ANALYSIS OF TYPES CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING BY THE SIXTH PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC INDONESIA'S SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

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Abstract - This research aimed to describe the use of code switching and code mixing in the speech of the spoken language. The research used qualitative research. Data were collected from script documented and grounded theories to roll out several types of code switching and code mixing. In collecting data for the research, writer took a few steps such as, observing and reviewing the speech, and choosing the sentences containing code mixing and code switching. The theories were applied into object of the research that is former President of Republic Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. As an official authority, the writer was attracted to analyze his speech during commemoration of 65th Independence Day. The result of this research found that the speech has categorized as kinds of code switching and code mixing. There were three types of code switching; tag, inter sentential, and intra sentential. In addition, there were also three types of code mixing that found in this research. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Keywords: code switching, code mixing, speech

1. INTRODUCTION

In many parts of the world, human being used more than one language to communication with each other. Indonesia is a one of the country which has multilingual languages is made up of plurality of ethnic groups, cultures and languages. So, it is common for Indonesian people to speak with another language beside their mother language (mother tongue), national language, even a foreign language during their communication in society. This phenomenon situation investigated by a study of language called linguistic.

Sociolinguistic is one of field of macro linguistic that study about the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech community. Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual languages. Actually, the concept of bilingualism and multilingualism is the same.

Bilingual and multilingual language is regarding the use of state of more than one language by a speaker when communicating with others. Moreover, in term of bilingualism and multilingualism, code switching and code mixing often occur. Switch or mix code a language into another language is common situations in Indonesian people nowadays. It is happens in every gender, age, status and society.

Code switching and code mixing is the phenomena of code choice. The code here means the way to expressing something through the language using certain dialect, style, register or variety of language. Code switching and code mixing occurs in a daily life such as in conversations, an event like speeches, in a media (mass media and electronic media), seminar, and so much more. The writer chooses speeches, officials one to become the source or object in this project. In this case, the speech is from the former President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

SBY is the sixth president of Republic Indonesia which is oftentimes switch or mix his state's speech into another language (especially in English), whether a formal speech or an informal speech. The interesting one of the writer, when the writer reads

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW
2.1   The Nature of Linguistic
Scholars have devised ways to study human language, although there is still much more research to be done and many mysteries to explore. The field of scholarship that tries to answer how does language work is called linguistics. Here are some definitions about linguistics:

Another expert like Finegan (2012:22) explained that:
"Linguistic is defines as the systematic inquiry into human language into its

carefully the speeches of SBY, it can be found several English words, phrases, or clauses. There are many insertions of English in SBY's speeches that basically uses Bahasa. It is very interesting to be studied what types of code switching and code mixing in those speeches is. So, this is the reason why the writer interest to analyze it. Finally, the writer chooses "Analysis of Code switching and Code mixing by The Sixth President of Republic Indonesia's Speech at The National of Independence Day" as title in this project. Furthermore, the writer hopes this research can give information about code switching and code mixing phenomenon that happens in society life.

The writer has found problems to be discussed through this research. First, what the types of code switching and code mixing used in SBY's speech are and the second is what the dominant type of code switching and code mixing found in SBY's speeches is. Furthermore, the writer also scoped and limited his research by determining types of code switching and code mixing usage and focusing on the sixty-fifth commemoration Independence Day by the sixth President of Republic Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

structures and uses and the relationship between them, as well as into its development through history and its acquisition by children and adults. The scope of linguistics includes both language structure (and its underlying grammatical competence) and language use (and its underlying communicative competence)."

It could be said that the systematic research of human language including its structures, uses, and relationship between human being. Knowing a language also means knowing its structure and its use and how to use them appropriately.

In addition linguistic also meant the scientific study of language, is informed by a long story of the study of grammar, and many of the ideas central to current linguistics theory go back to ancient times Denham and Lobeck (2010:18). This means that linguistic theory is concerned with revealing the nature of mental grammar which represents speakers' knowledge of their language.

From some definitions above linguistics is described anything related to language within the structure of language or the form of language. Linguistic is a scientific discipline with established theories, analytic methods, and real-world applications.

2.2   The Nature of Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a field of macro linguistics in linguistic study. Sociolinguistic is the study of the relation between language and society a branch of both linguistics and sociology. Sometime it called the sociology of language. There are the definitions of sociolinguistic from any sources:

Wardhaugh (2006:13) says, "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language,.."

It shows that sociolinguistic investigates how social structure influences the way people communicate and how language functioned in society.

Further on Holmes (2001:1) defines that "Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning". The sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. So, there is a concern to explaining and identifying a language changes that spoken.

On the other hand, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:1) state 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 which address language". It means sociolinguistics is not a study of facts but the study of ideas about how member of a particular society may influence the terms with our language use.

2.3.   Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code or variety of language is the choice of words. By the existence of the language varieties, some people need to choose the code or interaction strategy correctly to be used at random context. In this paper, the writer analyzes two types of code which are code switching and code mixing that often occur in particular communication. In order, most of Indonesian people have ability either to speak and understand two languages or even more, they usually use more than one language to communicate with their community.

2.3.1. Code Switching

"Code switching is defines as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations (Romaine, 1992:110)". It means switching the code occurs when there is

more than one language in communication. The speaker uses his or her ability in another language, style, dialect or anything it served by the speaker depends on the addresses in different occasions.

According to Heller in Lowi (2005), "Code switching is views as a bilingual/multilingual practice that is used not only as a conversational tool, but also as a way to establish, maintain and delineate ethnic boundaries and identities". It means code switching is not only to convey a conversations activity, but also to coverage all aspect in society meaning.

According to Holmes (1992:50), "Code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences". It means bilingual speakers changes his or her utterance into another language when they spoke. This language changes may take a number of different forms, including alteration of sentences, phrases from both languages succeeding each other and switching in long narrative.

2.3.2. Types of Code Switching

Hoffman (1991:112) shows some types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language take place, there are:

1) Inter sentential code switching

This kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when Spanish-English bilingual says: "Tenias zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know".

In this example, the guy first speaks in Spanish and then switches the code using English clause in the end of the conversation.

2) Emblematic code switching

In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says: "It's a nice day, hana?" (hai na? isn't it). The word "hana" in Panjabi is as a tag.

3) Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English too.

For example:

Speaker 1   : What a traffic! We will get old in the road

Speaker 2 : Yup, you are absolutely right. *Setiap hari maceeet.*

In these types of code switching, the changes of language occurs in the structure of clause or sentence boundary, insertion with tags, exclamation and certain set of phrases, even the switch occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker.

Another discussion about types of code switching according to Poplack in Romaine (1995:122-123), defines three main types of code switching which are:

1. Tag switching, is simply the insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance which is entirely in the other language, e.g. you know, I \mean, right?

2. Inter sentential switching, involves a significant amount of syntactic complexity and conformity to the rules of both languages; therefore speakers performing this kind of switching are usually fairly proficient in the participating languages.

3. Intra sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs inside the same clause or sentence which then contains elements of both languages.

This type of switching appears to involve special principles governing how the syntax and morphology of both languages may interacted and consequently adopted only by bilinguals with high levels of fluency.

It is clearly seen that, in code switching, there is no adaptation or integration of words or clauses from one language into the other. What occurs is simply a switch in the language.

2.3.3. Code Mixing

According to Maschler in Grin, seminar paper (2006, 21 pages), defines code mixing or a mix code as "Using two languages such a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural definable pattern". It means the code mixing hypothesis states that when two code switched languages constitute the appearance of a third code it has structural characteristics special to that new code.

Hoffman in the book of Introduction to Bilingualism identifies a few reasons for people to do code mixing. As Habib (2014:8-9), cites "These reasons are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, inserting sentence fillers (interjection), repetition use for clarification, expressing group identity, softening/strengthening request, excluding other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience, and because of real lexical need". It defines that code mixing served some reason for people to do code mixing. People involved in conversation and the context where the conversation is taken place.

Bokamba as cited in Bima (2012):
Code mixing is defines both concept thus: Code switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) system across sentence boundaries within the same speech even…code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic unit such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

It means that the common thing between these two codes is that the term of code switching emphasizes switching from one language to another, while the term of code mixing often emphasizes hybridization.

2.3.4. Type of Code Mixing

According to Suwito (1983:76), code mixing is divided into two types:
a) Inner code mixing, in which happens because elements insertion from original language with all its variation.
b) Outer code mixing, in which occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language.

It means that the first language of the speaker in this case, national language is inserted with his or her own language (original language) or inserted with a foreign language from the speaker background.

Types of code mixing, according to Muysken (2000:1) divided into three main types:
1. Insertion (word phrase)

Approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. For example, *nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?*
2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at

the switch point. Example such English-Indonesian, *"ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya"*.

3. Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper. For example, "hey, how are you? I'm Sam. *Senang bertemu anda.* Nice to meet you.

These three basic processes are constrained by different structural conditions and in different ways in specific bilingual settings. Altogether,

3. METHOD

This research involves a qualitative descriptive study, that produces descriptive data in the form of words written that taken by a script's speech. As stated in Dörney (2007:19) "qualitative data which usually involves recorded spoken data (for example, interview data) that is transcribed to textual form as well as written (field) notes and documents of various sorts".

Data collecting came from original speech transcript. It had been choosen and filtered based on the variables-stated (code mixing and code mixing). In contrast with quantitative data, the qualitative data is rather difficult to be collected. In qualitative research there are no explicit restrictions on what can be considered 'data' and as Richards (2005) concludes, the researcher in qualitative project often starts out by treating everything around topic as potential data.

A serious problem in qualitative research can be *too much* data, which is augmented by the fact that 'qualitative data are messy records' usually consisting of a mixture of field notes, transcripts of various recordings as well

then, whether insertion, alternation or congruent lexicalization have to do with the linguistic typology of the language involved.

Based on the types of code mixing above, the code which involves in language is on the form of pieces (words or phrases) and the code does not have automatic function of one language. Furthermore, one of these type or pattern will usually dominate, though not necessarily to the exclusion of other pattern or other type.

as documents of a diverse nature and length. This does not mean that qualitative data cannot produce valuable results, but it does mean that processing such sizeable and heterogenous datasets can involve a lot of work.

As mentioned before that qualitative data is transformed into a textual form − for example, interview transcriptions-and the analysis is done primarily with words. Thus, qualitative data analysis is inherently a language-based analysis. Dörney (2007:243) implied qualitative research is *iterative,* using a nonlinear, 'zigzag' pattern: w move back and forth between data collection, data analysis and data interpretation depending on the emergent results. As Hesse-Biber and Leavy (2006:370) point out, 'A little bit of data can go a long way in gathering meaning'. From this explanation could be said that during analysis section, the data may distract the researcher because of the data are too much.

In analysis the writer used grounded theory to elaborate the data. As explained by Dörney (2007:260), the main point about 'theory' is that researchers should go beyond merely describing or categorizing the target

phnomenon and should offer some basic understanding of the principles, relationships, cause and /or motivs underlying it.

Table 3.1 Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the 65th Speech Script

No.	Case	Code Switching (CS)	Code Mixing (CM)	Type
1.	check and balance		√	Insertion of conjunction phrase
2.	the quiet revolution	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
3.	credit rating		√	Insertion of noun phrase
4.	top-down	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
5.	change and continuity	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
6.	de-bottlenecking		√	Insertion of verb
7.	short-term-ism	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
8.	debottlenecking		√	Insertion of verb
9.	mind-set	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
10.	pro-growth	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
11.	pro-job	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
12.	pro-poor	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
13.	pro-environment	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
14.	good governance	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
15.	prosperity	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
16.	development for all	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
17.	Millennium Development Goals	√		Intra sentential (untranslatability)
18.	prudent		√	Insertion of adjective
19.	the driving force	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
20.	justice for all	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
21.	fair		√	Insertion of adjective
22.	all directions foreign policy	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
23.	a million friends, zero enemy	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)
24.	harmony among civilizations	√		Intra sentential (reiteration)

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Analysis of Data

4.1.1 Code Switching on the 65th speech script

1) *...…Tidak mengejutkan bila ada yang mengatakan bahwa ini sesungguhnya adalah revolusi diam-diam, atau* **"the quiet revolution".**

2) *…Program anti-korupsi kita lakukan secara sistematik, berkesinambungan, mulai dari atas,* **top-down,**

3) *…Reformasi Gelombang Kedua mempunyai aspek ganda: perubahan dan kesinambungan,* **change and continuity***.…*

4) *…Dan, karena demokrasi di manapun sering mengakibatkan sindrom pemikiran jangka-pendek, atau* **short-term-ism***,....*

5) *...., tidak ada bangsa yang berhasil melakukan transformasi besar tanpa dimulai dengan perubahan cara pandang, perubahan* **mind-set***.*

6) *..................................kita perlu terus secara kreatif dan cekatan mendapatkan peluang untuk meningkatkan pembangunan yang pro-pertuimbuhan,* **pro-growth***,…*

7) *… pro-lapangan kerja,* **pro-job***,…*

8) *… pro-penurunan kemiskinan,* **pro-poor***,…*

9) *............................dan pro-lingkungan,* **pro-environment.**

10) *....., sehingga pegawai negeri benar-benar menjadi agen perbahan dalam menciptakan tata-kelola pemerintahan yang baik,* **good governance***.,…*

11) *Pilar pertama adalah kesejahteraan atau* **prosperity***…*

12) *… Prinsip dasar kita adalah "Pembangunan untuk Semua",* **Development for All***. Tidak ada gunanya pembangunan kalau…*

13) *...................…Kita harus bekerja lebih keras lagi untuk mencapai sasaran* **Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)** *yang telah kita sepakati. Ke depan kita harus sungguh…*

14) *......harus dapat menjadi kekuatan pendorong,* **the driving force***, ...*

15) *Maknanya, keadilan harus diberikan untuk semua,* **justice for all***. Meskipun demikian, hukum harus pula…….*

16) *......., kita kini dapat menempuh "politik luar negeri ke segala arah", atau* "**all directions foreign policy**"*…*

17) *… Kita dapat mempunyai "sejuta kawan, tanpa musuh",* "**a million friends zero enemy**"*.*

18) *............................,kita dapat berkontribusi untuk terciptanya kerukunan antar-peradaban,* "**harmony among civilizations**"*, di Abad ke-21.*

4.1.2 Code mixing on the 65th speech script

1) *Dalam sepuluh tahun pertama…Kita telah menciptakan sistem* **check and balances** *yang sehat antara lembaga legislatif, eksekutif dan judikatif…*

2) *......, cadangan devisa Indonesia kini mencapai lebih dari US$78 miliar, rupiah terus stabil, angka kemiskinan terus menurun,* ***credit rating*** *Indonesia terus membaik*

3) *.....100 hari Kabinet Indonesia Bersatu II, kita telah mengidentifikasi berbagai sumbatan,* **de-bottlenecking** *atas peraturan perundangan yang menghambat...*

4) *Segala upaya percepatan,* **de-bottlenecking** *ini akan sia-sia kalau kita tidak melakukan perubahan yang paling hakiki, perubahan cara pandang.*

5) *....., pemerintah akan terus melanjutkan kebijakan makro-ekonomi yang terukur dan* **prudent***. ...*

6) *Itulah pentingnya penegakan hukum yang* **fair,** *yang tidak menaruh toleransi terhadap praktik mafia hukum dalam bentuk apapun.*

4.2. The Discussion of the Research Findings

Table 4.1 The Result of Code Switching

Frequent of type of code switching			
The 65th Script Speech	Tag	Inter Sentential	Intra Sentential
	-	-	18

The usage of code switching and code mixing had been delivered by the sixth President of Republic Indonesia's speech, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the sixty fifth commemoration independence day in the House of Representative (DPR). As the result, the writer found the data to be discussed. The dominant type of code switching was intra sentential. It was used by eighteen times. The other two types were not used.

Another result finding was code mixing. The President also used code mixing on his speech. In fact, The

From the table above shows that code switching occurred 18 times in intra sentential switching. All code switching type which occurred in SBY's speech is intra sentential switching, non of inter sentential switching and emblematic or tag switching.

President used kind of insertion-code mixing on his speech which occured six times. While, the two others code mixing were not used.

Table 4.2 The Result of Code Mixing

Frequent of type of code mixing			
The 65th Script Speech	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent lexicalization
	6	-	-

5. CONCLUSION

At the end of the result, the writer jumped into conclusion that The President was likely to use intra sentential types of code switching. From the speech that he uttered, he probably used the code of language to emphasize the words that he said. As the explanation mentioned, that intra sentential was simple utterance without any associate topic change. It appears as a glance of translation or adopted onlly by bilinguals with high level of fluency.

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