THE APPEARANCES OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN ONLINE CONVERSATION

I Dewa Ayu Agung Radhaswati¹, Putu Kerti Nitiasih²

¹,²Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
e-mail: agungradha09@gmail.com, kertinitiasih@undiksha.ac.id

Abstract

Code switching and code mixing are occurred due to phenomena of bilingualism and multilingualism in communication activity. The use of code switching and code mixing are generally used when people talk to each other with friends, family, or other people. This study aimed to analyze the types of code switching by Poplack (1980) such as Intra sentential, Inter sentential and Extra sentential and code mixing by Muysken (2000) which consists of Insertion, Alternation and Congruent lexicalization which is occurred in the conversation in the conversation between Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda in the “Catatan Najwa” Youtube channel. This study also analyzed type of reasons of code switching and code mixing occurred in the conversation. The mixes of qualitative and quantitative method were used by the researcher. The results of the study showed that the phenomena of code switching and code mixing appeared a lot in conversation between Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda.

Keywords: bilingualism, multilingualism, code, mixing, switching

INTRODUCTION

A person lives alone without the presence of other people or without associating with other people in the social life is impossible. It is proved by the humans' essence which is indeed social creatures. Humans are instinctively motivated to associate with other humans for their existence, their statements, expressing their opinions, and for influencing others for their own interests, group interests, and common interests. It means that language has an important role to use (Fanani & Ma’u, 2018). Language is a tool used by humans to convey their speech, feelings, and thoughts in communicating (Bhaskar & Sahana, 2019). Language is one of the essential things for humans to communicate (Yudita, 2019). In a society, humans cannot do communicate without using language as a means of communication. Language can be studied in Linguistics. Linguistics is a science that studies human language. One of the branches of linguistics is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a study which connects the society and language (Adi, 2018; Ishak et al., 2021; Maha et al., 2018). It is the study of language that focuses on language use and language development in society. This is an empirical study of how language is used in society. It explains why we speak differently in different social contexts and it has to do with identifying the social functions of language and how it is used to convey meaning (Syafitri & Islam, 2018). According to Yuliana et al. (2015) sociolinguistics studies language interactions and society, with language as its starting point. Variation is a key concept, applied to the language itself and the language use. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that languages are variable and arbitrary. Hence, language does not homogeneous – not for individual users and not

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in or between groups of speakers who speak the same language.

Nababan (1993) in Yuliana et al. (2015) explains that sociolinguistics accords to language speakers as society member, and studying the aspects of social language related to societal factors. In conclusion, sociolinguistics is an academic field of study that discusses language relationship in society. Some views of sociolinguistic of language are language in a social and cultural context, the relationship of characteristics, linguistic factors, and language varieties with situations, social and cultural factors, and social functions and the use of language in society.

In this modern era and today's global era, many people are able to use more than one language. These people are usually called bilingual or multilingual. Bilingualism is a skill in using two languages. It is the capability of people in using and mastery two languages effectively (Pangaribuan et al., 2020; Pharamita et al., 2021). Thus, people can be considered as bilingual when they are able to speak two languages in a balance act. In addition to the term bilingualism, there is also the term multilingualism, which is a condition where a person is used to more than two languages in their interactions with other people. Multilingualism can also be said to be the ability to speak or use multiple languages (Ishak et al., 2021; Pangaribuan et al., 2020). Today, there are many people can speak two languages or more, especially those who live in bilingual and multilingual societies.

Nowadays, an ability to master many languages is a necessity. In following the current developments, people need to master at least one foreign language, for example English, which is a universal and global language where the exchange of information between countries uses mostly (Anggraeni, 2021). In doing communication, people are not only talk in one language. People can use several languages in conducting communication. The development of bilingualism and using foreign languages by the wider community opens up opportunities for code switching and code mixing appearances in the language used (Pharamita et al., 2021).

Code switching and code mixing events occur because of bilingualism and multilingualism or the ability of a speaker who mastered more than one language (Purnama, 2020). Language events such as code switching and code mixing can occur in anywhere, anytime and any context. Code switching is switching process from one language to another. Code switching is general term for a change or transition in using many languages, several variations of a language, or several variety styles. Hornberger & Lee McKay (2010) state that two or more languages which is existed and make the speaker doing switching or changing languages are called code switching. There are three kinds of code switching according from the theory of Poplack (1980) as cited in Fanani & Ma’u (2018) such as: Intra sentential, Inter sentential and extra sentential code switching. Intra sentential code switching is a switching when the speaker switches the language in a discourse or one sentence. Inter sentential code switching occurs when people who are bilingual/multilingual switch the language from one to another between different sentence. Every sentence will use distinct language. Extra sentential code switching is the use of tag of diverse language in the sentence such as: well, right, look, etc.

Code mixing is a symptom of mixing the two languages or more in languages or communication activities (Nuraeni et al., 2018). According to Muysken (2000) cited in Tololiju (2018) code mixing is part of language refers to words or phrases in one language that are mixed into another. It means in one sentence that uses a particular language exists one or two insertions of words or phrases that come from another language. He also described the three kinds of code mixing: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Insertion code mixing is a mixing process of inserting words or phrases in different language into the sentence. Alternation code mixing is used when the people mix some clauses on his language with phrase. Congruent lexicalization code mixing is the dialect influences the language use. When a bilingual switch or mixes two languages, there are many reasons that considering the process.

In Indonesia today, the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing is easy to find at everyday life. The use of code switching and code mixing mostly occurs in some words by young
people, celebrities and community leaders. This phenomenon is not only found in everyday life conversation but also developed in media such as YouTube channels, television programs and social media (Aeni, 2019; Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). Recently, a well-known figure in Indonesian society is Najwa Shihab. Najwa Shihab is a popular journalist or reporter who became a presenter of Metro TV. She is also a journalist who has interviewed political figures through the Mata Najwa program. She interviewed many other figures with conducting the topic about the problems currently facing in Indonesia. Najwa Shihab apparently has a Youtube channel entitled "Catatan Najwa". In her channel, she did podcasting where she is talking and interviewing the interesting and inspirational figures. One of them is the smart and talented artist Maudy Ayunda. Maudy is known to continue her study at Stanford University and she even graduated cum laude in 3 years. After graduating, Maudy wanted to continue the master program, and the great thing was that Maudy was accepted by two popular universities: Harvard University and Stanford University. Therefore, Najwa Shihab was interested in inviting Maudy Ayunda on her YouTube channel to share her story and experiences with her college education. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the code switching and code mixing used in Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda's conversation.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method that focused on managing explanations and observing videos as a natural object. There were four steps conducted in this study. The first step, the researcher took the data for this study from the video conversation between Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda which was downloaded from the channel "Catatan Najwa" on YouTube. The second step was observing, recording and transcribing the conversations in the video. Third, the researcher classified the types of code switching and code mixing in Indonesian and English that used widely by the speaker in the conversation. Fourth, the researcher described the types of code switching and code mixing by inserting the sentences into the table and analyzed the reason why they did code switching and code mixing. The analysis of code switching and code mixing in this study referred to the theory by Poplack (1980) and Muysken (2000). In counting the result, the researcher used the theory from Butler (1985) as cited in Yuliana et al. (2015).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

At this stage the researcher presented findings and discussions based on the data collected. Data were analyzed using the steps presented in the research method as shown in the previous stage. In analyzing the data, the kinds of code switching and code mixing which was occurred in Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda conversation were classified based on the theory from Poplack (1980) and Muysken (2000).

Table 1. Code Switching and Code Mixing by Najwa Shihab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Halo ketemu lagi di Catatan Najwa dan sekarang saya bersama the one and only, yang tersayang, Maudy Ayunda.</td>
<td>Intra sentential Alternation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>What so special about it? Apa karena memang masuknya susah atau ada something yang lain?</td>
<td>Inter sentential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Halo ketemu lagi di Catatan Najwa dan sekarang saya bersama the one and only, yang tersayang, Maudy Ayunda.
2. Sebetulnya yang Harvard itu kamu apply-nya pendidikan, education? Kalau yang Stanford, Business Administration, gitu ya?
3. What so special about it? Apa karena memang masuknya susah atau ada something yang lain?

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According to Table 1, it showed Najwa Shihab did code switching twenty one times and code mixing fourteen times. In code switching, it appeared Intra sentential fourteen times, Inter sentential six times and Extra sentential once. In code mixing, Najwa used Insertion nine times and Alternation five times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mungkin nanti di-reveal-nya... Memang pilihannya waktu itu memilih major yang berbeda... tapi karena susah banget masuknya, acceptance rate-nya itu kecil, terus apa namanya ya... Terus kalau setiap aku baca dan nge-browsing tuh pokoknya ceritanya serem-serem pokoknya you’ll never get in lah, harus nilainya segini...</td>
<td>Intra sentential Insertion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>So I also apply.</td>
<td>Extra sentential</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It’s because... Oh... Ada something yang lain sih... ...dan dari cerita-cerita mereka, they feel like they’ve really grown dari that experience... ...aku emang interested in business juga, and like technology kaya itu...</td>
<td>Intra sentential Alteration</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Congratulation again</td>
<td>Intra sentential</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extra sentential</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Code Switching and Code Mixing by Maudy Ayunda**

6. Tapi keren sih you know what you want to do, tau mau ngopain pada usia muda gitu... I think it something really cool.
7. We believe it we can do it.
8. Really from the heart.
10. Padahal baru awal ya tapi you can imagine...
11. Ini kayak misalnya ini i love this...
12. Ooh karena dia privilege. Apa ada reward atau punishment yang menjadi motivasi?
13. Itu skill yang dilatih sejak kecil. Conversation, itu pentingnya ngobrol.
14. Ya udah that’s my decision.
15. Anyway this is about you. He’s the one you think? You don’t know?
16. Thank you sudah datang thank you sudah nonton bye bye
17. Congratulation again
approach-nya Stanford tuh juga sangat experience-based.
...dan dia juga punyo a very good education school gitu jadi aku bisa ngambil elective bonyak banget dari education school-nya. Jadi walaupun major-nya itu you can choose and pick from other schools? Iya iya jadi aku, 
aku very drown to that...
...tapi, aku juga selalu tahu bahwa I want to do something to education. Aku juga apply to some education programs ceritanya gitu. Harvard itu impian aku dari dulu, dari SD, the school ya...
Tapi waktu SD belum se-clear itu sih...
It’s something wow like all the smart people go there and imagine how much I can learn. ...dikirimin bukle pakle di grup grup family gitu, search deh search deh di twitter gitu...
...awalnya tu pengen sharing...

10. Intra sentential Alternation

11. Intra sentential Alternation

12. Intra sentential Alternation

13. Intra sentential Alternation

14. Intra sentential Alternation

15. Intra sentential Insertion

16. Intra sentential Insertion

17. Inter sentential -

18. Intra sentential Insertion

19. Intra sentential Insertion

20. Intra sentential Alternation

21. Intra sentential Alternation

22. Intra sentential Insertion

23. Intra sentential Alternation

24. Intra sentential Alternation

25. Intra sentential Alternation

26. Intra sentential Alternation

27. Intra sentential Alternation

...storytelling how I felt about it...
Aku juga abis ng-post hanphone-nya aku tinggal bentar gitu terus yang I went with my day.
Foto yang aku post itu sebenarnya foto yang aku ambil 2 tahun yang lalu tapi kaya post ga ya, nanti oja deh siapa tau keterima. ...kalau kita memberi energi terhadap impian kita like we think about it which I did all the time it’s more likely that it can happen. Kalau yang Harvard itu mereka ga terlalu ada arahan pokoknya yang lebih kaya why you wanna do the program why you wanna do this bla bla bla...
Kalau yang Stanford itu pertanyaannya adalah what matters most to you and why...
...so I feel like aku ngikutin industry banget...
I was telling the story about that and my struggles bagaimana aku berkarya

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sekarang atau trying to berkarya sekarang... ...kalau yang Stanford ini memang lebih kaya curhat and aku sempet nullis draft berkali-kali karna yang pertama kali aku biliang the most important for me is education... And like my friend told me and that's the one. Motivation letter trick-nya adalah apa ya.. be very genuine and kayanya kita benar-bener harus meluangkan waktu dan energi untuk mmm apa ya untuk melihat ke dalam gitu dan benar-bener evaluate dan reflect dan mm soalnya banyak yang mengira itu benar-bener teori aja... Even aku ga keterima pun aku merasa dalam proses application itu aku belajar banyak banget tentang diri aku Kalau misalnya ditanya buku ini tentang apa, ini kaya buku tentang self-reflection gitu lo...

33. Prosesnya sebenarnya a year... ...ya terang aja Maudy kan artis Maudy kan from certain background jadi is not surprise bisa keterima... In a way aku juga ga bisa I don’t wanna deny the fact that you know my background has a lot ee role-nya juga cukup besar in bringing me here gitu. Aku sangat cinta belajar dan enjoy gitu loh. Aku merasa bahwa apapun yang kita pelajarin itu there's no limit to anyone if they wanna learn it jadi ada something yang very powerful about I’m learning and observing aku suka banget jadi aku tuh bisa baca buku sehari aja betah. Jadi kayanya pertamanya culture-nya pada waktu itu ada by chance juga karena dulu tuh kita waktu aku masih kecil belum ada TV I don’t know whether that was financial situation atau kebetulan aja

34. Intra sentential Insertion

35. Intra sentential Alternation

36. Intra sentential Insertion

37. Intra sentential Alternation
gak ada TV, tapi akhirnya entertainment-nya itu baca buku. Mama aku sering ngajak ngobrol tapi ngobrolnya bukan ngobrol biasa jadi problem solving tentang hal-hal kecil...

So, I think I think that’s the main one the conversation. ...honestly felt like I was beating the odds... I have just some ideas aku pengen bikin kayak some types edutainment start up thing... I don’t know how to answer your question yang tadi tapi tapi ya we’re enjoying the process gitu... This is a privilege this is something that I’m lucky to have opportunity-nya gitu dan I have to do something with this...

Based on Table 2, it showed Maudy Ayunda did code switching forty six times and code mixing thirty eight times. In code switching, it appeared Intra sentential forty times, Inter sentential four times and Extra sentential twice. In code mixing, Najwa used Insertion seventeen times and Alternation twenty one times.

Based on the chart Maudy Ayunda used code switching and code mixing more often than Najwa Shihab. The chart showed the result where Maudy Ayunda used 69% of code switching and 73% of code mixing meanwhile Najwa Shihab used 31% of code switching and 27% of code mixing. The reality where Maudy Ayunda used code switching and code mixing mostly happened because she was a guest speaker that invited by Najwa on her Youtube channel so Maudy spoke more than Najwa Shihab. In addition, Maudy Ayunda has a background where she has studied abroad in Stanford University, which makes her usually speak English, so the code switching and code mixing phenomena occurred. Hearing Maudy’s answers, which switched and mixed English and Indonesian, made Najwa also encouraged to do code switching and code mixing. From the code switching and code mixing phenomena which occurred in their conversation, it indicated that Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda are bilingual or able to speak in two languages.

The following calculation showed how much Intra sentential code switching, Inter sentential code switching, Insertion code mixing and Alternation code mixing occurred in Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda conversation.

**Code Switching**
- Intra sentential : 14 + 40 = 54
- Inter sentential : 6 + 4 = 10
- Extra sentential : 1 + 2 = 3

Intra sentential : 

\[
\frac{54}{100} \times 100 = 54 \times 100 = 81\%
\]
Figure 2. Diagram of total code switching

**Code Switching**

- **Intra sentential**: 
  \[ \frac{10}{54 + 10 + 3} \times 100 = \frac{10 \times 100}{67} = 15\% \]
- **Extra sentential**: 
  \[ \frac{3}{54 + 10 + 3} \times 100 = \frac{3 \times 100}{67} = 4\% \]

**Figure 3. Diagram of total code mixing**

**Code Mixing**

- **Insertion**: 
  \[ 9 + 17 = 26 \]
- **Alternation**: 
  \[ 5 + 21 = 26 \]
- **Congruent lexicalization**: 0

**DISCUSSION**

**Code Switching**

Adi (2018) state that language is very closely related in terms of social life, code switching will often be used by people in daily activities. It is normal to speak by switching from one language to another. This happens naturally in communication. It is considered that code switching has become a habit and language behavior in society. This statement actually happened in a conversation between Maudy Ayunda and Najwa Shihab. They did code switching naturally which is their habitual bilinguals where they usually change languages in a conversation. Maudy Ayunda who had lived abroad during her study at Stanford University which caused her to get used speaking English and she changed their language automatically in Indonesia.

This study focused on the type of code switching theory by Poplack (1980) e.g. Intra sentential, Inter sentential and Extra sentential. Intra sentential was type of code switching that mostly occurred in the conversation which had 81% of total code switching. According to Anggraeni (2021) when someone use one language, here the mother tongue then switch to another language in a sentence.

Example 1: “...tapi, aku juga selalu tahu bahwa I want to do something to education”

Example 2: “Mama aku sering ngajak ngobrol tapi ngobrolnya bukan ngobrol biasa jadi problem solving tentang hal-hal kecil”

In the example 1, Intra-sentence code switching occurs. The speaker switched the language from Indonesian to English in a sentence. It indicated the Intra sentential occurred. It also happened in example 2 when the speaker switches one language to another. The speaker started with Indonesian and switched with English in the middle by saying “problem solving” and switched again into Indonesian.

Meanwhile, Inter sentential code switching was 15% used in the conversation. Poplack (1980) in Ishak et al. (2021) stated that Inter sentential code switching involves switching at clause/sentence boundaries which one clause is in one language and the other in another language. The situation can also include replacing the entire sentence or more than one resulting sentence entirely in one language. Code switching between sentences can serve to emphasize the points made in another language in conversation.
Example: “It’s something wow like all the smart people go there and imagine how much I can learn”

This utterance showed that the speaker switched the language and fully used English. It indicated the inter-sentential code switching appeared when the speaker switched the language to another.

Extra-sentential code switching is the type that was rarely used in this study, it was only 4% appeared in the conversation. Extra-sentential switching refers to alternating word or phrase tags (Tussa’diah et al., 2021).

Example: “So, I also apply”

In the utterance the word “So” means the use of tag of diverse language. Then it could be indicated into Extra-sentential code switching.

Fadillah & Parmawati (2020), in their study it was mentioned two reasons by people in using the code switching e.g. attitude and linguistic type. Attitude type related to the speaker’s background meanwhile linguistic type related to the speaker’s ability. Based on the conversation on the podcast between Maudy Ayunda and Najwa Shihab, it shown the attitude and linguistic type were occurred. Social aspect influences them in doing code switching. Both of them have are used to speak two languages among their community as bilingual people. As cited in Purniawati et al., 2019, code switching allows the speakers to explore and use the languages. For bilingual adults, code switching is a sign for bilingualism communicative competence.

**Code Mixing**

This study analyzed the code mixing based on theory from Muysken (2000) which is consisted of Insertion, Alternation and Congruent lexicalization. For the Insertion code mixing, it found that 26% was used in conversation. Insertion code mixing is when the speaker inserts a word because the speaker does not know the meaning of the word thus he mix the word in the utterance (Astri & Fian, 2020).

Example 1: “Even aku ga keterima pun aku merasa dalam proses application itu aku belajar banyak banget tentang diri aku”
Example 2: “Aku sangat cinta belajar dan enjoy gitu loh”

According to the conversation above, the speaker dominantly used Indonesian then she insert English words in the utterance such as “even” and “application” in the example 1 and “enjoy” in the example 2. Thus it considered as insertion code mixing.

The second type of code mixing is Alternation code mixing. The result in this study found this code mixing also occurred 26% in the conversation. Alternation occurs when speakers mix language into a form of phrase (Astri & Fian, 2020).

Example 1: “...dan dari cerita-cerita mereka, they feel like they’ve really grown dari that experience...”
Example 2: “Kalau misalnya ditanya buku ini tentang apa, ini kaya buku tentang self-reflection gitu lo...”

Based on the conversation above, it showed two languages occurred in every utterance in the form of phrase. In the example 1, it can be seen the speaker mixed Indonesian and English in the phrase “they feel like they’ve really grown” and “that experience”. In the example 2, the speaker mix English phrase at the end like “self reflection”. It considered the Alternation code mixing was happened. For the last type of code mixing, in this study the Congruent lexicalization code mixing did not appear.

Silaban & Marpaung (2020) stated that if the speakers are an educated person, people can see the use of code mixing in their speech. The use of code mixing shows the person has fairly high education; have wide view and show as modern people. In podcast between Maudy Ayunda and Najwa Shihab, the speakers are known have educational background where the topic of their conversation was also related to education. The conversation partner is one of the factors in the occurrence of code mixing. It
can be individual or group recipients. In bilingual people, they can mix the language based on the background of their partner (Rohati & Hidayat, 2019). In this study, Najwa Shihab which is as the interviewer did code mixing because Maudy Ayunda is used to code switching.

CONCLUSION
In conducting this study, the researcher had some conclusions about this study. This study aimed to analyse the kinds of code switching and code mixing used by Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda. The researcher found that Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayunda always used code switching and mixing code in their conversation. Both of Najwa and Maudy are bilingual people. In the conversation between them, Maudy Ayunda was dominantly in using code switching and code mixing than Najwa Shihab. Based on theory from Poplack (1980) there are three kinds of code switching such as: Intra sentential, Inter sentential and Extra sentential. In this study showed that Intra sentential type was mostly used in 81% then followed by Inter sentential in 15% and Extra sentential in 4% at the last position. In this study the researcher used to the theory by Muysken (2000) which consists of Insertion, Alternation and Congruent lexicalization. Insertion and Alternation code mixing were used equally 50% by Najwa Shihab and Maudy Ayundas’ conversation that observed in this study meanwhile Congruent lexicalization code mixing did not appeared.

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