

## **An Analysis of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One**

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**Abstract:** *This research aims to find out kinds of code-mixing and code-switching, the dominant kinds of code-mixing and code-switching and the factors code-mixing and code-switching used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One. To analyze the data, the researchers used theory sociolinguistics by Sumarsono's (2011:11). The date of the research was episode, Corona: Simalakama Bangsa Kita, Aired on 24th march 2020, with the durations of video 72 minutes. Code-mixing and code-switching occur in a communication process, it happens in the one of the phenomenon and become trend style language in program TV Indonesia. Therefore, this research focuses on code-mixing and code-switching kinds that emerges on Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One. The objective of this research was to find out the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching that appear on Talk Sow Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One channel. This research was descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching which defined by Suwito. Then, the result of kinds of code-mixing and code-switching were counted by using Ardhana's formula. The result after analyzing the video, there were 42 data in the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching. In the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching, the mostly kinds used was Outer of code-mixing 31/42 data and the lowest kinds used was Inner of code-mixing 2/42 data.*

**Keywords:** *Code-mixing, code-switching, sociolinguistics, talk show*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29) stated that language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication. Language is also the most important aspect in the life of all being because it can be uses to communicate to each other. A human can't communicate in any real sense without language. As a communication, language has sounds, gesture, or marks having understood the meaning. However, not everybody has same language and dialect. So, the human cannot be separated of language. Because, the language is as a system to communicate between human to other human.

There are many kinds of language in the world, for example Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, and English. English is a global language that is used as a communication device between nations of different language. Nowadays, people around the world speak by using English language to utterance something. Crystal (2003:6) as cited in Purba and Herman (2020:13) stated

that English is the global language. Then, according to Hornby (2011:506), English is the language originally of England, now spoken in many other countries and used as a language of international communication through out the world" basically English is the native language of the English State. We can nowadays see the position of English with English speakers spread over the world, even some of countries, English used as L2, for examples Singapore, Malaysian, Indian and the other countries. While some of the other countries used English as foreign language, for example Indonesian. English plays an important role in process of communication among them and also English can accelerate science and technological development of nation.

According to Herman and Rajagukguk (2019:6), communication is a way for human interacts with the other. Communication is a form of information that will be on conveying to the recipient of information both verbally and non-verbally. Communication is the process of delivering messages to help in continuity of providing information to employees, so it does not happen different interpretations. The interaction can be served into oral and written one. In the past, the main problem for human to interact or have a communication is the distance because they usually had the communication via orally. Communication is also used in the television program. The examples of television program are like gossip show, program news, and talk show and ect.

According to Timberg and Erler in Khairunas (2017:3) "talk show is governed by a set of rules or guiding principles that make it distinct from any other form of TV soap opera, news, or game shows, for instance and also from daily conversation. It is unscripted yet highly planned and invariably anchored by an announcer, host, or team of hosts. It can be concluded that talk show is a program of television that different from any other form of televisions, it is unscripted but planned well and anchored by an announcer or host. In talk show code-mixing and code-switching occur in a communication/conversation process. Many people in the world use two or more languages in their daily lives. In Indonesia, English becomes the foreign language, because Indonesian people usually used their mother tongue or native language to communicate to their family and society. Code-switching and code-mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. This change of style language also studied in sociolinguistic. This phenomenon affects the programs in television, for example: Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club. Program Indonesia itself is a program that presents well-known lawyers and presents speakers from lower, middle to upper economies. Hence, this talk show is entertaining yet educational. Much or less this show also could help improving the English skill. This phenomenon leads the researchers to find out "Code-mixing and code-switching used by Indonesia Lawyers Club. This research will find out the kinds of Code-mixing and code-switching used by Indonesia Lawyers Club.

They are the phenomenons that hard to be avoided because people, frequently do communication in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club, For example:

- Driver (guest): mana orang-orang yang jumlah follower-nya banyak?  
(in this utterance, driver used word follower as outer code-mixing kind)
  
- Host : Seandainya kita lockdown”,  
(in this utterance, driver used word "lockdown" as outer code-mixing kind)

- Doctor (guest : saya tidak tega melihat teman saya makan hanya nasi “endhog” (in this utterance, doctor used “endhog” as java language, its mean “nasi telur” and inner code-mixing kind)
  
- Host : tapi gak boleh jualan diluar bu..  
Seller coffee (guest): gak boleh pak, kita adol ing njaba pak..  
(in this utterance, seller coffee used, “kita adol ing njaba pak..” as inter-code-switching kind”)
  
- Doctor (guest): “jubir menkes mengatakan, welcome to indonesia this is a bussiness” (in this utterance, Doctor used “welcome to indonesia this is a bussiness” as inter- code-switching kind)

From the examples taken above, code-mixing and code-switching most occur in formal and informal situation, where the Indonesia dominates the other languages such as English.

Before the researchers doing research about code-mixing and code-switching used in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club, researchers reviewed previous studies that have a correlation with this research in terms of the problem, research methods and findings. The previous research is by Sugianto (2014) with a thesis entitled "A Study of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Used in Novel Love Make You Stupid ". He researched the form of code-mixing and code is switching used in “ Love Make You Stupid ” novel and described the factors that affect the use of code-mixing and code-switching in “ Love Make You Stupid ” novel. This study used qualitative research methods were used to describe clearly about the fact code-mixing and code-switching both the shape and the factors based on data obtained through reading the entire contents of the novel is the object of this study. But he did not describe the function of the use of code-mixing and code-switching.

From the previous research, concluded that researchers focused on identifying the types and also the reason of code-mixing and code-switching in a range of subject including the reality show, novels and films. Researchers here are interested to find out different object especially in the Talk Show Program "Indonesia Lawyers Club”.

Based on the phenomena about code-mixing and code-switching, the researchers are intended to investigate in code-mixing and code-switching among Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyer Club on TV One having conducting this research, the researchers expected that it can help, especially the teacher to overcome the problem of code-mixing and switching used by students in their daily conversation by considering in English-Indonesian code-mixing and switching. Related to the linguistics aspects, what kinds of Code-mixing and code-switching being used as the guide to solve the problem of code-mixing and code-switching in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One.

## **II. THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **A. Sociolinguistics**

According to Sumarsono (2011:4), sociolinguistics is the study of language in operations; its purpose is to show how the conventions of language use relate to other aspects of culture. So, sociolinguistic is the study of language associated with social conditions (studied by social sciences, especially sociology)". Sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. We use language to ask and give people information. We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings.

Chaer and Agustina (2004:2) also say that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. Sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary science that combines sociology and linguistics. Sociology is a study of humans in society, while linguistics is a study about language used by humans. Sociolinguistics is also a science linking the structure of language and the structure of society. So, it can be interpreted that sociolinguistics is the field of language in relation to usage language in the community.

Wardhaugh (2010:12) explains that sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. These are also the area most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis-formation, logical inference, and statistical testing.

Finally, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzes language as part of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language, as well as plans on language. In the early definition of the study, some linguists used the term sociology of language, while others named it sociolinguistics. The difference between the names was agreed by some, though today most scholars in the field see it as an insignificant issue. In reference to the difference, the term sociolinguistics was used more to refer to the study of language in relation to society, whereas, sociology of language is used mainly to refer to the study of society in relation to language. Thus, in sociology of language, the emphasized object of study is societies, whereas in sociolinguistics, the focus of study is language. Although the different emphasis seems to make a sense, in practice the discussions inevitably overlap.

Based on the limitations of sociolinguistics above, it can concluded that sociolinguistics includes three things, namely language: society, and the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics discuss or study language with speakers, language as a member of society. How the language is used to communicate between members of the community. One with another to exchange opinions between individuals with each other.

## **B. Bilingualism and Multilingualism**

Chaer and Agustina (2004: 84) in Sinaga (2015) stated that "Bilingualism is the using of two languages or two languages code". So how much mastery of someone over their second language, depends on whether or not he uses the second language. His mastery of the second language more or less influenced him while speaking. The fluency of speaking in several languages determines their readiness to use these languages".

The people who have an ability of using more than one language equally is called Bilingual (Jendra, 2010:69 in Sinaga, 2015). Weinreich in Zenab (2016:3) says that bilingualism as the practice of alternately using two languages, namely the habit of using bilingual or more alternately. In other words, the practice of using two or more languages in bilingualism occurs both individually and as a group. Finally, bilingualism is the ability of using two languages to the other people. Many people in the world speak more than one language. It is naturally in daily life, because each people want to try increasing their knowledge through bilingualism.

According to Jendra (2010: 69), multilingual refers to the people who can use more than two languages. In addition, the term multilingual can refer to an individual speaker who uses two or more language, a community of speakers in which two or more languages are used, or speaker of different languages. Multilingualism is often used to refer to two or more languages. Bilingualism is instances of multilingualism. Multilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to communicate effectively in three or more languages. Contrast with *monolingualism*, the ability to use only one language. A person who can speak multiple languages is known as a *multilingual*. The original language a person grows up speaking is known as their first language or mother tongue. Someone who is raised speaking two first languages or mother tongues is called a simultaneous bilingual. If they learn a second language later, they are called a sequential bilingual.

### **C. Code-Mixing**

Maschler in Wibowo (2017:21) defines code-mixing or a mix code as “Using two languages such a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural definable pattern”. It means the code-mixing hypothesis states that when two code switched languages constitute the appearance of a third code it has structural characteristics special to that new code. Code-mixing is transfer of linguistics element from one language into another, in other words, only partially transferred that those elements mix together for communication purpose (Pardede, 2006:36).

A mix language is a language that series when speakers of different language are in contact and show a high degree of bilingualism. Occasionally more than two language may be involved. code-mixing is natural in communication, as there is a mutual need or interdependence among bilinguals or multilingual. In this country, Indonesia which also concerns as bilingual or multilingual we often find when people tend to mix one language into another language that is from indonesia to his or her own ethnic language. If the speaker are concerned as educated person, we can see also the use of code-mixing in their speech.

The main characteristic of code-mixing is the informal situation. In formal situation, code-mixing rarely happened if there is a code-mixing in that situation it is caused by the absence of such words in the native language so that the speaker needs to use the word for other reason the speaker wants to show up his ability or this knowledge in using English language. In other situation one can use english in code-mixing to show that he or she is a modern. Just like a statement which said by a example below :

#### **Example (1) of code-mixing**

- Presiden SBY mengadakan open house di kediamannya kemarin, di mulai pukul 8 pagi hingga pukul 8 malam.

Open house is an idiom in English language. It means that someone, such as in the case above presidents, invites everyone comes (everyone may come) to his house for a certain celebration.

Based on the example is the speaker used the word *open house* in his speech because of the certainty of the word in Indonesia. There is no word in Indonesia which means open house.

### **Example (2) of code-mixing**

- Agnes Monica selalu energetic di atas panggung

Agnes Monica Energetic is word of English language. In Indonesia, energetic means “bersemangat”. So we can see that there is a word in Indonesia which meant energetic, it supposed to be “Agnes Monica selalu bersemangat di atas panggung”.

Based on this example the speaker uses the term code-mixing in her speech not because the absence of word in Indonesia. But she decides to mix it because of presage.

#### **a. Kinds of Code-Mixing**

According to Suwito (1983) in Wibowo (2017:76), code mixing is divided into two types:

##### **1. Inner Code-Mixing**

Inner code-mixing is that stemming from original language with all variations. Here is the example : “Ada yang bisa menjelaskan kenapa bisa seperti ini?”. Based on example, the speaker mix Padang “Kenapa”, with Indonesian “Ada, Bisa”

##### **2. Outer Code-Mixing**

Outer code-mixing is that stemming from foreign language. Here is the example : “Saya sedang tidak bisa berpikir, otakku blank”. Based on example, the speaker Mixes English language “Blank” with Indonesian language “saya, sedang, tidak, bisa, berpikir, otakku”.

#### **b. Types of code-mixing**

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 in Wibowo (2017:18) 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 insertion code mixing. Muysken suggested 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:

##### **1. Insertional Code-Mixing**

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language.

Here is the example: “jangan suka nge-judge gitu dong. orang kan beda-beda” (note that "judge" is the English word inserted in the Indonesian utterance).

## **2. Alternation Code-Mixing**

Alternation between structures from languages. For examples:  
Why make Carol sentarse atrás pa' que everybody has to move pa' que se salga? (Why make Carol sit in the back so that everybody has to move for her to get out?)

Teacher : What's your activity at home?

Ratna : Activities, e... saya sekarang kan kost pak. Disana gak comfort gitu. No time for study, soalnya pulang sekolah gak bisa istirahat. Banyak kerjaan, mau tiduran aja ga bisa. Segen sama yang punya rumah.

Teacher : Everyday?

Ratna : Iya, everyday. Malemnya when I sleepy ya ga bisa belajar. Planning-nya sih mau pindah gitu. Mungkin next month, Sir.

## **3. Congruent lexicalization Code-Mixing**

Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a share grammatical structure.

Example by B. Van Den Bogaerde & A.E. Baker in Netherlands language.

Gee mi een kiss  
(Give me a kiss)

## **D. The Factors of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching**

It is an important to know the reason why people switch and mix their code. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are a number of reason for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are:

### **1. Talking bilingual particular topic**

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

Example : The case can be found in singapore, in which English language is use to discuss trade or a buisness matter,

Based on the example English language in singapore is one stranger to use as they use this language only as facilitate their buisness in a company.

### **2. Quoting somebody else**

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression,proverb,or saying of some well-known figures the switch involves just the word that the speaker is claiming the quited person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expression or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

Example :

A : Bolehkah saya tahu nama anda, Pak? (May I know your name, sir?)

B : What is a name?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a name.”

A : Bolehkah saya tahu hobi anda, Pak? ( May I know your Hobby, sir?)

B : What is a hobby?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a hobby.”

A : Bolehkah saya tahu kesukaan anda, Pak?

( May I know your Hobby, sir?)

B : What is a Like?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a Like.”

A : Bolehkah saya tahu alamat rumah anda anda, Pak? ( May I know your live, sir?)

B : What is a Live?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a Live.”

A : Bolehkah saya tahu istri anda, Pak? ( May I know your wife, sir?)

B : Who is wife?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is wife.”

Based on the example from the quoting is switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries, Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, the sentence have defenition and the sentence can be explainable for the word it.

### 3.) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. On the other hand, he switches from his second language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

Example:

A : Gue udah siapin surprise buat kalian lho.”

B : Tapi mama loe gak kasih you keluar rumah ya.

A : Ni gue lagi bujuk mama Gue “ Duh, Mama, Please dong?!”.

B : Oke gue tunggu yah.

Based on the example is this conversation is very interesting in the mixed codes not even in the conversation at once using the language of force, well this is called code-mixing.

Example :



Ibu A : Bu H, kumaha cai tadi wengei? Di abdi mah tabuh sepuluh nembe ngocor, kitu ge alit

Ibu H : Sami atuh. Bagaimana ibu T, nih? Kan biasanya air lancar.

Based on the example in the conversation the two languages: the language sundanese and Indonesian. A mother language spoken to the mother of H is sundanese language. code-switching occurs when the mother spoke to the mother of H T with Indonesian. This is possible because the mother cannot speak sundanese T.

#### 4.) Interjection ( Interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is word or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like : Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally. The following are example of the usage of interjection in sentence.

Example:

1. Indonesian English  
Dompetkiu ketinggalan di taksi! *Shitt!*  
(My wallet was left in the taxi!)
2. Indonesian English  
Dia jatuh dari pohon! *Look!*  
(He fall from tree)
3. Indonesian English  
Aku benci kamu! *Dam!*  
( I hate you)

Based on the example from interjection are words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a big name for a little word when interjection are inserted into a sentence they have a grammatical connection to the sentence.

### E. Code-Switching

Definition of code-switching given by Jendra (2010:73) There is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The change is called code-switching. It can be defined as the change of a code or switch from one language to another language.

The phenomenon of code-switching was and still is being studied from various perspectives. Blom and Gumperz in Webster (2008:142) stated code-switching is where speakers switched from one language to another language and probably did not switch back or only switched back after a long stretch of language. It means code-switching is the switch between languages that may switch back or not.

In addition, according to Meyerhoff (2011:116), Code-switching is, "In its most specific sense, the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries and

often used as a cover term including code-mixing as well”. It can be implied that code-switching is the alternation of language between varieties or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries. Finally, the researchers conclude code-switching is the use of more than one language varieties in the same conversation or utterances and this strategy is commonly used by bilingual or multilingual.

**a. kinds of Code-Switching**

Code-switching occurs in differently any situations. The classifications types of code-switching can be based on the reason why people switch their language. Wardhaugh (2010) distinguishes two main types of code-switching: Situational and Metaphorical. Situational refers to a language change depending on contextual factors which have nothing to do with the topic but with the given situation. Meanwhile, Metaphorical points to the topic and the contents of the communicative process as the main reason for language choice. The alternance of code often encodes personal and social values that add interpersonal closeness or distance. Besides the factor reasons, types of code-switching also can be categorized based on the grammatical classification. There are two kinds of code-switching, such as:

1. Internal Code-Switching

It occurs in the same regional or local language. For example, it may happen in one variety of a language to another variety. It changes the language system with inserting second language consciously.

Example of Internal code switching from Indonesia to Batak Language :

Nadia : Hai Dra, apa kabar?  
Indra : Aku baik.  
Nadia : Ada tugas kuliahkan? Main di rumahku kenapa?  
Indra : Duh, Nad, aku nggak bisa. Nanti sore aku ada kuliah, Minggu depanlah kita sama ya..  
Nadia : Batcrit (Means: Banyak Cerita). Unang holan hata bah “lalap do ho marjanji”.  
Indra : “Olo, tenang ma ho ro pe au”.

In English, the conversation above would be:

Nadia : Hi, Dra, how are you?  
Indra : I'm fine, thanks  
Nadia : Do you homework? Why don't you come to my house?  
Indra : Oh, I'm sorry Nadia, I can't have a subject this afternoon. I'll come by next week, okay..  
Nadia : Bullshit! Talk less do more. It's always only promise  
Indra : Don't worry, I'll come.

Based on the example for the conversation as between two best friend, Nadia and Indra, Nadia asked Indra to come her house if she hasn't a class but Nadia told her hat she couldn't come for she has a class that afternoon and Indra said that she will visit Nadia next week. But Nadia make such a confirmation that she didn't believe Indra for she always deny her promise. So, Nadia then switch into Batak Language.

## 2. External Code-Switching

It occurs in cross language such as Indonesian language to French language. It also has a meaningful intention which occurs consciously.

Example of external code switching from Indonesian to English can be seen below:

A : Sudah siap seminarmu?

B : Belum semuanya, Tinggal Bab 3 lah. Kau sudah selesai?

A : Yah, "I've finished it. And next week I'll presents it. I hope everything runs a well".

B : "I hope so. Good luck".

Based on the example for the conversation above is performed by two English students A and B. Firstly, they had it in Indonesia. But a decided to switch to english in orders to be prestige and considered as real English students. There are different perspective on code switching. A major approach in sociolinguistic focuses on the motivation for switching, a line of inquiry concerntrating both on immediste discourse such as a lexical nees and and the topic and setting of the disscussion, and distant factors such as speakers on group identity, and relationship building. Code switching may also be reflective of the frequency with which an individual uses particular expression from one or the other language in this daily communication.

## III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. The Design of Reseach

A research method uses qualitative. Bogdan and Biklen (2007:5) in Silalahi (2015:63) say that qualitative research is where data are colleted in from of the word or picture rather and number. Furthermore, Silalahi (2018:154) stated that qualitative research is descriptive in that the researchers are interested in the process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

Purba and Herman (2020:25) stated that qualitative approach is used to describe the data. One of the characteristics of the qualitative method is to see the process we have to deal with according to the setting; the place where the research will be carried out. According to Aryet al. (2010:452-453), there are seven types of qualitative research. There are case studies, content or document analysis, ethnographic studies, grounded theory studies, historical studies, narrative research, phenomenological research. The researchers used content or document analysis. According to Ary et al. (2010: 457), content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the materials. The materials analyze can be text book, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents. Because the researchers chose television program as an object of the research. As we know, the television program has a rerun in you tube that can be analyze.

### B. Data Source of the Research

A data source is video have downloaded from you tube, something or place that provide information for a piece of research. According to Zuldafrial (2012:46), data source "is the

subject of where the data can be obtain". In this research, the data source is the utterances of guests in Indonesia Lawyers Club at TV One, which have code-mixing and code-switching to collect the data needed.

The reason from researchers wanted to do research in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One, because guests and host had used code-mixing in their conversation and this is program Indonesia Lawyers Club is one talk show have received many awards as the best talk show program, and of course many Indonesian watched it, this episode very interest, where the resource persons/guests were from lower, middle to upper economies, various profession, different level of education, and came from region or environment different.

### **C. The Instrument of the Research**

As previous note this research, so the researchers is the main instrument to watch or observation, collect, and analyze the data. Research instruments is a device used by the researchers while collect data to make his work become easier and to get better result, complete and systematic in order to make the data easy to process. In this research, the researchers did watching and observation in conversation Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One and then write their conversation sentences relates to code-mixing and code-switching.

### **D. Technique of the Data Collection**

There are many ways to collect the data such as: Study document, Observation, test, interview and questionnaire. In this case the researchers used Observation as the way to collect the data. According to Spradley in Sugiyono, (2015:335), the analysis is an activity to looked for a pattern other than that analysis is a way of thinking relating to systematic testing of something for determine parts, relationships between parts and their relationship to the whole.

In collecting data the researchers used some techniques, namely :

1. Using Internet to download the videos or recording Indonesia Lawyers Club based on episode who will be analysis from you tube.
2. Replying the record and video and then listen, what they are talking about from the video.
3. Making the list of people conversation.
4. Transcribing the people's utterances.
5. Selecting the Indonesian-English Code Mixing.
6. Arranging data into several parts based on classification.

### **E. The Technique of Data Analysis**

According to Ardhana (2011:103), data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing them into a pattern, category, and basic description unit. After the researchers collected data, the researchers directly found the technique of analyzing data it is back to problem about code-mixing and switching, the researchers tried to listen and watched the video data, then the researchers analyzed based on contextual, meaning analyze and he put in to the types of code mixing. So, code-mixing and code-switching in the main purpose of the researchers was the data analyze as following steps:

- a) Drafting the their conversation from videos Indonesia Lawyers Club

- b) Identifying the Code-mixing and code-switching from their utterances from Indonesia Lawyers Club
- c) Classifying the kinds of code-mixing and code-switching from the people conversation (inner code mixing, outer code mixing, internal code-switching, exsternal code-switching).
- d) Describing the kinds of Code-mixing and code-switching that used by the speakers from Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One.
- e) And then converting to percentages by using formula :

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

Where : P : Percentage of using the type of code mixing

F : Frequency of using the type of code mixing

N : Total item code mixing

## **F. Triangulation**

According to Rugg (2010:15), triangulation has become widely accepted as a way to improve the analysis and interpretation of findings from various types of studies. Hence, there are five types of triangulation. They are, triangulation of source, time, theory, researcher, and method.

### 1. Triangulation of Source

Triangulation of sources means comparing or double-checking the degree of trustworthiness or sources of information obtained through different sources. for example comparing observations with interviews, comparing what is said by general with what is said by individual.

### 2. Triangulation of Time

Time triangulation is used for data validity relating to changes in a process and human behavior, because human behavior changes from time to time. To obtain valid data through information, researchers need to make savings not just one observation.

### 3. Triangulation of Theory

It means using two or more to be pitted or combined. for that we need more complete data collection. thus providing more comprehensive results.

### 4. Triangulation of researchers

Researcher triangulation is using more than one researcher in conducting observations or interviews. because each researcher has different styles, attitudes, and perceptions in observing a phenomenon, the observations can be different in observing the same phenomenon.

### 5. Triangulation of Method

It means an attempt to check the validity of data or research findings. Method triangulation can be done by using more than one data collection technique to obtain the same data. Implementation can also be done by checking the data again.

The researchers decided to use triangulation of time. Researchers paid attention to how language changes that have occurred in the past to the present based on technology and time.

## IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Research Findings

The data has been analyzed in code-mixing and code-switching as found the guests in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One utterances were collected and counted as the analyzed of frequently of code-mixing and code-switching, some codes mixing and codes switching are found by the researchers after analyzing the data such as :

1. There are two kinds of code-mixing and code-switching used by guests utterances in Talk Show Program on TV One namely, Outer Code-Mixing, Inner Code-Mixing, External Code-Switching and Internal Code-Switching. There are Outer Code Mixing in Data 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. There are Inner Code-Mixing in Data 5, 7. There are External Code-Mixing in Data 24, 29, 30. There are Internal Code-Switching in Data 8, 10, 26, 28, 31, 42.
2. The dominant kinds of code-mixing and code-switching which occurs in guests utterances in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One conversation is Outer Code-Mixing (70%). The detail total and percentage of the code mixing and code switching can be seen in the following table 1.

**Table 1. Kinds of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Indonesia Lawyers Club**

No	Types of Code Mixing and Code Switching	Total	Percentage
1	Outer Code-Mixing	31	70
2	Inner Code-Mixing	2	5
3	External Code-Switching	3	8
4	Internal Code-Switching	6	17
	TOTAL	42	100

3. There are the factors used code-mixing and code-switching in guests' utterances Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One is the high level of education of the guests in the it program makes them use foreign languages to show that they have a high education, come from different culture, the difference environment they come from, makes them comfortable in their utterances and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings.

### C. Discussion

#### 1. Inner Code-Mixing

Is a Code Mixing event based on a first or second language with all of its variants. It occurs if the speakers insert the elements of their second language into their first language, the elements of first language into their second language, or elements of varieties and style into their utterance (dialect, accent).

## **2. Outer Code-Mixing**

Occurs if the speakers insert an element of a foreign language (English, Arabic) in an utterance when they mostly speak with whether their first language or second language. For example, a bilingual student mixes her Indonesian language utterance with English codes when she talks with her friend with same knowledge about today's fashion.

## **3. Internal Code Switching**

It occurs in the same regional or local language. For example, it may happen in one variety of a language to another variety. It changes the language system with inserting second language consciously.

## **4. External Code Switching**

It occurs in cross language such as Indonesian language to French language. It also has a meaningful intention which occurs consciously.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

After having the analysis and findings, there are three things to be concluded in this article, they are:

1. The researchers find that two kinds of code-mixing and two kind code-switching which occurs in Talk Show Program in Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One, namely Inner code-mixing, outer code-mixing and internal code-switching, external code-switching.
2. The researchers find that the dominant kinds of code-mixing and code-switching which occurs in Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One is Outer code-mixing 31/42 data, inner code-mixing 2/42 data, external code-switching 3/42 data and internal code-switching 6/42 data.
3. The factors used code-mixing and code-switching in Talk Show Program on TV One is because of the condition of educated people who were there and demanded the use of code-mixing and code-switching in increasing the prestige of speaking and from the background of different culture and different environment, he speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emosional.

Hence, the researchers concluded that mostly the guests from Talk Show Program Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One, when they are talking by the coveying their utterances, they used outer code-mixing in their utterances.

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