CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter analyzes the data which have been collected. The data are analyzed in order to be able to answer the problems of the study. Based on the statements of the problem in chapter one, this paper presents the description of the form of code switching and code mixing used in Indonesia Lawyers Club on April and May 2012. Also describe how are the context of the code switching and code mixing used in Indonesia Lawyers Club on April and May 2012. And the last to find the possible reasons why the lawyers or guest in Indonesia Lawyers Club use code switching and code mixing on April and May 2012.

4.1 The form of code switching and code mixing used in Indonesia Lawyers Club

People in Indonesia use more than one language to communicate with others. Indonesian people are bilingualism. People who live in Indonesia use Indonesia language as their national language, however, they also use their local language to communicate with their community. People start to use English language too. Many people switch or mix their language in their communication. This phenomena is found in the dialogue used in Indonesia Lawyers Club especially episode on April and May 2012, as follows:

Table of code switching and code mixing

No	Fragment	CS		CM					
		S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
1	Ini hanya penundaan			√					
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

		S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
	Atau ini *final*?								
2	Apa akibatnya terhadap pertamina dengan BBM dibatalkan,*dipending*,ditunda?					√			
3	Konsumsi akan melampaui *quota* yang telah ditetapkan			√					
4	Kerja apa yang dapatnya per hari seratus ribu untuk *level* supir?			√					
5	*Royalti* pun dia tidak bayar tapi produk-produknya			√					
6	Kalau mau dianalogikan seperti itu bisa, *sale*-nya ada 8jt					√			
7	Karena kalau kita lihat *pricing difference* atau perbedaan harga karena margin terlalu kecil				√				
8	Program ini tertunda atau *delay?*			√					
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

No	Fragment	S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
9	Kita bisa melakukan *tracking* seperti itu			√					
10	Bisa diketahui *public*			√					
11	Kami menyodorkan *opsi-opsi*						√		
12	Dia punya hak asasi, tolong dihormati *human right*-nya.					√			
13	Inikan semacam *escape way* saja mencari-cari				√				
14	Memberi *pressure* pada kementrian terkait yang kami kritisi			√					
15	Sedang melakukan proses extensifikasi pada *cost recovery.*				√				
16	Saya mau berikan contoh dalam bahasa Inggris, *if both the scholarship are not subject to criticism is made as well be life upset*	√							
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

No	Fragment	S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
17	Mereka mengutip silvi roni, *politicians are just like gangsters, you never catch them except right handed* yaitu kaki berselingkuh.	√							
18	Mungkin dia akan bilang ini semua *stone hurted* "anjing goblok"				√				
19	Kalau ekonomi *stone in my eyes* "bebek goblok"				√				
20	Selalu meng-*export* minyak,mereka dapat *royalties*					√			
21	Bapak sudah baca John Parkis, *conversion open economics kidman*, ini permainan bule semua.								√
22	Dan juga mengundang Bang Deni yag nanti akan bergabung melalui telewawancara dengan *audience* yang ada di sini			√					
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

		S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
23	Ada perintah pada kami untuk *cooling down*.				√				
24	Untuk tidak menyampaikan permasalahan-permasalahan secara *statement-statement*.						√		
25	Petugas kami telah melayani dengan baik dan *coorperative*			√					
26	Saya memang habis ketemu Nazarudin Cuma saya tidak akan memberi opini saya karena saya baca di *running test.*				√				
27	Kami mempermasalhkan kenapa *you* tidak pernah jawab selama proses pemeriksaan di KPK?			√					
28	Pertanyaannya di *edit*					√			
29	Di sini layar di sana *lawyers*			√					
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

		S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
30	Justin Biber menghina Indonesia katanya Indonesia *Random Country* semua marah.				√				
31	Gak ketawa kan *lawyer-lawyer*, soalnya IQ-nya melati						√		
32	Haha,, *sopo iku sing ngguyu?*	√							
33	Tentu ada *value* dalam keluarga kita tentang anggie.			√					
34	Apalagi Anggie dalam situasi *single parent* tidak punya suami.				√				
35	Saya sudah pindah untuk sementara dari Manado ke Jakarta karena *the power of love*.							√	
36	Saya di-*interview* oleh banyak wartawan hampir tiap hari.					√			
37	Saya bilang *no comment*			√					
No	Fragment	CS		CM					

		S	M	W	P	H	WR	I	C
	untuk soal hukum *and politics.*								
38	Bukan karena memerlukan adanya *special treatment* terhadap dia, tidak.				√				
39	Supaya dalam dia memberi keterangan, dia akan *resistant* terhadap tekanan luar.			√					
40	Kami *appreciate* pandangan-pandangan kritis dari *public* tentang korupsi dan sebagainya.			√					
	TOTAL	3	0	15	10	6	3	1	1

That table shows code switching and code mixing that appeared in Indonesia Lawyers Club. We can see there are many code switching and code mixing used in Indonesia Lawyers Club. The lawyers or the guests in that talk show often switch or mix their language when they give their opinion. The form of code switching and code mixing are: word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplicate, idiom and clause. And the most widely used in the dialogue in *Indonesia Lawyers Club* is insertion of word. The description of code mixing and code switching above can be seen as follows:

4.1.1 Form of code switching

The form of code switching can be divided into two kinds that are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. In the dialogue of Indonesia Lawyers Club only found one kinds of code switching that is situational code switching. Situational code switching exists when the language which is used changed according to the situation in which conversational take place. The use of language depends on the situation, as follows:

4.1.1.1 Saya mau berikan contoh dalam bahasa Inggris, "*if both the scholarship are not subject to criticism is made as well be life upset*". (episode on April 3, 2012)

I want to give the example in English, if both the scholarship are not subject to criticism is made as well be life upset.

4.1.1.2 Mereka mengutip ucapan dari Silvi Roni, *politicians are just like gangsters. You never catch them except right handed* yaitu kaki berselingkuh. (episode on April 3, 2012)

They quoted from Silvi Roni, politicians are just like gangsters. You never catch them except right handed that is leg affair.

4.1.1.3 Bapak sudah baca John Parkis *conversion open economic kid man*? Ini permainan bule semua (episode on April 3, 2012)

Have you already read John Parkis, conversion open economic kid man? These games all Caucasians.

4.1.1.4 Tapi juga harus berimbang dengan penghormatan bahwa *every individual must be created equal to all people.* (episode on May 1, 2012)

But it must be balanced with the respect that every individual must be created equal to all people.

4.1.1.5 Kalau saya boleh bilang pada KPK *everyone is equal before the low*,

jadi mestinya tidak boleh tebang pilih.(episode on May 1, 2012)

If I may say in KPK, everyone is equal before the low, so, should be

Selective.

From the findings of code switching above, it can be seen that the guest in Indonesia Lawyers Club switch his language to explain his opinion based on the situational of the dialogue. The guest switches his language to express their opinion to be clear with English language according to the situational in the dialogue.

4.1.2 The form of code mixing

The form of code mixing can be classified into six forms, they are: words, phrases, hybrids, word reduplication, idioms, and clauses. The following below are code mixing that found in the dialogue that used in Indonesia Lawyers Club.

4.1.2.1 Inserting Word

The speakers insert an utterance or a word expression of another language when he is communicating. The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of word, as follows:

4.1.2.1.1 Kerja apa yang dapatnya per hari seratus ribu untuk *level* supir? (

episode on April 3, 2012)

What job gets salary one hundred thousand rupiah for driver level?

4.1.2.1.2 Program ini tertunda atau *delay*? (episode on April 3, 2012).

This program is canceled or delayed?

4.1.2.1.3 Kita bisa melakukan *tracking* seperti itu. (episode on April 3, 2012).

We can do tracking like that.

4.1.2.1.4   Bisa diketahui *public*. (episode on April 3, 2012)

Be able to be known by public.

4.1.2.1.5   Memberi *pressure* pada kementrian terkait yang kami kritisi. (episode on April 3, 2012)

Give the pressure for the parliament which we are criticism.

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a word of English. The word like level, delay, tracking, public and pressure in the examples above are taken from English word. They are classified into word form because they appear in base word without addition of Indonesian affixes either prefix or suffixes.

4.1.2.2 Inserting phrase

The speakers insert two or more words, then they are combined but the phrase does not contain a finite verb. Sometimes, the speaker puts original expression of other language in using a language. The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of phrase, as follows:

4.1.2.2.1   Sedang melakukan proses extensifikasi pada *cost recovery*. (episode on April 3, 2012).

In doing the extensification process on cost recovery.

4.1.2.2.2   Karena kalau kita lihat *pricing difference* atau perbedaan harga karena margin terlalu kecil. (episode on April 3, 2012)

Because if we see the pricing difference or the difference of price because the margin is smallest.

4.1.2.2.3   Mungkin dia akan bilang ini semua *stone hurted* "anjing goblok". (episode on April 3,2012)

Maybe he will say that this all is stone holden "the stupid dog".

4.1.2.2.4   Kalau ekonomi *stone in my eyes* "bebek goblok". (episode on April 3, 2012).

If economics is stone my eyes "the stupid of duck".

4.1.2.2.5 Ada perintah pada kami untuk *cooling down*. (on April 10, 2012).

There is command for us to cooling down.

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a phrase of English. The word like cost recovery, pricing difference, stone holden, stone my eyes, and cooling down in the examples above are taken from English word. They are classified into phrase form.

4.1.2.3 Inserting hybrid

The speakers put two varieties of another language in a language which is used, for examples:

4.1.2.3.1   Apa akibatnya terhadap pertamina dengan BBM dibatalkan, di*pending* atau ditunda? (on April 3, 2012)

What is the effect on pertamina with BBM which is

canceled, pending or pending?

4.1.2.3.2   Kalau mau dianalogikan seperti itu bisa, *sale*-nya ada 8jt. (on April 3, 2012)

If want to be analog like that can, the sale is 8 million.

4.1.2.3.3   Terimakasih buat Anwar Fuadi, loh malah *diterusno*?? (episode on Mei 1, 2012)

Thank you for Anwar Fuadi, still to be continued?

4.1.2.3.4   Selalu meng-export minyak, mereka dapat royalty. (episode on April 3, 2012)

Always export the oil, then they get royalty.

4.1.2.3.5   Pertanyaannya di-edit. (episode on April 24, 2012)

The question is edited.

!   In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a hybrid of English. The word like di-pending, sale-nya, ending-nya, meng-export and di-edit in the examples above are taken from English word. They are classified into hybrid form.

4.1.2.4 Inserting word reduplication

Word reduplication is repeating the same word. The speaker inserts the repetition word of another language when he uses a language, as follows:

4.1.2.4.1   Kami menyodorkan *opsi-opsi.* (on April 3, 2012).

We give options.

4.1.2.4.2   Untuk tidak menyampaikan permasalahan-permasalahan secara *statement-statement.*(on April 24, 2012)

Not to deliver the problems with statements.

4.1.2.4.3   Gak ketawa kan lawyer-lawyer, soalnya IQ-nya melati. (on May 1, 2012)

The lawyers is not laugh because their IQ is jasmine..

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts word reduplication of English. The word like opsi-opsi, statement-statement and lawyer-lawyer in the examples above are taken from English word. They are classified into word reduplication form of code mixing.

4.1.2.5 Inserting idioms

The speaker inserts a group of words in which the meaning is not said. It is use by the speakers who mix from utterance to utterance or from sentences to idiom, such as:

4.1.2.5.1   Saya sudah pindah untuk sementara dari Manado ke Jakarta karena *the power of love*. (on May 1, 2012)

I have moved for a while from Manado to Jakarta because of the power of love.

4.1.2.5.2   Dan memang menurut pandangan kami *life ends when you stop loving* tapi *love hurts.* (on May 1, 2012)

And according our view life ends when you stop loving but love hurts.

4.1.2.5.3   Ditengah badai kita harus tetap tenang, saya bilang tadi *never lose your clear mind never lose your beautiful mind.* (on May 1, 2012).

In storm condition we have to calm down, I told last time, never lose your clear mind never lose your beautiful mind.

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts an idiom of English. The sentences like *the power of love*, *life ends when you stop loving* tapi *love hurts* and *never lose your clear mine never lose your beautiful mind.*in the examples above are taken from English word. They are classified into idiom form.

4.1.2.6 Inserting Clause

The speaker inserts a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate, as follows:

4.1.2.6.1 *Political is risk of business*, Memang politik adalah resiko
bisnis. (on May 1, 2012)

Political is risk of business, indeed, politics is risk of

business.

4.1.2.6.2 Tapi kalau ditanya soal ini *I have lawyer. (episode on May 1,
2012)*

But if there is question about this topic, I have lawyer.

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts clause of
English. The sentences like *political is risk of business, I have lawyer,* in
the example above is taken from English word. They are classified into
clause form of code mixing.

4.2 The context of code switching and code mixing

A language cannot be separated from the context. Context has a very significant
role in language choice and language interpretation. In any situation linguistic choices
generally reflect the influence of one or more of the some components of context
language. The context of code switching and code mixing namely: the participants,
the setting or social context, the topic, and the function. The contexts are used in
Indonesia Lawyers Club, as follows:

4.2.1 Setting

The second context of code switching and code mixing is setting. The Setting
may refer where they are speaking. It also explained the place, time, or the situation
when they are speaking. It is explained that people use code switching code mixing
according to the condition or the situation of their speaking. For instance:

4.2.1.1 Dan juga mengundang Bang Deni yag nanti akan bergabung melalui tele

wawancara dengan *audience* yang ada di sini. (on April 24, 2012)

4.2.2   Topic

The third context of code switching and code mixing is topic. The topic refers to what is being talked about by the people. It is conclude that topic is one of context in using code switching and code mixing. For instance:

4.2.2.1 Kerja apa yang dapatnya per hari seratus ribu untuk *level* supir? (on April 3, 2012)

4.2.2.2 Kita bisa melakukan *tracking* seperti itu (on April 3, 2012)

4.2.3   Function

The fourth context of code switching and code mixing is function. The function refers to why they are speaking. There is reason why they use code mixing or code switching in their speaking. The using of switch or mix language has a certain function. For instance:

4.2.3.1 Selalu meng*export* minyak, mereka dapat royalty. (on April 3, 2012)

4.2.3.2 Apa   akibatnya   terhadap   pertamina   dengan   BBM

dibatalkan,*dipending*,ditunda? (on April 3, 2012)

4.2.3.3 Pertanyaannya di-edit. (on April 24, 2012)

Finally, based on the view points of some sociolinguistics above, code switching and code mixing used in Indonesia Lawyers Club is supported by a number of contexts, they are setting, topic, and the last is function.

4.3   The reasons of code switching and code mixing

There are some reasons why the lawyers or guest in Indonesia Lawyers Club use code switching and code mixing in their speech. The reasons are as follow:

4.3.1 To Show Prestige or Pride

Indonesia Lawyers club is a talk show on TV One that displayed in front of many people in Indonesia The guests who attend in that program are not random. They have big names in politics, law, art or culture in Indonesia such as lawyers, members of parliament to ministerial level. Usually they will give their opinion and their analysis about the topic that is discussed. When they give opinion sometimes they switch or mix their language with regional language or foreign language. They use code switching and code mixing to express their opinion in front of other members. They also use code mixing or code switching maybe to show their prestige or their pride in order to show their education.

4.3.2 To Show Ability

Sometimes people use code mixing or code switching to show their ability about the language. Because the guest or the lawyers who attend in Indonesia Lawyers Club has big names in Indonesia, of course they have ability to use more than one language include use English language when they speak. So, they mix or switch their language sometimes to show his ability using more than one language.