A Sociolinguistics of Code Mixing and Code Switching Between English and Indonesian Language at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo

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Abstract

This study was aimed to analyze Code Mixing and Code Switching between the English and Indonesian Language Done by the Lecturer of Advance English *Grammar Subject at the 5th Semester Students of STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. The study* was designed in the form of qualitative descriptive study. The subjects in this study were the lecturer in the 5th semester of students of STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo who teaches the Advance English Grammar subject. The data were collected by using the methods of recording and writing on note of what lecturer said in teaching learning process, then collected it and classified based on grammatical aspect of code mixing, code switching, sociolinguistic aspect, and the function (phatic function) of code mixing and code switching. A grammatical focused on the structural aspect of code mixing and code switching. While, a sociolinguistic approach was concerned with the role of social factors of code mixing and code switching. The result of this research showed that the grammatical aspect of code mixing and code switching are extra-sentential/tag mixing and switching, intersentential mixing and switching, and intra word of code mixing and code switching. Sociolinguistic aspects of code switching are situational and metaphorical switching. The functions of code switching were referential function, directive function, phatic function and metalinguistic function. But this study only focused on phatic function to clarify or emphasize a message. The achievement of this research can be used to make easier in teaching foreign language and can be used as additional source and also can develop code mixing and code switching field in the next research.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, code mixing, code switching

INTRODUCTION

A language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of communication. Human as social creature, live in their community within language, culture, and also tradition. The interaction can be done by understanding their language, people are able to

share and convey their thought and feeling to the others. Using language in social life is studied in sociolinguistics. Holmes (1992:2) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society.

Now, there are many people use more than one language in communication with people around them, in this case especially in education as happened in the process of learning English in the classroom. Most of the English lecturer in Indonesia still used two language in their conversation with their students when teaching English in the classroom. And that's way code switching and code mixing often occur in their conversation.

In a language contact situation, the process of code switching and code mixing do a taking place. Code mixing is the intra-sentential switching whereas code switching is the inter-sentential switching. Language contact sometimes occurs when there is an increased social interaction between who living as neighborhood and have traditionally spoken different languages. But more frequently it is initiated by the spread of languages of power and prestige (Faltis: 1989).

Based on David C.S. Li (2008) that the term of "Code Switching" (CS) refers to the alternate use two or more languages in an extended stretch of discourse, where the switch takes place at sentence or clause boundaries. Then the term of "Code Mixing" (CM) is preferred. As many have pointed out, however, the term code mixing it tends to attract negative associations, giving (especially lay readers) the value-loaded impression that "mixing" language is symptomatic of bad or pathological language behavior. Kamisah (2009) in her study of content-based lectures found that CS/CM served some functions such as giving and clarifying explanation, enacting social relationships and aggravating and mitigating messages. The influence of science and technology is also another factor contributing to CS/CM behavior in the classroom.

Hymes (1875: 103) said that "Code Mixing and Code Switching have become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech style". Moreover, English Code Mixing and Code Switching are done by English lecturer toward their students who still have a few vocabularies, especially in young English learner.

Using English Code Mixing and/or Code Switching will be appropriate in learning process. Here, the writer observed Code Mixing and Code Switching between the English and Indonesian Language done by the lecturer at the 5th Semester Students of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO in teaching learning process in the classroom. The writer took the context of sociolinguistics in Education field not in other public field because the researcher was interested to find and analyze English Code Mixing and Code Switching language used in context of Education by observing directly. From the statements above, the writer conducted Code Mixing and Code Switching between the English and Indonesian Language done by the lecturer at the 5th Semester Students of STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. In this case, researcher analyzed it according to grammatical aspects, sociolinguistics aspect and the function of using Code Mixing and Code Switching in teaching learning process in the classroom. Therefore, the writer conducted a research about "A Sociolinguistics of Code Mixing and Code Switching between English and Indonesian Language at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo".

METHODOLOGY

The researchers presented the research methodology which is formulated into 7 parts. They are methodology approach, research setting, research subject, research time, data source, research instrument, and collecting data procedure.

a. Resign Design

In this research, the researchers used a qualitative research. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. It is lined by Fraenkel & Wallen (2006), "Qualitative data of the research are collected in the form of words, phrases, and sentences by using description forms them rather than numbers". Moreover, this study applied a descriptive research which describes the situation to gain information focusing on the current status of the issues and it is pointed to determining of the nature of situation as it exists at the time of study (Ary D., 2010). The qualitative research was used to develop the concept the problems faced, explained the realities associated with the search of a grounded theory. The descriptive study used to seek a collection of instances from the data in the hope of the issue of the problems occurred.

b. Research Setting

This research was conducted at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo.

c. Research subject

The subject of this research was one of the English Lecturer in the 5th semester students of STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, who teaches in the Advanced English Grammar subject.

d. Research time

This research was conducted in November 20th 2019. It was conducted in the evening class of Advanced English Grammar course.

e. Data Source

The data were taken from English Lecturer of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO.

f. Research Instrument

Observation: In this study, the writer used two instruments. They were observation and recording note. Observation used in this research was non participant observation. Recording and Note: Recording and note also made the writer to collect the data by using recorder of a mobile phone (Samsung Galaxy A5 2017) to record what the lecturer conveyed in English teaching learning process.

g. Collecting Data Procedure

In collecting data there were some steps that conducted by the writer. Those steps were presented as follows:

- 1. The writer came to the class of Advanced English Grammar and listened what the lecturer conveyed.
- 2. The writer wrote the code mixing and code switching spoken by lecturer and recorded what lecturer said by using a mobile phone.
- 3. The writer also collected the data from field note.
- 4. The writer played and listened the recording from a mobile phone and wrote the conversation during teaching learning process.
- 5. The writer listened to the data that had been collected from recording by using a mobile phone. And the researcher classified the data based on the types of code mixing and code switching

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this part, the writer presents the data that have been collected from the observation before. Here the writer answers the problem statements that were stated previously. They are about Code Mixing and Code Switching between the English and Indonesian Language done by the lecturer at the 5^{th} Semester Students of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO that involves types of code mixing and code switching in Grammatical aspect, sociolinguistics aspect, and the function of code mixing and code switching that were spoken. In the analysis below, the writer uses code in the data of conversation like T = lecturer. S = students. The Indonesian (italic). The utterance in which any mixing/switching, Bold = the point of mixing/switching which become the categories. According to research question, the writer presents findings such as:

Table 1. Presentation of CS/CM

No	Categories	Code Switching (CS) and Code Mixing (CM)	Categories of Code Switching (CS) and Code Mixing (CM)		Utterances
1	Grammatical aspect of CS/CM	Extra-sentential /tag CS/CM	English tag Switching	✓	Ok untuk pertanyaan no 1 jawabannya apa? (Ok what is the answer for the question no 1?)
				✓	Untuk pertanyaan no 5, kalimat ini memerlukan "subjek", So kita harus mencari "subjek" pada jawaban A, B, C atau D. (Question no 5, this sentence needs "Subject", So, we have to find the "Subject" at the optional

	Ţ		
			answer A, B, C or D.)
		✓	Well, apakah ada pertanyaan? (Well, is there any questions?)
		>	Anda harus menganalisa kalimat ini one by one. (You have to analyze this sentence one by one.)
	Indonesia tag Switching	√	
		√	Please, tell me the reason, why "A" is the answer for the question no 17, Ayo! (Please, tell me the reason, why "A" is the answer for the question no 17, Come on?)
	English tag Mixing	✓	Carilah "main verb" nya dulu. (First, You have to find the "main verb")
	Indonesia tag Mixing	√	By drilling the exercises, Anda akan mampu to do the final exam. (By drilling the exercises, You will be able to do the final exam)
Inter-sentential	English	✓	This sentence is
switching/mixing	inter-sentential		difficult. Jadi

			switching/mixing	anda harus mencari "Subject and Verb" before you choose the answer. (This sentence is difficult. So, you have to find "Subject and Verb" before you
				choose the answer)
			Indonesia inter-sentential switching/mixing	Ada yang lain? There may be other answer. (Others? there may be other answer).
		Intra Word		✓ Di analyzed!
		Switching/mixing		(To be analyzed!)✓ Pada single clause ini.(In this single clause.)
2	Sociolinguistics aspect of CS/CM	Metaphorical Switching/mixing		(The lecturer asked Hida to explain the answer no 28) T: Baiklah Hida, bisakah kamu Menjelaskan kenapa jawabannya D? (Ok well, Hida can you explain, why "D" is the answer? S: Kalimat itu tidak ada "subject" jadi jawaban "D" is the best answer karena "Verb" nya bentuk present tense untuk orang ketiga tunggal. (That sentence has no "subject" So, "D" is the best answer because the "Verb" is in the "present tense" form for the third singular person.)

		T	Т	
				T : Trima kasih
				<i>Hida</i> . That's a great
				explanation.
				(Thank you Hida.
				That's a great
				explanation)
				S: Ok, Sir
		Situational		(In the discussion
		switching/mixing		session, the lecturer
		3 witching/illixing		asked to students
				about question no 35. Before answer the
				question the lecturer
				asked students to
				analyze question)
				T: saya sudah
				memberikan contoh.
				Dan ada lagi yang
				mau ditanyakan
				sebelum kita
				membahas soal no
				35?
				(I have given
				example, and Is there
				any questions before
				we discuss the
				question no 35?)
				S: Yes, Pak! What is
				the original sentence
				untuk soal no 34?
				(Yes, Sir! What is the
				original sentence for
				the question no 34)
				T:Kalimatnya adalah
				"The tourist were to
				travel".
				(The sentence is "The
				tourist were to
				travel")
				S: Trima kasih, Sir!.
	.	701		(Thank you, Sir!)
3	Function of	Phatic		(in opening class)
	CS/CM	function		T:Good evening
				S : Good evening, Sir.
				T: OK. I will check
				your attendance.
				Beberapa
				mahasiswa tidak

masuk hari ini, bukankah begitu? (T: OK. I will check your attendance. Some students are absent today, aren't they?) S: Yes, Sir. Ada yang masih on the way. (S: Yes, Sir. Some of them are still on the way.) T: Oh Ok. Jangan lupa, next meeting will be your test untuk latihan persiapan UAS. (T: Oh Ok. Don't forget, next meeting
untuk latihan persiapan UAS. (T: Oh Ok. Don't forget, next meeting will be your test for
preparation of final exam) S: Test? Oh, Okay Pak. (S: Test? Oh, Okay Sir.)

Discussion

a. The Grammatical aspect of Code Switching

Hamers and Blanc (2000:259), said Extra-sentential code mixing and code switching involve attaching a tag from one language to an utterance entirely in the other language. Here, the writer will group tag-switching into four categories they are English tag switching, Indonesian tag switching, English tag mixing and Indonesian tag mixing:

English tag switching here, means the tag is in English and switch or insert to/from Indonesia utterance. The English tag that is spoken involves the word "Okay", "So", "well", "one by one".

The tag switching by the word "**okay**" occurred in the utterance (in the opening classroom, the students answered before started of the learning process)

T: Oh Ok. Jangan lupa, next meeting will be your test untuk latihan persiapan UAS.

(T: Oh Ok. Don't forget, next meeting will be your test for preparation of final exam)

S: Test? Oh, Okay Pak.

(S: Test? Oh, Okay Sir.)

English tag mixing here, means the tag is in English and mix or insert to/from Indonesia utterance. The English tag that is spoken involves the word "main verb". The tag mixing by the word "main verb" occurred in the utterance such as:

Carilah "main verb" nya dulu.

(First, You have to find the "main verb")

Indonesian Tag switching means the tag is in Indonesian than switch or insert to/from English utterance. The Indonesian tag switching in this research involves "Silakan and Ayo" as the examples above.

(The lecturer gave a way for the students to be good in the related materials) What do you want to ask, **Silakan!**

What do you want to ask, Go a head!)

Indonesian Tag mixing means the tag is in Indonesian than mix or insert to/from English utterance. The Indonesian tag mixing in this research involves "Anda akan mampu".

By drilling the exercises, **Anda akan mampu** to do the final exam. (By drilling the exercises, **You will be able** to do the final exam

Inter-sentential code mixing or code switching involves mixing or switching at sentential boundaries, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other as cited by Mac Swan (1999:1). There are two tag in inter-sentential mixing and switching they are English Indonesia inter-sentential switching and Indonesia English inter-

sentential mixing/switching. In this category, English inter-sentential switching is begun from English to Indonesia Utterance such as:

(The lecturer asks the students to analyze the lesson given)

This sentence is difficult. **Jadi anda harus mencari** "Subject and Verb" before you choose the answer.

(This sentence is difficult. So, you have to find "Subject and Verb" before you choose the answer).

Intra word switching. According to Mc. Arthur (1998), intra word in which a change occurs within a word boundary. There is one intra word switching which occurs in English word and has prefix "di" like utterance.

(After lecturer gave explanation about the lesson, he gave assignment to students). Di analyzed!

(To be analyzed!)

b. The Sociolinguistic Aspects of Code Switching

Blom and Gumperz (1972), have the different types of code mixing/switching in the sociolinguistic aspect of code mixing/switching namely: situational code mixing/switching and metaphorical code mixing/switching.

Situational code mixing/code switching

In this research, it is found situational mixing/switching in learning teaching process.

Metaphorical Mixing/Switching

According to Li Wei (1994:156), Metaphorical switching referred to change in the speaker's language choice when the situational remained the same. For some people mix/switch in this case were thought to convey special communicative intent. In learning teaching process of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO is found some metaphorical mixing/switching utterances such as presented above.

c. The Function of Code Mixing/Code Switching

Phatic function is used to show a change in tone and emphasize parts of a conversation that are of importance. Appel and Musyken (1987: 29-30) also said that

the phatic function is orientation on communication itself, by using opening, closing, and ways to signal turn-taking, also by using language form that identify the group in within which interaction is taking place. In this study, the writer discussed about phatic function such as presented above:

The utterance of "Ada yang masih" as the signal to switch to the Indonesia language in which the previous conversation uses English. So, the utterance "Ada yang masih" showed a phatic function which is used as a signal to begin conversation in Indonesia language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the problem statements and research analysis, the researcher concludes as follow:

The grammatical aspect of code mixing and code switching in English-Indonesia code mixing and code switching done by the lecturer at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo were extrasentential mixing and switching (tag mixing and switching), inter-sentential mixing and switching, and intra word mixing and switching. The extra-sentential mixing and switching (tag mixing and switching) was divided into English tag like (*okay, so, true, and, one by one, main verb, you will be able*) and Indonesian tag switching involves (*silahkan, ayo, anda akan mampu, ada yang lain*). Inter-sentential switching English-Indonesia and Indonesia-English. Intra word mixing/switching, with enter the word "di" to English utterance "arrange" to be di-arrange! The sociolinguistic aspect of code mixing/switching in English-Indonesia code mixing and code switching done by the lecturer in the 5th semester students of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO class was situational and metaphorical code mixing/switching spoken by the lecturer in the 5th semester students of STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO was a phatic function.

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