
	5	4	3	2	1			
Burmese Code-Switching: lack of fluency becomes a sign of insufficient in the factory.	3 (1.500%)	1 (.500%)	80 (39.80%)	35 (17.40%)	82 (40.80%)	100%	3.955	.9813
Burmese Code-Switching can be an insurmountable barrier to accessing something.	1 (.500%)	1 (.500%)	25 (12.40%)	79 (39.30%)	95 (47.30%)	100%	4.323	.7482
Burmese Code-Switching: exclusion of the main idea can be harmful among the language users in the factory.	50 (24.90%)	81 (40.30%)	48 (23.90%)	16 (8.000%)	6 (3.000%)	100%	2.238	1.011

Table 4 The Problems Burmese Code-Switching were Found in Stereotypes

Table 4 demonstrate the respondents' code-switching of Burmese used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province, Thailand.' It was to find the resultant scales of the opinion of the respondents in code-switching of Burmese. This is considered as the highest mean score of 4.323 (S.D.=.7482) and is followed by them become a more person with a mean score of 3.955 (S.D.=.9813). additionally, the third with a mean score 2.238 (S.D.=1.011).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate to study of codes switching in Burmese language used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province of Thailand. According to the result of mentioned in chapter 4, the research involved a target population of 201 people at glass factory in Ayutthaya province of Thailand., all of whom participated in the study of the research utilized mixed methods, including with 100 (49.79%) male, 101 (50.24%) female total 100.00% percentage. The concluded the majority of respondents.

The attitudes of code-switching in Burmese language as a result of questionnaires from glass factory in Ayutthaya province of Thailand. These findings underline the significance of using the difficulty of codes switching in Burmese language used at glass factory in Ayutthaya province of Thailand. According to the findings of among respondents, reflecting a positive perception or agreement with

the surveyed statements. This is considered as the highest mean score of 4.069 (S.D. =.7583) and is followed by them become a more person with a mean score of 3.373 (S.D. =.7778). additionally, the third with a mean score of 3.034(SD=.9185). According to finding, the overall percentage of the table was Highest score: the table number 4.6, was 'it questions about code-switching of Burmese used by the Respondents It was to find the resultant scales of the opinion of the respondents in questions "how many languages do you speak?" The table indicated that 160 (79.60%) of respondents strongly agreed; 9 (4.5.00%) of respondents agreed; 8 (4.0.00%) of respondents moderately; 1 (1.0.00%) of respondents disagreed. The statistical figure Mean (\bar{X}) was 1.184 and SD was 6.13.

The researcher showed that the results of in-depth interviews: the use of code-switching can reveal information about a person's background, including social status, socio-economic status, and educational background. In the workplace, code-switching may be believed by economic factors, with individuals adjusting their language based on formality, task requirements, or colleagues' and clients' expectations, providing insights into their professional background and adaptability. It's important to recognize that while code-switching gives clues about a person's background, these patterns are not absolute. People may code-switch for various complex reasons, and interpreting code-switching should be done with sensitivity, considering the diversity of linguistic practices and the potential for multiple influences on language use. It gives us a good look at both the good things and the challenges. As respondents deals with more code-switching in the Burmese language, it is crucial for respondents to find a good balance between using them for clear communication and keeping our unique Burmese language and culture strong.

New Knowledge

From this study of codes-switching in Burmese Language used at Glass factory in Ayutthaya Province of Thailand" is social interaction in specific situations the Burmese language. Concerning that each case has its own unique set of cues and interpretations and that it is not easy to categories code-switching into typologies because multiple factors will influence the Thai language used during a conversation in Glass factory in Ayutthaya Province of Thailand. Firstly, participants either implicitly or explicitly acknowledge that their code-switching marks their identity while at work, whether with employee or among themselves. This marked identity helps to

establish relationship roles between conversations. There are more conversations that often start in Burmese language but quickly revert to Thai. Observed in every instance was that once a work-related issue occurs, the code-switch to Burmese language automatic use a marked switch of language between work and social life. Further research might look in more detail at the cultural influences, including in/out-group membership, attitude, and identity in such an environment. It would also be interesting to see the participants' factors to code-switch specific to these participants and the work environment.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The analysis of the respondents' age and their posttest score suggests that there is no significant relationship between these two variables. This is evident of respondents' age compared to the phi-value. The findings align with a previous study by Nang Tom Kham which also concluded that age is not a significant factor in academic performance. On the other hand, the study indicates that the respondents' gender has an influence on their performance, as the computed or sex is lower than the phi-value. This contradicts a study by Mr. Hongjuan Da which found no statistically significant difference in the performance of male and female students. Monthly family income is deemed not significant in relation to respondents' performance in students' classrooms. This contradicts Pramojaney's findings that family income is directly correlated with academic performance. The respondents' general point average (GPA) is also found to have no impact on their performance in the subject, in agreement with Sangprem' study. Additionally, the study concludes that the respondents' learning styles and personality differences do not significantly affect their post-test performance. Therefore, the preferred learning styles are considered suitable and effective in the teaching-learning process, and personality differences do not hinder students from becoming better learners in accordance with the instructor's teaching strategy.

Comparatively, the research shows that analysis of Code-Switching in Different Educational the findings of Mr. Namthip Sangprem's in other word, study on code-switching in an Intensive English Program (IEP) in Bangkok with the studies conducted by Mr. Nang Tom Kham and Hongjuan Da in-migrant schools in Thailand. Explore how the educational context, policies, and student demographics may influence teachers' code-switching practices.

The Perceptions of Code-Switching Explore the results of Namthip Sangprem's study on perceptions of code-switching among Thai teachers and students in an Intensive English Program. Analyze the positive and negative perceptions and explore how institutional policies may influence these attitudes. The contribution significantly enhances our understanding of code-switching Chad Nile's (2006) emphasizing its multifaceted nature. It illustrates that code switching goes beyond simple linguistic variation to encompass broader sociocultural dimensions. The aim is to highlight the role of code switching in shaping discourse practices, turn selection, bracketing, and the incorporation of societal knowledge and diverse identities. These insights deepen comprehension of code switching within the intricate framework of sociocultural dynamics. Finally, the research questions and answers for a comprehensive analysis of the various studies on code-switching, highlight common themes, differences, and implications for language teaching and learning.

The researcher hopes that this section may be helpful in future research, as there are a few references included in it. Then further study should devote more time to collect the data and extend the number of place and people in the same place or different place in order to provide more generalized results.

This suggestion divided into subsections as the following:

1. The investigation of Asian language differences between Burmese language code-switching use in glass factory in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Thailand
2. The role of code-switching in a communications skill in teacher classroom at MCU.
3. An error analysis on the use of code-switching differences spoken in students' classrooms at the Faculty of Humanities, MCU.

Including suggestions for further study, such as identifying unanswered questions or emerging trends, would encourage further exploration. So further study can present as a follow:

1. Code-switching in Burmese Language should be applied and used for the workers in other many places.
2. To study the impact of code-switching will be a great deal of the next researcher.
3. In the future, the researcher should be tried in analyzing code-switching patterns.

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