

Code Mixing and Code Switching in “Layangan Putus” Series: A Sociolinguistic Study

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Abstract: In today's society, either spoken or written communication is standard. One example of sociolinguistics is the use of code-mixing and code-switching. As a result, the research seeks to identify the various types of code-mixing and code-switching in each episode of the "Layangan Putus" series. The descriptive qualitative method is used in the research to obtain the results. The conclusion is code-mixing and code-switching in the Indonesian and English language based on the "Layangan Putus" series. The study's findings could serve as an alternative reference for teaching materials or students learning English, particularly in sociolinguistics courses that discuss code-mixing and code-switching.

Keywords: *code-mixing; code-switching; sociolinguistic*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Nowadays, humans do more than communicate with one another. In contrast, human communication takes place in a giant bowl. Then, in this modern era, humans can form vast relationships with the help of technology. Almost every country has English as a foreign language taught (Peng, 2014). English is an important language because it will undoubtedly become one of the educational goals in Indonesia as a lingua franca.

Every region or country has a unique culture. Sociolinguistics is the study of language, which relates to the social situations in which it is used in interaction, such as how different ways of saying the same thing exist (Sukarno, 2015). As a result, it is necessary to understand the relationship between language and social context when communicating with another person. Sociolinguistics includes code-mixing and code-switching. Yuanita, S., and Sumardi, S. (2018) discovered code-mixing and code-switching in the film "Critical Eleven" by Monty Tiwa and Robert Ronny. However, it requires more explanation to grasp the concept. Then, Ningsih, O. S., and Setiawan, T. (2021) observed that code-mixing in the movie "Yowis Ben" is Indonesia and Javanese language, and they noticed code-switching in Javanese. The researcher examined code-mixing and code-switching in the "Layangan Putus" series, which used Indonesian and English. Students learning English can gain a better understanding of code-mixing and code-switching.

The primary purpose of code-mixing and code-switching is to clarify meaning by repeating unclear information and allowing communication to continue. Because the series used bilingualism, the data is derived from code-mixing and code-switching from "Layangan Putus." Then it became popular in dozens of countries. Each episode's script was examined to reduce misunderstandings during communication, mainly when teaching English as a foreign

language.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sociolinguistics

Language is one of the characteristics that distinguishes humans from other living beings. Language also provides a social function, whether as a means of communication or social group recognition (Amin, A. (2020)). Then there is a need for humans to communicate with one another, language, and within the context of society. Wardhaugh (1992:13) characterizes sociolinguistics as studying the connections between language and society to increase knowledge of language structure and how languages operate in communication. It implies that both language and society can influence one another. People need to pay attention to where they communicate, how they communicate, and whom they communicate. Muhamadjonovna, S. D. (2020) stated the importance of sociolinguistic circumstances in communication that address the role and social status of the communicants, the relationship between them, the place of interaction, and the way they express themselves.

Sociolinguistics studies the interaction of language and society. It investigates the social functions of language rather than its form and analyzes language use in society (Iwuchukwu, G. C., & Iwuchukwu, R. N. (2018)). Sociolinguistics for Language and Literacy Educators (SLLE), students examine sociolinguistics to understand better. There is to be considered how language and society are closely linked. They consider how and why language and literacy teachers might better understand and manage such interrelationships through such a study (Watson, M., 2018).

Code mixing

Code-mixing is the dominant use of a language in speech, which is then inserted with other language elements. Based on the research findings, the writers then discovered one code-mixing, namely outer code-mixing. The code-mixing in Jerome Polin's YouTube video "Nihongo Mantappu" is influenced more by the use of words that are easier to remember or pronounce and correspond to what is desired (Siregar, I., & Sosrohadi, S. (2021)). Sumarsono (2002) stated in Siregar, I., & Sosrohadi, S. (2021) that code-mixing happens when communicators insert other language elements while speaking a specific language. When speaking Indonesian, for example, one may include elements of English. Based on the expert opinions presented above, it is possible to conclude that code-mixing uses two or more languages in the interaction of speakers in situations where the code must be mixed.

According to Muysken, P., and Muysken, P. C. (2000), there are three kinds of code-mixing. Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization are the three types of code-mixing.

1. Insertion happens when lexical parts of one language insert and may adjust to an utterance in another language. The insertion concept itself refers to Clyne's term, transference or transfer, and Myer-term, Scotton's embedding.

2. Alternation happens when the functions of two languages can be replaced by the functions of the other in all grammatical contexts. Alternation can also happen when two languages with various grammatical structures and lexical items alternately appear in the same sentence. The two languages are mentioned separately in the clause, and a clause follows a clause in one language in another.

3. Congruent lexicalization is a type of code mixing employed by the speaker when the

language is influenced by the speaker's dialect. It means that when someone produces a language, the English word produced by the speaker is similar to the foreign language produced by the speaker. There are a few words in Indonesian that are similar to those in English.

Code switching

Code-switching is regarded as a linguistic practice. Code-switching occurs when a speaker of one language (L1) abruptly switches to the second language (L2) during communication (Akhtar S. et al., 2020). According to Hoffman (1991, p.351-354) in Afifah, N. et al. (2020), code-switching is the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or conversation.

formulated by Poplack (1980), The types of code-switching are:

1. Tag-switching. It is essentially the implementation of a tag in one language in an utterance to the other languages, and it can be inserted in many different places in an utterance without changing or disrupting the utterance's syntactic order, purpose, or meaning.
2. Inter-sentential switching. It is defined as a change in sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and the other is in another. As a result, speakers who perform this type of switching are usually fairly fluent in the languages involved.
3. Intra-sentential switching. It relates to switching that occurs within the same sentence or clause that contains elements of both languages, and it is used by bilinguals who are fluent in related languages.

Code-switching is commonly used in the teaching and learning process. Bhatti, A., Shamsudin, S., and Said, S. B. M. (2018) examined some teachers during teaching-learning. According to the findings, teachers code-switched to maintain discipline, translate new words, and build solidarity and intimate relationships with their students. Code-switching occurred in a variety of situations, including grammar instruction, describing complex concepts, and repeating instructions to those who had difficulty understanding in the target language.

Layangan Putus Series

Layangan Putus is an Indonesian drama series. It is an excerpt from Mommy ASF's novel Layangan Putus (the pen name). The Layangan Putus series has been watched over 15 million times in a single day of broadcast and has been a top trending show in many countries. The majority of the dialogue in the series was in two languages. There are two languages: Indonesian and English. The actors in the series are Indonesian, and they speak English very well. They frequently mix and switch languages.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher collected data using a descriptive qualitative method (Lambert, V. A., & Lambert, C. E.) (2012). According to Sugiyono (2005), the descriptive method describes or analyzes research findings but does not generalize. By utilizing natural methods, qualitative research aims to understand a phenomenon about what the research subjects experience holistically in a descriptive way through words and language. J. Forman et al. (2008) The purpose of this study is to describe code-mixing and code-switching in the "Layangan Putus" series. The researcher served as an instrument and a data collector in this research. This study's data and source are related to the research objectives of describing code-mixing and code-

switching in the "Layangan Putus" series. The researcher gathered data by (1) determining the source of data to be researched, which is the "Layangan Putus" series. (2) keeping an eye on and listening to the data source, (3) recording data, (4) taking notes and examining data. The last step is to analyze the data and draw the results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents data that show code-mixing and code-switching. There are code-mixing and code-switching recovered from the "Layangan Putus" series, and those are the conversation between Aris, Kinan, Raya, Miranda, Eros, Lola, Rita, and Lidia. The result and discussion are described as follows:

Code mixing

Almost the data from "Layangan Putus" series used code-mixing. The types of code-mixing are shown the outcome bellow:

1. Insertion

- a. Kinan: Aku mau info aja kalau kita di Suruh kumpulin tugas crafting minggu depan sama Miss Erika.
- b. Aris: biasa Arif nanyain soal **touring**.
- c. Rita: loe ga kasihan sama gue? Ayolah anterin. **Please** ya
- d. Rita: Kinan, **Fight**. Kita ga kemana-mana. **Fight** nan.
- e. Aris: Kamu sengaja ngasih **surprise**?
- f. saya sudah beberapa tahun di bidang ini. So **the management** sudah menjadi keahlian saya dari dulu.
- g. Lidia: **well**, belum sih.
- h. Kinan: **bye**, ati-ati ya kak.
- i. Aris: **Sorry** ya. Gue minta maaf kalau kinan nanya-nanya soal itu.
- j. Miranda: **Exactly**, gue ga peduli.
- k. Lola: ayo kapan mau **lunch** lagi kita?
- l. Miranda: Kinan? Kamu yang menyarankan miss. Lidia **interview** di sekolah ini?
- m. Kinan: Kenapa Cappadocia? **Why**?
- n. Kinan: ga masuk akal aja la, Andre **my bestfriend**.

2. Alternation

- a. Kinan: kalau kamu ada masalah di kantor atau dimana aja **just let me know**, cerita aku ini istri kamu Mas.
- b. Raya: Hallo papip, laagi **on the way** pulang yah?
- c. Miranda: **Let me tell you something** ris. Kita sama-sama pegang kartu amsing-masing.
- d. Lidia: **Thank you yaa**. **By the way**, kapan-kapan kita maen yaa.

- e. Miranda: **I know**. Aku keluar ruang meeting dulu.
- f. Erros: Kamu ga cinta sama aku? **What do you want?**
- g. Kinan: **I don't know**. Keknya Cuma kamu yang bisa bantu aku sekarang.
- h. Kinan: kamu beliin dia **penthouse** seharga 5M. **it's fucking pethouse**.
- i. Kinan: terus, kamu bawa dia ke Cappadocia. **It's my dream. not hers,**
- j. Kinan: **You know what happen?** Kamu ngeti ga apa yang aku rasain?

3. Congruent Lexicalization

- a. Aris: Hai, sampai enggak kepikiran untuk **charge handphone**.
- b. Aris: iya **reschedule** aja dulu.
- c. Aris: ngga udah pada **dating**. Tapi biasanya jam segini udah pada **meeting**.
- d. Lola: Kan lagi diet. Kok dibawain **cake**.

From the data above that the bold letters, the Layangan Putus series used all code-mixing types. There are used two languages in that utterance which are Indonesia and English. The code-mixing of each type is insertion found 14 times in the series, alternation ten times, and congruent lexicalization four times. The first is an insertion in the Layangan Putus series. It is usually used because the speaker does not know the meaning of that word in their language (Indonesia language). Then, the speaker usually uses it in their daily activities. Thus, the insertion function above makes the conversation run well and keeps the conversation going. In the finding above, the second is alternation in Indonesia and the English language. The goal of alternation is to emphasize to those who speak in code-mixing. Alternation that the English version is used from Indonesia to English. The speaker wants to know the listener about the importance of the topic that they are speaking about. The last, congruent lexicalization, The speaker is aware of the English and Indonesian versions of the word, but they prefer the dialect they use. The speaker creates a language; the speaker's English word is similar to the foreign language. There are a few words in Indonesian that are similar to those in English.

Code switching

Here, the researcher found the code switching from the utterance in Layangan Putus series.

1. Tag-switching.

- a. Lola: Hati-hati ya.
Kinan: iya,
Lola: Kabarin kalau udah sampe. **Be careful**.
Kinan: **Byee**.
- b. Kinan: Kenapa Cappadocia? **Why?**
Aris: Ngga. Ini aku...
- c. Aris: Aku kerja buat kamu buat raya
Kinan: Okey **fine fine**. Kamu kerja buat aku buat raya. Fine thank you Tapi yakin buat aku sama raya?

Aris: Ya iya dong. Buat siapa lagi?

d. Aris: Kamu selalu balikin ke **topic** itu terus.

Kinan: Emang distu **topic** nya mas.

2. Inter-sentential switching.

a. Lola : **So, what's up?** Apa aja yang mau loe tau?

Kinan : Namanya, ya apa aja. Kan loe katanya punya relasi buat itu.

Lola : **I can try.** Tapi seberapa penting ini buat temen loe?

Kinan : Sangat penting?

Lola : **And you?**

Kinan : Dia temen baik gue la. Okay, Kita makan aja cake nya. **This is special for you.**

Lola: Kan lagi diet. Kok dibawain **cake**. Jadi gagal dong diet nya.

Kinan: Itu yang gue mau.

b. Aris: Hay sayang. **How are you?** Kenapa? Raya mana?

Kinan: (silent)

Aris: Kamu ngapain?

c. Kinan: Dengar. **Do you love her?** Do you?

Aris: **I say I don't know**

Kinan: No. dengerin aku dulu

3. Intra-sentential switching

a. Raya: Brandon **told me that he has two schools mom.**

Kinan:**Two school?s**

Raya: Yes, Tapi sekolah satunya hanya ada satu guru, **her name is miss.** Lidia

b. Miranda: **We need to talk.**

Eros : Okay. Kita ngomong sekarang.

Miranda: **This is** sekolahnya Brandon

c. Aris: Bisa ga ngomong baik baik dulu bisa ngga?

Kinan: Ngga. aku ga mau ngomong baik baik sama kamu mas, **stop I'm done.**

From the data that the researcher has been collected, there are three types of code-switching in the Layangan Putus series. The researcher found three points of each type of code-switching in the conversation of the Layangan Putus series. The first code-switching is tag-switching. In the data, the speaker switches the language in short expression (tag) from a different language—the conversation between Lola and Kinan shows solidarity, kindness to each other, and close friends. Then, the utterances from Kinan and Aris (points b and c) show the emphasis

and repetition of the topic. It shows to clarify the statement. The next is Inter-sentential switching. The data presented that the speakers used a complete sentence in an English version (points a and b) and the Indonesia version (in point c) are pronounced in a base language between two sentences and three sentences. It shows that they are experts in both languages. They can switch it easily and understand each conversation. The last, in Intra-sentential switching, the data shows that the speakers used a word, a phrase, or a clause of an English version is found within the sentence in a base language

CONCLUSION

All in all, The use of code-mixing and code-switching in the Layangan Putus series shows that all kinds of code-mixing and code-switching are in that series. The most used in code-mixing is insertion. The function of used code-mixing is to make the conversation go well and then, to show the important topic that they are talking about. Then, the code-switching is the same as the findings. But they have different functions for each part. Code-switching is used to show solidarity, friendliness, and proximity between friends, to know the emphasis of the topic that can make the listener take notice of the speaker. Then, it shows the fluency in both languages. The research findings showed that the use of the Indonesian language in English from the data was more dominant than the English-Indonesian language. The result of the research can help the teacher of the students who learn English, especially in a sociolinguistic's context. The learners can use code-mixing and code-switching to improve their speaking skills, hone their grammar, and multiply vocabulary.

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