

Code Switching and Code Mixing in Speech Act between the Seller and the Buyer

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ABSTRACT

In this study, there is an explanation of the factors that cause code switching and code mixing. To analyze the factors that cause code switching, researchers use Suwito's theory (in Rulyandi et al., 2014) which divides the factors that cause code switching into 6, namely factors from the speaker, interlocutor, third person, subject matter, evoking a sense of humor, and gensi. While the factors that cause code mixing use Suandi's theory (in Munandar, 2018) which divides the factors that cause code switching into 6, namely factors from speakers, interlocutors, third person, subject matter, evoking a sense of humor, and gensi. The occurrence of code mixing becomes 13, namely the limitations of code use, the use of more popular terms, the speaker and the speaker's personality, the speaking partner, the place of residence and the time when the conversation takes place, mode of conversation, topic, function and purpose, variety and level of speech, the presence of third speakers, subject matter, to generate a sense of humor, and for prestige. Based on the data obtained, there are five code-switching conversations that have four factors from the speakers contained in conversations 1-4 and one factor from presenting the third person found in conversation 5. In conversation 1-4, the causal factor of the speakers, code-switching is used because there is an interest to familiarize the speech partners and speakers who are natives who usually use their local language to communicate daily. While the causal factor in conversation 5, code switching is used because the speech partner repeats the speech of the third person. The factors causing code mixing in this study are found in conversations 6-11. In conversations 6, 9, and 11, code mixing occurs due to the limited use of code by speakers. So, the speaker does not know the equivalent word used so he mixes the code by combining Indonesian with Javanese and vice versa. Then in conversation 7, the factor that causes code mixing is the presence of a third person, so the speech partner presents a third person in the conversation and the third person combines Indonesian with Betawi. Then, in conversation 8, the factor that causes code mixing is the use of popular terms. This happens because it is the age of online business so, people know the terms used in online business. Furthermore, in conversation 10 there are factors that cause code mixing from the speaker and the speaker's personality. This happens because the speaker has the intention to change the conversation to a more relaxed situation. Based on the results of the above research, the most dominant factor causing code mixing is the limited use of code by speakers (Fitriyah, 2020; Ninsi & Rahim, 2020).

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1. Introduction

Basically humans live side by side with each other which causes humans to interact with other humans. In interacting humans need a tool to communicate, namely language. According to Kridalaksana (in Chaer, 2014) language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. Indonesian society is very diverse, therefore many language variants are used. As a result of a multilingual society, the use of language is sometimes not in accordance with predetermined rules, resulting in code mixing and code switching. Therefore, a study was conducted. This research is very important because it can be useful as knowledge for

readers to use good and correct language. In addition, with this research it is hoped that communication will become clearer and more focused. In the process of interaction between sellers and buyers, it is not uncommon for code-switching and code-mixing to occur. Language diversity is a major factor in code-switching and code-mixing. In addition, people usually master more than one language, so they can be used in any situation and condition. According to Nababan (in Paramita, 2016), code mixing is a situation when people mix two or more languages or a variety of languages in a speech act or discourse without anyone requiring language mixing. Apart from that, there is also such thing as code switching. According to Kunjana (in Musyikawati, 2015) code switching can be interpreted as switching or alternating two or more languages, several language variations and even several language styles in a certain variety. The researcher chose the subject of Kampung Kandang, Bekasi Regency, because this location is where the researcher lives, making it easier for researchers to obtain data. Therefore researchers are interested in researching "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Social Interaction Between Sellers and Buyers in Kampung Kandang, Bekasi Regency". The aims of this study include (1) describing the form of code switching between sellers and buyers at Jungjang Arjawinangun; (2) describe the form of code mixing between sellers and buyers in Jungjang Arjawinangun; (3) describe the factors that cause code switching and code mixing between sellers and buyers in Jungjang Arjawinangun. In general it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society. In addition, other experts say that the presentation is different, but has the same intention, namely Nababan (in Atmajaya, 2018) defines sociolinguistics as a science that studies aspects of language related to society, especially language variations related to human aspects. According to Chaer and Agustina (in Susilo, 2016), a speech event is the occurrence or ongoing interaction of language in one or more forms of speech involving two parties, namely the speaker and the speech partner with one subject, in a certain time, place and situation. In addition, experts argue about bilingualism, as stated by Kridalaksana (in Rahayu & Khalimah, 2020) bilingualism is the use of two or more languages by a person or by society. In line with this opinion, Weinreich (in Astuti et al., 2019) bilingualism is the practice of taking turns using two languages or can be interpreted as the habit of using two or more languages in turn.

Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is a person's ability to use two or more languages interchangeably in society (Khoirurrohman & Irma, 2020; Wirawan & Shaunaa, 2021; Wicaksono et al., 2021; Zakaria et al., 2021). Ohoiwutun in (Srihartatik & Mulyani, 2017) the word code switching is a shift in usage from one language or dialect to another language or dialect. In line with this understanding, Apple (in Abdul & Leonie, 2010) defined code switching as a symptom of language change that occurs due to changing situations. According to Jendral (in Munandar, 2018) there are two forms of code switching referring to language changes that occur, including code switching (Internal Code Switching) and exiting code switching (External Code Switching). In addition, there are factors that cause code switches. According to Suwito (in Rulyandi et al., 2014) there are 6 factors that cause transfer, namely factors from speakers, opponents of speech, third person, subject matter, arousing a sense of humor, and prestige. Code mixing is another language situation when people mix two or more languages or varieties in a speech act (speech act or discourse) without anything in that situation speaking a language that demands mixing the languages (Yusnan et al., 2020); (Sukmawaty et al., 2022); (Anggawira et al., 2021). In addition, Munandar, 2018) also argues that code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another to expand language styles or language variations. The form of code mixing as divided into 3, namely internal code mixing (internal code mixing), external code mixing (outer code mixing), and mixed code mixing (hybrid code mixing) (Juariah et al., 2020); (Rahman, 2021); (Sukmawaty et al., 2022). In the line with the opinion above, Suandi (in Munandar, 2018) divided the factors that caused 13 code-mixing incidents, namely the limits on using the code, using more popular terms, the speaker and the speaker's personality, the other person, the place of residence and the time of conversation, the mode of speech, topic, function and purpose, variety and level of conversation, presence of a third speaker, subject matter, to evoke a sense of humor, and just for prestige (Fitriyah, 2020); (Andini et al., 2021); (Prihandoko et al., 2022)

2. Methodology

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Arikunto (in Mersita, 2018) the descriptive method is a method used to collect information about certain symptoms which were present at the time the research was conducted. The subjects of this study were sellers and buyers in social interactions in Jungjang Village, Arjawinangun District, Cirebon Regency. This research was carried out in descending order directly to the field. The tools used are gadgets and laptops for recording conversations and recording the results of conversations that have been heard. The data collection technique used by researchers is the technique of recording, observing, and taking notes. This is used to facilitate researchers. The recording technique is done while going down the stairs directly into the field. The researcher did direct recording between sellers and buyers at Jungjang Arjawinangun, so that it can be easier to identify code-

switching and code-mixing. Then according to Mahsun (in Meylinasari & Rusminto, 2016) the listening technique is carried out by listening to the use of language. The researcher listened to the conversation between the seller and the buyer at Jungjang Arjawinangun. The researcher focused on listening to the recording. Then pay attention to the techniques carried out by researchers in recording data sourced from existing recordings obtained by grouping conversations that are included in the transfer of code mixing and code mixing. In addition, the data analysis technique used is to reduce data by sorting the conversations to be examined, then describe the data by describing the results of conversations that have been carried out in an organized and group manner.

3. Result and Discussion

This research was conducted at a street stall in Jungjang Arjawinangun Village, Cirebon Regency. This shop or stall sells various food and light drinks, such as meatball sticks, seblak, fries, and various cold drinks. The language used by the people in Kampung Kandang is Javanese Kromo Inggil, Indonesian and Javanese Pantura. This research was conducted to find out the form and factors that cause code mixing and code mixing in social interaction between sellers and buyers in Jungjang Village, Cirebon Regency.

In the results and discussion of this, the researcher will explain the forms of code switching and code mixing as well as the factors that cause code switching and code mixing in social interactions between sellers and buyers in Arjawinangun Village, Cirebon Regency. Based on the research results that have been described, the researcher found eleven conversation data consisting of five code-switching conversation data and 6 code-mixing conversation data and their causes.

Forms of Code Switching

According to Suandi (in Munandar, 2018) the form of code switching is divided into 2, namely the form of internal code switching and external code switching. In this study, only five internal code switching conversations were found. The following is an analysis of the form of code switching.

Internal code switching that occurs in interactions between sellers and buyers in Jungjang Village, Cirebon Regency, namely from Indonesian to Cirebonan Javanese and the context in this conversation is that the buyer wants to try plantains.

Conversation 1

- A : mau apa?
B : ikuh apa wa?
A : Pisang Raja
B : coba ah pengen njajal

The conversation above is an interaction between the seller and the buyer. In this speech, speaker A asks speech partner B about the food he wants to buy using Indonesian, then partner B answers with a question sentence. what is it? using Betawi language which means "what is that ma'am?" Then speaker A answers using Indonesian and speech partner B responds "try ah want to try" which means "try ah want to taste." Speech partner B switches languages using Cirebonese in communication because he is a native who is used to using his regional language in everyday communication.

Conversation 2

- E : Kita pengen baso tahu
F : berapa?
E : mangewu bae
F : campur ngga?

Based on the conversation above, the form of code switching used is internal code switching. In this speech, speaker E uses Cirebonan language intending to buy baso tofu, then partner F responds by asking "how much?" using Indonesian. Then speaker E responds with the Betawi language "mangewu bae" which means only five thousand, and

speech partner F asks again "do you mix or not?" using Indonesian. Speech partner F switches languages using Indonesian in communication because he is an immigrant who is used to using Indonesian in everyday communication.

Conversation 3

- B : Iya biarin nanti si Udi yang
suruh anterin haha
- C : Santai kita mah haha

Based on the conversation above, the form of code switching used is internal code switching. In this speech, speaker B uses Indonesian which intends to ask his child to deliver food, then partner C responds "relax us haha" which means relax when we haha using Cirebonan language. In this conversation, the context is traders who want to place delivery orders by asking their children to deliver their wares. C's speech partner switches languages using Cirebonese in communication because he is a native who is used to using his regional language in daily communication.

Conversation 4

- C : ana beli?
- D : ora ana apa-apa ma
- C : Yah terus bagaimana ini ya?

Based on the conversation above, the form of code switching used is internal code switching. In this speech, speaker C uses Betawi language which intends to ask what his child bought, then partner D responds "ora ana apa-apa" which means "there is nothing ma" using Javanese. Then speaker C responds by asking "Well, how about this?" using Cirebonese. In this conversation, the context is the trader asking for the goods his child bought. Speech partner D switches languages using Javanese in communication because he has a background of parents who come from Java.

Conversation 5

- E : pean mendi bae suwe beli
katon?
- H : haha bisa aja
- E : gage borong lah
- H : tenang, ada bos Ayu haha
- A : bobad aja dirunguaken

Based on the conversation above, the form of code switching used is internal code switching. In this speech, speaker E uses Betawi language intending to ask speech partner H who has not been seen for a long time, then partner H responds using Indonesian. Then speaker E responds with the Betawi language "Borong buru tea" which means buying tea fast, and speech partner H responds by presenting a third person using Indonesian, then the third person responds in Cirebonan. H's speech partner switches languages using Indonesian in communication because he is a teacher who is used to using formal language. Seen in the above speech, H uses Indonesian. While E and A use the Cirebonan language.

Form of Code Mixing

Suandi (in Juariah et al., 2020) explains that there are 3 forms of code mixing, namely inner code mixing, outer code mixing, and hybrid code mixing. In this study, only six code-mixing conversations were found which consisted of inner code mixing and hybrid code mixing. The following is a description of the analysis of the form of code mixing. Code mixing into (Inner Code Mixing) that occurs in interactions between sellers and buyers in Jungjang Village, Cirebon Regency, namely a mixture of Indonesian, Betawi and Javanese.

Conversation 6

- A : lagi bengi kan ada yang
nanyain mak
- G : siapa?

A : anak si Om katanya keseruduk motor

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is inner code mixing because it still absorbs elements of the original language that are still relatives. In the speech, speaker A uses Cirebonan and Indonesian which intends to tell speech partner G that someone is asking him, then speech partner G responds using Indonesian. Then speaker A responds with Indonesian and Cirebonan "anak si om said keseruduk motor" which means that the son of om was hit by a motorcycle.

Conversation 7

A : Wa wingi Ayu pengen seblak jeh
C : hahaha iya uwa beli ngerti ya
B : kata si Aca gini Yu "wa ayu jarene pengen seblak"

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is inner code mixing because it still absorbs elements of the original language that are still relatives, namely Indonesian and Javanese. In the speech, speaker A uses Cirebonan, then speech partner B responds by using Indonesian and Javanese because it presents a third person.

Conversation 8

A : sekarang mah pada online bae
iya wingi gah kata mama suruh
C : DO bae, tuku rongewu gah diladenin ntar haha

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is hybrid code mixing because in the speech there is an absorption of local language elements (Cirebonan) and foreign languages (English). In the speech, speaker A uses Cirebonan and English which intends to give a statement that nowadays everything is online. Then speech partner C responded by using the same code mix that he was also asked for a delivery order.

Conversation 9

C : yaudah beli di warung tante aja
D : neng endi warungnya

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is inner code mixing because it still absorbs elements of the original language that are still relatives, namely Javanese and Indonesian. In the speech, speaker C uses Indonesian, then speech partner D responds by using Indonesian and Javanese because he has parents who come from Java.

Conversation 10

C : arep tuku apa kih?
H : itu pisang ya?
C : iya, jajal coba enak
H : boleh lah dua ya

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is inner code mixing because it still absorbs elements of the original language that are still relatives. In the speech, speaker C uses Cirebonan and Indonesian which intends to ask speech partner H about what he wants to buy, then speech partner H responds using Indonesian. Then speaker C responds with Indonesian and Cirebonan "yes, jajalin dah enak" which means yes, try it is nice.

Conversation 11

- A : Ira tuku apa jadinya
H : Pisang
A : dih, kita mah ora tau ada
pisang

Based on the conversation above, the form of code mixing used is inner code mixing because it still absorbs elements of the original language that are still relatives. In this speech, speaker A uses Indonesian and Cirebonan which intends to make a statement that he does not know if there are bananas. This can be seen in the word "gua kaga" which is Cirebonan language used in daily communication.

Factors Causing the Occurrence of Code Switching and Code Mixing

In this study, there is an explanation of the factors that cause code switching and code mixing. To analyze the factors that cause code switching, researchers use Suwito's theory (in Rulyandi et al., 2014) which divides the factors that cause code switching into 6, namely factors from the speaker, interlocutor, third person, subject matter, evoking a sense of humor, and *gensu*. While the factors that cause code mixing use Suandi's theory (in Munandar, 2018) which divides the factors that cause code switching into 6, namely factors from speakers, interlocutors, third person, subject matter, evoking a sense of humor, and *gensu*.

The occurrence of code mixing becomes 13, namely the limitations of code use, the use of more popular terms, the speaker and the speaker's personality, the speaking partner, the place of residence and the time when the

conversation takes place, mode of conversation, topic, function and purpose, variety and level of speech, the presence of third speakers, subject matter, to generate a sense of humor, and for prestige. Based on the data obtained, there are five code-switching conversations that have four factors from the speakers contained in conversations 1-4 and one factor from presenting the third person found in conversation 5. In conversation 1-4, the causal factor of the speakers, code-switching is used because there is an interest to familiarize the speech partners and speakers who are natives who usually use their local language to communicate daily. While the causal factor in conversation 5, code switching is used because the speech partner repeats the speech of the third person.

The factors causing code mixing in this study are found in conversations 6-11. In conversations 6, 9, and 11, code mixing occurs due to the limited use of code by speakers. So, the speaker does not know the equivalent word used so he mixes the code by combining Indonesian with Javanese and vice versa. Then in conversation 7, the factor that causes code mixing is the presence of a third person, so the speech partner presents a third person in the conversation and the third person combines Indonesian with Betawi. Then, in conversation 8, the factor that causes code mixing is the use of popular terms. This happens because it is the age of online business so, people know the terms used in online business.

Furthermore, in conversation 10 there are factors that cause code mixing from the speaker and the speaker's personality. This happens because the speaker has the intention to change the conversation to a more relaxed situation. Based on the results of the above research, the most dominant factor causing code mixing is the limited use of code by speakers (Fitriyah, 2020; Ninsi & Rahim, 2020).

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results that have been described, researchers get eleven conversational data of code switching and code mixing. Five conversational data are included in code switching and six conversations are included in code mixing. The code-switching found is internal code-switching which consists of five conversations, while the code-mixing found is inner code-mixing.

The code mix found is inner code mixing which consists of five conversations and hybrid code mixing which consists of one conversation. In addition, it was found that the factor of code switching was caused by the speaker and presenting the third person. While the factor of code mixing is due to the limited code owned by the speaker, presenting a third person, the use of popular terms, as well as the speaker and the speaker's personality.

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