

THE USE OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN EXTENSIVE READING CLASS AT UNIVERSITAS PGRI RONGGOLAWE TUBAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the type of code switching and the type of code mixing used at extensive reading class at Universitas PGRI Ronggolawe Tuban. The study applied qualitative research design. The aims of this study was to analyse the types and the most used code switching and code mixing. Participants in this study were lecturer and students at extensive reading class in Universitas PGRI Ronggolawe Tuban. The class contains 21 students from the 2018 class and 1 teaching lecturer. Data collection in this study was carried out by a voice recorder on a smart phone. From these data, the types and the most used of code switching and code mixing might be identified. Furthermore, there are several types of code switching namely intersentential code switching, intrasentential code switching, and tag switching. The next are the types of code mixing namely alternation, insertion, and congruent lexicalization. The results is two types of code switching that are found in the Extensive reading class are inter sentential switching and intra sentential switching. One type of code mixing that is found in the Extensive reading class is alternation. And the most used is code switching type inter sentential switching.

Keywords: code switching; code mixing; extensive reading class

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a big role in communication. The process of communication in society does not only involve one language but also two or even more languages. The use of more than one language usually takes place in the learning process of foreign language especially English.

In linguistics the use of these two languages is called bilingualism. Bilingualism refers to the use of one language or more by an individual or a society. Based on these various perceptions, mix codes and transfer codes are social phenomena that need to be approached from the field of sociolinguistics because they concern the investigation of the relationship between language and culture with the aim of better understanding the structure of language and language. the function of language in communication [14]. According to [15], sociolinguistics is typically used to explore how language and society interact. Code switching and code mixing are two linguistic phenomena that arise when two or more languages are spoken in close proximity to one another, as is the case when learning a second language like English.

According to [2], code switching is the use of two or more languages by a speaker during a single communication event. In regards to code mixing, [3] suggest that it refers to the blending of two separate codes in a sentence to represent the ambiguity surrounding the optimal code to utilize.

This study aims to determine the types of code switching and code mixing used in learning and presentations in the extensive reading class at PGRI Ronggolawe University, Tuban.

The reason researchers chose extensive reading 2018 class was because in this extensive reading class students were required to make presentations. In making presentations, students do not fully explain the presentation using English because there are some words or sentences that they are confused about. In giving comments for student presentations, lecturers also do not use English completely. The reason above that underlies the researchers choosing to do research in extensive reading 2018 class because there is a mix of languages that resulted in code switching and code mixing.

There are several previous studies that also examined the topic of code switching and code mixing. The first is a thesis entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at Net Tv " by [1] she found that Boy William more often used insertion-type code mixing in his talks.

The second is a thesis entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing on Korean Television Music Show After School Club " by [8] the results of his research is that in the After School Club show using code switching and code mixing and factors that affect the use of the code is the participant and topic. What distinguishes this research from previous research is that this research was conducted in a learning classroom while the previous research was conducted on television shows.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Code switching

Code switching refers to verbal communication situations that involve switching from one language and/or dialect to another language/dialect. Similarly, [2] states that code switching is the use of two (or more) languages by a speaker in the same communication event. This statement implies that code switching is audio material consisting of two or more of her languages spoken by the speaker in the same conversation. In this situation, everyone involved speaks or understands both (all) of the languages being used.

Additionally, Bullock and Toribio [4] state that code switching refers to the ability to use, permute, or alternate between the two languages in use. In this case, the speaker has mastered at least the second language in addition to the first language, and can switch from the first language to the second language and vice versa.

Tag Switching

According to [5], in addition to interjections and sentence fillers, tag switching is often found in the form of discourse markers. Similar to sentence fillers, discourse markers only serve to dictate the direction of a conversation without implying a specific meaning. [13] states that tag-switching is sometimes referred to as a switch symbol where switch is simply an interjection, a filler sentence in other languages that serves as a marker of ethnic identity.

Intersentential Switching

The second type of code switching is interstitial code switching. [6] argue that intercentential switching is an alternation in one discourse between two languages, where the alternation occurs after a sentence ends in the first language and the next sentence begins in a new language. doing. Means that inter-sentence code switching occurs between different numbers of sentences.

Intrasentential Switching

The third type of code switching is intrasentence code switching. [5] argues that intra-sentence code switching refers to switching from one language to another in sentences containing syntactic units of words, phrases, or clauses. A similar definition was proposed by [6], who argued that intra-sentence switching occurs within a sentence or clause.

Code mixing

Regarding chord mixing, [7] suggests that chord mixing refers to the mixing of two different chords in a sentence, symbolizing uncertainty about which chord is best to use. increase. Therefore, speakers mix the chords to get the best communication effect.

Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting elements of one language into another. In code mixing, the main code or base code is used and the code has autonomy features. On the other hand, other code that might have been involved in the conversation is just a piece of code with no autonomous functionality.

Insertion

The first type of code mixing is paste. Insertion refers to the act of inserting material into the structure of another language, in the form of both lexical items and constructs of one language.

Alternation

The second type of code mixing is alternation. Alternation refers to the situation in which two languages are split into grammatical constructs that may be lexical through elements of their respective languages. This type of code mixing shares the structure of the A and B languages. You have mixed two different language constructs in one sentence. The sentence is the result of mixing two different

linguistic constructs, but the meaning of the sentence is very clear.

Congruent Lexicalization

A third type of code mixing is joint lexicalization. In the joint lexicalization process, there is linear and structural equivalence between the two languages at the syntactic level.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods to collect data. According To [9]. "Qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding the meaning given by individuals or groups to social or human problems in natural settings." Knowing what happens to people in social phenomena means, people listen to observers of social situations. According to Moleong[10] Qualitative research is research that seeks to understand the phenomena of the subject's experience holistically, in terms of words and language in specific natural contexts, using a variety of natural methods.

Data collection from this study using the method of documentation. Documentation method is a method of recording events that have occurred in the past. Documentation according [11] It is a method of obtaining data and information such as books, archives, documents, charts, and images as reports and information to support research.

To analyze the research data, researchers use qualitative methods from [12] as follows: Identifying, coding, classifying, describing, interpreting and make conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. *research results*

| Code switching | Sentences |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Inter-sentential switching | Today only one person presented. Dikarenakan waktunya tidak cukup maka dilanjut pertemuan berikutnya Benjamin dipercayai ayahnya untuk melanjutkan perusahaannya. And Benjamin meet with a woman named Hildegard. |
| | saat wajah Benjamin menjadi lebih muda, dia meninggalkan istrinya. Benjamin liked the younger girl. |
| | Benjamin mewujudkan mimpinya untuk bergabung di militer. But after he became younger he was expelled. |
| | She always delusional. Jadi dia itu delusional karena tidak bisa membedakan mana yang nyata mana yang hanya pikirannya. |
| | Ofelia found eye-shaped stone. Saat melihat sekeliling dia melihat patung tanpa mata. |
| | One day he came to the old house. Jadi dia datang ke rumahnya dulu dia tinggal. |
| | Good morning everyone. Hari ini kita akan melanjutkan presentasi. |
| Intra-sentential switching | The captain stepped on ranjau. So the captain lost his leg when he stepped on a mine. |
| | Faun give Ofelia jam pasir. After that she enter the pale man's room. |
| Code mixing | Sentences |
| Alternation | Sekian pertemuan hari ini, and see you next week |
| | Jadi dia still loves his old wife. |
| | The frog eat magic stones, and then kodok tersebut memuntahkan gumpalan dari mulutnya. |
| | That house digunakan untuk tinggal oleh Anna. |

Our findings fall into two categories: a. code switching and b. code mixing.

a. Code switching

Grammatically, There are three types of code switching: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. But there are only two types of Extensive Reading classes. these are:

Intersentential Switching

“Today only one person presented. Dikarenakan waktunya tidak cukup maka dilanjut pertemuan berikutnya.”

The situation of code switching above occurs at the level of Indonesian sentences that appear after the level of English sentences. Code switching is indicated by italic sentences. At first, the lecturer said, “Today only one person presented” Then, the lecturer changed the English conversation code to Indonesian conversation which was written in italic letters, “Dikarenakan waktunya tidak cukup maka dilanjut pertemuan berikutnya.” Code switching, occurs by using two languages in different sentences.

Intrasentential switching

“The captain stepped on ranjau. So the captain lost his leg when he stepped on a mine.”

In the above statement, the code switch is when using ranjau and mine. Ranjau is an Indonesian word found in another language namely English.

Therefore, we can conclude that the code switch sentences above are in English. This is because English dominates sentence formation.

b. Code mixing

In addition to code switching types, some code mixing types were also found in the investigation. The use of code mixing can be classified into three categories: insertion, substitution, and joint lexicalization. But Extensive Reading class has only one type. That is:

Alternation

“Sekian pertemuan hari ini, and see you next week.”

This type of code mixing shows the lecturer using two languages in one sentence. The sentence structure consists of Indonesian and English structures. In the first structure, the

lecturer uses English as indicated by the sentence "Sekian pertemuan hari ini", while in the second structure the lecturer uses Indonesian as indicated by the sentence. “and see you next week.” The different structure, from both languages become a meaningful unit of sentence.

From the data that has been collected and analyzed, the most frequently used code is Intersentential switching. This code is used more in learning and presentation than any other code.

CONCLUSION

The code that is often used in the Extensive Reading class at Universitas Ronggolawe Tuban is Intersentential switching. And there are three types of code that used in learning and presentation in extensive reading class, there are three types of code, two types of code switching and one type of code mixing. The two types of code switching are Intersentential switching and Intrasentential switching. And one type of code mixing used is alternation. there is no difference in the use of codes by students or lecturer, they both use the same three types of codes found in the study.

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