

DEEP TALK DANIEL MANANTA AND DEWI SANDRA IN "DANIEL TETANGGA KAMU" (CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING APPROACH)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the intensity of the use of code switching and code mixing in a Youtube Channel owned by Daniel Mananta with his guest star Dewi Sandra. The conversation uses two languages, and the purpose of this study is not only to find out the types of code switching and code mixing, but also to find out the functions that show the differences in each speech. This research is descriptive qualitative in which researchers not only classify based on type and function, but also describe and explain more specific and detail to get weighty research results. There are the four types of code switching used by Dewi Sandra, intra sentential is more dominant than the other types. Interjection is an excuse that is often used by Daniel compared to other types. because all the words that Daniel said sometimes showed his feelings and emotions. Expressing group is an excuse that is often used by Dewi Sandra.

Keywords – *Podcast, Code Switching, Code Mixing*

Introduction

The Institute for Management Development (IMD) released Indonesia as the most competitive country in the world, ranking 63rd through the 2022 World Competitive Year book. (Kompas.com, 2022). Indonesia has a fairly high competence, one of which is the use of foreign languages, especially English which has become a mandatory foreign language in every formal and non-formal school. This has resulted in the use of foreign languages, especially English, to become the language that is more often used by certain groups in our society. Indonesia has a fairly high competence, one of which is the use of foreign languages, especially English which has become a mandatory foreign language in every formal and non-formal school. This has resulted in the use of foreign languages, especially English, to become the language that is more often used by certain groups in our society. The phenomenon of the use of two or more languages in society makes the Indonesian people more capable of dealing with global communication, besides that, technological sophistication is also one of the supporting factors in smooth communication. People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional. As Sridhar says, 'multilingualism involving balanced, nativelike command of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. (Aitchison & Wardaugh, 1987)

This phenomenon is known as bilingual or multilingual. In bilingual or multilingual society, people tend to switch their language during the conversation. This is where code switching and code mixing comes from.

Code switching and code mixing is something that is commonly found in our society today. This can happen because half of the world's people use bilingualism, they use two or more languages in their daily communication. Even in Indonesia, on average they use a trilingual language, namely their respective regional languages, Indonesian or our national language and foreign languages, most of which they use English. With the emergence of the use of several languages, it causes code switching which is defined as a symptom of switching language usage from one language to another due to changes in the situation. For example, in a talk show that uses Indonesian as the language of instruction then changes to English because there is a statement to express something but does not want to directly convey the message so as not to seem too rigid or with the aim of diluting the situation. There has been a shift in function due to a change in the topic of conversation. Code switching is part of the speaker's communication strategy to ensure certain messages can be conveyed to the desired target and in the desired way. As for code mixing, it is a symptom of mixing two or more languages in language activities. This means that in a sentence that uses a certain language there are one or two insertions of words that come from other languages. Code switching and code-mixing events occur because of the ability of a speaker who masters more than one language. Language events such as code switching and code mixing can occur anywhere and in any context. According to Hoffman (1991: 112) shows many types of code switching and code mixing based on the point or scope of the transfer at which the language occurs. For Instance: intra sentential switching, inter sentential switching, emblematic switching, establishing continuity with the previous speaker (Novedo & Linuwih, 2018). One of the language events that is interesting to study is code switching and code mixing in a dialogue podcast owned by Daniel Mananta entitled "Your neighbor". This study aims to describe the form of code switching and code mixing that occurs in a dialogue conversation in a pod cast. Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel by inviting guests, namely Dewi Sandra.

Methods

The data of this research were obtained by using the listening method and the speaking method. The listening method can be compared to the observation method commonly used in social science disciplines and other sciences. In this study, the researcher used the recording method and listened to or listened to their conversation. The researcher selected the data obtained based on utterances containing code switching and code mixing in oral communication between Daniel and Dewi Sandra. The data that has been selected according to the needs of the researcher, then classified according to their respective categories. For example, data in the form of code switching, whether code switching is in the form of language switching, speech level switching, dialect switching, and variety switching. Then the data is in the form of code mixing, either code mixing in the form of words, phrases, clauses, baster, expressions or idioms. The next step is to code the data with the aim of making it easier to determine and find data. After the data is analyzed to determine the types of code switching and code mixing along with the reasons for using code switching and code mixing in the conversation dialogue on the podcast. In the final stage, conclusions will be drawn from the research that has been done. The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself. Researchers here play a full role in research activities from observing, recording, to analyzing data and describing it. Researchers also use research assistant instruments in the form of laptops

and other online applications to store downloaded videos and research instruments in the form of data collection tables and data analysis tables.

Finding and Discussion

At this stage the authors present findings and discussions based on the data collected. The data were analyzed using the steps presented in the data analysis as shown in the previous stage. In analyzing the data, the types of code switching and code mixing used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra are classified based on Hoffman's theory. In addition, the authors find out the reasons why Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra use code switching and code mixing using Hoffman's theory.

2.1 Type of code switching used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra

In this study, there are three types of code switching spoken by Dewi Sandra. Which contains 15 times intra sentential, 8 times inter sentential, 3 times establishing continuity. In addition, in Daniel Mananta's speech, for the intra sentential type it appears 5 times, inter sentential 3 times, For the establishing continuity type, only one utterance is used in Daniel Mananta's speech.

2.1.1 Intra Sentential Code Switching Intra sentential occurs when speech occurs within a clause or sentence boundary. Where each clause or sentence appears in one language or another. For example: I was born in Rio but didn't stay along. Finally we moved back to Singapore.

2.1.2 Inter Sentential Code Switching Inter sentential occurs when a bilingual or multilingual person switches from one language to another between different sentences. one sentence will be in one language while the other sentence will be in a completely different language. For example: They were always tell me my lack. Lo fat! Your face is not symmetrical!

2.1.3 Establishing Continuity According to Hoffman, there is continuity to continue the speech of the previous speaker. For example, when an Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then another speaker tries to respond in English as well. After analyzing this research, only Sarah Sechan used this type. And it appears only 1 time for example in this dialog:

Dewi: Karena di Singapore gak ada tuh mainan,jongkok, beteng, aduh... Daniel: Di singapore tuh mereka main apa men?

Dewi: Singapore utamanya matematika bro! Anak-anak disini pada gak mau main ya? And they loved to study right? Singaporean I am telling you!

2.2 Type of Code Mixing used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra

According to Hoffman (1991: 112) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on the syntactic path, namely intra-sentential code mixing and intra-lexical code mixing. In analyzing this research, it happened that Daniel often used intra sentential code mixing. out of 70 code mixing expressions, 65 times are intra sentential code mixing and for the type of intra lexical code mixing it appears 5 times.

In Dewi Sandra's utterances, out of 87 utterances, the type of code mixing that often appears in Dewi Sandra's utterances is intra sentential. This type occurs 80 times and the intra lexical type occurs 7 times.

2.1.4 Intra sentential

This kind of code mixing occurs in phrases, clauses or sentence boundaries. Example: **so start from there**, bokap yokab gue asli orang Indonesia.

2.1.5 Intra Lexical

Intra lexical occurs within word boundaries. Also, it appears with a prefix or suffix in another language Example: “Pokoknya kalo lo **mised** sendiri ya lo tanggung jawab sendiri.”

2.3 Reason of code switching and code mixing

From the results of this study, the authors found the reason for using code switching or code mixing used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra when having conversations on the Tetanga Kamu Podcast. In this section, the author analyzes and compares the results of Daniel Mananta's speech and Dewi Sandra's speech using Hoffman's theory. According to Hoffman (1991: 116), there are seven reasons for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages. Namely: talking particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

2.1.6 Talking Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about certain topics in one language over another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, joy, or even anger in a language that is not their native language. Example: Mungkin ya, nih biasanya kalau ada anak ketiga yang tengah ini ya.me.ini adalah biang kerok yang sering membuat keonaran dan kerusuhan. And there will be me!

2.1.7 Being Emphatic about something

This excuse is used when someone who is speaking in a language other than their native language suddenly wants to be firm about something. Example: When the question come out from my mouth, my mom always said, can you please keep quite! I said **why!** Because the question like this yang bikin orang berantem.

2.1.8 Interjection

This reason is often used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra, Interjection appears when Daniel and Dewi Sandra feel excited and feel surprised. Example: tapi buat lo merasa kog tega banget sih atau enak banget **Freedom!**

2.1.9 Repetition used for clarification

Repetition is the reason when the speaker wants to clarify his utterance. so that it will be better understood by the listener, he can sometimes use both languages he is fluent in saying the same utterance (speech is said repeatedly). Example: lo kenal Nina kan? Owh..Right? Lupa!

2.1.10 Expressing group identity

This type is used to show the identity, profile of the speaker. Contoh: “You know I was born in Rio?”

Conclusions

After doing this research, the researcher has some conclusions about this research, the researcher found that Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra always use code switching and code mixing in their code. This study has two research questions, the first research question is the type of code switching and code mixing used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra and the second is the reason Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra use code switching and code mixing. Therefore, the following conclusions are based on two research questions.

There are the four types of code switching used by Dewi Sandra, intra sentential is more dominant than the other types. Dewi Sandra who is fluent in English was invited as a guest star in Daniel Mananta's Podcast Daniel Tetangga Kamu. While Dewi Sandra is speaking, she always alternates and combines Indonesian and English in her speech, inter sentential is often used in Dewi Sandra's utterances than other types of code switching, and code mixing is often used by Daniel Mananta and Dewi Sandra is intra sentential mixing, because both of them are quite fluent in English and are more familiar with using that type.

Interjection is an excuse that is often used by Daniel compared to other types. because all the words that Daniel said sometimes showed his feelings and emotions. Expressing group is an excuse that is often used by Dewi Sandra. Dewi Sandra uses this reason, because it discusses about her personality such as biodata, work, career and so on. Of all the factors that can be the reason why Daniel and Dewi Sandra switch and mix their code because it makes the content of the conversation run smoothly and can be understood by the listener.

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