

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING OF  
INDONESIAN ENTERTAINERS : A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**



**A THESIS**

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University In Partial  
Fulfillment of Requirements to Proposal Seminar In English Departement

**Elvina  
F041171312**

**English Department  
Faculty of Cultural Sciences  
Hasanuddin University  
MAKASSAR  
2023**

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES  
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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With reference to the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No: 712/UN4.9.7/TD.06/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Elvina (F041171312) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 14<sup>th</sup> August 2023

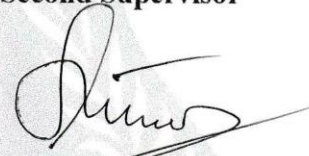
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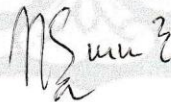
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**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING OF  
INDONESIAN ENTERTAINERS : A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

**BY  
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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on  
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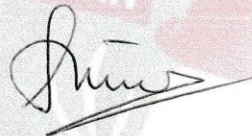
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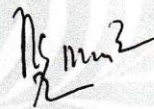
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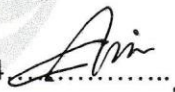


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**AGREEMENT**

Today, Friday 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by ELVINA (F041171312) entitled, **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING OF INDONESIAN ENTERTAINERS : A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023

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**DECLARATION**

The thesis by **ELVINA (F041171312)** entitled, **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING OF INDONESIAN ENTERTAINERS : A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**, has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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2. Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.

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## LETTER OF STATEMENT

The undersigned :  
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023



  
Elvina

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Praise the Lord, the researcher expresses her highest gratitude to Jesus Christ for His blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitled “An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Entertainers : a Sociolinguistic Approach” is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing undergraduate degree at English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

In arranging this thesis, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher intended to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them. First, the researcher’s deepest appreciation goes to her beloved parents, her mother Mimiyaniti for remind me to keep going and never giving up.

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## ABSTRACT

**ELVINA.** 2023. *An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching of Indonesian Entertainers: a Sociolinguistic Approach* (supervised by Abidin Pammu and Simon Sitoto)

This research aims at finding out the type of code switching among the Indonesian entertainers and identifying the factors that cause code mixing and code switching over Indonesian entertainers.

This research used qualitative research design. The research applied the theory proposed by Poplock in analyzing the types of code switching among Indonesian entertainers and uses Hudson theory in analyzing the factors that cause code mixing and code switching. The data that were analyzed in this research used the movie script from segmen of Pesbuker on Youtube.

The result of this research shows that there are five types of code switching found among the Indonesia entertainers dialogue which are intraphrasal, intraclausal, intralexical, interclausal and intersentential and there are six causes for use of code switching and code mixing, including talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity.

Keyword : Code switching, Factor of code switching, Indonesian entertainers

## ABSTRAK

**ELVINA.** 2023. *Analisis Campur Kode dan Alih Kode Artis Indonesia: Pendekatan Sociolinguistik* (dibimbing oleh Abidin Pammu dan Simon Sitoto)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis alih kode yang terjadi pada entertainer Indonesia dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya campur kode dan alih kode pada artis Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori yang dikemukakan Poplock dalam menganalisis jenis-jenis alih kode di kalangan artis Indonesia dan menggunakan teori Hudson dalam menganalisis faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya campur kode dan alih kode. Data yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan naskah film dari segmen Pesbuker di Youtube.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis alih kode yang ditemukan dalam dialog penghibur Indonesia yaitu intraphrasal, intraclausal, intralexical, interclausal dan intersentential dan ada enam penyebab penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode, termasuk membicarakan suatu topik tertentu, menegaskan suatu hal, kata seru, pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi, memperjelas isi pembicaraan bagi lawan bicara dan mengungkapkan identitas kelompok.

Kata Kunci : Alih kode, Faktor alih kode, penghibur Indonesia



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background**

Language is a free system of vowel symbols used by members of the public to interact. Language allows to interact or communicate, learn from others, and understand each other. Through language, a person will be able to express something he wants to say, he will understand the meaning of the expression expressed by the interlocutor. Thus, humans can not be separated from language.

In social life, language is an important factor in determining whether communication is smooth or not. Therefore, the accuracy of the language is very necessary for the smooth communication. The accuracy of the language is not the accuracy of choosing words to compose the sentence but also the accuracy of seeing the situation. That is, a language user must always know how to use good or appropriate sentences, must see in what situations he/she is talking, when, where, with whom, for what purpose and so on.

With the development of the times the demand for mastering foreign languages is greater. Many parents who demand their children master a foreign language in order to compete in the global world. This happens due to the assumption that, by mastering a foreign language will give more judgment to someone in the eyes of others. Even in the world of work, someone who has foreign language skills will be very calculated in his acceptance.

With the increasing number of Indonesian people learning foreign languages, the culture of foreign nations began to be in demand by Indonesian people. The culture that is currently very loved especially by Indonesian youth is popular culture. Various types of popular culture that



entered Indonesia, including popular culture from western countries, Japan and Korea.

All living things interact with each other including humans. Where, humans can use both oral and written language. Language is a conventional arbitrary sign system. Language also has an important role because with human language can speak and interact. Language is also used as a means of conveying knowledge and creating beauty through literature. Language is the main communication tool, language must be able to express the thoughts of ideas or feelings of the speaker. Language also functions as a tool to talk about objects or events that exist around speakers or that exist in culture in general.

The host is a person who has an important role in the success of an event that is guided. An emcee must be able to control an event from beginning to end. Therefore, an event host is demanded to have high skills and creativity to build a comfortable atmosphere. Without the skills and creativity of the program host an event will run normally so that the audience or guests will be bored and bored. This is because skills and creativity have become a requirement that must be possessed by someone who is the host of the event, both as a host of events at official or informal events. Skills and creativity that must be possessed such as how to speak, how to build an atmosphere, how to communicate with the audience and others.

One of the skills that must be possessed by the host is communication skills. This is because an emcee is the first person who talks to open and the last person to close the event. So, it can be said that an event host becomes the one who talks the most in an activity carried out. The ability to build an atmosphere by using language to communicate has a big role. The host of the program not only knows the composition of the program, but also guides the event to know special things such as the background of why an event is arranged in a certain order, cleverly set the

time accurately, the information knows the name or rank or position precisely.

Entertainment activities on television have a variety of shows such as infotainment, reality shows, talk shows, etc. All of these entertainment activities must have a program guide who is able to act as an entertainer. An emcee who is also an entertainer must be able to carry out his duties while providing refreshing entertainment for the audience. Communication skills possessed by an entertainer are important requirements to maintain the continuity of the activities of the guide.

In a serious situation the host must deliver it in the right language. It aims to bring the audience of the event involved in this part of the event. In this situation an event host must be able to bring the event with a relaxed atmosphere with fun and excitement. Therefore, the language used is non-formal language but it must remain in a polite corridor so that the event continues to run well even though it uses non-formal language. That is why the music programs that air on television have the main goal of providing good entertainment and viewing for the public

Code switching and code mixing arise as a result of the use of language in communication. Only happens in a multilingual society, that is, people who use two or more languages. Code switching and code mixing can also occur if a speaker slips another language when using a specific language in his speaker. Elements taken from other languages are often in the form of words, phrases, repetitions of words, idioms, or clauses. Transition of code switching and code mixing can be seen in the use of language both verbally and in writing. In this research, the form of code switching and code mixing that the writer studied was mixed code in the form of speech or oral, because the object of this study was the speech of an Indonesian entertainer on TV.

Based on the description above, the writer chooses the code switching form and mixes the code in the entertainer rules on television.

Thus, this research is entitled “**An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching of Indonesian Entertainers: a Sociolinguistic Approach**”.

#### **B. Identification of Problem**

Base on the background above, the writer formulates the problem of study as follows:

1. There are various dialects of a language;
2. There are a lot of types of code-switching and code mixing used on the show;

#### **C. Scope of Problem**

This research will focus on the utterance of the host and guest during the show. Writer also uses the sociolinguistics approach; in social to identify the social function and in linguistic to identify the types of code-switching and code-mixing.

#### **D. Research Question**

Based on the background described above, the problems in this study are as follows:

1. What are the forms of code mixing and code switching over Indonesian entertainers?
2. What are the factors that cause code mixing and code switching for Indonesian entertainers?

#### **E. Research Aim**

This study aims to determine :

1. To find out the forms of code mixing and code switching over Indonesian entertainers.
2. To find out the factors that cause code mixing and code switching of Indonesian entertainers.



## **F. Research Benefit**

The results of this study can provide the following theoretical and practical benefits:

### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

Theoretically the results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically, namely to enrich sociolinguistic studies, especially in the study of code mix and code switch.

### **2. Practical Benefit**

The results of this study have the following benefits:

- a. Provide information and images for readers about code mixing and code switching.
- b. Add references for further researchers.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Previous Study**

Studies on the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching from various languages, objects and research points of view have been widely studied. There are some previous studies that the authors take as a reference for writing a thesis, the first research is conducted by Dinda Tahta Alfina (2017) entitled “Transferring Japanese Language Codes on Indonesian Popular Songs”. In this research, analysis of usage and factors that influence the occurrence of code switching in Indonesian popular songs were obtained components that influence code switching occur in five components, namely setting and scene, participants, end, act, and norm. all the songs in the thesis have a setting and scene, participants, and end factors. The norm element influences the seven songs that switch Japanese codes. while the act element affects three songs that switch Japanese code.

The second research is conducted by Esa Ufi Susanti (2017) entitled “Code Transfer and Mix Code in Band Vamps Songs”. The study analyzed the form and causes of code switching and code mixing in Japanese songs sung by Band Vamps. In this study, refer to the SBLC method. Based on the results of the analysis in the lyrics of the Band Vamps song, found the form of code switching in the form of sentences while the form of mixed code in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. The cause of code switching is the factor of the singer and affirmation of the lyrics. While the causes in code mixing are informal situations, the absence of Japanese word equivalents, and the tuning of song rhythms.

The third previous study conducted by Amalia Rizqi Khoiriyah (2012) entitled “Campur Kode dan Alih Kode dalam Komik Nodame Cantabile Buku #19-24 Karya Tomoko Nomiya”. This study analyzes the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in the comic book Nodame Cantabile # 19-24 with descriptive methods. This research

concludes the type of code switching that often appears in these comics is metaphorical and situational code switching. Factors that influence the occurrence of code switching in the study are the speaker, the opposite of the speaker, the presence of a third person, changes in the topic of conversation, a sign of solidarity, expressing sympathy, equalizing with the other person, the place where the speech event takes place. Furthermore, the form of code mixing that occurs in the research is the insertion of words, phrases and expressions. The number of mixed codes in the form of words is found to be more than phrases or expressions. In that research, code mixing often occurs in informal situations so as to create a familiar impression.

The studies above have differences and similarities in supporting this research. The difference lies in the object under study and the research results obtained. The object of research one and two examines song lyrics, while the third researcher examines comic books. This automatically gets different results from the results of this research. What they have in common is that they all research the types and factors of the occurrence of switching codes in literary works. Likewise with this study, which will discuss similar things but with different objects.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Humans as social beings have a need to always interact with each other by using language. Sociolinguistics examines the language associated with the speaker community (Suwito., 1983). Sociolinguistics places the position of language in relation to its use in society. This means that sociolinguistics studies language first of all as a social system and a communication system, and is part of a particular society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language that is associated with social conditions (Sumarsono & Paina, 2002). As an object in sociolinguistics, language is not seen or approached as language, as is done

by general linguistics, but rather seen or approached as a means of interaction or communication in society (Chaer, 2010). Furthermore, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a study that combines two fields of interdisciplinary science, and studies the use of language in the community of its speakers. On the other hand, Wardhaugh and Janet (2015) stated that:

“Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives – how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws that address language “. (Wardhaugh and Janet, 2015: 1)

Based on the theories, it can be concluded that the sociolinguistic study is used by writer refers to factor of code-switching in the specific culture which also includes the language used in everyday life. Therefore, the writer tries to present the explanation of factor that influence the occurrence of the code switching and code-mixing.

## **2. Bilingualism**

The term bilingualism (bilingualism) has a wide range of meanings, although it generally refers to the preference for one's own tongue over other languages (Rahardi, 2010). When speakers begin using language at the most basic level, like being able to pronounce and understand the word "thank you," or when they grasp both languages comparably well. So that bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his interactions with other people in turn to be able to use two languages, one must be able to master both languages.

Bilingualism, according to Grant (2008), is the ability of people to communicate themselves perfectly in two languages. Bilingualism, on the other hand, can be described as the ability to communicate well in two or more languages, especially a foreign language and one's own tongue. According to Koktruk (2016), Bilingualism is the ability of members of a

community to communicate in languages other than their native tongue (L1).

Depending on the needs of the circumstance and the objective of the action, or even a program, bilingualism has varied meanings. The speaker's bilingual application is influenced by the interlocutor's varying skill levels. According to Clara (2009), multilingual ability is a person's ability that is characterized by proficiency, but multiple definitions exist. Bilingualism is defined as the ability to communicate in two languages under different social and personal circumstances. As a result, in order to define bilingual competence, it must have unambiguous normative elements.

Based on several theories, it can be concluded that bilingualism can be defined as a person's ability to use two languages with various capacities in different contexts, implying that bilinguals can learn and use two languages for diverse reasons in educational and social settings. Depending on the needs of the circumstance and the objective of the action, or even a program, bilingualism has varied meanings. The speaker's bilingual application is influenced by the interlocutor's varying skill levels.

### **3. Code Switching**

In generally, code switching refers to the movement from one language to another (Hymes, 1989). However, code switching encompasses not only the transition between languages, but also the differences between them. Moreover, code switching occurs not just because of inter-language differences, but also because of differences in a language's variations or styles.

When it comes to code switching, there are many various viewpoints on how to combine code switching with code mixing (Chaer, 2010). But it is apparent that every language or language variation that is employed still has the role of autonomy, if the code switching is done knowingly and purposefully with specified causes. In Addition,

(Kridalaksana, 2005) stated that code switching is the use of versions of other languages or other languages in a linguistic event as a tactic to conform to different roles or situations, or because of other participants, according to previous studies' perspectives.

Code switching is a move from one code to another based on some of these definitions. With the caveat that code switching uses two different grammar systems, the two languages continue to support independent functions based on context, and each language's functions are tailored to scenarios that are applicable to shifting contexts. Internal code switching takes place in one national language, while external code transfer takes place from one national language to another.

#### **4. Code Mixing**

Code mixing is mixing other languages in a sentence, inserting words, clauses, phrases, idioms, expressions and word repetitions. When people mix two (or more) languages or languages in speech acts and utterances, there is nothing in linguistic situations that requires mixing (Nababan., 1984). In addition, Maschler in Wibowo (2017) defines code mixing or hybrid code as the use of two languages, such as the emergence of a third new code, where elements of both languages are merged into structurally definable patterns. This means that the code-mixing hypothesis states that when two transcoded languages make up the appearance of a third code, it has structural features specific to that new code.

Silaban and Marpaung (2020) introduce modern Indonesian society's perception of code-mixing, that code-mixing is a language when speakers of different languages come into contact and demonstrate a high degree of bilingualism. Sometimes more than two languages may be involved. Code mixing is natural in communication because there is mutual need or interdependence between bilingual or multilingual. In this country, Indonesia is also bilingual or multilingual, and we often find people tend to mix one language into another, from Indonesian to his or her own national

language. If the speaker is an educated person, we can also see code-mixing used in their speech.

Based on these theories, it can be concluded that the code-mixing hypothesis states that when two code-switched languages constitute the emergence of a third code, it has structural features specific to that new code. Code-mixing is the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another, in other words, the partial transfer of just mixing these elements together for communication purposes. Often speakers are seen as educated people, and we can also see them using code-mixing in their speeches.

## **5. The Types Code Switching**

Yassi (2003:34) describes code switching as the simultaneous or interchangeable usage of two languages. According to Yassi (2003:38), one criteria commonly used to distinguish code switching from code mixing is that the grammar of the clauses dictates the language utilized. According to this criterion, when one utilizes words or phrases from another language, he is deemed to have conducted code mixing rather than code switching. When a clause with grammatical structure is produced in the grammatical system of another language, this process is referred to as code switching.

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Code Switching is examined by Yassi (2003:47) as a discourse mode or communicative alternative open to a bilingual member of a speech community. moving between styles or dialects is an option for monolingual speakers on the same rationale that moving between styles or dialects serves



an expressive purpose and has pragmatic value. Code switching is defined by Yassi (2016) as the alternation of two languages or varieties inside the same discourse or discussion. Yassi (2016) defines code flipping as the interchange of portions of speech belonging to two separate grammatical systems or subsystems inside the same discourse.

According to Poplack (in Yassi 2016:35-36), code switching is classified into three types: Tag-Switching, Intra-Sentential, and Inter-Sentential:

**a. Inter-sentential Switching**

This switching occurs at a phrase or sentence border, where each clause or sentence is in a different language.

**b. Intra-sentential Switching**

The second form is intra-sentential switching, which happens within the phrase or sentence border. The five kinds are extensions of Poplack's theory, with Yassi subdividing intra-sentential into intra-clausal, intra-phrasal, and intra-lexical. These are the definitions of intra-sentential subdivisions:

- 1) Intra-clausal Switching, which happens inside a clause border.
- 2) Intra-phrasal Switching, switching inside a phrase boundary.
- 3) Intra-lexical Switching, when the switching takes place within a word boundary.
- 4) Inter-clausal Switching happens when clausa are switched.

**c. Tag Switching**

Tag Switching is the last type. Tag switching is a form of sentence filler or interjection; when speakers utilize this type of code switching, tag switching has no effect on the meaning of the user's speech. Tag switching entails inserting a tag in one language. This flipping occurs at a clause or sentence border, where each phrase or sentence is in one of two languages. The

discourse markers such as “you know, mean, by the way, hi, alright, etc” are examples of tag switching.

## **6. The Causes of the Occurrence of Code Mixing and Code Switching**

People use code switching and code mixing in their communication for a variety of reasons. One of the reasons is that nowadays, most people, particularly teenagers, can speak two or more languages. Bilingualism is the term for this phenomenon. The writer concluded from the above description that people seldom use a single language in their daily conversations; instead, people often mix and switch languages. For example, people interact with others from various backgrounds, cultures, and languages and as a result, when people master multiple languages, they have a tendency to mix and match their communication tools. Writer categorized the factors or reasons that prompted people to use code mixing and code switching in their speech. Three factors influence whether or not someone uses code mixing and switching. Hudson (1980) say as that there are the social, cultural, and individual factors (Hudson, 1980).

### **a) Social factor**

In the social factor, there are five factor which have an impact on someone mix and switch their language, they are: participants, topic, situation, place, and the final is setting. From the 5 aspects, the writer discovered simply three aspects. The first is the participants, it is mostly took place between soucer and other people. Participant is as member of society, it is characterized through dimension of reputation and solidarity. These days, most of the society can speak a variety of languages. Having the ability of bilingualism can sometimes be a value added to the speakers. Based on this, speakers can intentionally switch from one language to another, that is one of the goals of code switching. In addition, there are other objectives, namely the speaker wants to get a good response from the interlocutor (Chaer, 2010).