CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN JOKO WIDODO'S STATEMENT

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Abstract

Code switching was a part of sociolinguistics which explain about switching the language from one language to others. Code mixing was a part of sociolinguistics which has meaning about mix the words, phrases or clauses. This study was aimed to describe the type of code switching and code mixing. This study was applied descriptive qualitative method. The instruments of this study were the researcher and documentation. The subject of this study was Joko Widodo. The data of this study were all words that contain Code mixing and code switching. Steps of collecting data were: (1) reading the statement president of republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, (2) Observing directly by writing the utterances which is contain code switching and code mixing and (3) marking the switched phrases or sentences and mixed words on the utterances. Steps of data analysis were identifying code switching and code mixing, classifying the types of code switching and code mixing, analyzing the types of code switching and code mixing, and drawing the conclusion. The results of this study showed that there was two types code switching that were inter-sentential code switching and also intra-sentential code switching. There were three types of code mixing that were insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Keywords: Code Switching, Code Mixing, Joko Widodo's Statement

1. Introduction

In daily life, language is an important part to communicate with other people. People are able to talk easily with other people using language. there are many languages in this world which used by people to interact. (Chomsky, 2002) stated that the natural thing which in the brain of people is language. in addition, naturally, language comes from the brain of people. A system of conventional signal for communication used by whole community is language (Gimson, 1989).

When people master more than one language, two or more, they are called bilingual or multilingual. It happens when people are in the place where their mother tongue is not the language that is understood by most people on it. Language have some branches such as linguistics. Linguistics is to examine some particular languages deeply to determine the intricate details which are found in one language turn up all the others.

There are some branches of linguistics. One of them is sociolinguistics. Linguistics which is study about the society in language and linguistics, it is called sociolinguistics. As (Fishman, 1972) defined that sociolinguistics is study about some characteristics such as speaker characteristics,

functions characteristics, and varieties characteristics of language because they are constantly interact one to another using speech community.

In this era, developing language is habitual people. Sometimes, people use more than one language to communicate with others. Here, sociolinguistics has a role in its branches, code switching and code mixing. The phenomenon switches of using language as changing the situation is code switching (Appel, Gerad, & Guss, 1976). In other words, code switching changes one language to others conditionally.

While, code mixing refers to all cases when lexical items grammatical features come from two languages happened in a sentence (Muysken, 2000). In addition, changing one language to others in one sentence is called code mixing. Between code switching and code mixing have similarities. The similarities of them is using two or mare languages or two languages varieties in a speech community.

Joko Widodo is the seventh president of the republic of Indonesia. He used code switching and code mixing at the general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations general assembly New York. Related to the pandemic, the annual session is held virtually. The Joko Widodo's speech was delivered from the national palace. From the live streaming speech on a display screen, the delegation chair of the main court room of united nation headquarters appears quiet. Even though the president is already in his second term as president in Indonesia, this is the first time Joko Widodo has made a speech at the united nations general assembly.

In general assembly, Joko Widodo uses Indonesian language in a sentence in his speech. Sometimes the president switches and mixes it using English and inserting words, phrases or even sentences of his speech. In addition, the speaker switches and mixes in his speech with the purpose as an emphasis in sentence of his speech.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Sociolinguistics

As communication and interaction tools that is had the people, language is able to learn by all of people in this world. (Downes, 1998) stated that the branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social including contextual factors in their explanation is sociolinguistics. In other words, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that concerned the study of the effects of societal aspects including norm, culture, expectations, context, on the way language is used and the effects of language use in society. It also studies how language varieties differ between groups separated by certain social variables, how creation and adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social classes.

In addition, (Holmes, 2001, p. 1) mentioned that sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. While according to (Trudgill, 1974, p. 32), sociolinguistics become part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon.

2.2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism refers to people use two or more languages. It can be categorized into bilingual or multilingual. It happens because some people speak more than one language. bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages (Weinreich, 1953). Based on

(Marasigan, 1983, p. 1), bilingualism is after all, primarily linguistic term referring to the fact that linguists have discovered significant alternations in phonology, morphology, and syntax in studying verbal behavior of particular population.

In addition, (Gumperz, 1971, p. 222) also mentioned that idioms for in group communication usually used by people in community and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. In this case, the bilingual have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998, p. 46). It means those bilingual speakers are able to choose which language that he is going to use.

2.3. Code Switching

The use of multiple languages in the words, phrases and sentences even a paragraph is code switching. (Duran, 1994) defines that code switching is language, especially bilingual which probably related with the real life and may appear more or less concurrently in the life of developing language bilinguals especially when they are conscious of such behavior and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it. In other words, code switching is not only in knowledge, but also it is used in the real life.

Many linguists have stressed the point that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of speech community on much the same basis as switching between style or dialects is an option for monolingual speaker (Romaine, 1994, p. 59). In this definition, Romaine conveys that switching appears in bilingual people, they switch the language in styles or dialect. While, for monolingual people it is just optional. Based on some previous statements who argue about code switching, it can be stated that code switching is a change of the language in many variations and the alternative of people who want to use of two or more languages within the equal utterance. They switch their language when they do conversation or write something.

Switching in both cases serves an expressive function and has a meaning. The most general description of code switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffmann, 1991, p. 110). In case of bilinguals speaking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages; in that of monolinguals, shift or style.

2.3.1. Types of Code Switching

(Susanto, 2008, p. 47) stated that there are three types of code switching, Tag Switching, Inter-sentential code switching, and Intra-sentential code switching. As the explanation by written bellow:

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching involves the use of insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. Tags used easily inserted in speech at a number of point in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules (Susanto, 2008, p. 47).

2. Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential code switching was the switching involving the movement from one language to other between sentences. Myers-scotton in Susanto (2008:49) stated that inter-sentential code switching may be used in conversations to switch form a whole or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language into the other language(s).

3. Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code switching involves language alternation occurred within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries. Since intra-sentential code switching occurred within sentence, clause, word boundaries, or phrase, it often occurred when someone speaks using a language and suddenly switches into another language in sentence.

2.4. Code Mixing

A code is language, a variety or style of language. a code is class specific language variation, especially for the different strategies of verbal planning. In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort (Ajibola, 2011, p. 17).

Many linguists have tried to define code mixing in their own way. According to (Hudson, 1996, p. 53), code mixing takes place where a fluent bilingual changes the language without any change at all in the situation. (Tay, 1989, p. 408) stated that code mixing involves the embedding or mixing of various linguistics units, i.e. morphemes, words, phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical system or sub-systems within the same sentence and the same speech situation.

Code mixing usually occurs on purpose in a certain situation. (Hudson, 1996, p. 53) stated that the purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail, a few words of one language, then a few words of the other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on. The changes usually take place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned, but they seem to be limited to structural level.

2.4.1 Types of Code Mixing

According to (Muysken, 2000, p. 3), code mixing is divided into three types, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. He said that these three types are constrained by different ways in specific bilingual settings. This produces much of the variation in mixing patterns encountered (Muysken, 2000, p. 3).

1. Insertion

The first type of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2000, p. 3) is insertion. He stated that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from the other language. The notion of insertion (Muysken, 2000, p. 3) views the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code mixing is the insertion of foreign lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The different would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. It means that code mixing occurs only in pieces of one language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence such as words or phrases. The following is an example of insertion code mixing.

2. Alternation

The second type proposed by (Muysken, 2000, pp. 3-4) is alternation. It means that alternation between structures from the other language. Alternation (Muysken, 2000, p. 4) views the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective code mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns

or utterances. The different would simply be the size and type of element alternated, e.g. clauses and sentences, followed by the grammatical units such as subject, verbs, or objects. The example of alternation is given below.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The third and last type of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2000, p. 6) is congruent lexicalization. Based on Muysken, it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. The forms of code mixing can be words or phrases whose meanings are generally known by people in its first language. The following is an example of congruent lexicalization code mixing.

3. Research Method

This study is classified as qualitative research method because it analyzes the data in the form of utterances descriptively. (Creswell, 1998, p. 15) defines that qualitative research is process of investigation for understanding something based on methodological steps that discover human problem. In addition, the descriptive qualitative research describes the phenomena in the form of words than numbers (Sulistyaningsih & Sari, 2018). Qualitative research can be seen as the participative research on which the research design is flexible. Qualitative research is used to describe and identify code switching and code mixing in statement president or republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.

This study was classified as descriptive qualitative since the data were in the form of utterances. The data were analyzed descriptively based on the utterance of president of republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo at general debate of the 75th session of the united nations general assembly New York, 22nd September 2020.

The steps of data collection procedures were; first, reading the statement president of republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. Second, observing directly by writing the utterances which is contain code switching and code mixing. Third, marking the switched phrases or sentences and mixed words on the utterances.

It is data analysis where the researcher begun to process them using some steps; first, the researcher identified code switching and code mixing happened in Joko Widodo's statement carefully by putting different colors. Second, the researcher classified the types of code switching and code mixing on it. Then, the researcher kept all types of code switching and code mixing in the table prepared. After that, the researcher analyzed all data using theories of types of code switching and code mixing. Finally, the researcher drew conclusion from the study.

4. Result and Discussion
4.1 Result
4.1.1 Types of Code Switching

No.	Utterances	Code Switching	
		Inter-sentential code switching	Intra-sentential code switching

1	*Kita juga paham, virus ini tidak mengenal batas negara.* **No one is safe until everyone is**.	✓	
2	*Spirit kerja sama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia, spirit yang menguntungkan semua pihak tanpa meninggalkan satu negara pun.* **No one, no country, should be left behind**.		✓
3	*Spirit kerja sama dan perdamaian inilah yang kemudian didorong Indonesia ke kawasan yang lebih luas, kawasan indo pasifik, melalui* **ASEAN outlook on the indo pacific**.		✓
Total		1	2

4.1.2 Types of Code Mixing

No.	Utterances	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
4	*Padahal, kita seharusnya bersatu padu selalu menggunakan pendekatan* **win-win** *pada hubungan antar-negara yang saling menguntungkan.*		✓	
5	*Indonesia akan terus memainkan peran sebagai* **bridge builder**, *sebagai bagian dari solusi*.	✓		
6	**Spirit** *kerja sama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia.*	✓		
7	**Spirit** *yang menguntungkan semua pihak tanpa meninggalkan satu negara pun.*	✓		
8	*Di kawasan kami sendiri, bersama negara-negara* **ASEAN** *lainnya, Indonesia terus menjaga Asia Tenggara sebagai kawasan yang damai, stabil, dan sejahtera.*			✓
9	**ASEAN** *kembali menegaskan komitmennya untuk terus*			✓

	menjaga perdamaian dan stabilitas kawasan.			
10	**Spirit** *kerja sama dan perdamaian inilah yang kemudian didorong Indonesia ke kawasan yang lebih luas.*	✓		
11	*PBB harus dapat membuktikan bahwa* **multilateralism delivers**, *termasuk pada saat terjadinya krisis.*	✓		
12	*Kedua,* **collective global leadership** *harus diperkuat.*	✓		
13	*Di sinilah dituntut peran PBB untuk memperkokoh* **collective global leadership**.	✓		
14	*Dunia membutuhkan* **spirit** *kolaborasi dan kepemimpinan global yang lebih kuat untuk mewujudkan dunia yang lebih baik.*	✓		
15	*Vaksin akan menjadi* **game changer** *dalam perang melawan pandemi.*	✓		
16	*Dari sisi ekonomi, reaktivasi kegiatan ekonomi secara bertahap harus mulai dilakukan dengan melakukan koreksi terhadap kelemahan-kelemahan* **global supply chain** *yang ada saat ini.*	✓		
Total		10	1	2

4.2 Discussion

Based on findings and data analysis, the researcher interests to discuss about types of code switching and code mixing in statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. All the data above are utterances of Joko Widodo's statement at the United Nations General Assembly.

In research, the researcher found some utterances which was used by the president of republic of Indonesia containing code switching. There were two types of code switching which have been analyzed, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. The president switched the utterance using inter-sentential code switching to switch from a whole or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language into another language as proposed by Myers-scotton in Susanto. For instance, "*kita juga paham virus ini tidak mengenal batas negara*. **No one is safe until everyone is**". The president also switches the utterance using intra-

sentential code switching. Based on Susanto theory that intra-sentential code switching involve language alternation occurred within a sentence. for example, "spirit *kerja sama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia, spirit yang menguntungkan semua pihak tanpa meninggalkan satu negara pun*. **No one, no country, should be left behind**". Both of them, the researcher found more intra-sentential code switching than inter-sentential code switching.

As well as on code mixing, the researcher found some utterances about code mixing which was used by the president. There were three types code mixing that have been classified and analyzed, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Muysken stated that it is insertion of material from the other language such as "Indonesia *akan terus memainkan peran sebagai* **bridge builder**, *sebagai bagian dari solusi*". Another example of insertion, "*kedua*, **collective global leadership** *harus diperkuat*". Joko Widodo's statement also contains alternation between structure from the other language based on Muysken theory. For instance, "*padahal, kita seharusnya bersatu padu selalu menggunakan pendekatan* **win-win** *pada hubungan antar-negara yang saling menguntungkan*". The last type of code mixing which was used in Joko Widodo's statement in congruent lexicalization. Muysken also proposed that it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures. For example, "**ASEAN** *kembali menegaskan komitmennya untuk terus menjaga perdamaian dan stabilitas kawasan*."

5. Conclusion

This research observed the utterance which contain code switching and code mixing from the statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. Here, there are two objectives of this study. First, this research is aimed to find out the types of code switching that Joko Widodo used in his utterances at United Nations General Assembly New York. Second, this research is aimed to find out types of code mixing that used in Joko Widodo's statement.

According to the result of this research about the use of code switching and code mixing in statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo that was completed by the researcher himself and table as data sheet for classifying data of code switching and code mixing, the researcher draws some conclusions based on the research. They are:

1. Types of code switching in statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo at general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations general assembly New York have been researched. The statement includes inter-sentential code switching and also intra-sentential code switching.
2. Moreover, types of code mixing in statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo at general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations general assembly New York also cover all types of code mixing. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

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