

Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Students Living in a Boarding House on “*Jalan Airlangga Tengah nomor 7, Semarang.*”
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ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan sebuah peranan yang sangat penting dalam hubungan manusia. Bahasa menjembatani manusia dalam berkomunikasi. Skripsi yang berjudul *Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Students Living in a Boarding House on “Jalan Airlangga Tengah nomor 7, Semarang”* ini merupakan sebuah penelitian mengenai bahasa percakapan sehari-hari para mahasiswa yang mengandung unsur-unsur campur kode dan alih kode. Ketika berkomunikasi, kerap kali tanpa disadari maupun dengan disadari para mahasiswa melakukan bentuk campur kode dan alih kode. Penulis ingin meneliti bentuk campur kode dan alih kode apa saja yang terjadi didalam percakapan mereka dan apa saja alasan dari campur kode dan alih kode tersebut. Apakah campur kode dan alih kode yang diucapkan oleh penutur tersebut mempengaruhi pendengar dalam memproduksi respon ujaran yang sesuai, mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa yang dituturkan pendengar dan bagaimana bentuk respon dari pendengar tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, ada dua tipe campur kode dan lima tipe alih kode yang digunakan oleh penulis berdasarkan teori dari Hymes dan Holmes. Lalu kemudian penulis meneliti lagi faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya campur kode dan alih kode menurut teori dari Holmes. Setelah penganalisisan data selesai, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa ada tiga bahasa yang kerap kali digunakan oleh para mahasiswa. Bahasa-bahasa tersebut adalah bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Jawa dan bahasa Inggris. Penggunaan bahasa tersebut juga memiliki tingkat-tingkat keformalan tersendiri dan digunakan menurut faktor yang memicu terjadinya campur kode dan alih kode seperti kepada siapa kalimat ditujukan, dimana latar belakang tempat terjadinya peristiwa, topik apa yang sedang dibicarakan dan apa fungsi dari penggunaan campur kode dan alih kode tersebut.

1. Background of the Study

This thesis studies about bilingual students in Airlangga boarding house. There are three reasons why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991: 3). One of the examples of membership reason is the use of sophisticated words of youth, while the example of education and administration reasons are the use of English by Indonesian for international or bilingual school and an inter-state meeting to discuss social issues, technology etc. Moreover, with social background, culture, and the situation, the speech community can determine their usage of the language. In view of sociolinguistics, linguistic situation in the bilingual or multilingual is very interesting to study. According to Fishman (1972) the selection of language use by speakers do not occur randomly, but must consider several factors, including who is the speaker, who is the interlocutor, what is the topic which is being discussed, and in which context the conversation occurred. Because of the bilingual phenomenon, the students tend to use code mixing and code switching in a particular reason. This thesis is conducted to identify what kinds of code mixing and code switching used by them, what are the factors and what the impacts of the listeners.

2. Underlying Theory

This research uses theory of Hymes and Holmes. Which are internal and external code mixing, internal and external code switching, tag code switching, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

2.1. Internal Code Mixing

It occurs in the same regional or local language. For example the code happens in one national language such as Indonesian language to Javanese. The speaker only uses a group of code.

(1) *“kamu besok ke sekolah numpak motor atau bis?”*

(Will you ride a motorcycle or bus to reach school tomorrow?).

2.2. External Code Mixing

It occurs when code mixing changes from local language to foreign language. So there is a code mixing of cross language used from Indonesian language to foreign language for example in English. The speaker only uses a group of code. The following below is how the Javanese speaker mixes the code into English

language because she wants to involve her husband in the conversation.

(2) Seller: “Pas, gangsal setengah.”

(It is five and half)

Buyer : (Talks to her husband:
Mau kae three kok, mau kae three, kae mau. ‘it was three, it was three, it was’

Her husband answer : Oh..)

Rahardi (2001: 81)

2.3. Internal Code Switching

It occurs in the same regional or local language. For example, it may happen in one variety of a language to another variety. It changes the language system with inserting second language consciously. Below is the example of Javanese switching

2.4. External Code Switching

It occurs in cross language such as Indonesian language to French language. It also has a meaningful intention which occurs consciously. Meanwhile Poedjosoedarmo (on Rahardi, 2001: 21) explains that people often switch the code

when they have a conversation because of the variety of language component. An example below is Indonesian speaker switches his language to English:

Buyer 2 : “*Ning kana mau telu ya mung rolas*”

(There was I find, three only twelve thousand)

Buyer 1 : “*Ning beda. When we buy the long dress in the market ya mung seventeen.*”

(But different. When we buy the long dress in the market it is only seventeen)

Rahardi (2001: 137)

2.5. Tag Code Switching

Tag code switching is when bilinguals insert a short expression in different language at the ending or at the beginning of their utterance. There is a grammatical structure changes because of the tag. The tag also changes the whole system of language use. Example:

(a) Tamati : “*Engari (So) now we turn to more important matters.*”

2.6.Situational Code Switching

A situational code switching appears when the situation changes and causes the bilinguals switch the code. According to Wardaugh, the speakers change the language could be affected by particular situation and occasion or just show solidarity in specific language or honor people.

2.7.Metaphorical Code Switching

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3. Difference of Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code switching tends to occur in sentence and clause, with clear base language, the topic may change, in formal and informal situation, and may involve partial bilingual influences. Code mixing tends to occur in phrase, word, morpheme or phonemes, with sometimes unclear base language, maintained topic, more in informal situation, and total bilingual fluencies.

Another explanation comes from Hudson (1996: 53) who mentions that contrast to code switching which is language changed by a bilingual is due to change of situation, in code mixing, language change is not accompanied by the change of situation.

4. Research Method

In conducting the research, the writer describes code mixing and code switching by using descriptive research. Descriptive is a method that aims to make the description and factual information about the data. Descriptive research is conducted solely based on facts or phenomena that are empirically living in the speakers (Soedaryanto, 1993: 62).

The writer analyzes 19 conversation parts contain code mixing and code switching data which were uttered by the participants. The writer uses daily conversation between Javanese students and non Javanese students as the primary data. The data has been converted to a transcript.

Data collection method is performed by the writer to obtain the necessary data. The writer uses theory

from Mahsum (2005: 92) which is *Metode Simak*. *Metode Simak* is a method that requires paying a good attention to the use of language (Sudaryanto 1993: 11). The continuation method from *Metode Simak* is *Metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* to collect the data. *Metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* means the writer does not involve directly into the conversation (Mahsun, 2005: 93); the writer, in another

The writer uses *Padan Intralingual* method from Mahsum (2005). This method will help to compare a meaning which is straight to lingual point from a language or some different languages. *Padan* has a similar mining of comparing. *Intralingual* means the characteristic is compared within the language and the characteristic is compared with the characteristic outside the language, for instance, means and context (Mahsun, 2005: 117).

5. Background of Participants

There are four informants living in *Airlangga* boarding house who are the friends of the writer and whose utterances were taken by the writer as the thesis data. They use English, Indonesian, Javanese, and one of the participants uses Pariaman

language for their daily communication. The first informant is An who is a student from Pariaman and now she is taking doctorate degree in Diponegoro University. As non Javanese student, she tends to speak in Betawinese code to greet people in the house. But she always speaks in Pariaman language if she talks in the phone or when her families come to see her. She also speaks in English or sings in English song. She always encourages other informants to speak in English code. It might be because she takes highly education background so she wants people to look at her as a highly educated, knowledgeable or sophisticated person. The second informant is Wi, a Javanese student from Solo. She sometimes speaks in Javanese language with another Javanese informants but she also often uses Betawinese code to speak with An. The third informant is Nk, a Javanese student from Surabaya who is taking Dutch literature. She rarely speaks in Javanese code. She also often speaks in Indonesian code and foreign language such as English. She has many overseas friends who influence her to speak in English. The last informant is Ni, a Javanese student from Brebes. She also speaks in Indonesian code but sometimes prefers English when she talks with Nk or An.

6. Finding of Internal Code Mixing

Ni : “*Aku apa aja deh sing penting nasi.*”

(Anything as long as rice.)

Ni : “*Itu bu Ani, bu Ani kaga beli makan?*”

(There’s mam Ani, don’t you want to buy meal?)

An : “*Wah gua baru tau bisa pakai daun kedondong juga.*”

(Waw, I just know that Kedondong leaf can be used too.)

Wi : “*Gua aja gak pernah nyoba.*”

(I never try it.)

Nk : “*Doyan masakan jawa juga ya bu?*”

(You also like Javanese cuisine?)

7. Finding of External Code Mixing

An : “*Wah lagu ini kesukaanku. David*

Foster itu memang worth banget kalo main piano.

(Wah this song is my favorite. David Foster is always worth to play piano.)

Nk : “*Iya tapi sebentar, tadi ada tiga missed called dari Ibuku.*”

(Yeah but just a moment, I missed three call from my mom.)

Nk : “*Di Milken, tapi kok menunya western food semua ya?*”

(In Milken, but why all of the menu are only western food?)

Nk : “*Dia bilang satu set diamond sih.*”

(He said a set of diamond.)

Nk : “*Katanya via DHL Indonesia.*”

(He said by Indonesian DHL.)

An : “*Iya kalau kenalan di online gitu kan susah kita mengetahui kepribadian seseorang.*”

(It is hard to find people’s personality if met on social network.)

Ni : “*Kayanya udah chef expert ini ya masakny.*”

(Seems like you are an expert chef for cooking.)

8. Finding of Internal Code Switching

An : “*Iya toh yo. Cuacane marai ngantuk. Aku tidur seharian.*”

(Off course, the weather makes me sleepy. I sleep a whole day

Nk : “*ya wis toh.*”

(Allright.)

9. Finding of External Code Switching.

An : “*Ya everything is gonna be alright.*”

(Ya everything is going to be alright.)

10. Finding of Tag Code

Switching

Wi : “*Biasa lagi santai, toh?*”

(rest, don't you?)

Nk: “*So, kita jadi ke Ada?*”

(So, we are still going to Ada?)

11. Finding of Situational Code

Switching

Wi : “*Tibo seko ndi? Mbok yo hati-hati.*”

(Where did you fell off? Just Be careful!)

Nk : “*Ono motor nyelip seko gang ora tolah-toleh mba.*”

(There was a motorcycle overtaking from the alley without looking.)

An : “*Kenapa tadi yang?*”

(What happened darl?)

Nk : “*Diserempet motor bu pas aku lagi jalan.*”

(I was hit by a motorcycle when I walked.)

An : “*Oh ya ampun.*”

(Oh my God.)

12. Finding of Metaphorical Code Switching

Wi : “*Si nungki gimana ceritanya?*”

(How is nugki?)

Ni : “*Ya dia sih selalu terlalu serius nanggapi sesuatu.*”

(She is always too serious in facing something.)

An : “*Iya kalau kenalan di online gitu kan susah kita mengetahui kepribadian seseorang.*”

(It is hard to find people's personality if we met on social network.)

Wi : “*Oiya, Nuk risolesmu ra tak kek'i Lombok yo. Aku ra duwe.*”

(Oh ya, Nuk I do not add chili to your rissoles. I do not have it.)

13. Conclusion

The factor that most often causes internal code mixing and external code switching is participant factor. The topic and function factors have an average frequently use. The setting factor affected less because the data are generally taken inside of boarding house and mostly in living room where all of the informants gather and it does not much need to speak in formal language.

In conclusion, the informants might use Javanese to feel solidarity, they might use Indonesian to include other participant or to make their conversation in general because not all of the participants could understand a certain code.

Most participants use English word because sometimes there is no equivalent word to replace it in Indonesian or Javanese language such as online or missed call. They might use English because they want to be looked sophisticated, up to date, or they just use it because they find it hard to describe the words in other languages.

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