

ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN KELAS INTERNASIONAL-NET TV

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to find out kinds of code switching and code mixing, the dominant one in teaching and learning process in a television program by *Kelas International* on Net TV. The data was analyzed by using Hoffman theory of code switching and code mixing (1991) and the data of this research was taken from the learning process in *Kelas International* focused in episode 97 part one and two and the average duration of each part is 6-10 minutes. This research was conducted by using Descriptive Qualitative Research. Based on the data analyzed, it turns out that there were four types of code switching found in *Kelas International* namely Intra sentential Switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching and Maintaining Continuity with The Prior Speaker. Beside that also found that there are three types of code mixing namely Intra sentential, Intra Lexical and Involving Change Pronunciation. The most dominant type of code switching is Emblematic type used six times in code switching, while change pronunciation type used four times in code mixing, is the type that is most frequently used. This research purposes is to understanding language codes utilized in communication that frequently occur and are employed in the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: Code Switching; Code Mixing; Sociolinguistic; Television Program

I. Introduction

According to Thompson Language is defined as "a way of communicating that uses sounds or symbols to describe our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. Wardhaugh (2006) defines a language as what individuals of a specific community say. Language, according to Sutrisno and Ariesta (2019), is a technique for people to communicate with one another through the use of words in a structured manner. Language's definite on involves a reference to society. Globalization has and will continue to have an impact on many facets of society, including language. The greater spreading and interrelation of languages, particularly the English language, is a major effect of globalization. It is well known that the English language is getting

increasingly popular over the world. Furthermore, just one-fourth of all English users worldwide are native speakers, and most non-native speakers use English in the absence of native speakers.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004), sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a field of study that blends sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of humans in society, whereas linguistics is the study of human language. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the relationship between the structure of language and the structure of society. Wardhaugh (2010) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the link between language and society, with the objective of improving understanding of the structure of language and how languages operate in communication. These are also the areas where scientific approaches such as hypothesis formation, logical inference, and statistical testing are most effective. Hoffman (1991) divided code-mixing into three categories based on the ranges of switching: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and requiring a change in pronunciation. Intra-sentential. Code-mixing of this kind takes place within the confines of a phrase, clause, or sentence.

Code-switching and code-mixing are related because they both involve the usage of multiple languages in society, which is multilingualism (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). But still, there is a key distinction: Code-mixing is the primary code or base code without freedom and functions, while codeswitching is the usage of many languages simultaneously while managing each language's individuality. Code-mixing is a frequent Phenomenon seen in social media content produced by a linguistically diverse user base, according to Khuda Bukhsh, Palakodety, and Carbonell (2020). Bilingualism and multilingualism are usually found in group such group may be located in particular region. According to Myers (2006), bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Due to the fact that the students' native language is not Indonesian, there will frequently be language mixing throughout the teaching and learning process when there are students in the class with different languages and national backgrounds. Due to a language barrier or other difficulty for the speakers, this is why there was multi language communication.

According to Wardhaugh (1986), code is a type of system or language that is used by two or more individuals for communication. When people communicate with each other, the system they use is referred to as code. According to Wardhaugh (2006), situational code switching occurs when the languages utilized alter depending on the situation in which the converse finds themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in another people all over the world use the English language to express themselves. In communication, code mixing occurs when the speaker mixes one language with another.

According to Gumperz (1977), code mixing is a component of a language in which a temporary speaker uses another language. A piece of language is a term or phrase from one language that has been combined into another language. Similarly, the usage of code mixing and code switching, which are frequently employed in the learning process, as well as in the learning

process in *Kelas Internasional* focused in episode 97 part 1-2 and the average duration of each part is 6-10 minutes, *Kelas Internasional* is a television program talking about international students around the world who want to learn *Bahasa Indonesia* or to improve it. It obvious to use code switching and code mixing in the daily conversation also in the class and the lecture is Indonesia who can certainly communicate well in English and Indonesian. In this case for this research found the questions relate with the following the kind of Code -Mixing and Code switching do class learning use and the most dominated Code-Mixing and Code switching appearing in class learning process.

II. Methods

Data Source

The data was taken from learning process in *Kelas Internasional* focused in episode 97 part one and two, specifically the dialogue between the lecture and the students. The research itself focuses on collecting data on the television program related to teaching and learning topic. In this study, the lecture and students are the research data, while the resulting conversation or language students used is the object of research because the researcher will focus on the conversation. It is an interesting topic to discuss since code switching and mixing is frequently utilized without being aware of it and is a good and interesting issue to discuss in relation to its application in teaching and learning during Indonesian classes for foreign speakers.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

This research was used descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2010), a descriptive qualitative method study clarifies the phenomenon of the research topic, behavior, perception, and the manner of summarizing the result in the form of words and sentences. The observing method involves performing through observation, or seeing how language is used. Based on the way it makes, this study using the descriptive qualitative approach since it is appropriate for this kind of research. In this study, sentences involving type switching and code mixing are examined as units. The researcher used many techniques to collect data:

1. Watching the television program *kelas Internasional* to find the code switching and mixing
2. Observing and taking notes on the various code switching and mixing techniques seen on television during conversations
3. Making a list of the part that is code switching and code mixing
4. Based on the supplied variables, it is filtered to distinguish between code switching and code mixing.

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

This research used a qualitative method. Data was collected via observing and taking notes. So, the data was analyzed as following steps:

1. Collecting the data from Television program *Kelas Internasional*
2. Data that has been filtered using the variables code switching and code mixing
3. Sorting the data into code switching and code mixing
4. Examining the data from social media using Hoffman theory.

III. Findings and Discussion

Findings

Code switching

It is clear from the table that not every form of code-switching types occurs during the teaching and learning process. Emblematic code switching, which is utilized when the speaker mixes the two elements of two languages between two sentences. It was discovered that it was used six times in “Kelas Internasional” and is the most common type. whereas intra-sentential was only used once. also noticed that students employ code switching more frequently than teachers do.

Table 1. Code switching in *Kelas Internasional*

| Intra Sentential | Inter Sentential | Emblematic | Maintaining Continuity |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------|
| The most important, tikus itu suka mencicit | | Selamat sore <i>lau shi</i> Bagaimana <i>lau shi ahh</i> Ini ilusi perpaduan antara <i>Japan</i> dan Australia Kita bisa Latihan malam mini di <i>Cafe</i> saya That's good right, bagus pintar I capek ahh | |

Code Mixing

As can be seen from the table, only the intra-lexical column is unfilled; the other two portions can be found in the international class. It was discovered that there were more pronunciation changes when students with backgrounds other than Indonesian spoke Indonesian using their own accents. Ling-remark that “*Kalian beldua tidak mungkin bisa bersatu*” is just one

of the examples. L sound be added in place of the R sound. and this was more prevalent, appearing four times, than intra sentential, which appeared just two times.

Table 2. Code Mixing in *Kelas Internasional*

| Intra Sentential | Intra Lexical | Involving Change Pronunciation |
|--|---------------|--|
| Abbas what you doing, your face <i>kok kaya gitu?</i> | | Kita akan <i>menyampilkan</i> sesuatu |
| Tadi kami dengar mau besok <i>perform</i> , kita harus bagus | | Kalian <i>beldua</i> tidak mungkin bisa <i>belsatu</i> Ini ilusi antara Japan dan <i>Austeralia</i> <i>Seramat</i> sore pak budi |

Discussion

Code switching

Code switching is one of the methods for speaking two or more languages in the same discourse. According to Hymes (1974), code-switching is a popular phrase for alternative usage of two or more languages, dialects of a language, or even speech styles. Code Switching occurs when the language employed changes in response to situations that the user encounters. The speakers here either change one code with another or discuss in one language with another. According to Wardhaugh (2006:), code switching occurs in a bilingual society.

Trudgil (2003) Bilingualism refers to a person's capacity to communicate in two languages. Currently, many people can speak more than one language, especially those who live in bilingual societies, such as Indonesia, where people of diverse races and languages tend to learn more than one language, notably Indonesian and their respective regional languages.

According to Hoffman, there are numerous sorts of code switching and code mixing dependent on the moment or area of switching where languages occur. There are four of them: intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic and maintaining continuity with the prior speaker

a. Intra sentential Switching

It is a process when speech occurs within a clause or sentence border, it is said to be intra sentential. Where each clause or sentence occurs in one or more languages.

b. Inter sentential

It occurs when a bilingual or multilingual person switches from one language to another in between phrases that are distinct. One statement will be written in one language, while the other will be written in a completely different language.

c. Emblematic

Emblematic occurs when a person transfers a tag from one language to another in order to learn a new language, such as *otw*, *halo*, *btw*, and so on.

d. Maintaining Continuity with The Prior Speaker.

According to Hoffman, there was a continuity to resurrect the utterance from the previous speaker. For example, if one Indonesian student decides to speak in English then the other speaker have to answer it with English as well.

Table 3. Example of Types of Code Switching

| Intra-sentential | Inter-sentential | Emblematic | Maintaining Continuity |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ok, are you excited? Kita mulai lombanya sekarang?</i> | Liburan kemarin seru sekali, <i>I can't wait to go on a vacation!</i> | Aku <i>otw</i> ke kampus yah | A: Gimana <i>winter</i> di Amerika? B: Winter di Amerika itu seru banget bisa lihat salju |

Code Mixing

Code-mixing is the temporary transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another, in which such parts mix together for communicative purposes (Pardede, 2006). It occurs when a person uses a dominant language to support speech that is combined with other vocabulary and this is usually related to the speaker's background, for example, in a classroom when an English lecturer is asked a question about traditional Indonesian food that does not exist in Western countries, such as Sate Cingur, they will use Bahasa Indonesian and then explain it in English, so code switching will be used because the speaker uses English dominantly and then placing Indonesian words in it because the speaker is an Indonesian.

Code mixing can be used as a sentence insert to increase familiarity between speakers and others (Susmita, 2015). So, it is related to informal situation when code mixing occurs in formal situations, it is usually because there are no such words in the native language and speakers need to use that word for something else, or the speaker wants to demonstrate their ability or understanding in speaking English. Gumperz (1977) stated that Code switching is the process of transitioning from one language to another. However, code mixing occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another at the clause or phrase level.

According to Hoffman (1991), there are three types of code mixing: intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and code mixing including a change in pronunciation. Code mixing occurs within phrases and at word boundaries within sentences (Hoffman, 1991). The results of the current study showed that nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, phrases, and compounds were all examples of intra-sentential code mixing. While the intra lexical occurs

Within word boundaries, intra lexical also appears in various languages with prefixes or suffixes and the last type appears when it occurs at the phonological level, such as when a person speaks another language and modifies it into a different phonological structure.

Table 4. Example of Types of Code Mixing

| Intra sentential | Intra Lexical | Involving Change Pronunciation |
|---|---|---|
| Aku selalu <i>wake up</i> jam 7 pagi setiap hari untuk melatih kedisiplinan | Dia selalu <i>ngelike</i> postingan ku di Instagram | Tiap akhir tahun perusahaan ada <i>retreatnya</i> ke Bali |

IV. Conclusion

Code-switching is a popular phrase for alternative usage of two or more languages, dialects of a language, or even speech styles. Code Switching occurs when the language employed changes in response to situations that the user encounters. The type of it divided into intra sentential, inter sentential, emblematic and maintaining continuity. Code mixing can be used as a sentence insert to increase familiarity between speakers and other, it divided into three types; Intra sentential, intra lexical and Involving change. Due to their obligation to teach Indonesian, the teacher of *Kelas Internasional* students hardly ever employ code switching or code mixing, whereas students frequently do so for a variety of reasons, including their limited vocabulary and tendency to simplify terms. Emblematic type, which is used six times in code switching, is the kind that is most commonly used, while change pronunciation type, which is used four times in code mixing, is the type that is most frequently used

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