

## A Descriptive Study of Code Switching and Code Mixing Found in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* Episode on *Perspektif Metro TV*

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### Abstract

Code switching and code mixing are phenomenon of bilingualism that are used in speech community. The goals of this research were to identify the types, to find out the most dominant type, and to analyze the reasons focused on code switching and code mixing found in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode on *Perspektif Metro TV*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were classified based on Hoffman theory. Then, converting the number of types of code switching and code mixing by using Walizer formula. The analyzed method followed Mile and Huberman. The classifications of code switching occurred 79 times, including: 70 data (88,6 %) of inter sentential switching, 7 data (8,8 %) of emblematic switching, and 2 data (2,5 %) of establishing continuity with the previous speaker. So the most dominant type of code switching is inter sentential switching. Moreover, the classification of code mixing occurred 150 times, including: 120 data (80 %) of intra sentential mixing, 23 data (15,3 %) of intra lexical mixing, and 7 data (4,6 %) of involving a change of pronunciation. So the most dominant type of code mixing is inter sentential mixing. Then, the highest reason showed talking about a particular topic were 168 data. The intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity had the same result, they reached 16 data. Showing empathy about something were 11 data. Quoting somebody else, interjection, and repetition used for clarification had the same result, they reached 6 data.

**Keyword:** Code Switching; Code Mixing; *Perspektif Metro TV*

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### A. Introduction

Language is a primary tool for people to communicate each other. In language study, there is a study of language both internally and externally (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). Internal study means that the study is only carried out on the internal structure of the language, such as the phonological structure, morphological structure, or the syntactic structure. While, external study is a study involving two disciplines. The interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics is Sociolinguistics. The aim of sociolinguistics is to provide guidelines for people in communicating by showing the language, language variety, or style of language that people should use if they talk to certain people.

Bilingualism or even multilingualism was crucial terms to discuss as social phenomenon of sociolinguistics. Katja as cited in (Sari, 2019) defines bilingualism is situation when two languages used alternately by the same speaker. In line with the definition of bilingualism, Schmidt defines that multilingualism is situation when more than two languages used by speaker to vary degree of proficiency in societies (Schmidt, 2015). In this case, there are several variations of language that appears when they speak, namely code switching and code mixing. According to Herk as cited in (Aini, 2017) code switching is alternate between two languages or language varieties in a single conversation across sentence or clause boundaries. While, code mixing refers to switch occurring at lexical level (Hoffman as cited in Aini, 2017).

According to Romaine as cited in (Zainal, 2017) said code switching happens when a clause has grammatical structure of one language and then it is constructed in the grammatical system of another language. Sometimes the bilingual speakers get problem when they having a conversation with another bilingual, so they switches their language from code to another in the construction of sentence to make the interlocutor understand. Furthermore, Wardaugh as cited in (Handayani, 2019) explains that code mixing occurs when speaker changes from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Hoffman as quoted by (Aini, 2017) stated the type of code switching, such as : inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Then, there were three types of code mixing, such as : Intra-sentential mixing, Intra-lexical mixing, and Involving a change of pronunciation. Next, there were a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch and mix their languages. Those were: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

Nowadays those phenomena are easily found in daily life. To help revealing the code switching and the code mixing strategy, the researcher decides to conduct a research on one of episode in *Perspektif Metro TV*. The researcher chooses *Perspektif Metro TV* as the research, because it is one of the best inspirational channel who have published on youtube. *Metro TV* was airing entertainment which is named *Perspektif Metro TV*. This program is broadcast only Saturday at 22.05 WIB with a duration 45 minutes. That program always airs different episodes in every week. This research taken *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode.

*Perspektif Metro TV* is guided by Robert Harianto. One of the guest start who interviewed by him is Maudy Ayunda. Her real name is Ayunda Faza Maudya. She is an Indonesian singer, song writer, actress, and activist for education and youth related interests. In the term of education, Maudy Ayunda was a runner up in a speech competition at her school. She speaks English, Indonesian, Mandarin, Spanish. After graduating from the British School Jakarta, Maudy Ayunda enrolled at

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Maudya. She is an Indonesian singer, song writer, actress, and activist for education and youth related interests. In the term of education, Maudy Ayunda was a runner up in a speech competition at her school. She speaks English, Indonesian, Mandarin, Spanish. After graduating from the British School Jakarta, Maudy Ayunda enrolled at the University of Oxford to study Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE) and graduated in 2016. She has decided to join Stanford for master degree instead of Harvard, because she can a joint degree of MBA and Education in Stanford, which is a combination of her passion (Parwitasari, 2019).

The video was recorded in a broadcast on the Youtube Channel published on Monday (12/30/2019). During the conversation on Maudy Ayunda's perspective, they discussed topics of interest to researchers ranging from life at Stanford, self-achievement, and also discussing of the latest film starring Maudy Ayunda, *Habibie Ainun 3*. They often mix Indonesian and English as their own ability when they spoke each other. Therefore, the researcher chooses the dialogues between Robert Harianto and Maudy Ayunda which is entitled *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode for a unit analyses.

Considering all statement above, the research is entitled as “A Descriptive Study of Code Switching and Code Mixing Found in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* Episode on *Perspektif Metro TV*”.

## B. Research Method

### 1. Research Design

This research applied qualitative method to analyze the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing.

### 2. The Research Area

The object of this research was taken from the utterances by Robert Harianto, and Maudy Ayunda in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode on *Perspektif Metro TV*.

### 3. The Research Respondent

The source of the data in this research only used primary data which taken from conversation in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode were divided into four segments, such as : the first segment “*Perspektif Maudy Ayunda 1 Bagaimana Kehidupan Maudy Saat Kuliah di Stanford*” (<https://youtu.be/4nKlfE7jyII>); the second segment “*Perspektif Maudy Ayunda 2 Maudy Ayunda Ternyata Pemalu*” ([https://youtu.be/\\_CnIVrqMMj8](https://youtu.be/_CnIVrqMMj8)); the third segment “*Perspektif Maudy Ayunda 3 Maudy Ayunda Korban Beauty Shaming*” (<https://youtu.be/yFzLRS6ME64>). the fourth segment “*Perspektif Maudy Ayunda 4 Bicara Perannya Sebagai Eyang Ainun*” (<https://youtu.be/XKdEf-m6S3Y>).

#### 4. Data Collection Method

This research used some procedures to collect the data. The following were the steps that used: downloading, writing, and identifying by Hoffman's theory. This data would be analyzed based on Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2017), there were three steps of data analysis in qualitative. Activities in data analysis as follow: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification. The data were shown in percentage by using formula based on Walizer as cited in (Saleh, 2017).

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{The number of type of CS/CM}} \times 100\%$$

The result for futher analysis, the table below shows the types of code switching used by Robert Harianto and Maudy Ayunda in *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode on *Perspektif Metro TV*, including: segment 1 (S1), segment 2 (S2), segment 3 (S3), and segment 4 (S4).

#### 5. Data Analysis Method

Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so the data is complete. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.

### C. Conclusion

The researcher investigate in conversation entitle *Aku Juga Tak Sempurna* episode by Robert Harianto and Maudy Ayunda on *Perspektif Metro TV*. These are not easy to classify it into types and reasons of code switching and code mixing, because the researcher must be careful and be focus on the goals of the research. Based on the research findings and discussion, it could be concluded that there were three types of code switching which were occurred, including: inter sentential switching occurred 70 times, emblematic switching occurred 7 times, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker occurred 2 times. Further, there were three types of code mixing which were occurred, including: intra sentential mixing occurred 120 times, intra lexical mixing occurred 23 times, and involving a change of pronunciation occurred 7 times.

Then, there were the reasons of using code switching and code mixing. The highest reason showed talking about a particular topic were 168 data. The intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity had the same result, they reached 16 data. Showing empathy about something were 11 data. Quoting somebody else, interjection, and repetition used for clarification had the same result, they reached 6 data.

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