

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

**FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH
DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF
ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Mengembangkan Pola Pikir Berwirausaha

**Membangun SMK Yang Unggul
Dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Daya Saing Lulusan
Untuk Menghadapi Persaingan Kerja
Di Era Masyarakat Ekonomi Asean (MEA)**

**Makna Simbol Dalam Komunitas Public United Not Kingdom (PUNK)
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Merajut Nasionalisme Ditengah Ancaman Disintegrasi Bangsa

**The Strength Of Natural Reader In The Teaching Of English
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**Teachers' Speech Act And Politeness In EFL
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The Power Of Classroom Interaction In EFL Classes

Code-Mixing And Code-Switching In Various Indonesian Texts

**Analisis Kesalahan Mahasiswa STKIP PGRI Blitar
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Pemahaman Mahasiswa Berdasarkan Taksonomi Bloom

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CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN VARIOUS INDONESIAN TEXTS

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STKIP PGRI BLITAR

Abstrak : Tujuan artikel ini ialah menguraikan tipe kode and manifestasinya dalam aneka teks berbahasa Indonesia. Data dari berbagai teks yang terbit di koran dan majalah digunakan untuk menjawab lima masalah penelitian. Disimpulkan bahwa kode-kode tersebut yang berupa kata tunggal, frasa, dan kalimat menempatkan enam fungsi dalam kalimat. Temuan ini bermanfaat bagi penentuan materi pembelajaran dalam mata kuliah linguistik terapan.

Kata Kunci : campur kode, alih kode, teks

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to describe types of codes and their manifestation in various Indonesian texts. The data obtained from a variety of texts published in newspapers and magazines are used to answer five research problems concerning the codes. The conclusions are drawn that codes are in the form of single words, phrases, and sentences under six functions. The findings contribute to lecturing materials in applied linguistics class.

Key Words : code-mixing, code-switching, texts

INTRODUCTION

English words and sentences abound in Indonesian newspapers and magazines. This fact drives me to analyze them for the construction of lecturing materials in applied linguistics class. Those words are termed as codes in linguistics. Code-mixing (hereafter CM) deals with the usage of English words, instead of Indonesian equivalents, in Indonesian articles. Code-switching (hereafter CS) in the form of English sentences or clauses is inserted or embedded in Indonesian articles or texts of different topics such as from raiment, politics, films transporation, sports, health, IT, education, and economy.

Ayeonomi (2006) quoted the definition of CM and CS (which I modified) as the mixing and embedding of words, phrases, and sentences in target language into articles or texts in mother tongue and they are surely

from two distinct grammatical as well as lexical systems across sentence boundaries.

The articles or texts are termed as registers. Registers as cover terms are functional styles (Kittredge and Lehrberger, 1982) in the fields of content (Odenunmi, 2007) under which English words, phrases, and sentences appear. Registers deal with the language used depending upon the fields or simply they are concerned with what language is being used under certain context. Crystal (1991) defines register as the use of a variety of language in different social situations, and in relation to this research the terms of social situations refer to nine articles or texts.

To have a right concept of CM and CS and their implementation, I examined three articles dealing with them. First, Odebunmi (2007) stated that lexical borrowing in terms of CM and CS in Quechua-Spanish interaction

abound. Further he identified that CM and CS in Ancash *waynus* are common phenomena. Next, Shorgen (2011) found out that the use and choice of codes was relied upon solidarity among children in their mutual communication. He concluded that *a natural-bilingual boy child was more prone to code-switch in certain situations* (p.vii). Another research on CM and CS by Ayeonomi (2006) summarized that a child who became a bilingual at his early age tended to make code-switching and code-mixing in his linguistic performance. Based on the previous research results, I conducted a small research on CM and CS but in different context, namely, the use of English expressions in Indonesian texts.

To treat these two code types, I proposed five research questions. They include types of codes in nine registers and their manifestation in Indonesian articles. The first question is what types of codes appear in the nine registers. What type of code-mixing and code-switching appear in the nine registers constitute the second and third research questions. The fourth and fifth research questions are concerned with how the codes are manifested in the nine registers and the number of percentages of each code type appear in the nine registers respectively. The description of these five research questions is the objective of my present research. To endorse my research problems, I searched several previous studies on the usage of CM and CS.

RESEARCH METHOD

This present research employed qualitative approach and design for it treats words, phrases, and sentences in any articles

as Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2008) say that qualitative procedure produces descriptive data such as oral and written texts as well. This research treats types of codes, namely, CM and CS, in nine registers.

To conduct this small research I followed several procedures in qualitative research. Data collection is the first step to collect and select the data required. I read all the nine registers, marking the CM and CS in sentences. Second, data reduction is concerned with the process of classifying into CM and CS and reducing the same data into one category, and putting them in tables and figures.

In the data display stage, I mapped out the obtained data in line with the research problems and the theory. Next, I analyzed the obtained data under the research problems and the theory of codes in linguistics. Last, on the basis of the discussion and interpretation concerning the findings, I provided some suggestions.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 illustrates kinds of register and the number of articles and codes in each article. Out of fifty-nine articles I found that CM in the form of single words and phrases dominated the borrowing of the English expressions, namely, 48,2 & and 48% respectively. CS, however, is least required (3,8%). In addition, CM in both forms appear in nine registers while CS appears in six registers. This indicates that the writers of the Indonesian articles do not prefer to use CS.

Table 1. Register and Codes

Register	Article	CM- Word	CM- Phrase	CS
Raiment	7	69	31	-
Politics	2	10	9	2
Film	6	41	48	-
Transportation	4	17	20	-
Sports	6	33	19	2
Health	4	23	37	12
IT	13	61	95	6
Education	4	18	24	4
Economy	13	76	62	1
Total	59	347	345	27

With reference to research question four regarding the way CM and CS are manifested in the nine registers, I found that CM and CS serve as six functions or occupy six different posts in sentences. The six functions are described in tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. In table 2, for example, CM occupies the

subject post in four registers. What is interesting is that only CM of single words are used.

In table 2 I found that CM of a noun phrase, that is, *suicide squad extended cat* and *smartphone*, and CM of single word occupy the subject posts. In each register there are two codes which occupy different posts. In *Film* register the code *Batman v Superman* and *suicide squad extended cat* occupy modifier post and subject post respectively. In *Sports* register the codes of *game* and *race* occupy the subject posts while *preseason* and *race* serve as subjective complement and object of preposition respectively. In *Health* register the writers put CM of single words in subject post like *cataplexy* and *jogging* while *gym* and *workout* occupy adverb and verb posts respectively. Last, in *IT* register the codes like *smartphone* and *refurbish* occupy the subject and verb posts respectively.

Table 2. CM in Subject Post

Register	Text	CM
Film	Jika durasi <i>Batman v Superman</i> bertambah 32 menit, maka <i>suicide squad extended cat</i> lebih panjang 13 menit dibanding versi bioskop.	<i>ssec</i>
Sports	Meski <i>game</i> itu masih <i>preseason</i> , Lin bahagia dengan debutnya.	<i>game</i>
	<i>Race</i> itu adalah satu di antara enam <i>race</i> maraton paling bergengsi di dunia.	<i>game</i>
Health	<i>Cataplexy</i> adalah hilangnya gerakan otot secara bilateral yang dapat mengakibatkan kolaps pada penderita.	<i>cataplexy</i>
	Ga usah ke <i>gym</i> dan <i>workout</i> sampe berjam-jam, <i>jogging</i> atau renang udah cukup lah	<i>jogging</i>
IT	Ternyata bukan cuma <i>smartphone</i> lah yang bisa <i>direfurbish</i> .	<i>smartphone</i>

Compared with table 2, table 3 illustrates the use of CM of single words. They occupy the verb posts. The writers of the five registers use the Indonesian prefix *di-*, *nge-* and *men-* to combine it with CM, except in register *Health*, namely, *workout*. In *Raiment* register the writer uses syntactic structure of coordination in which the codes

mix and *match* are combined to be a verb phrase. In the other four registers no such a syntactic structure is used. In *Sports* register the writer uses the codes *diving* and *hits* to occupy apposition and verb posts. In *IT* register the Indonesian prefix *di-* is mixed with the verbs like *refurbish* and *charge*.

Table 3. CM in Verb Post

Register	Text	CM
Raiment	Busana juga dapat <i>dimix n match</i> .	<i>mix and match</i>
Sport	Akhir-akhir ini olahraga <i>diving</i> sedang <i>ngehits</i> di kalangan <i>traveler</i> .	<i>hits</i>
Health	Ga usah ke <i>gym</i> dan <i>workout</i> sampe berjam-jam, <i>jogging</i> atau renang udah cukup lah.	<i>workout</i>
IT	Itu proses seperti yang dilakukan tokoh Ash dalam serial animasi pokemon yang <i>ngehit</i> pada era 1990 sampai 2000. Ternyata bukan cuma <i>smartphone</i> lah yang bisa <i>direfurbish</i> .	<i>hit</i> <i>refurbish</i>
	Setelah diselidiki, ternyata kepala <i>charger</i> barang itu nggak orisinal sehingga mudah panas saat <i>di-charge</i> .	<i>charge</i>
Education	Pendekatan behavioristik juga dapat kurang menghargai kredibilitas siswa karena model menghafal dan <i>mencopy</i> memang menjadi ciri lainnya dari model ini.	<i>copy</i>

In table 4 the writers of the three different registers use CM of single words and phrases as the direct objects. *Cashback* and *one day climbing* are noun phrases while *cover* and *endorsement* are single words. In *Transportation* register the writer puts *cashback* and *cover* in syntactic structure of coordination, and this can be seen from the use of conjunction *and*. In *Sport* and *IT* registers, the codes are not designed in syntactic structure of coordination. What is to be kept in mind is that CM sometimes appear in a text as occupying different posts like the following data: “Ternyata bukan cuma *smartphone* lah yang bisa *direfurbish*.” and “Akhir-akhir ini olahraga *diving* sedang *ngehits* di kalangan *traveler*.”

Table 4. CM in Direct Object Post

Register	Text	CM
Transportation	Anda akan mendapat <i>cashback</i> dan diskon spesial puluhan juta rupiah plus bonus <i>cover</i> jok.	<i>cashback</i> <i>cover</i>
Sport	Saat ini kami sudah menerapkan <i>one day climbing</i> .	<i>one day climbing</i>
IT	Tak sedikit pula yang menawarkan kerja sama, misalnya, <i>endorsement</i> .	<i>endorsement</i>

Table 5 illustrates the codes as the objects of prepositions. *Hairstyling* is the object of Indonesian preposition *di* or *in* in English as in *Di hairstyling*. *Hacker* and *cast* are put

following the Indonesian preposition *dari* or *of* in English. Next, *written* and *spoken words* are noun phrases put after the Indonesian preposition *antara* or *between* in English.

Table 5. CM in Object of Preposition Post

Register	Text	CM
Raiment	Di <i>hairstyling</i> , itu namanya warna <i>fashion</i> .	<i>hairstyling</i>
Politics	Ya situs resmi ICMI menjadi korban jahil dari aksi peretas atau <i>hacker</i> .	<i>hacker</i>
Film	Membalut adegan action , film garapan MNC Pictures ini menonjolkan strategi dan taktik dari para <i>cast</i> untuk memecahkan suatu permasalahan yaitu pembobolan brankas yang terencana.	<i>cast</i>
Education	Kegiatan ini akan sedikit ribet, karena pada dasarnya bahasa Inggris mempunyai perbedaan yang nyata antara <i>written</i> dan <i>spoken words</i> .	<i>written</i> <i>spoken words</i>

Table 6 illustrates the use of the Indonesian preposition *ke* or *to* in English but it does occupy the post of adverb of place. *To the gym* or *ke gym* is preceded by an intransitive verb *go*, which is elided. In register Health the lexical borrowing

occupies different posts, namely, object of preposition (*ke gym*), verb post (*workout*), and subject post (*jogging*) as exemplified in the sentence of “Ga usah *ke gym* dan *workout* sampe berjam-jam, *jogging* atau renang udah cukup lah.”

Table 6. CM in Adverb Post

Register	Text	CM
Health	Ga usah <i>ke gym</i> dan <i>workout</i> sampe berjam-jam, <i>jogging</i> atau renang udah cukup lah.	<i>gym</i>

In the five registers as illustrated in table 7, the writers put the CM of single words in different posts. In *Raiment* register the lexical borrowing of *fashion* functions the modifier of the head *warna* in the Indonesian word order. The same thing happens in registers *Film*, *Health*, *Education*, and *Economy*. However, the CM used as the

modifier of the head which occupies different posts. In registers *Health* and *Education* the heads, that is, *penikmat* and *konsep* occupy the direct object posts. In register *Raiment*, however, the head of *warna* occupies the subjective complement post while in register *Film* the head occupies the subject post like SHMLY in register *Health*.

Table 7. CM in Modifier Post

Register	Text	CM
Raiment	Di <i>hairstyling</i> , itu namanya warna <i>fashion</i> .	<i>fashion</i>
Film	Jika durasi <i>Batman v Superman</i> bertambah 32 menit, maka <i>suicide squad extended cat</i> lebih panjang 13 menit.	<i>Batman v Superman</i>
Health	SHMILY <i>cupcakes</i> memberikan pelayanan bagi penggemar dan penikmat <i>cupcakes</i> .	<i>cupcakes</i>
Education	Karakteristik sekolah ini merupakan konsep <i>integrated activity</i> dan <i>integrated curriculum</i> .	<i>integrated activity</i> <i>integrated curriculum</i>
Economy	Selama ini proses produksi menjadi masalah utama, karena IKM kurang memperhatikan masalah kebersihan hingga pengemasan yang <i>hygienic</i> . Resiko <i>supply</i> dapat dinilai dalam beberapa cara.	<i>hygienic</i> <i>supply</i>

Table 8 illustrates the usage of CS in nine registers. CS meant takes the forms of a simple sentence (pattern), imperative, which falls into positive command, namely, *Improve your security first*, *Turn off and stay faraway the phone* and negative command like *Don't take too long*, and a incomplete question like *Ready to try this part out?* The simple sentences appearing in the two articles or texts are *this is a friendly reminder* and *There is no such thing as a free lunch*. In *Health* register the positive imperatives precede the Indonesian clause as in sentence “*Turn off dan stay faraway the phone saat mau tidur ya*” where “*saat mau tidur aja*” is an Indonesian adverb clause of time, and in sentence “*Improve your security first, baru ngomongin blokir Google*” where “*baru ngomongin blokir Google*” is a simple sentence.

Next, the negative command in *Health* register is the continuation of the previous sentence “*Waktu yang ideal untuk tidur adalah 20-30 menit*.” “*There is no such thing as a free lunch*” is a simple sentence in

Economy register which precedes an Indonesian simple sentence “*tidak ada makan siang gratis*”, which is the Indonesian equivalent for the English sentence. Last, in *Politics* register “*this is a friendly reminder*” is a simple sentence put after the vocative-case salutation “*Cendekiawan ICMI*”. Besides, a question “*Ready to try this part out?*”, of which the subject *You* and the verb *are* is elided, is put after an Indonesian complex sentence.

Based on the obtained data on CS in four registers, I found out that imperatives are part of complex sentences like “*Improve your security first, baru ngomongin blokir Google*” and “*Turn off dan stay faraway the phone saat mau tidur ya*” and a sentence which stands alone like “*Don't take too long.*” In addition, simple sentences are put after a vocative case greeting “*Cendekiawan ICMI*”. Last, a question like “*Ready to try this part out?*” stands alone, following a simple sentence, namely “*Waktu yang ideal untuk tidur adalah 20-30 menit*”.

Table 8. CS in Several Registers

Register	Text	CS
Politics	Cendekiawan ICMI, <i>this is a friendly reminder. Improve your security first</i> , baru ngomongin blokir Google.	simple sentence imperative
Health	<i>Turn off dan stay faraway the phone</i> saat mau tidur ya. Waktu yang ideal untuk tidur adalah 20-30 menit. <i>Don't take too long.</i>	imperative imperative
Education	Kalau misalnya si bule sedang tidak ingin diganggu, ucapkan terima kasih dan cari bule yang lain yang bersedia. <i>Ready to try this part out?</i>	simple sentence
Economy	<i>There is no such thing as a free lunch</i> , tidak ada makan siang gratis.	simple sentence

CONCLUDING REMARKS

With reference to the analysis of the findings above, I come to a conclusion that in Indonesian texts or registers CM in two types and CS abound. CM consists of single words, phrases, while CS is in the form of sentences. They occupy the subject, verb, complement, object of preposition, modifier, apposition, and adverb posts. Sometimes, CM occupies different posts in the same texts. CS is inserted in the middle of the texts, namely, in intersentential position. CS takes the form of simple sentence, imperatives, positive and negative, and an incomplete question.

Based upon these findings, I design CM and CS with their variants to be included in lecturing materials in applied linguistics class in addition to cohesion and coherence as the other signals in discourse analysis. Next, updating the knowledge of CM and CS is badly needed to improve the quality of the lecturing materials. More reviews of researches on CM and CS are also suggested to endorse the present research.

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