Code Switching and Code Mixing in Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia 2015 (A Study of Sociolinguistics)

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Abstrak, *Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia 2015* adalah salah satu ajang pencarian bakat di Indonesia. Komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh para mentor dalam acara tersebut menjadi salah satu poin penting karena mampu mempengaruhi jalannya acara tersebut serta mempengaruhi jalannya voting untuk para kontestan pencarian bakat. Selama acara pencarian bakat berlangsung, para mentor sering menggunakan alih kode dan campur kode. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, fokus dari skripsi ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe alih kode dan campur kode, dan untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode. Penulis menggunakan teori Wardhaugh dalam menganalisis tipe-tipe alih kode, teori Suwito untuk mengalisis tipe-tipe campur kode, dan teori Holmes untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode. Penulis menemukan ada 2 tipe alih kode, 6 tipe campur kode, dan 4 faktor yang mempengaruhi alih kode dan campur kode

Kata kunci: *Alih Kode, Campur Kode, X-Factor*

A.   INTRODUCTION

The host and the mentors in *X-Factor Indonesia 2015* become two of the important positions in the program because they have direct interaction to the audience and how they talk have its own interest to the audience. They often use more than one language when talking in the show to support his or her talk, especially English language. Having more than one language makes people often switch or mix the languages. The switching and the mixing from one language to another are called Code Switching and Code Mixing. The effect of the code used by the bilingual people is decreasing of the use of words that is caused by the frequent of the code in the conversation. The code choice in *X-Factor Indonesia 2015* become interesting to be studied because there are code switching and code mixing cases in each episode.

There are two problems that the writer wants to analyze. From the research problems, there are several objectives that have to be fulfilled, such as: (1) to analyze the types of Indonesian-English code switching and code mixing used by the mentors and (2) to describe the factors of the using of code switching and code mixing.

B. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Sociolinguistics

Code switching and code mixing are part of Sociolinguistics subject. Sociolinguistics concerns with people and languages (Holmes, 1992) and the use of language (Wardhaugh, 2006). Sociolinguistics discuss all about the languages in the society such as the people who are using the language, the reasons of using the language, the method of using the language, the location and time when using the language, and the problems related to language.

2. Speech Communities

Society is a certain people who lived together in an area and use language as a tool to have a conversation with other members in the society (Wardhaugh, 2006). The forms of communications in the society are different in each situation. Members of the speech communities have the same code to communicate and have an agreement in using the code.

3. Bilingualism

Bilingual person is a person who has ability to use second language (Spolsky, 1998:45). Mostly, people speak more than one language in their daily life especially Indonesian people who have regional language and national language. People who speak more than one language can change one language to another language easily and unconsciously.

4. Code

Code is a particular language used in communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:99). The communication system when people are having a discussion is called code (Holmes, 1992:1). The choice of language code is based on the knowledge that the speaker has (Hudson, 1996:52).

5. Code Switching

Code switching is when two or more speakers are choosing a code to speak then change the code by a short utterance. It is the result of bilingualism and multilingualism (Hudson, 1996:51) and can be found within the utterances or between the utterances (Spolsky, 1998:49). Code switching will appear between different languages and dialects (Brown and Attardo, 2000). There are two types of code switching based on Wardhaugh (2006:102).

> ➤ Situational Code Switching
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> Situational code switching happens when the language in a conversation changes in terms of the change of situation. People use certain language in a particular situation and other language in another situation without involving topic changing. The switching between two or more languages usually coincides with the change of external situation (Hudson, 1996:52).

> ➤ Metaphorical Code Switching
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> Metaphorical code switching happens when the language in a conversation changes for rhetorical reasons (Holmes, 2001:41). Jendra (2010:77) in Sucian (2013:14) stated metaphorical code switching is when the speaker changes the perception, purpose, or topic. Metaphorical code switching depends on the use of two languages within a single social setting (Nilep, 2006:8).

6.   Code Mixing

Code-mixing is when the speakers use two or more languages in a same utterance without changing the topic (Wardhaugh, 2006:103-104). Kebeya (2013:6) stated that some scholars like Kachru (1992) and Bokamba (1988) called intra-sentential switching as code mixing. Hoffmann (2014:104) defined code mixing as the switches occurred at lexical level within sentence (intra-sentential switching). Suwito (1985:78) in Saputro (2013:21-4) divides types of code mixing,

- ➤ Word insertion: when the speaker inserts a morpheme in a sentence.
- ➤ Repetition insertion: when repeated words are inserted words in the sentence.
- ➤ Phrase insertion: when a phrase is inserted in the sentence.
- ➤ Idiom insertion: when a speaker inserts a meaningful words construction in the sentence.
- ➤ Hybrid insertion: when a meaningful word created from two elements of different languages is inserted in the sentence.
- ➤ Clause insertion: when speaker inserts a clause in a sentence.

7.   Factors Influencing the Use of Code Choosing

There are several factors influencing code choice stated by Holmes (2001:21-26)

> ➢ The participants: related to people especially the relations between the speakers.
> ➢ The setting or social context: related to social interaction especially about where and when the conversation is held.
> ➢ The topic: related to the theme in the conversation.
> ➢ The function: related to the aim of the conversation.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive method with qualitative approach is used in this research. The data used is secondary data in which the writer had indirect interaction to the participants to gain the data because the data are from the videos in the Youtube. The sample was taken by using Purposive Sampling Technique in which the researchers chose the part that suited to the objectives of the research. The writer only focused on the Gala Show in which there were 10 episodes of them from total 23 episodes in *X-Factor Indonesia 2015*. The method of collecting data was *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* from Sudaryanto (1993:134) which is non-participant observation method because the writer observed the mentors' utterances by watching the videos uploaded in youtube. In addition, the writer used *catat* technique to write down the data to get the transcript of the videos. In analyzing the data, the writer used *padan* method from Sudaryanto (1993:13) in order to examine the identity of lingual unit using the tools that exclude from the part of language.

D. ANALYSIS

1. The Speakers' Background

The speakers in the research are the mentors in the show. The mentors are Afgan, Bebi, Dhani, and Rossa. The mentors have the same backgrounds as musicians and singers. The differences between the mentors are on the experiences which the mentors have because the mentors were entering the entertaining areas with different processes.

2. Code Switching Analysis

There are 2 types of Code switching found in Gala Show which are Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching. The mentors used more situational code switching than metaphorical code switching because the mentors were still talking about the same topic but they often switched the language to repeat what the other mentors said previously.

➤ Situational Code Switching

Situational code switching in the Gala Show occurred 47 times. The mentors did many situational code switching when they were introducing the contestants, and were giving their comments to the contestants. In order to introduce the contestants, to give compliments on contestants' performances, or to sing some parts of the song, the mentors often switched their language to English.

To deliver their compliments, the mentors have lot of expressions. For instance, the mentors said 'I Love You' for several times to the contestants in the show. The point of 'I Love You' in the show was not for a special love feeling, but to express mentors' praise on contestants' performance.

Afgan   : Jadi selamat mbak Desy, malam ini saya suka penampilannya, awesome performance
Rossa   : I love you Desy.
Afgan   : I love you Desy.

➤ Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical code switching in the Gala Show occurred 25 times. The metaphorical code switching appear when the mentor introducing and giving comments to the contestants. In introducing the contestant, the mentors often used a common pick up line to call out the contestant. 'Please give it up' was one of Afgan's pick-up lines in the Gala Show. Otherwise, commenting become one of the moments that caused code switching because the mentors often switched their language whether to praise the contestant, to sing a part of the song, or just to speak to other mentors.

As musicians, the mentors know lot of songs and often tried to explain the music and the lyric of the song to the contestants. While commenting, Dhani was explaining the overtone at the end of the song that was sung by the contestant, but he suddenly switched his language to English by sang a part of the song. The topic is changing when Dhani switched his language because he did not sing the part of the song that the he meant on his comment.

Dhani : Jadi kenapa David Foster diterakhir itu overtone? Karena supaya Peter Cetera itu lebih teriak lagi. And after all we've been through

Dhani & Rossa : I will make it up to you

Rossa : Jadi aku mau

3. Code Mixing Analysis

Code mixing Indonesian-English found in Gala Show is divided into 6 types, Word Insertion, Repetition Insertion, Phrase Insertion, Idiom Insertion, Hybrid Insertion, and Clause Insertion. The data show that Afgan used more code mixing than the other three mentors because Afgan had studied abroad in Malaysia in 2013; therefore, he has many of English words. The mentors were mostly inserted word insertion in the Gala Show because the mentors were often giving English terms when commenting the contestants' performance. These are the analysis of the Code Mixing found in the *Gala Show X Factor Indonesia 2015.*

➢ Word Insertion

There are total 433 data of word insertions, but total of the word inserted in the Gala Show are 200 words. The words mixed in the show are varied whether it is a term in entertaining area or compliment word to praise the contestant. 70 of 200 words in the data are term words which are often used in entertaining area. The terms are musical terms.

➢ Repetition Insertion

There are 29 data of the repetition insertions. The repetition is used to show emphasis, pluralism, and supporting words. From the data of the repetition insertions, it can be seen that 15 data are used to show emphasis, 7 data are used to show pluralism, 6 data are used to show supporting words, and the last 1 data is a part of song's lyric.

➢ Phrase Insertion

Data of phrase insertions in the Gala Show are 266 data. The phrase insertions often occurred when the conversations related to certain terms, or certain familiar phrases. There are many English terms used nowadays considering that English is an international language, and many of English words are borrowed by many people around the world.

➢ Idiom Insertion

There are 9 data of idiom insertion found in Gala Show, and 5 of the 9 data are found in Afgan's utterances. Idiom insertion is the least insertion occurred in the show compared to others insertions.

➢ Hybrid Insertion

Hybrids in the data are between Indonesian's affix and English's word. There are many affixes in the data whether it is prefix or suffix. In the data, there are 162 data of hybrid insertion, but many of the data are used repeatedly. Suffix '–*nya*' is the most uttered affix in the show which was repeated 60 times. Prefixes are less used compared to the use of suffixes in the mentors' conversation. Several prefixes used in the show are '*ber-*', '*di-*', '*meng-*', '*ter-*', and many more.

➢ Clause Insertion

Total of clause insertion data are 37 data. The clause insertions usually occurred when the mentors were giving their comments on contestants' performances. The mentors often used the insertions as the main point or the conclusion of what the mentors were talking about in their comments whether it was compliment or criticism. There are several clause insertions in the Gala Show which are parts of a song. The lyrics inserted in the Gala are the songs that were sung by the contestants. The mentors also inserted a clause by imitating others.

4. Factors Influencing the Use of Code Choosing

There are several factors causing the use of code switching and code mixing. The factors are social factors stated by Holmes, such as participant factor, social context factor, topic factor, and purpose factor. The most factor causing code choice is participant factor because the mentors are often using English terms that are related to entertainment area.

➢ Participants Factor

Participant factor become the most factor causing the code choice, considering that the interactions in the Gala Show were mostly between the mentors, the host, and the contestants who are entertainer that know lots of terms that are usually used in the musical area. There is also code choice that the mentors did because there was an English native speaker.

Bebi   : Menurut saya ada dua typical vocal gitu ya. Mungkin banyak jenisnya ya. Salah satunya ya vokal sebagai lead singer gitu ya. Ah mungkin malam ini dua yang mungkin saya jabarkan. Aldi nih masuk di vocal musician.

Bebi was trying to explain Aldi's typical voice to the other mentors. In his explanation, Bebi inserted some mixing phrases which were 'typical vocal', 'lead singer' and 'vocal musician'. The phrases inserted in his explanation were English musical terms which he believed that the mentors understood what the terms were.

➢ Social Context Factor

All of the conversations in the Gala Show are held in the same time and same place which are in the live show at RCTI studio. There are lot of code choices in the conversations that caused by the time and place of the conversations. The code choices are related to the theatre and the show.

In *X Factor Indonesia 2015*, there are several terms used to define certain points in the show. The mentors often mixed their utterances by inserting several terms that related to X Factor such as bottom two, save me song, wildcard, girls, overage, groups, boys, gala show, grand final, and many more. The mentors were also mixing their utterances by using certain theatre terms. The terms are break, firework, lighting, live band, reverb, sound system, speed, and many more.

Rossa   : Tapi satu hal lagi saya harap disini juga, aku agak kecewa, bukan sama kamu ya, maksud saya teknik, disini sound nya itu vokalnya kurang dikasih reverb jadinya suara kamu yang bening kurang kedengeran kalo disini. Mudah mudahan yang dirumah bisa denger lebih baik dan reverb nya bagus gitu.

'Reverb' in the sentence was sound effect in the sound system. The words 'sound' and reverb' that Rossa mixed in the sentence referred to devices in the theatre.

➢ Topic Factor

Topic factor become one of the factors causing many code switching and code mixing in Gala Show X Factor Indonesia 2015. The mentors often switched or mixed their language on the topic that became the point of what they were talking about. The topics that caused the choice are various.

Afgan   : Menurut saya tadi flat, ehm, mungkin juga karena aransemen musiknya kan aslinya awalnya kan gitar doang. Terus pas masuk reff terakhir baru beat-nya dan gitar semua masuk.

The main point in the sentence was 'flat' which referred to performance showed by the contestant. After stated that the performance was flat, Afgan gave an explanation why the performance was flat. 'Flat' in the sentence was English word which was used as the topic of the conversation.

- ➢ Purpose Factor

    There were various purposes that the mentors wanted to get by switching or mixing their language in their utterances.

Afgan   : Oke. Don't judge the book by it's cover. Jadi pas banget kayaknya buat cewek yang satu ini yang akan tampil. Kekuatan suaranya selalu membuat kita semua terpukau. Dan malam ini saya yakin dia akan menjadi salah satu penampilan terbaik di X-Factor. Kita sambut, Clarissa Dewi

These utterances were when Afgan was introducing one of his Girls, Clarissa. In his introductory, Afgan switched his language by uttering an English phrase. 'Don't judge the book by its cover was an English phrase used to describe who Clarissa was.

Robi   : Kalo Jebe and Patty, JP, juara pertama we'll see about that ga nih?
Rossa   : I'll make sure about that
Afgan   : We'll see about that
Rossa   : I will make sure about that
Afgan   : We'll see about that
Robi   : Teteh nih sure banget. Makanya …
Dhani   : I'll make love to you lah pokoknya.
Robi   : Beda itu.

In the conversation, Rossa and Afgan were saying 'I'll make sure about that' and 'we'll see about that' repeatedly. Beside to response Robi's question, the mentors kept switching their language to give an emphasis on what they say

E. CONCLUSION

There are 2 types of code switching used by the mentors, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Between those 2 types of code switching, the mentors used more situational code switching rather than metaphorical code switching. Code mixing in the data is divided into six types, word insertion; repetition insertion; phrase insertion; idiom insertion; hybrid insertion; and clause insertion. There are 4 factors that cause code choice in the Gala Show X Factor Indonesia 2015, such as participant factor; setting / social context; topic factor; and function factor. Many of the code choice are related to entertaining area whether musical terms, theatre terms, or several terms that are related to the show. Therefore, the mentors unconsciously used code switching and code mixing when they were going to talk about those terms that they usually used in entertaining area.

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