

SOCIOLINGUISTIC

“CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING”



This paper is arranged to fulfill the mid task of Linguistic Theories

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SOCIOLINGUISTIC (CODE: CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to know the study of sociolinguistic in linguistics. Sociolinguistic is study that is concerned in the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. In language, there is a code. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. Related of it, this paper is written based on two points of code namely code switching and code mixing as a means of language variation in sociolinguistic, and it is used in daily activities. Person sometimes mix or swith their language when they communicate to the others both in bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingual (bilingualism) is a person who use two languages, while multilingual (multilingualism) is a person who use more than a language. In other words, there is a sitiasion where speaker deliberately change a code being used, namely code switching from one language to another language, or the situation where the people mix two languages when they speak or communicate with the other.

Keywords: Bilingual, Multilingual, Code, Code Switching, Code Mixing

A. INTRODUCTION

Society impinges on language, and language impinges on the society. Hence, there must be a relationship existing between language and society. The interdependency of these two entities, language and society led to the study of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. It is the study of all aspects of linguistics applied towards the connections between language and society, and the way we use it in different language situations.

Language is seen as a unifying force and a common ground among various people through which effective communication is carried out. Language has an important part in human life and has several usages for human as a mean of communication and interaction in community life. It means that language is a

key of communication in connecting the people, without a good language we would be unable to express our thoughts, ideas, feeling and we would not be able to share our knowledge. Based on that statement above, we can indicate that it is impossible for the people to live together without communication.

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or people interfering their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows/masters. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. It is a symbol that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes of communication. The people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Put simply, when choose code, they sometimes mix or swith their language when they communicate to the others. We can see in bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is use two languages (for example using Indonesian and Javanese). However, defining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual characteristics may be classified as bilingual. While, a person called themselves as a bilingualism when they used more than two language (for example using Indonesian, Javanese and English) in their communication. Both in bilingual or multilingual, sometimes they mix or swith their language.

As for code mixing, it occurs when the people incorporate small units (words or short phrases) from one language to another one. It is often unintentional and is often in word level. People can see that in code mixing, you do not alternate the whole sentence, but people only use one word or two. This

often happen unintentionally, sometimes the people have a bunch of lexicons that get jumbled in your brain, and person often use more than one language, but we do not realize it.

Based on the explanation about, the purpose of this paper is to find out the definition of code both code mixing and code switching from many experts, the kinds and the example of both code mixing and code switching which is used by the people in their daily activities and conversation, also discuss about the reason both bilingual or multilingual switch or mix their language. This paper also presents the research goals and concludes with some concepts and definitions related to research focus. This paper is to know how far we understand about code switching and code mixing and the differences between them. Here, this paper also discusses concept of the study with some significance of this study for the next research.

B. CONCEPT

There are some concepts that consists of definitions, kinds or types, example, and the other explanation that related to the topic of paper, they are as following:

1. CODE

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. It is like a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. It is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes of communication.

In Sociolinguistics, *code* refers to a language or a variety of language. The term is useful because it is neutral. This term is mainly used as a neutral label for any system of communication involving language and which avoids the sociolinguist having to commit himself to such terms as dialects, language or variety, which have special status in his theories. What is interesting is the factors that govern the choice of a particular code on a particular occasion. Why

do people choose to use one code rather than another, what brings about shifts from one code to another, and why do they occasionally prefer to use a code formed from two other codes by mixing the two ?

Wardhaugh (1986:87) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. The code is a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety.

According to Crystal (1980:66), code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. In other words, a code is a system of rules that allow us to give information in symbolic form. Human language is also a code; consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate.

The term code refers to speech varieties or dialects in a language or even languages. This is widely used in the field of linguistics, and it is studied always in a social context. Further, it is a signal used by the speaker to convey some message. The term 'code switching' means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands (Richards Jack et al: 1985:43).

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, we can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

C. CODE- SWITCHING

1. Definition of Code Switching

Many experts of linguistic give definitions of cases code – switching. It is give clarity needed to understand to us about concept of meaning code- switching. They are as following:

Wardhaugh (1986: 100) says, a code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation. And the metaphorical code – switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. In reference, with the factors, this type of switching involves the Ends, the Act Sequences, or the Key, but not the situation.

Hymess (1875) also define code- switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech style. He mentions that code- switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act.

According to Victoria and Rodman (1998), code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation. Code-switching can be distinguished from other language contact phenomena such as loan translation (calques), borrowing, pidgins and creoles, and transfer or interference.

According to Myres and Scotton (2006), the most general definition of code switching is this: the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. Code-switching can be distinguished from other language contact phenomena such as loan translation (calques), borrowing, pidgins and creoles, and transfer or interference. In this respect, he notes that not only contextual factors play a role in the code choice, but factors such as social identity and educational background also affect the speaker's choice of code.

Fischer (1972: 85) suggests that code switching or inter-sentential code-alternation occurs when a bilingual speaker uses more than one language in a single utterance above the clause level to appropriately convey his/her intents. That language or code choice in communities where bilingualism or multilingualism is the norm should be analyzed in the context where the speech is produced. Ahmad (2009:49) also state that

code mixing also called intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation. Patterns of code switching are found to be different from one another because of several distinct processes such as ‘insertion’, ‘alternation’ and ‘congruent lexicalization’. It suggested that language or code choice in communities where bilingualism or multilingualism is the norm should be analyzed in the context where the speech is produced. While Arifin (2011:220) notes that three contextual factors should be taken into account: 1) the relationship amongst speakers; 2) the setting where the talk takes place and; 3) the topic being discussed.

From the definitions above, it is learned that code-switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speakers. Code-switching should be found in a single conversation. In other words, there is a situation where speaker deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another.

2. Kind and Example of Code Switching

Since English has gained the status as the world lingua franca, there are lots of bilingual or multilingual speakers who do code – switching from their native language or mother tongue to English. Yusuf (2009:6) The first example of code-switching below involves ‘ showing language expertise ‘ factor which is possibly combined with the factor of ‘ raising status ‘. The other examples are interpreted to be likely to entail other factors as well in addition to those factors.

- An Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English, for the example ;

Jangan lupa ya, it's really hot and absolutely gorgeous. Kamu pasti puas.

David (2008:75) states that cases of code-switching as above can be classified in accordance with two different classification we

called here, they are grammatical and contextual classification. The grammatical classification of code-switching is based on where in the sentence or utterance the switching appears while the contextual classification of code-switching is based on the reason why a bilingual switches.

The grammatical classification result in three types of code-switching, namely tag-code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching.

1. Tag code-switching. A tag code-switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances. For example:

- An Indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian.

It's okay, no problem, ya nggak?

2. Inter-sentential code-switching. An inter-sentential code-switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

- An Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English.

Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. It's oldies but goodies, they say. Tapi masih enak kok didengerin.

3. Intra-sentential code-switching. An intra-sentential switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. There are some example ;

- An English bilingual switches from English to French, for example;

The hotel, il est grand, is really huge and unbelievably majestic.

Unlike the grammatical classification, which is based on the position of the different code found in the utterances, the contextual classification is based on the reason why people switch. The

classification divides two types of code-switching, namely the situational and metaphorical code-switching.

Where a situational or contextual code-switching appears when there is a change in the situation that causes the bilingual switches from one code to the other. In regard to the factors of choosing a code suggested by Hymes (1986:167), the changing situations involved could be the settings, the participants, or the Norms of interaction. Code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism and multilingualism. Anyone who can speak more than one language chooses the language according to the circumstances in which the language will be comprehensible to the person addressed. A bilingual speaker tends to switch rapidly from one language to another, in a certain condition and for certain reason. It occurs when environment forces the speaker to switch his language into another that he has mastered well.

C. CODE- MIXING

a. Definition of Code Mixing

The other phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Many experts of linguistic give definitions of cases code-mixing. It is give clarity needed to understand to us about concept of meaning code-mixing. They are as following

Wardhaugh (1986: 103) states that code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance It means that the conversants just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language, e.g., morphology and lexical items.

The concept of code-mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. This definition is found in the

following excerpt. Muysken (2000:109) define that the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. And he also defines in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language.

While Gumperz (1982) define in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The concept of code – mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. It is a mix of code that occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent they change from one language to other in the course of single utterance.

According to Suwito (1998:23), in code mixing, we can see the borrowing elements of sentence from one language to other language. The writer uses two language or more language to state their thought, instruction, message, and experiment in order to that readers can receive what the writer has expresses. The concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general from of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contact which emphasizes the lexical items. David (2009:75) adds that different from the above standpoint, code mixing is going to be distinguished here from code switching. With an emphasis on the different grammatical items involved as well as the association with situation and topic found in the case, the questions below suggest a theoretical different between code mixing and code switching (Getha 2010, p.232)

In relation to the language and social groups, code mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual speakers as involved persons in using two or more languages are involved with two or more cultures, and of course, it is not separated from the result of the language use. The using of two or more languages, personal or social group, commonly named bilingualism or multilingualism. The result can be mentioned as “chaos” of the language system.

Additionally, in code mixing situation, to keep the speaker's prestige can be mentioned, because there are no proper words to express the speaker's mean. Code-mixing involves the use of an Language 1 word in an Language 2 utterance- a common occurrence in bilingual or immigrant communities. In relation to the language and social groups, code mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual speakers as involved persons in using two or more languages are involved with two or more cultures, and of course, it is not separated from the result of the language use. The using of two or more languages, personal or social group, commonly named bilingualism or multilingualism. The result can be mentioned as "chaos" of the language system.

While according to Nababan (1984) code mixing happens when people mix two languages (or more) languages in such speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing codes. It is as the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking.

There are some factors, that cause people do code mixing according to Kim (2006:43). Some of them are:

1. *Bilingualism*. It cannot be avoided that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factor of code mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual.
2. *Speaker and partner speaking* . Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversation. Speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.
3. *Social community*. An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

4. *Situation*. Usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

5. *Vocabulary*. There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language and it can be combined together.

6. *Prestige*. Globalization era has lad people must able to speak more than one language, especially English. For many young people code mixing becomes awn style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix language because of prestige.

Bilingual speakers may utilize code mixing as a marker in group identity in various intra-group bilingual communities. It may occur because speakers want to show their solidarity and familiarity each other. And in principle, code mixing is the mixing from one language into the structure of other language such as word, phrase, clause, and even sentence from a cooperative activity where the participants in order to infer what is intended. In this case code mixing involves components of language such as word, phrase, clause, and even sentence in the same utterance.

b. Kind and Example of Code Mixing

According to Siregar (1996:50), code mixing divided into two kinds, intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing.

1. *Intra-sentential mixing*

Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single words or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance. Below some examples of code mixing in English- Indonesia:

- Aku benar-benar busy hari ini. (Busy as code mixing of word in the sentence)

- Semalam, maaf aku enggak bisa datang ke pestamu, because I have many duties. (because I have many duties as code mixing of clause)
- Tinggal follows up di dalam nanti. (Follow up as code mixing of phrase in the sentence).

The sentence codes mixing in this study are in the following form:

1. *Declarative*. In declarative, the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with period in writing and drop in pitch in speech. For Example: “I want to sleep now. Capek gara-gara tadi pagi.”
2. *Interrogative* Interrogative includes yes/no question, WH (What, when, why, where, when) question, and subject question. For Example: “Yan, baju yang kamu pilih ap? Green or blue?”
3. *Imperative*. Imperative sentence usually contain the imperative of a verb. “The imperative is used in request which according to circumstances may range from brusque commands to humble entreaties, the tone generally serving as key to the exact meaning. For Example: “Hurry up!! Aku mau pake motornya”

Based on the example above, it can be seen that those are code mixing sentences with single word, single clause, and single phrase.

2. Extra-sentential mixing

Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing. Code mixing divided in two kinds; such as Inner Code Mixing is that stemming from original language with all variation and Outer Code Mixing is that stemming from foreign language.

Code mixing has some form; 1) word insertion (in fixation), 2) phrase insertion, 3) clause insertion, 4) expression/ idiom insertion, and 5) baster insertion (combining of original and foreign language). Muysken explained more that code mixing is typically divided into three main types – insertion

(word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect)- and the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing. He suggests that there are three main patterns of intra-sentential code mixing which may be found in bilingual speech community – insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In another hand, the types of code mixing are:

- a. Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. Insertion is the constraint in the terms of structural properties of some base or matrix structure. The process of code mixing is conceived as something skin to borrowing and insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference is simply the size and type of element inserted – noun, adjective, verb, and the like.

For example: “Jangan suka nge-claim orang lainlah.” (note that "claim" is the English word inserted in the Indonesian utterance).

- b. Alternation between structures from languages. Alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. For example in dialogue:

Teacher : What's your activities at home?

Kasih : Activities, e... saya sekarang kan kost pak. Disana gak comfort gitu. Notime for study, soalnya pulang sekolah gak bisa istirahat. Banyak kerjaan. Mau tiduran aja ga bisa. Segen sama yang punya rumah.

Teacher : Everyday?

Kasih : Iya, everyday. Malemnya when I sleepy ya ga bisa belajar.

Planning-nya sih mau pindah gitu. Mungkin next month, sir.

- c. Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. It is also the influence of dialect within language use.

Example in Netherlands language.

Gee mi een kiss (Give me a kiss)

Congruent lexicalization, is most often present in mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

With the scope as found in the quotation, code-mixing can be used to identify almost any linguistic mixed forms resulting from language contacts. Within this, there are three forms of language contacts defined, namely alternation, which is roughly similar with code-switching, insertion, which refers to the use of lexical items or entire constituents from a foreign language.

4. REASON TO SWITCH OR MIX THE LANGUAGES

The people surely also have reasons why he or she switches their native language into English. Saville-Troike (1986: 69) states that reasons for bilinguals or multilinguals to switch or mix their languages. They are:

1) *To soften or strengthen request or command*

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as *bahasa Indonesia*. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he/she can use a language that not everybody can.

2) *Because of real lexical need*

The most common reason for bilinguals to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in *bahasa Indonesia*. And vice versa, when he/she has a word that is lacking in *bahasa Indonesia*, he/she will use the English term. If it putted Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy/ vague, and sometime it would not practice. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

3. *To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience*

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or people interfering their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows.

Here are the reasons for bilinguals or multilingual to switch or mix their languages according to Hoffman (1991:116):

1. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community (Barnett, 1994: 7).

5. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING

From the explanation above, the difference between code mixing and code switching can be inferred. First, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrases (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base. Second bilingual speakers are said to code mixing (but not switch from one to another) when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation.

Fasold (1996:192) explains one criterion to differentiate code switching and code mixing. One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determines the language. By this criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another, that is code switching.

Code switching and code mixing living in a bilingual (or multilingual) community forces people to be able to speak in at least two different languages. We will take Javanese as a case in point. Javanese people can speak Javanese, their mother tongue, and Indonesian as their secondary or national language at a minimum. It is possible to find them speaking foreign languages too. As people have to speak different languages (or follow different speech levels; i.e. ngoko or krama in Javanese language) for different reasons, the so-called linguistic phenomena of code switching (you call it "*alih kode*") and code mixing (*campur kode*) will inevitably occur. When you alternate between two (or more) languages during your speech with another bilingual person, that means you have code-switched.

Now we can see the difference between code switching and code mixing. When you change language intentionally and you do it because of specific purposes (e.g. the presence of third person that does not share the same language, or the change of topic or situation), in other word the switch is functional, that means you code-switch. When you insert a piece of word other than that of your language, and you have no specific purpose or intention when doing that, that means you code-mix.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of this paper has been described about sociolinguistics, the study of language and society, which is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. In sociolinguistic, there is language variation include code. Code refers to a language or a variety of language. It is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language for different purposes of communication (both spoken or written). Code is divided by two, namely code switching and code mixing. Code switching and code mixing living in a bilingual (or multilingual) community forces people to be able to speak or communicate in at least two different languages. Code switching is switching the situation from one code to another. If a speaker firstly uses code A (language) then she/he changes the code to code B (other language). While code mixing is mixing two language or use both language together to in single utterance.

Related to the topic and concept of paper, we can see that both code switching and code mixing can be seen both in written and spoken / oral language. In written language, can be found in newsletter, magazine, novel, short story etc. While in spoken/ oral language, we can find in TV program, radio, song, movie, teaching and learning process etc. In these activities, the person as a bilingual or multilingual and use two or more languages, for example: Indonesian, English and regional language. Even, code switching and code

mixing many used in technology, for example in internet, in social networking (facebook and Balckberry Messenger). From the explanation above, the writer wants to investigate and anlysis of code switching and code mixing in the different title both in oral and written language, for example:

1. An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Social Networking (Facebook Status and Comment or Blackberry Messenger (BBM))
2. An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in TV Program or Movie

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