CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE WEB SERIES "LAYANGAN PUTUS": A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract: This research was aimed at : (1) To find out the types of code mixing and code switching used in the Indonesian web series entitled "Layangan Putus" and (2) To find out the reasons of code mixing and code switching used in the Indonesian web series entitled "Layangan Putus". This method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method, which describes and analyzes the utterances consisting of code mixing and code switching along with the reasons taken from "Layangan Putus" series. The technique of collecting data in this research used non-participant observation and documentation which are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. To analyze the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman. The result of this research showed that there were: 170 utterances of code mixing, 246 utterances of code switching, and 74 utterances of reasons used by the characters. Those 170 utterances of code mixing, it had 95 of insertion, 44 utterances of alternation, and 31 utterances of congruent lexicalization. Those 246 utterances of code switching, it had 17 utterances of tag-switching, 173 utterances of intra-sentential switching, and 56 utterances of inter-sentential switching. Those 74 utterances of the reasons, it had 34 utterances of talking about particular topic, 9 utterances of be emphatic about something, 8 utterances of interjection, 9 utterances of repetition used for clarification, and 14 utterances of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Based on the result of this research, it can be concluded that insertion type in code mixing, intra-sentential type in code switching, and talking about particular topic were the most dominant used by the characters in "Layangan Putus" series.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Code Switching, Descriptive Qualitative Research

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : (1) mencari tahu jenis-jenis campur kode dan alih kode digunakan dalam serial web Indonesia berjudul "Layangan Putus", (2) Untuk mencari tahu alasan-alasan campur kode dan alih kode digunakan dalam serial web Indonesia berjudul "Layangan Putus". Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif yang menggambarkan dan menganalisis ujaran-ujaran yang bermuatan campur kode dan alih kode yang diambil dari serial "Layangan Putus". Teknik pengumpulan data adalah dengan menggunakan observasi non-partisipan dan dokumentasi yang terdiri dari kata-kata, frasa, dan kalimat. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan analisis data kualitatif yang dikemukakan oleh Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 170 ujaran dari campur kode, 246 ujaran alih kode, dan 74 ujaran yang merupakan alasan yang digunakan oleh para pemain. Dari 170 ujaran campur kode, ada 95 jenis sisipan, 44 ujaran alternasi atau pergantian, dan 31 ujaran leksikalisasi yang kongruen. Dari 246 ujaran alih kode, ada 17 ujaran penyisipan ekor kalimat, 173 ujaran alih intra kalimat, dan 56 ujaran alih antar kalimat. Dari 74 ujaran alasan, ada 34 ujaran tentang topik

tertentu, 9 ujaran tentang empati terhadap sesuatu, 8 ujaran kata seru, 9 ujaran pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi, dan 14 ujaran tentang maksud untuk memperjelas isi pembicaraan kepada lawan bicaranya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis sisipan ada dalam campur kode, jenis alih intra kalimat ada dalam alih kode, dan pembicaraan tentang topik tertentu adalah yang paling dominan yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam serial "Layangan Putus".
Kata Kunci: *Campur Kode, Alih Kode, Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a science that studies language and its use as a means of communication. It can be divided into micro linguistics and macro linguistics, with micro linguistic studies examining the internal structure of a particular language or the overall structure of language. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, recognizing its social function and its use to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics examines language usage in social contexts, analyzing social relations and shaping social identity through language (Holmes, 2013, p.1). It also investigates how humans use language in various social contexts, such as bilingualism and multilingualism. Code mixing and code switching are two phenomena in sociolinguistics studies.

Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a language dominantly to support an utterance with elements of another language. According to Thelander (in Munandar, 2018:10) Code mixing involves combining different language varieties in a single clause in conversation or speech. While code switching is a transition from one language to another. Code switching is a language transition influenced by changing situations (Appel, 1976).

Code mixing and code switching have their own types. Theories that are often used by researchers to examine this phenomenon are Muysken (2001) and Poplack (1980). There are three kinds of code mixing according to Muysken's theory (2000): insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile Poplack (1980) also differentiates into three types of code switching: tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and also inter-sentential switching. Not only that, there are reasons why people use this phenomenon. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) there are seven reasons: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, be emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

In bilingual or multilingual societies, people often mix or interchange their native language with other languages in everyday conversations or interactions. Code switching can be found in everyday conversations, social media, songs, literature, movies, reality show, and drama series. Many previous studies have examined the phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching: Rahmasari & Rosita (2022) found the phenomenon of code-switching in the film Hanum & Rangga: Faith & The City; Sari et al (2021) found that code mixing and code switching occurred in an Indonesian television program called Hotman Paris Show; However, Hartono (2020), found the types of code switching and also the

reasons why they switched from the first language code to the second language code in the film "Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2"

Seeing that there are many people who can speak more than one language in this modern era, the researcher was interested in taking this topic and chose the "Layangan Putus" series as a research object to examine the existence of code mixing and code switching phenomena in it because when this series was first released and went viral on social media in 2021, many utterances containing code mixing and code switching were found. The following research questions were developed to address the research objectives:

- What are the types of code mixing and code switching in the Indonesian Web Series entitled "Layangan Putus"?
- What are the reasons of the code mixing and code switching used in the Indonesian Web Series entitled "Layangan Putus"?

METHODS

Research Participants

This research was conducted on the Indonesian web series "Layangan Pitus". This series has ten episodes and is divided into two parts, A and B. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, analyzing data from documents, audio-video recordings, transcripts, words, and photographs (Sugiyono, 2021). This study aims to identify and analyze the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching uttered by the characters in the series "Layangan Putus". An inductive/qualitative data analysis approach is used, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The purpose of qualitative descriptive research is to describe, explain, and answer the problem to be studied in more detail by analyzing individuals, groups, or events as completely as possible. The data and research sources are related to the research objective, which is to describe the types and reasons for code mixing and code switching in a series "Layangan Putus" where the writing results are in the form of a number of words or statements that are real situations.

Data Collection Method

This research focuses on the types and reasons for code-mixing and code-switching in the web series "Layangan Putus". Data collecting is a crucial aspect of research. There are no respondents involved in the data collection, it is done through library research. As part of the data collection procedure, there are two types of observation: participant observation and non-participant observation. The researcher collected data in this study using non-participant observation and documentation. Documentation is a method of gathering information when collecting data. This procedure can take various forms, such as transcripts, notes, a book, and so on.

This research employs a triangulation approach, which involves the use of two or more data collection methods in order to boost the reliability and validity of the findings. Triangulation consists of four techniques: (1) source triangulation, (2) researcher triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, and (4) theory triangulation.

The use of numerous sources or participants to assure accuracy and limit the possibility of bias or inaccuracy is known as source triangulation. Investigator triangulation entails numerous investigators gathering and analyzing data independently, allowing for different views and limiting the possibility of bias or subjective interpretation. Methodological triangulation entails employing the same method on multiple occasions or employing distinct approaches on the same object of study. Theoretical triangulation entails comparing empirical findings with applicable viewpoint theories, which necessitates expert judgment in order to compare findings with a certain theory. To determine the legitimacy of this research data, researchers performed source triangulation.

Data Analysis

The research focuses on code-mixing, code-switching and the reasons for its use in the "Layangan Putus" series. The researcher used three activity streams: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014). Data condensation involves the researcher analyzes the utterances used by the characters in the "Layangan Putus" series and categorizes the dialogue as consisting of code mixing and code switching. Data display showed the result of analysis data reduction and displayed into the form of code mixing and code switching act table categorize with the dialogue. Conclusions are drawn and verified through qualitative analysis, interpreting patterns, explanations, casual flows, and propositions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher shows the data that has been found in two parts. First, the types of code mixing and code switching used by the characters in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus". Second, the reasons of code mixing and code switching used in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus".

Types of Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code Mixing

The data below are the types of code mixing uttered by the characters in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" based on Muysken's theory. The corpus data that the researcher obtained were as follows:

Table 1
Code Mixing in the Indonesian Web Series "Layangan Putus"

Types of Code Mixing	Quantity	Percentage
Insertion	95	56%
Alternation	44	26%
Congruent Lexicalization	31	18%
Total	170	100%

Based on the Table 1 above, there are 170 utterances containing code mixing in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus". First, insertion type with 95 utterances (56%). Second, alternation type with 44 utterances (26%). Third, congruent lexicalization type with 31 utterances (18%). These are several examples of code mixing found in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" as follows:

1. **Insertion** occurs when people insert a word or phrase in another language into a sentence where the insertion can occur at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the sentence.
   a. Arif : *Contoh ni Aris, nurut istri, sayang keluarga,* **player** *juga*
   b. Alif : *Aris itu masih belum* **move on.** *Dia masih* **insecure** *sama mantan pacar istrinya*
   c. Kinan : *Tapi lebih berasa* **happy-***nya sih daripada capeknya*
   d. Aris : **Nope,** *aku ga ketawa*
   e. Mrs. Merry : *Widih* **hot daddy** *begitu mau nganterin ke sekolah? Kamu ga salah?*

2. **Alternation** occurs when people insert another language in a sentence in the form of a clause, which means that the second language must consist of a subject and a verb. And usually the alternation occurs at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence.
   a. Kinan : **I know,** *kan ada dita*
   b. Miranda : **Oh I think I forgot,** *yaudah coba aku Tanya miss Erika aja ya*
   c. Kinan : *Oke, sisanya* **you have fun**
   d. Lidya : *Sumpah gapapa,* **it still feels like a surprise**
   e. Lidya : *Ya nggak papa, tapi kayak* **you're too sweet**

3. **Congruent lexicalization** occurs almost the same as insertion and alternation, the difference is that this type of insertion occurs very randomly.
   a. Miranda : **Well hopefully** *bisnis kita makin lancar* ya **after this**
   b. Miranda : *Saya pesen* **Maroon cake** *satu sama* **espresso single shot**
   c. Miranda : **Do you think I'm happy with Jordy?** *Namanya* Jordy **by the way, but you already know,** *ya mungkin nggak, aku tau kok ini cuma ilusi, kita ga mungkin bisa* **together but** *cuman* Jordy *satu-satunya orang yang bisa bikin aku ngerasa waras*
   d. Lola : **Thank you** *juga buat* **surprise***nya sumpah hari ini gue* **happy** *banget*, **I will cherish this forever.**
   e. Kinan : **Ok, fine, fine,** *kamu kerja keras buat aku sama raya* **fine**, **thank you.**

Code Switching

The data below are the types of code switching uttered by the characters in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" based on Poplack's theory. The corpus data that the researcher obtained were as follows:

Table 2.

Code Switching in the Indonesian Web Series "Layangan Putus"

Types of Code Switching	Quantity	Percentage
Tag-switching	17	7%
Intra-sentential switching	173	70%
Inter sentential switching	56	23%
Total	246	100%

Based on the Table 2 above, there are 246 utterances containing code switching in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus". First, tag-switching type with 17 utterances (7%). Second, intra-sentential switching type with 173 utterances (70%). Third, inter-sentential switching with 23% utterances. These are several examples of code switching found in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" as follows:

1. **Tag switching** occurs when speaker adds brief phrases (tags) from another language.
   a. Aris : *Ya tapi* we all have secrets**, right?**
   b. Aris : *Kamu gak sampe grebek-grebek dia nggak dong?* **Did you?**
   c. Lidya : **isn't it?** *Memang ini semua kompetisi kan mas?*
   d. Aris : *Intinya ini bukan salah kamu sama sekali,* please don't think that way**, okay?**
   e. Aris : *Kita boleh ga bahas kinan ngga,* **please?**

2. **Intra-sentential switching** occurs when speaker switch one language into another within the same sentence. Bokamba (1988) defined that intra-sentential code-switching coincides with code-mixing.
   a. Kinan : **I'm so sorry,** *yang aku pikirin cuma raya*
   b. Aris : **So can we act normal like just**- *ya kek biasanya aja.*
   c. Miranda : **To be honest he's actually kinda cranky,** *tapi ya wajar namanya* **preschoolers**
   d. Aris : **I think it's because hormonal thing you know** *mungkin hormone orang lagi hamil tua ya jadi mungkin hormonnya jadi ga enak, bikin ga stabil emosinya*
   e. Miranda : *Aku tau kok aku salah* **and I think Brandon knows too** *makanya akhir-akhir ini dia coba bikin masalah terus*

3. **Inter-sentential switching** occurs when speaker switch one language into another outside the sentence.
   a. Miranda : **But I want you to know that I would never want to hurt you.** *Aku ga mungkin menyakiti kamu dan raya*
   b. Andre : *Gak ada yang namanya utang budi.* **We're friends, that's what friends do we have each other's back.** *Ya, kan?*
   c. Dita : **Let me guess.** *Aris ya?*
   d. Aris : *Kinan yang aku kenal itu kinan yg ga pernah bohong dan emang ga bisa bohong.* **You're not good at lying.**

e. Miranda : *Brandon, jangan duduk kayak gitu.* **Sit properly, please!**

The Reasons of Code Mixing and Code Switching

The data below are the types of reasons of code mixing and code switching uttered by the characters in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" based on Hoffman's theory. The corpus data that the researcher obtained were as follows:

Table 3.
The Reasons of Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Indonesian Web Series "Layangan Putus"

The Reasons	Quantity	Percentage
Talking about a particular topic	34	46%
Quoting somebody else	-	-
Be emphatic about something	9	12%
Interjection	8	11%
Repetition used for clarification	9	12%
Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	14	19%
Expressing group identity	-	-
Total	74	100%

Based on the Table 3 above, there are 74 utterances containing the reason of code mixing and code switching in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus". First, talking about a particular topic with 34 utterances (46%). Second, be emphatic about something with 9 utterances (12%). Third, interjection with 8 utterances (11%). Fourth, repetition used for clarification with 9 utterances (12%). Fifth, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 14 utterances (19%). On the other hand, the researcher did not find any utterances containing reasons quoting other people and expressing group identity. These are several examples of code switching found in the Indonesian web series "Layangan Putus" as follows:

1. **Talking about a particular topic.** The speaker sometimes prefers to communicate certain issues in one language rather than another. This because the speaker feels more free, confident, comfortable, and able to communicate their emotional feelings on certain topics in a language that is familiar other than their mother tongue.

   a. Alif : *Dia masih* **insecure** *sama mantan pacar istrinya*
   b. Aris : *Bentar dulu ini aku lagi ngurusin* **meeting** *sebentar untuk besok*
   c. Aris   : *Terus aku ganti kemeja ini lagi, nah itu pas lagi terima telfon dari* **client**

2. **Quoting somebody else** occurs when the speaker changes the code in order to cite a famous quotation, proverb, or saying of a famous person. Unfortunately, the researcher did not find data citing other people in the "Layangan Putus" series.

3. **Be emphatic about something.** In some situations, people tend to feel more comfortable expressing their empathy for the other person in the second language than in the first language.
   a. Kinan : *Maksud aku, aku gak ada niatan sama sekali untuk bikin kamu malu atau sampai ganggu privasi kamu.* **I'm so sorry,** *yang aku pikirin cuma Raya.*
   b. Andre : *Gue cuma mau ngingetin,* **being happy is a choice and I need you to be happy and healthy**
   c. Lola : *Nan,* **what happened? And I know you're not okay so please** *cerita*

4. **Interjection** can be words or expressions that are placed in a sentence to show surprise, extreme emotion, or to attract the attention of the interlocutor which makes the commands and messages conveyed by the speaker sound more powerful and more precise.
   a. Raya : *Mamim,* **look!** There's a duck looks like coco.
   b. Miranda : *Brandon, jangan duduk kayak gitu.* **Sit properly, please!**
   c. Raya's nanny : **Have fun!** *Dadah*

5. **Repetition used for clarification.** Sometimes a bilingual or multilingual person uses the two languages they master to convey the same message with the intention of trying to avoid misunderstandings by repeating their message.
   a. Aris : *Mir, boleh ngomong dulu sebentar?* **Just wanna talk to you, just for a sec.**
   b. Aris : **Listen, we're moving forward, ya?** *Kita bergerak maju kedepan, sama-sama, hati-hati.*
   c. Kinan : **You know what I feel?** *Kamu ngerti nggak apa yang aku rasain?*

6. **Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.** The speaker uses code switching with the intention of clarifying the contents of the previous sentence for the interlocutor so as to avoid misunderstanding and not cause other perceptions.
   a. Kinan : **Which one, mas?** *Ada tiga pilihan.*
   b. Lidya : **Isn't it?** *Memang ini semua kompetisi kan mas? Dan dari dulu aku selalu jadi runner up because she always wins the first place.*
   c. Kinan : Iya lo bener. **I'm not okay... yeah, I'm okay...***Gila ya gue aja sekarang gak ngerti gue oke atau gak oke, bisa gitu ya. Gue aja sampe gak bisa ngenalin diri gue sendiri.*

DISCUSSIONS

Regarding the findings of the types of code mixing and code switching from Indonesian-English or English-Indonesian in the "Layangan Putus" series, the researcher found that the use of Indonesian-English or vice versa by the characters in the series varies greatly. However, the type of insertion is the most dominant as shown in the table through code mixing theory. The researcher has found 170 code-mixing utterances in this series: 95 utterances from insertion, 44 utterances from alternation, and 31 utterances from congruent lexicalization. Then, based on the findings, it can be seen that the characters from the series "Layangan Putus" prefer to use the insertion type with 56% contribution. Which means that based on Suwito (1985) it can be concluded that most of the characters in the "Layangan Putus" series more often insert pieces of English words or phrases in their utterances while the words inserted do not really have a specific purpose. On the other hand, the type of intra-sentential switching is the most dominant type shown in the table through code switching theory. The researcher has found 246 code-switching utterances in the "Layangan Putus" series: 17 utterances of tag-switching, 173 utterances of intra-sentential switching, and 56 utterances of inter-sentential switching. Then, based on the findings, it can be seen that the characters from the series "Layangan Putus" prefer to use the intra-sentential switching type with 70% contribution. Which means that based on Poplack (1980) it can be concluded that most of the characters in the "Layangan Putus" series more often switch language in the form of clauses, phrase, or even word levels where code switching still occurs within the same sentence, this is called intra-sentential switching. This is reinforced by previous research, Sari et al (2021) in their research which also used Poplack's (1980) and Muysken's (2000) theories to explain types of code mixing and code switching. In their research it was also found that the most dominant type of code mixing used was insertion and the dominant type of code switching was intra-sentential switching.

There are seven reasons people use code mixing and code switching, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. Regarding the findings of the types of reasons or functions of code mixing and code switching in Indonesian-English or English-Indonesian in the "Layangan Putus" series, the researcher found that the use of Indonesian-English or vice versa by the characters in the series varies, although there are 2 reasons or functions that the researcher did not find in the utterances of the "Layangan Putus" characters. However, the researcher has found the reason for talking about a particular topic is the most dominant reason shown in the utterances of the characters "Layangan Putus". In this research, the researcher has found 74 utterances of reasons or functions of code-mixing and code-switching in the "Layangan Putus" series. In the types of reasons in this series, the researcher has found 34 utterances from Talking about a particular topic, 9 utterances from Be emphatic about something, 8 utterances from Interjection, 9 utterances from Repetition used for clarification, and 14 utterances from Intention of clarifying the

speech content for the interlocutor. Then, based on the findings it can be seen that the utterances of the characters from the "Layangan Putus" series are identified as having a lot of reasons or functions for talking about a particular topic to use code-mixing and code-switching with 46% contribution. Which means that most of the characters in the "Layangan Putus" series are more comfortable talking about particular topic in English than in Indonesian. This is reinforced by previous research, Hartono (2020) in his research he also used Hoffman's theory to explain the reasons speakers use code switching. In his research it was also found that the most dominant reason used was talking about a particular topic.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion of the types of code mixing and code switching along with the reasons used by the characters in the "Layangan Putus" series, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of code mixing used is the insertion type. Then, the most dominant type of code switching used is the intra sentential switching type. Meanwhile, the reasons for the occurrence of code mixing and code switching that are most often found in this series are talking about a particular topic where this reason often appears in code mixing.

The results of this study are expected to be useful for teachers to apply code mixing and code switching in learning activities. Then, students are also expected to fully understand the use of code mixing and code switching so that they can use code mixing and code switching in everyday life according to the context in order to improve English language skills. Meanwhile, future researchers are expected to be able to examine this phenomenon more deeply in various sources or media, not only media in the form of videos.

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