Code Switching and Code Mixing In Qonis' *Wira Delima*

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ABSTRACT

Language serves as an introduction used in communication, and various aspects change frequently. Webtoon is a form of digital comic application that can appeal to people of various ages, different countries, and different languages as an introduction for webtoon readers. Wira Delima is a webtoon with a slice of life theme or based on our everyday existence. The writer, Qoni presents the comic in Indonesian, but in several sections using code switching and code mixing. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the degree to which the comic Wira Delima employs code switching and code mixing. The qualitative method was used to observe the use of code switching and code mixing. The authors obtained data in the form of the use of code switching and code mixing on that webtoon and several types of code switching and code mixing used in the webtoon Wira Delima are as follows: 31 codes switching with a total of 2 types of Situational Switching and 29 types of Metaphorical Switching. However, in this study the researchers found types of code mixing, namely: 8 kinds of alternation, 9 kinds of Intersection, 11 kinds of Congruent Lexicalization. This study can help students study English in school.

1. Introduction

Wardhaugh (2006: 1) Sociolinguistics is the look at language in correlation to society. The focal point of Sociolinguistics is on the applicability between language and society and its motive to locate how the society uses the language as an average of communication in addition to its structures. The human beings as part of organization are drawn collectively, and getting their functions with verbal exchange the use of the identicallanguages. (Wardhaugh, 2006: 13).

Language, based on opinion Kridalaksana and Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014: 32), is an arbitrary sound sign system that parts of social groupings use to collaborate, communicate, and identify themselves. Language's primary role is to facilitate human communication. Language is a tool for individual and group interaction as well as an intermediary tool between community members in a group. In short, language is a means of communication (Tarigan, 1987:22-23). Aristotle's definition indicates that the language is new if you have something to say, i.e., thoughts or feelings. In other words, thoughts affect language which is used and applied (Sumarso, 2004:59). Based on the opinion above, language is a means of communicating between both individuals and between groups. Sociolinguistics is the take a look at approximately use of language in society (Lehmann, 1972). Sociolinguistics is the observation of the relation among the usage of language and formation of society through Radford (1999: 16). English is considered difficult for Indonesians. The majority

of Indonesian people speak not only Indonesian but also Javanese, Sundanese, etc. Some Indonesian people are afraid of or hate English because of its grammar and pronunciation. As stated with the aid of Radford (1999), a few elements consist that hold the vital to an understanding of both the shape and feature of the language used in a selected state of affairs. The factors as the speaker's and listener's social backgrounds, the connection among the speaker and the addressee, and the context and way of the interaction (Radford, 1999: 16). As a result, humans must regulate their conversation language which will keep correct conversation with others in society, a phenomenon referred to as code switching.

According to McArthur, T. (ed.). 2005, A code is an impartial time period used to explain a language or a version of a language. A code can be used to explain a national language like English or a variant of that language like extraordinary dialects or languages utilized in occupational settings. One not unusual topic in sociolinguistics is code-switching, in which a person switches among languages or variations of a language in a single verbal exchange.

Code mixing can occur between speakers of languages interacting to the factor in which they transfer between them during an unmarried phrase. It indicates that the conversant has handiest changed some parts of the announcement. Without a shift in difficulty, code mixing happens and can involve numerous linguistic ranges, along with morphology and lexical factors. The standard approach of combining codes in speech is as follows: "Time management gue untuk semester ini kacau sekali. hampir semua tugas gak bisa gue submit on time." (Wardhaugh, 2006: 13).

As stated by Wardhaugh (2006:104), there are two kinds of code switching. First, situational code switching is the practice of using a different language in different contexts, depending on the situation in which the conversationalist finds themselves. The second Metaphorical code switching, Metaphorical switching is when a trade of subject matter requires a change inside the language used. a few subjects may be discussed in both codes; however, the choice of code provides an awesome taste to what's stated approximately the subject. In metaphorical code switching the code has redefined the situation: formal to casual, official to private, serious to humorous and politeness to team spirit.

One of the studies that support this research was conducted by Farahsani et al (2019) with the identity, "**Code-mixing in Dialogues as visible in Alice comic by Angellina**". The findings display there are numerous types of code mixing: insertions, alternations, congruent lexicalizations (dialect) and the kinds of phrases in the technique of word-formation (consisting of noun, verb, adjective, phrase, and sentences). The task of research became taken from the comic with the useful resource of Angellina entitled Alice (on Webtoon). terms, terms, sentences and expressions which are expressed in English are the object of study. The use of the code mixing is the tendency because a few words were used so regularly inside the human's each day's communique in showing the feelings and reveling in it. (Wardhaugh: 2006; 1)

In this study, the researcher discusses a comic from webtoon with entitled Wira Delima by Qoni. She is one of the authors whose inclination to use code-mixing in her works. This Comic is the second comic published in webtoon. The previous comic was published as "We are Pharmacists". The genre of this comic is slice of life, whenever the comic talk about the daily activities of Wira who are interested with English languages and wants to learn more about English languages. Finally, Wira having willingness to learn all skill in English. The Comic has finished this year. Therefore, this study attempts to focus on the use of code switching in Wira Delima comic written by Qoni.

The researcher formulates the question of this research: What are the types of code switching and code mixing employed in Qoni's Wira Delima? And how is code switching and code mixing implemented by the writer?

2. Method

This study employs qualitative by using Content Analysis. Winarni (2018:146) defines qualitative research as the investigation of meaning, phenomena, data quality, and narrative representation. The researcher used a research instrument for this study with the researcher herself where the researcher looked for existing data on the comic Wira Delima by Qoni and then analyzed it based on Wardhaugh's theory which the researcher used for the study.

3. Findings and Discussion

Based on the research, the researcher classifies the types of Code Switching and code mixing using Wardhaugh and Musyken theory. Based on the theory, Code Switching divided in two (2) Kinds: Situational Switching and Metaphorical Switching. Types of Code Mixing as the theory Musyken is: Alternation, Intersection, Congruent Lexicalization. Furthermore, the researcher found there are 31 codes switching with each type 2 Types of Situational Switching and 29 kinds of Metaphorical Switching. However, in this research the researcher finds kinds of code mixing, those are: 8 kinds of alternation, 9 kinds of Insertion, 11 kinds of Congruent Lexicalization.

3.1 Findings

Kind	Findings	
	Code Switching	*Code Mixing*
Situational Switching (SS)	2	
Metaphorical Switching (MS)	29	
Alternation (A)		8
Insertation (I)		9
Congruent Lexicalization (CL)		11

Table 1. Findings types of code switching and code mixing

The researcher findings the implementation of code switching and code mixing in the webtoon Wira Delima by Qoni. The implementation code switching and code mixing as the dialogue between Wira Delima, and code switching as seen in the dialogue Wira, Delima and other character of this Webtoon. the example implementing code switching and code mixing in webtoon Wira Delima like in activities of English club, activities of study together between Wira Delima or other conversation between member of English Club.

3.2 Discussion

This part discusses an analysis implementation code switching and code mixing in webtoon Wira Delima, and the types code switching and code missing are used in webtoon Wira Delima.

1.   Types of Code switching and code mixing in webtoon Wira Delima

This part discusses types of code switching and code mixing in the webtoon Wira Delima. As data that has been collected from analysis sheet with the table below:

Kind	Findings	
	Code Switching	*Code Mixing*
Situational Switching (SS)	2	
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Congruent Lexicalization (CL)		11

Table 1. Findings types of code switching and code mixing

From table 1 the researcher found there are various types of code switching and code mixing used in webtoon Wira Delima, with the result: 31 codes switching and 28 code mixing.

Furthermore, the researcher found there are 31 codes switching with each type 2 Types of Situational Switching and 29 kinds of Metaphorical Switching. However, in this research the

researcher finds kinds of code mixing, those are: 8 kinds of alternation, 9 kinds of Intersection, 11 kinds of Congruent Lexicalization.

a.   **Code Switching**

"Code switching" is a conversational method used to establish, move, or demolish organization borders; to make, invoke, or alter human relationships with their rights and obligations, according to Gal (1988: 247). According to Wardhaugh (1992: 103), "code switching" refers to a conversational technique used to establish, bypass, or demolish business enterprise borders; to create, provoke, or regulate human contributors of the family with their rights and responsibilities. He asserts that a person can also lease more than one code in his or her speech to me in location or in reality one. Humans can mix and wholesome the passwords or dialects they use. (Murdani: 2011).

Auer (1998) defines code switching due to the alternation of two or extra languages, accents, or language codes inside the method of conversation among folks that speak a couple of languages. The number one language is called the matrix language, even as the secondary language is known as the embedded language. Kind of Code Switching by Wardhaugh:

1)   **Situational Switching**

Situational code-switching occurs when a speaker uses one language in one circumstance and a different language in another without altering the topic, according to Wardhaugh (1986: 102-103). However, situational code-switching is different from diglossia. People within the diglossic community recognize the significance of moving from one code to any other.

> **Example:**
>
> *Member Other Club: Hey, Kamu. Iyaa Kamuu mau gabung club*
>
> > *pecinta webtoon?*
>
> *Wira: Sori, Boy.*
>
> *Wira: I adalah anggota club English*

As the example above people may be oblivious that they have switched their code from high to low version at some point of situational code switching. Situational code-switching happens whilst the scenario alters and the bilingual switches from one code to any other, according to Jendra (2010: 76). A quick communique that depicts the prevalence of a situational code-switching from Bahasa Indonesia to English because of the presence of an English local-speaker acquaintance.

2)   **Metaphorical Switching**

According to Wardhaugh (1986: 103), metaphorical code-switching happens when the challenge is adjusted, affecting the use of numerous codes. The example as the dialogue:

> **Example:**
>
> *Delima: Hello, Everyone. My name is Delima*
>
> *Delima: I am from 11 Science 3*
>
> *Delima: I've been in this club since I was in 10th grade*
>
> *Wira: My name is Wiratanika Yodha. Call me Wira*
>
> *Wira: Class 10 -5, Nice-eh-to-meet-you. Let's-er-be-Frens*
>
> *The other member: oi, oi. You wrote something on your hand, right?*
>
> *Member English club: Your cheater*
>
> *Wira: No, Cheat. I Genius you know.*

The codes are constantly transferring due to the subject. it is decided by way of the shift in perspective from formal to casual, respectable to non-public, serious to humorous, and politeness to

harmony. as subsequent in the example above a quick speech depicts a symbolic code-switching occasion from English to Bahasa Indonesia if you want to make a serious communique extra a laugh.

b. Code Mixing

1) Alternation

Muysken (2000: 3-4) proposes alternation as the first category. This entails switching between elements from the other language. Alternative (as linked with Poplack in Muysken, 2000: 4) considers mixing constraints in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the transfer factor. In this experience, code mixing has similarities to switching codes between rounds or utterances. The distinction should surely be an alternation of the scale and fashion of detail, together with clauses and sentences, followed by the useful resource of grammatical gadgets which includes topics, verbs, or items. The following is an illustration of alternation:

Example 1:

Wira   : Kami telponan aja belum pernah masa langsung video call an

Alternation includes a true switch from one language to the opposite, encompassing every grammar and lexicon. One tongue appears to get replaced halfway through the sentence with the useful resource of the alternative. As a quick end result, there is no reason to count on the Indonesian first segment being embedded within the English 2nd phase, or vice versa. Alternation is truly a sort of code switching that occurs amongst statements in a flip or among turns.

2) Intersection

Muysken (2000: 3) proposes insertion as the second form of code mixing. He defined it as the incorporation of material (lexical items or complete constituents) from one language into a structure from another. Insertion (as linked with Scotton in Muysken, 2000: 3) considers constraints in terms of the structural residences of some base or matrix shape. The technique of code mixing in this context is the incorporation of an alien lexical or phrasal class right into a given structure. The most effective variant would be the size and sort of detail inserted, for instance, noun as opposed to noun phrase. Which means that code blending happens handiest in smaller pieces of 1 language, inclusive of words or terms, which might be smaller than a clause and a sentence. The following is an example of insertion code mixing.

Example 1:

"English Club berisik bener"

As the sentence above code mixing using in the picture is code mixing including types Intersection. Someone mentioned the word *"English Club"* to mention the name of extracurricular in that school.

3) Congruent Lexicalization

Muyskens (2000: 6) Third and final form of code mixing is congruent lexicalization. It alludes to the situation wherein languages proportion grammatical systems that may be stuffed lexically with factors from both languages, according to Muysken (2000: 6). Code mixing can take the shape of words or phrases whose meanings are extensively understood via humans in their local language. An illustration of congruent lexicalization code mixing is shown underneath.

Example 2:

"Hmm…, setauku penggunaan take a shower itu lebih ke cara mandinya, yaitu mengguyur air ke badan. Sama saja seperti cara kita pake gayung."

As the sentence above Wira is looking for the right to say *"Mandi"* between Take a Bath and Take a shower, code mixing is used because the use of code-mixing can reflect someone's knowledge in language, the level of someone's education background. Wira still confused what are the right word because tools of his bath using "*gayung*" so choosing "Take a gayung" for speak bath in English.

2.   The implementation Code Switching and Code mixing

The implementation code switching and code mixing are shown in picture 1.4 the picture implemented the process introduction as the first meeting in club activities as the picture followed.

Picture 1. 4

English language used for club activities, for grade 11 usually they have the basics for introduction in English but for grade 10 mostly they must practice more and get used to speaking English to improve their speaking skill. The code used here is English language but there are transforming into Indonesia language whose doing by Wira when he was answer the question from the other member of English club. The factor of code switching and code mixing in this situation can be implemented because mostly members of the community use English to speak for each other (Speech Community). That situation makes all members of the English club speak English. The theory used in this research is called Code Switching with types of Metaphorical Switching.

The implementation in picture 1.5 is used in the situation study together between Wira and Delima. In that situation Wira wants to memorize the vocabulary he learned before the day he met with Delima.

Picture 1. 5

Example as the dialogue:

Wira   : Member artinya Anggota.

Wira   : Stranger artinya orang asing.

Wira   : Rule artinya peraturan.

Wira   : Stage artinya panggung.

Delima   : Selamat!!! Wira berhasil menghafal 10 kosa kata baru.

Wira   : Yes.

From the dialogue above the researcher finding that situation built up between Wira Delima, but here the researcher finding the implementing code mixing in the situation study between Wira and Delima when Wira memorizing the vocabulary to improve his vocabulary and code switching when Delima appreciate wira whose memorize 10 vocabularies.

The third this study findings are other implementing code switching and code mixing in webtoon Wira Delima. in situation friends of Wira the name is Juned give a respond when Delima and Wira study together as the picture 1.6 followed:

Picture 1.6

Example as the dialogue:

Juned   : Ehem.

Juned   : Bisa gak kalau belajar itu belajar aja. Gak usah pake flirting

  segala.

Wira   : Lho, kalian belum pulang?

Juned   : Sadar ama sekitar dong.

This code used with Juned is Indonesia but he changes his code for the Word "*Flirting*" to giving opinion about attitude his friends wira when study English with Delima. The situation Juned as friends of Wira giving responses about Wira's attitude like flirting with Delima with taking a picture Delima when Delima was smiling. and give the opinion if he must look at surroundings. As the theory it is called code mixing including types Alternation.

4. Conclusion

Primarily based on research Findings of this study, this observation unearths the usage of code switching and code mixing in webtoon Wira Delima by using Qoni. In that webtoon this look at located some type of code switching and code mixing. The one-of-a-kind styles of code switching and code mixing are used on this webtoon. as evidenced by the way the information amassed and explained in the previous part, with the following outcomes: are 31 codes switching with each type 2 kinds of Situational Switching and 29 varieties of Metaphorical Switching. But, in these studies the researcher reveals types of code mixing, those are: 8 types of alternation, 9 varieties of Intersection, 11 forms of Congruent Lexicalization in addition to a number of other variables that lend aid to using code switching and code mixing in this webtoon.

Based on having a look at, code switching and code blending is applied as a part of the communication for the man or woman in Qoni's webtoon Wira Delima, code switching and combining are used. but code switching and code mixing are being applied inside the English club activities, analyzing collectively among Wira and Delima.

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