**CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY PARTICIPANTS OF THE IP CHAT PROGRAM IN UNISI FM YOGYAKARTA**

by

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**Abstract**

The aim of this research is to know the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing phenomenon used by participants of the *“IP Chat”* program in UNISI FM in Yogyakarta. This research is descriptive qualitative. The data are collected from participants’ utterances in *“IP Chat”* program. The result of this research shows that there are two types of code switching and there are three types of code mixing used in *“IP Chat”* program: situational code switching, metaphorical code switching, insertion code mixing, alternation code mixing and congruent lexicalization code mixing. The reasons of code switching and code mixing used in *“IP Chat”* program are to talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, and because of real lexical need. And the most frequent reason is interjection or sentence filler.

*Keywords: Code Switching, Code Mixing, Participants.*

1. **Introduction**

The phenomenon of code switching (hereafter CS) and code mixing (hereafter CM) have interested me since I heard about them in the sociolinguistics course and I do experience them. CS is the ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effortlessly between their two languages (Bullock and Toribio, 2009,1). And according to Muysken (2000:1), CM refers to “all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence”. I find myself bilingual, because except I learn about my mother tongue, my national language, I also learn English. A person who speaks *at least* two languages is called bilingual (Myers-Scotton, 2006:2). Therefore CS and CM have been familiar to me. I often switch and mix my code when I do conversations especially when I talk to my friends. Of course this based on the settings, situations and participants. All these factors brought me to choose to investigate about CS and CM phenomenon on the radio program. Radio is one way of communication through electronic media. Although it is not direct of face to face interactions, it may give advantages such as possibility of interaction with people who we never meet before. We can get the information and entertainment through songs and others.

1. **Research Methods**

 This research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is the utterances made by participants of the IP Chat program. The main instrument in this study is the researcher herself as the key of the research instrument. In collecting the data, the researcher did some steps. Firstly, the researcher recorded the “IP Chat” program on the selected episode by mobile phone. Secondly, the researcher listened the recording from the beginning to the end. And the last, the researcher took notes and transcribed the dialogue produced by participants of the “IP Chat” program. The technique of analyzing the data are classifying the data by reducing the data according to code switching and code mixing phenomenon, starting to analyze and interpret the data based on the theory used, and discussing the data based on the finding and consulting the data with knowledgeable informants concerning this study.

1. **Finding and Discussion**

 The findings of this research are that there are several types of code switching and code mixing. Besides, there are also some reasons why all the participants in “IP Chat” program switch or mix their language.

1. Types of code switching and code mixing

Table 1

Types of code switching and code mixing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Types of Code Switching | Types of Code Mixing |
| total | Situational | Metaphorical | Insertion | Alternation | Congruent Lexicalization |
| 13 | 8 | 20 | 36 | 3 |

The table shows show that all the participants of the “IP Chat” program in UNISI FM in Yogyakarta express two types of code switching and three types of code mixing namely situational CS, metaphorical CS, insertion CM, alternation CM, and congruent lexicalization CM. The highest occurrence of code switching is situational code switching. All the participants in “IP Chat” express the situational code switching when they changed their codes according to the situations. And also the highest of code mixing is alternation code mixing. It happens because the participants often mix their code with sentence filler in their conversation. For further discussion, the researcher will give an example from every kinds of code switching and code mixing. The examples are exemplified as follows:

* + - 1. Situational code switching

“*And her name is Ella. And young intellectual, she comes from Australia. Datang dari Australia, jauh – jauh gitu ya. CS 1”.*

* + - 1. Methaphorical code switching

“*Oh sangat luar biasa sekali ya, so is there any like temple or may be traditional like Australia heritage in Australia” CS 25.*

* + - 1. Insertion code mixing

 “*Jadi buat kamu yang pengen banget tanya may be for Australia CM 2, itu bakalan little bit like cross culture CM 3**gitu ya”*

* + - 1. Alternation code mixing

“*Emm CM 11 that is very cultural”.*

* + - 1. Congruent lexicalization code mixing

“*Thanks your questions Vina, well I want study Indonesian because Indonesia is neighbor or tetangga negara ya,CM 50”.*

1. Reasons of Code Switching and Code Mixing

The researcher found out that there are some reasons why participants of the IP Chat program switch and mix their code.

Table 2

Reasons of Code Switching and Code Mixing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reasons | Code switching | Code mixing | Total |
| Talking about a particular topic | 4 | - | 4 |
| Quoting somebody else | 4 | - | 4 |
| Being emphatic about something (express solidarity) | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Interjection | - | 31 | 31 |
| Repetition | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| Expressing group identity | - | 8 | 8 |
| Because of real lexical need | - | 1 | 1 |

 In this research, the researcher only found that there are eight reasons of code switching and code mixing used by participants of “IP Chat” program. Relate to the Hoffmann and Saville-Troike theories the reasons of code switching and code mixing used by participants of “IP Chat” program are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, theories being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, and because of real lexical need. And the most frequent is interjection because their often did it in their conversation. And to make it clear in this discussion, the researcher will give some examples related to the reasons of code switching and code mixing. The examples are as follows:

* 1. Talking about particular topic

*Oh sangat luar biasa sekali ya, so is there any like temple or may be traditional like Australia heritage in Australia* ***CS 26***

* 1. Quoting somebody else

*Is there something like special method may be or how you study bahasa Indonesia CM* ***54.***

* 1. Being emphatic about something

*I forgot the title. sudah lupa ya tapi ada cerita tentang anak kecil di Jakarta tetapi ada yang yang miskin dan juga* ***CS 57.***

* 1. Interjection

*ya I think that emm* ***CM22***  *I think that very different of their cultures.*

* 1. Repetition used for clarification

*Thanks your questions Vina, well I want study Indonesian because Indonesia is neighbor or tetangga negara ya,****CM 50***

* 1. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

*Well that’s little bit different young intellectual. Well* ***CM 40****… gimana kamu kalau langsung pengen tanya ma Ella*

* 1. Expressing group identity

*Ya in every class we have to try to have one Australian person and one Indonesia teacher as well. We had orang nama pak bimo* ***CM 61.***

* 1. Because of real lexical need

*It is little bit different di Indonesia ya, kalau di Indonesia sekarang mungkin lagi banyak yang nge fans sama girl band and boy band* ***CM 39*** *ya .*

1. **Conclusion and Suggestion**

 The participants often switch and mix their code during their conversation. There are two types of CS and three types of CM. They are situational CS, metaphorical CS, insertion CM, alternation CM, congruent lexicalization CM. And then why the participants of “IP Chat” program switch and mix their code because of some reasons. They are Talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, and because of real lexical need .

For the next study, it is expected to analyze code switching and code mixing more detail looking at more than two major language, because this study presents analysis of Indonesian-English code switching and code mixing which used by participants of “IP Chat” program in Unisi FM in Yogyakarta. It is also expected to analyze code switching and code mixing more deeply in another indirect conversation, for example in the novel or song lyrics.

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