



Code Switching And Code Mixing In Sociolinguistic Studies Speaking Language In Communication For School Students Darussalam Waturingkel Vocational School, Cilacap

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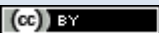
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Abstract

This study aims to describe the process of code switching and code mixing, the types of code switching and the forms of code mixing that are found in language speech in the communication of students at SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap. The subjects of this study were students of the Darussalam Waturingkel Vocational School, which amounted to approximately 40 students. This type of research is qualitative research. The research design used in this study was the Miles and Huberman model, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, conclusion data and data drawing/verification. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative data analysis. Based on the results of research and discussion related to the successful Code Switching and Code Mixing research, it can be concluded that 26 types of code switching and code switching have been found 31 forms of code mixing. The factors causing code switching and mixing that were found included speakers, interlocutors, the presence of a third person, changing the topic of conversation, generating a sense of humor, and prestige. Code-switching and code-mixing did not escape unintentionally in the implementation of their communication, even making Indonesian as the main language to explain the meaning of the different languages.

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Introduction

This research is motivated by the curiosity of researchers to examine more deeply related to the language and morphology used in the world of Vocational Schools, especially in the Darussalam Waturingkel Vocational School, for the students it consists of three regions, namely some from Java, some from Sunda and others from other areas that can only use Indonesian in their daily lives. However, in this study, the researcher wanted to examine more deeply about code switching and code mixing in student communication at the Vocational School, by only focusing on Java-Sunda code switching and mixing on the use of Indonesian in students' daily communication. and on language in the activities of Pondok Students Boarding school and SMK Darussalam Waturingkel.

The science that will be used to study the phenomenon of students' daily communication is to use sociolinguistic theory studies. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language related to language speakers in terms of the conditions and communication of each individual. According to Kridalaksana (Chaer & Agustina, 2010: 2) states that sociolinguistics can be defined as the study of the characteristics and variations of language, as well as the relationship between linguists and the functional characteristics of language variations in a language community. Sociolinguistic and morphological studies are also used to analyze a language phenomenon and generally focus on the communication language associated with the background of the speaker. As an object in sociolinguistics, by approach or research on language, language is not seen as language, but as is done when research is carried out by general linguistics, language is seen or approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society as happens in students' lives. -students at SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap. Therefore, in this study,

Based on the explanation above, researchers are encouraged to conduct research with the title "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Internal Language Speech".

Communication for Students of SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap". This study intends to examine the code switching and code mixing contained in the language utterances in the communication used by the students of SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap in carrying out their activities.

Based on the background that has been stated above, the researcher can draw several problems to be studied, namely:

How is the process of code switching and code mixing in language speech in the communication of students at SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap?

How can the types of code switching and code-mixing forms be found in language utterances in the communication of students at SMK Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap?

Based on the research above, this research has several objectives, namely: Describe the process of forming code switching and code mixing in language speech in the communication of students at the Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap Vocational School. Describe the types of code switching and the forms of code mixing found in internal language speech communication between Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap Vocational High School students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language

Language is a tool used by humans in an effort to convey their ideas or opinions to others, or can be interpreted as an intermediary tool to convey information from speakers to recipients to establish good communication and understand the intent of the delivery.

according to Aristotle (Agustinuraida, 2017: 67) argues that language is a human tool to express thoughts and feelings. Meanwhile, according to Chaer and Agustina (2010:11) language is a system, meaning that language is formed by a number of components that are patterned regularly and can be ruled out. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 61) as a language,

language has systems and sub-systems that are understood equally by speakers of the language itself. Happening

The diversity or variation of this language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous (not from one region), but also because the social interaction activities they do are very diverse.

Code switching Language is something that has a very broad scope, so that in practice it sometimes causes various language phenomena to occur.

One of them is a language phenomenon called code switching. According to Apple (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 107), code switching is a symptom of switching language use that occurs due to changing situations. In contrast to what Apple said that code switching occurs between languages, Hymes (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 107) states that code switching does not only occur between languages, but can also occur between varieties or styles. - the style in a language. Code switching itself can be interpreted as a transition event from one code to another according to Warisman, (2014: 91).

Code Mix

according to Chaer and Agustina (website About Knowledge, 2017) explains that code mixing is the use of two or more languages or two variants of a language in one speech community, where one of the main codes or the basic code used has its own functions and characteristics, while the other codes are involved in speech events only in the form of fragments.

According to Wikipedia (2013), Code mixing is the same process used to create Languages Pidgin, but the difference is that Pidgin languages are created in groups that do not speak the same language, whereas code mixing occurs when speakers which can use the same language or in a different language. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2017) explains that code mixing is the use of language from one language to another to expand language style or variety of language, use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings and so on. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that code mixing is a process where there is the use of a

language that is tucked in or mixed with other languages, which are used simultaneously in a variety of languages with the aim of expanding the style of language variety, the use of words and greeting words or sentences.

Sociolinguistic Studies

Language relations are very vulnerable to speech phenomena that occur in community communication. We can examine this phenomenon by using linguistic theory, one of which is the study of sociolinguistic theory. In this case, the object of sociolinguistic study is how a language is not seen or approached as a language, but is seen or approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society. According to Nababan (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 3) sociolinguistics is the study of language with a societal dimension. Meanwhile, according to Kridalaksana (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 3) sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and characteristics of people.

various variations of language, as well as the relationship between linguists and the characteristics of the function of that language variation in a community language. Sociolinguistics is more related to details the actual use of language, such as a description of the patterns of language/dialect usage in a particular culture, the speaker's choice of language or dialect usage, the topic or setting of the conversation. While the sociology of language itself is more likely to relate to social factors that are reciprocal with language/dialect.

The notion of sociolinguistics was also put forward by JAFishman (Chaer, and Agustina, 2010: 3) stated that: Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, the functions of language variations, and language use because these three elements always interact, change, and change each other in a society. Based on the explanation above, the definition of sociolinguistics can be interpreted as a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology, with the object of research being the relationship between language

Research Methods

This research was carried out at Pondok Boarding school Darussalam Waturingkel Cilacap which is located on Jl. Raya Karangpucung-Majenang KM 02 Karangpucung right in Ciporos Village, Karangpucung District, Cilacap Regency, Central Java. This research is a research in the field of linguistics that uses a qualitative descriptive research method with approach Sociolinguistics, namely code switching and code mixing. The data used in this study is sourced from primary data in the form of writing notes from the process of listening to students' conversations and screenshots of conversations between students in the WhatsApp group, both written and recorded. While the secondary data is by using books and journals, the theory of code switching and code mixing, and the process of implications in the use of Indonesian in education and social. The technique of taking the research subject used is by using the sampling technique. . This sampling technique is a sampling technique with the aim of determining the sample to be used in the study, there are various sampling techniques used. Research conducted by researchers using the technique of Nonprobability Sampling. Non-probability sampling technique is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities or opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. Non-probability sampling is also divided into several types, while the technique used in this study is the Snowball Sampling technique. This technique is a sampling technique for data sources that initially are small in number, but gradually become large.

Research Result

Code switching

Internal Code Switching

Quotations 1.1. Code switching from Indonesian to Javanese

Maesaroh: "Have you collected the cellphone yet?"

The village head: "Wis the call to prayer for asr, menke cellphones are stacked before the call to prayer for Isha." (Already call to prayer asr, later mobile phone collected before the call to prayer) Maesaroh: "It's great ma'am." (Yes ma'am)

Follow say on, explained about the occurrence of the code switching event, which started with a speech delivered by Maesaroh using Indonesian, then received a response from the bu lurah in Javanese and in the end gave birth to an event of language switching from Indonesian then switched to Javanese, and was responded to by Maesaroh with the expression in Javanese "Enggih". The word "Enggih" in the communication of students at Pondok Pesantre Darussalam Waturingkel has the same meaning, namely "Yes" in both Javanese and Sundanese languages. The language switching event is categorized as code switching with an internal type, namely code switching from Indonesian to Javanese.

External code switching

Quotation 1.2. Code switching from Indonesian to Arabic.

Ustazah: "Chapter to be discussed

this afternoon is the Chapter of the Pillars of Islam." Santri: "It's already ustazah."

Ustazah: "Okay. We start the Koran this afternoon by saying Basmallah together."

Ustazah: "Bismillahirrohmannirrohiim." (With mention name God S.W.T. the most merciful and the most merciful).

Ustazah: "Arkanul islami, huwa arkanul islami?" (How many pillars of Islam, as for the pillars of Islam?)

Santri: "Arkanul islami khomsatun." (There are 5 pillars of Islam).

The utterance that was initially uttered by the ustazah as the second speaker used Indonesian, then got a response from the santri as the second speaker using Indonesian. After entering the teaching process, the ustazah then changed the language he used using Arabic which was adapted to the teaching materials in the madrasah diniyah. Then the students also follow the language used by the ustazah. From the language switch, the researchers found evidence that in the learning process, teaching at Madrasah Diniyan SMK Darussalam Cilacap also a code-switching process that involves student communication in it. The code-switching event includes

the code-switching group with an internal type of code-switching, namely code-switching from Indonesian to Arabic.

Conclusion

This research is one of the scientific works that examines code switching and code mixing in language speech in communication carried out by students of the Darussalam Waturingkel Vocational School, taking the research subject from the results of speech carried out by students in everyday life and in the implementation of Madrasah diniyah (Madin). Code switching is an event that shows a symptom with the interdependence between contextual functions and relevant situations in the use of two or more languages. Code switching can also be interpreted as a transition event from one language into another language either consciously or spontaneously. Code switching and code mixing are two different things.

Based on the results of research and discussion related to the successful code switching and code mixing research, it can be concluded that 26 types of code switching and 31 forms of code mixing were found.

image for students that the Indonesian language has a very broad scope and when studied many new knowledge is found and the impression created is also pleasant, one of which is by analyzing code switching and code mixing from the students' everyday language. Students are also expected to be able to apply code switching and code mixing appropriately to speech in their communication so that messages or information conveyed in different languages or a mixture of languages used by speakers and speech partners can be received properly and maximally.

For future researchers, this research can be used as a reference for researchers when conducting similar research with different problem formulations, so that the results of new research and knowledge from these findings will be better than previous research.

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