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Jurnal penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra adalah jurnal ilmiah yang memperkuat hasil penelitian dan studi kepustakaan dalam bidang Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris & Indonesia. Terbit dua kali setahun; bulan Juni dan Desember

KATA PENGANTAR

Tiada kata yang lain dan pantas kami ucapkan kecuali ungkapan rasa sukacita dan syukur kepada Allah, Tuhan yang Maha Kuasa atas terbitnya PARADIGMA LINGUA, Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 2 Nomor 1 Juni 2013 ini, diharapkan kepada dosen dan peneliti supaya terus menulis, melaksanakan penelitian, dan berkarya untuk meningkatkan kualitas dosen dan juga sebagai salah satu dari Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi.

Terwujudnya edisi perdana ini tidak lepas dari bantuan berbagai pihak. Untuk itu, pada kesempatan ini kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak, terutama kepada Ketua Yayasan Sasmita Jaya yang selalu membiayai penelitian Jurnal Ilmiah di Universitas Pamulang dan kepada Rektor dan Wakil Rektor, yang terus menerus memotivasi para dosen untuk menulis. Tak lupa kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada mitra lestari yang telah mencurahkan perhatiannya untuk mereview tulisan-tulisan yang ada pada jurnal ini.

PARADIGMA LINGUA Volume 2 Nomor 1 Juni 2013 ini memuat tujuh tulisan dari hasil penelitian dan studi kepustakaan para dosen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris dan Indonesia dalam bidang kajian kesusastraan (*Literature*), pembahasan pengajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (*Teaching*), dan kajian linguistik (*Linguistics*).

Dengan senang hati kami selalu menunggu kritik dan saran pembaca demi kesempurnaan jurnal ini. Kami persembahkan jurnal ini; semoga dapat menambah koleksi, wawasan, dan referensi pembaca.

Tangerang Selatan, Juni 2013

Redaksi Paradigma Lingua

P R E F A C E

There are no other words could be said except “We are grateful to Allah that has given us opportunity to publish PARADIGMA LINGUA, Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 2 Nomor 1 Juni 2013. It is hoped to all English lecturers and researchers to do research continuously, to be productive to improve the lecturers quality and which is also as one of “Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi”.

The first publication of this journal was supported by various parties such as from Head of Sasmita Jaya Foundation, Rector of Pamulang University and Vice Rector who always support lecturers to write. So, we would like to thank them for the material and support. Thanks are also due to our “mitra bestari” who have helped us to review all articles in this journal.

The journal of PARADIGMA LINGUA Volume 2 Nomor 1 Juni 2013 consists of seven research findings and library researches of English and Indonesian lecturers in the fields of literature, language teaching and linguistics.

We would be grateful if readers could give suggestions for the best of this journal. We hope this journal could be fruitful for us.

Tangerang Selatan, Juni 2013

PARADIGMA LINGUA editor

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PRAKATA

Melaksanakan penelitian adalah suatu gambaran bahwa seorang dosen mempunyai pengetahuan yang luas di bidangnya dan selalu menemukan hal-hal yang baru (*innovative*) yang sangat berguna untuk pengembangan program studinya. Kontribusi penelitian untuk Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, selain dari apa yang didapat di dunia kampus, akan dapat diterapkan untuk kepentingan masyarakat, bangsa, negara, dan dunia global.

Tak hanya itu, seorang dosen yang profesional dan berkualitas adalah dosen yang tidak hanya mengajar, tetapi juga melaksanakan penelitian sebagai salah satu dari Tri Darma Perguruan Tinggi.

Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra *Paradigma Lingua* edisi perdana ini memuat enam tulisan dari hasil penelitian para dosen sastra Inggris. Tema yang diangkat dibagi menjadi pembahasan kajian kesusastraan (*literature*), kajian linguistik (*linguistics*), dan pengajaran bahasa Inggris (*teaching*).

Diharapkan dengan adanya jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris akan memberikan kontribusi dalam meningkatkan bahasa dan sastra Inggris, khususnya di Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Pamulang.

Pamulang, Juni 2013

Tim Penyusun

CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN “HITAM PUTIH” TELEVISION PROGRAM

**Adriana, SS
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Abstract

Language is not merely used to communicate ideas but also to communicate our opinion of others and of ourselves. In communication it happens that people often use more than one language spontaneously and naturally when they communicate to each other. This research is aimed at explaining code mixing and code switching used in narrative and dialogues of “Hitam Putih” television program. Descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze data that are taken by recording some episodes of the program. The data are classified as types, factors that cause, and functions which are analyzed with different theories. Theories from Stockwell are chosen to analyze the types of code mixing and code switching. Theories of William O’Grady and Michael Dobrovolsky are employed to analyze factors that cause. Whereas Hymes’ theories are used to analyze functions of code mixing and code switching used in narrative and dialogues spoken by the host and the guests in “Hitam Putih” television program. The findings show that there are 40 codes consisting of 25 code mixing and 15 code switching. The types found are tag switching, intra-sentential mixing, and inter-sentential mixing/switching. The factors that cause are characterized as questioner, and the functions of code mixing and code switching in “Hitam Putih” Television program are expressive and directive.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, communication, code mixing, code switching, narrative, dialogues types, causes, functions

I. INTRODUCTION

Human communication is an intentional act performed by a human agent for the purpose of causing some effect in an attentive human recipient. Our ability to use language to build words, combine these into meaningful sequences and then articulate them through

speech that makes us the most powerful communicators on the planet. Nowadays, People often use one or more languages spontaneously or naturally when they communicate with each other. It is not surprising that bilingual or multilingual people in a community may have ability to speak more than one language. Likewise, it is not a new trend that people speak two different languages at the same time.

The changing of languages related to sociolinguistics is likely to occur almost in everyday conversation, in newspapers, magazines, articles, novels, television programs. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies about language variety, the use of language, and the changes in language, functions, and characteristics of the language. Using more than one languages in community is an observable phenomenon worth researching. Sometimes when speaking people face difficulties translating some words or phrases from one language into another. Instead, they keep the words or phrase and do not translate them so as to mix the two different languages. This phenomenon is called code mixing. It is usually done by a person who speaks two or more languages as a result of inability of finding a suitable expression in which language he is speaking. So, the speaker prefers to use words or phrases from other languages. Sometimes, the speaker uses code mixing to show informal situation.

The characteristics of code mixing are marked by the relationship between the role and function. By the role means someone or a speaker who is using the language, while function means the aim or intention of the speaker. An example of code mixing can be observed from the following utterance:” *Makanya kalo” anda googling atau tanya pada gooogle tentang cinta atau love adalah*” Another example: “*Emang mudah menggunakan gadget dengan banyak hi-tech?*” Code mixing is a part of sociolinguistics that concerns about using other elements of language such as words or phrases in conversation. The term arose in linguistics specifically to refer to *mixing* languages and speech patterns in conversation.

Another part of sociolinguistics is code switching, which deals with the use of other language which has clear grammatical structure. Crystal (1987) suggests that code, or language, switching occurs when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his/her speech with another bilingual person. A person who is bilingual may be said to be one who is able to communicate, to varying extents, in a second language. The following utterance is an example of code switching: “**The biggest question of life from the world, adalah what is the love?**” Code mixing and code switching are often used interchangeably, but, if used precisely, the code switching

implies more the performance, while the code mixing - the (in) competence. One code is conscious or deliberate, the other one is not.

The clearer difference between code mixing and code switching is that the earlier occurs when someone uses elements of language such as words or phrases in conversation, for instance: "*Saya sangat respect kepadanya* " while the latter occurs when someone changes the language into another language which has similar grammatical structure, for example: "*Saya tahu, it is really hard for me!*"

As mentioned earlier that the changing of languages related to sociolinguistics is likely to occur almost in everyday conversation, in newspapers, magazines, articles, novels, television programs. "*Hitam Putih*" is a television program on Trans7 produced by TRANSCORP, a kind of talk show which invites the guests (mostly artists) from any background the studio to talk about their careers or their extraordinary characteristics. The first broadcast was in 2010 with Deddy Corbuzier as the host. *Hitam Putih* television program is chosen as the object of this research since both the host and the guests often use code mixing and code switching in their talk-show.

1.2 Scope and Limitation of the Research

This research is concerned with sociolinguistics and tries to describe code mixing and code switching in some episodes of "*Hitam Putih*" television program. These issues are taken since they are often used by people in society. Using code mixing and code switching also shows a multilingual society that is related to the speaker, listener, condition, and the topic of speech. This research is limited to code mixing and code switching in the narratives and dialogues between the host and the guest in "*Hitam Putih*" television program.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

The problems to be analyzed in this study are formulated as follows:

- What types of code-mixing and code switching are found in the *Hitam Putih* Television Program?
- What are the functions of using code mixing and code switching in *Hitam Putih* Television Program?
- What are the factors that cause code mixing and code switching in *Hitam Putih* Television Program?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a combination of sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of human objectively and scientifically in the community, while linguistics is the study of language. It, therefore always relates to language and its aspects in community. Fishman in Rahardi (2010:3) defines “Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community” The statement implies that sociolinguistics is the correlation among three elements: characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of the functions, and the speakers that constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

In addition to the above statement, sociolinguistics is defined as the correlation between the social factors and linguistics variation. As Hickerson in Chaer (2010:4) states:” Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation”. Sociolinguistics is focused on speaking in different social context, is concerned with identifying the social functions of language and is used to convey the social meaning when it is used. Holmes (1992:1) says: “Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning.”

2.2. Code Mixing and Code Switching

Language and society is closely related as Chaer and Agustina states:” *masyarakat dibagi menjadi dua, yaitu masyarakat tutur tertutup: tidak tersentuh oleh masyarakat tutur lain dan masyarakat tutur terbuka: mempunyai hubungan dengan masyarakat tutur lain* (society is divided into two, namely closed speech community: not touched by another speech community and open speech community: having a relationship with another speech community). Speech events

happen by that context. As a result, in sociolinguistics they are called code mixing and code switching.

Sometimes, people consider that code switching and code mixing have the same meaning. But actually both of them are different. People in the bilingualism or multilingualism situation often change language or variety of languages. This situation depends on situation or the need for communication such as when a person uses a standard language when he meets his guest. When he knows that, actually, the guest is his old friend, the person switches his standard language into informal language. This phenomenon is called code switching.

Wardhaugh (1986: 102) says that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties.. Another linguistic phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual society is code mixing. Code switching and code mixing are terms that are used to call the dependence upon aspect of language. The difference of those terms that can be found is the dependence indicating characteristics. In the phenomenon of code mixing the dependent characteristics are indicated by the relationship between the function and role of language. The role means that who uses the language and function means what will be acquired by the speaker.

Mackey (1985: 65) states that Code Mixing is one characteristic of language dependence. Then, the language dependence is marked by the presence of reciprocal relations between roles and language functions. The roles refer to who uses language, whereas the language functions refer to what will be achieved by speaker in his utterances. So if a speaker mixes two different codes on language in his utterances, then it should be asked first who he is.

In this manner, the specific characteristics of the speaker are, among others, his social background, and level of education and solidarity of region. However, all of these specific characteristics will often color his code mixing. On the other hand, the language function determines how far the languages are used by the speaker gives an opportunity to mix codes. Finally, a speaker who masters many languages will have a greater opportunity to mix codes, because what a speaker of his utterance achieves is extremely determined by his language choice.

Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the function (meaning) of the languages cannot be clearly separated. This code mixing is used when the conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change

from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103)

The second phenomenon that is interesting to be analyzed is code switching. According to Crystal (1991: 59) code switching can be illustrated by the switch bilingual speaker may make (depending on who they are talking to or where they are) between standard and regional forms of English, between Welsh and English in parts of Wales, or between occupational and domestic varieties.

Code switching is a change from inter-language, inter-code, and inter-variety where the change may take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. Richard in Rahardi states:

Code mixing is a change by speaker (or writer) from one language or language variety to another one. Code switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of their speech, or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence.

2.3 Types of Code Mixing and Code Switching

There are two types of code mixing as Suwito in Rahardi states that (1) *Apabila campur kode itu cenderung banyak menggunakan bahasa di luar bahasa yang sedang digunakannya, maka harus disebut sebagai campur kode ke luar.* (If it tends to be a lot of code mixing using the language outside that is being used, then it should be referred to as outer code mixing. (2) *Apabila banyak menerapkan bentuk-bentuk kebahasaan yang asli maka disebut sebagai campur kode ke dalam* (If it applies many forms of the original language, then it will be referred to as inner code mixing)

The explanation above indicates that in code mixing, as it has been known, the clauses or variants of the language has no longer its own function, then later together with the language used in the code mixing supports the new language into outer code mixing and inner code mixing.

There are several examples of code mixing and code switching as given by Stockwell (2002:137):

- Tag switching, where a stock element in one language (often interrogatory or exclamatory) is joined to an utterance in another, for example: The proceedings went smoothly, ba? (Tagalog)

- Intra-sentential mixing; indeed is particularly interesting. It could be lexical interference, since the basic structure is Dutch, or it is better seen as repeated switching. For instance: This morning I hanter my baby tu dekat babysitter tu lah (This morning I took my baby to the babysitter). (Malay-English). Another example of this kind: The pompier militaire van de staatloop partout me ne vitesse zoo rapide as de chemin de fer (The state military firemanruns everywhere with the speed of railway) (French – Dutch)
- Inter-sentential mixing/switching, where the change occurs at a clause or sentence boundary. For instance: Sano etta tulla tanna etta I'm sick (Tell them to come here that I'm very sick) (Finnish – English). Another example: Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en Espanol (Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and end it in Spanish)

Based on the explanation and examples above, it can be concluded that code mixing and code switching are divided into three: tag switching, intra-sentential mixing, and inter-sentential mixing/switching. Tag switching occurs when a speaker uses elements of language in a conversation where the change occurs in the conversation in interrogatory or exclamatory form. Intra-sentential mixing occurs when a speaker changes the language in the middle of a sentence, disrupting the communication to the interlocutor, and inter-sentential mixing/switching occurs when a speaker uses clauses or sentences to mix or switch the language.

In addition, Hymes in Rahardi (2010:24) divides code switching into two: Firstly, internal code switching, occurs inter language regions I a national language, inter dialect in the local language, or between several varieties and styles contained in a dialect. Secondly, external code switching, when that happens between the native language and foreign language. It is obvious then that the internal and external code switching do not occur in isolation, rather the code occurs because there is a situation and a different basic conversation in a speech event. Poedjosoedarmo in Rahardi (2010:25) explains: (1) *Alih kode sementara* (temporary code switching) yakni *pergantian kode bahasa yang dipakai oleh seorang penutur yang berlangsung sebentar atau sementara saja* (temporary code switching) which change the code language used by a speaker

that ephemeral or temporary. (2) Alih kode permanen (permanent code switching), yakni peralihan bahasa yang terjadi berlangsung secara permanen, kendatipun sebenarnya hal ini tidak mudah untuk dilakukan (permanent code switching) yakni peralihan bahasa yang terjadi berlangsung secara permamnen, kendatipun sebenarnya hal ini tidak mudah untuk dilakukan (permanent code switching , the language change that occur permanently, although in fact it is not easy to do.

From the explanation above, it can be inferred that code switching is the use of two languages or alternately it stand out more varieties of the language in the same language or possible styles within a speech community. Meanwhile, Wardhaugh (1986:102) states:

“There are two kinds of code switching: situational code switching and metaphorical code mixing. Situational code mixing occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change in language used, we have metaphorical code switching”.

The statement shows that situational code mixing is the changing of language happens according to the situation, the speaker speaks in one language in one situation and interlocutor speaks in a different language, but the topic may be changed by them. Whereas metaphorical code mixing occurs if the speaker and interlocutor do not a change the topic.

2.4. Factors that Cause Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code mixing and code switching have become language dependency. Suwito in Rokhman (1991:90) says “... *penanda ketergantungan bahasa dalam campur kode adalah hubungan timbal balik antara peran dan fungsi bahasa...*” (the marker of language dependency in code mixing is interrelationship between the role and language function)

Furthermore, Suwito in Rokhman (1991:93) states that factors that cause external code mixing are role identification, variety identification, and the desire to explain and interpret. Internal code mixing occurs when the speaker inserts elements of the regional language to the national language, the elements of dialect to the regional language or the elements of the variety and style to the

dialect besides interrelationship between the role (speaker), language type, and language function.

The factors that cause external code mixing from the dimension of role identification are: social, regional, educational; while the dimension of variety identification are: the language of code mixing; the dimension of desire for explaining and interpreting. Code mixing makes a mark on attitude and the relationship of the speaker or conversely. Meanwhile internal code mixing occurs when the speaker in a certain social background tends to use a certain type of code mixing to support a certain function.

There are many reasons that bilingual people switch or mix their language. Hoffman (1991: 116) states that among the reasons are talking about a particular topic, quoting someone else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentences fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. It means that people switch or mix their language because they talk about particular topic that they have to switch or mix their language to give explanation to the hearers. It may also occur when people quote someone's words from his book or other media where the people have to follow his language. Switching or mixing of language may occur if someone wants to give emphasize to someone else. Sometimes people change their language because of interjection. They want to give affirmation of their interlocutor, so they change the language to be more assertive in speaking. Repetition may also happen to the change of language. People use repetition from one language to another to give explanation about something to the hearers. There is another reason that people change their language, that is, to describe group identity where they are from.

Hymes in Chaer (2010:108) states that code mixing has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, varieties of language, or even speech styles. Thus, code mixing has become language variety and styles in speaking. According to Fishman in Rokhman (2011: 38) in general the causes of code switching are: the speaker or speakers, the listeners or interlocutors, change in the situation in the presence of a third person, a change from formal, and a change of topic. Code switching is then a changing from one code to another code because of situation change among languages, inter-variant (regional or social), and inter-register, inter-variety or inter-style.

The factors that influence code mixing and code switching may include the place where the speech takes place and the situation.

O'Grady (1989) mentions that among the important factors are : (1) the setting and scene of a speech situation, distinguishing between the physical locale and the type of activity; (2) the participant are often characterized by term such as addresser, addressee, speaker, performer, audience, questioner, answerer, caller, interviewer, interviewee; (3) the ends, including both functions and outcomes; (4) the act sequence, including the content and form of speech; (5) the key, tone, mood, or manner, distinguishing among serious, facetious, formal, sarcastic; (6) the instrumentalities, including the "channel" (verbal, nonverbal, face to face, written) and "code" (the language and/ or variety used); (7) the norms of interaction and interpretation (the basic rules that seem to underlie the interaction); (8) the genres, any one of a class of named speech acts (greeting, leave taking, lecture, joke). Thus, the components of speech situation give influence to the speakers using language in community.

3.5. Functions of Code Mixing and Code Switching

Language has functions but the functions become unique when two different languages are mixed or switched. Troike (1982:68) states that some functions of code mixing and code switching which occur in society are: (1) as group identification, (2) as solidarity, (3) distancing, (4) redefinition of situation, (5) to soften or strengthen request command, (6) to say something twice in different language in order to intensify or eliminate ambiguity, (7) as humorous effect or to indicate that a referentially derogatory comment is not to be taken seriously, (8) as direct quotation which may range from stereotypical imitative speech in joking to learn citation in Latin or Greek, (9) as ideological statement as in the case of Mexicans Americans referring to New York as Neuvo Mexico (Mehiko), or Texas as (Tehas), in an otherwise English sentence, (10) as lexical need either if the speaker knows the desired expression only in one language, or if formulaic expressions in one language cannot be satisfactorily translated into the second, for instance the Arabic word: "Insyah Allah" if one speaks English to someone else he still uses it by its original language. (11) To exclude other people within hearing if a comment is intended for only a limited audience. (12) As avoidance strategy, either if certain forms that are incompletely learned in one of the language require (usually because of pronominal selection) a social status distinction one does not wish to make. For this reason, many native speakers of Javanese find Bahasa Indonesia. (13) As repair strategy when the speakers realize

that they have been using inappropriate code. So, these functions enable people to deliver message to the interlocutors in the community.

Many languages are used by people to communicate to each other and they have functions to give information. A person who is talking certainly has a function in communication to convey message from what he is talking with the interlocutor so that the function can deliver his message to the interlocutor.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this research is qualitative since the data are collected through direct observation by watching the television program. Besides, the collected data are in the form of phrases and sentences that are recorded and selected from the narratives and dialogues in episodes of “Hitam Putih” television program.

The data are analyzed using some theories from Thelander (1976) for defining code mixing as clauses or phrase, Richards (1985) for defining code switching as a change from one language to another one, Stockwell (2002) for analyzing types of code mixing and code switching, O’Grady (1989) for analyzing factors that cause code mixing and code switching and Hymes (2003) for analyzing functions of code mixing and code switching.

Flick (2007:57) states: “A major part of qualitative research is based on text and writing form field notes and transcripts to description and interpretation and finally to the presentation of the findings and of the research as a whole. Moreover, Merriam (1988) says that one of the four characteristics in qualitative case study is particularistic which defines the case study focuses on a particular situation, event, program, or phenomenon.

IV. DISCUSSION

The research discovers that are 20 code mixing and 8 code switching found in the narratives and dialogues between the host and the guests of “Hitam Putih” television program for five episodes. They are analyzed based on types, factors that cause code mixing and code switching and their functions.

Table 1 Code Mixings that are found in each episodes:

EPISODES	CODE MIXING NUMBER OF DATA
Maria Selena	• Face to face
Reline Shah	• Overcome problem
Jonathan Armstrong	• Five hours • Eight hours • Nickname • Good! • Perform? Show? • Link • Agent • Reward
Reisa Kartikasari	• Royal wedding • Pre wedding
Desy Ratnasari	• Girls band • Wants to know • Tour travel • Packing • Problem, divorce • Happy, <i>bahagia</i>, ok? • Ending • switch

The table shows that there are 20 data which consist of words, phrases, compounds and idioms which were identified as code mixing. These data were taken from five episodes of “Hitam Putih” television program.

Table 2 Code switching that are found in each episodes:

EPISODES	CODE SWITCHING NUMBER OF DATA
Maria Selena	• Do you believe life after death? • How do you know? • Let’s find something else! • So, means this <i>ada hubungannya dengan tangan anda</i> • So, it’s probably a market, <i>bioskop, jalan raya, pasar....</i> • So, I think ...

Jonathan Armstrong	• Basically, you can get so much money there? • Oh, yeah, get a lot
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The table 2 above shows that there are 8 data which consist of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences. These data were taken from 3 episodes of “Hitam Putih” television program and were identified as code switching.

4.1. Inter-sentential Mixing

Inter-sentential mixing is the type of code mixing where the language mix occurs at a clause or sentence boundary. An example of it is shown in data 1 from Maria Selen: “*Belajar nyanyi itu bisa berjam-jam di depan dia, face to face gini.*” The factor that causes code mixing is the setting and the scene of speech situation, and the type of activity was singing between the speaker and her grandfather. The function of code mixing is expressive, because the speaker gave the example of face to face to convey her feeling and emotion.

In data 2 from Raline Shah: “*Karena kemampuan orang kan juga beda-beda, cara overcome problem juga beda-beda.*” In this case the factor that causes code mixing is the distinguishing between serious and formal, because the speaker changed her tone to be more formal and serious. While the function of code mixing is expressive, the speaker wants to show and convey what she said before.

Data 5 from Jonathan Armstrong episode: “*Itu termasuk nama pasaran, nickname*” indicates that the factor that causes code mixing is the art sequence, the answerer arranged the answer in detail, and finally he got the conclusion at the end of his answer. The function of code mixing is referential as it is true based on his experience in England.

From data 13 Deddy Corbuzier: “*Dan Desy ini baru pulang dari Korea dan membentuk girl’s band.*” It can be concluded that the factor that causes code mixing is the genre, the name of speech act is joke. The function of code mixing is expressive, the speaker wants to convey his feeling and emotion.

In data 14 from Desy Ratnasari: “*Kepo tau, want to know aja, gitu Kan?*” The factor that causes code mixing is the speech act that the answerer used such as lecture, because she knew the meaning of “want to know” and tried to explain the questioner. The function of code mixing is referential, based on the true propositional content.

Data 16 from Desy Ratnasari:” *Sebagai orang tua, yang mengajak anaknya berlibur, itu pada akhirnya kita ini hanya mengikuti anak, menyenangkan anak, packing in bajunya anak, ngurusin anak, pokonya membuat anak lebih nyamanlah.* In this situation, the factor that causes code mixing is the key and tone, distinguishing among serious, facetious, and formal. The function of code mixing is expressive, conveyed her feeling and emotion.

4.2. Intra-sentential Mixing

Intra-sentential mixing is the type of code mixing where the language mix occurs in the middle of sentence, without any interruption, hesitation, or pause indicating a shift. There are 11 intra-sentential mixing, some of them can be analyzed as follow:

In Data 4 from Jonathan Armstrong: “Emm, eight hours.” The factor that cause code mixing is act sequence, because the answerer used English to answer the English speaker’s question. The function of code mixing is referential because the answer of answerer is true based on his experience of life.

In data 8 Jonathan Armstrong said: *Jadi misi buat yang pertama itu untuk cari link di sana.*” The factor that because code mixing is the ends, including both function and outcomes, the answerer used English word “link” as an outcome of his previous explanation. The function of code mixing is referential, true based on his experience of life.

Data 9 from Jonathan Armstrong: *Jadi yang tur pertama pada hari akhir kita dapat agent yang sangat tertarik oleh kita.* The factor that cause code mixing is the participant that is characterized by the answerer because he came from England, and only knows “agent” that means *promotor* in Indonesian language. The function of code mixing is meta-linguistic, because the reference is the language itself.

Data 10. Deddy Corbuzier: “*Setiap kali dipuji, itu otak kita me-reward diri kita, bahwa seperti kita mendapat uang, kita dapat undian.*”

The factor that cause code mixing is the participant characterized by term such as performer, because the speaker talked to the audiences. The function of code mixing is referential, true propositional content, because what he talked is a fact.

Data 11 Deddy Corbuzier: “*Saya dengar katanya anda tidak suka disebut bahwa pernikahan anda adalah royal wedding?*”

Factor that caused code mixing is the norm of interaction and interpretation, because the speaker would say “the wedding of the year “but he said “royal wedding “To be more polite. Function of

code mixing is metalinguistic, reference to language itself, more polite to be heard.

Data 12 Deddy Corbuzier: “Kita akan lihat ini adalah foto - foto pre-wedding ya?”

Factor that caused code mixing is the setting and the scene of speech situation, when the speaker and answerer saw the photos of pre-wedding. Function of code mixing is directive, requested the audiences and answerer to see the photos of pre-wedding.

Data 15 Desy Ratnasari: “ber-2, *ikut* tour travel.

Factor that caused code mixing is the participant characterized by term such as answerer. Function of code mixing is referential, because the answer is true propositional content.

In data 17 Desy Ratnasari: “Nanti kalau menikah, lalu kemudian ada problem, akhirnya divorce, itu juga akan mendatangkan problem.” Factor that caused code mixing is the end, show the including both function and outcome about the mixing. Function of code mixing is referential, true propositional content.

Data 19 Deddy Corbuzier: “Oh, harus ada ending ya?” Factor that caused code mixing is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. Function of code mixing is referential, based on true propositional content.

Data 20 from Desy Ratnasari: “....tapi kenapa kita gak switch hal itu, menjadi satu hal yang positif” Factor that caused code mixing is the key, tone, and manner, distinguishing among serious, facetious, and formal. The function of code mixing is directive, the speaker requested the questioner to think what she said.

4.3. Tag Switching

Tag switching is the type of code mixing, where a stock element in one language (often interrogatory or exclamatory) is joined to an utterance in another there are 4 tag switching found in this research. Data 3 from Deddy Corbuzier: “Kerja, five hours?” The factor that causes code mixing is the speaker made the stressed tone to clarify the question. The function of code mixing is directive, the speaker made the request to get the answer from the answerer.

In data 6 Deddy Corbuzier said: “Pada Tuhan, Good!”

The factor that cause code mixing is leave taking, the speaker stops to discuss about the answer of the answerer. The function of code mixing is expressive, because the speaker conveyed the feeling and emotion after he heard the answer.

Data 7 Deddy Corbuzier: Perform? Show? Ato?

The factor that causes code mixing is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. The function of code mixing is directive, because the speaker need to know the answerer's answer.

In data 18 by Deddy Corbuzier: "Happy, *bahagia*, *ok*?" The factor that causes code mixing is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. The function of code mixing is directive, the speaker made the request to get the answer from the answerer.

4.4 Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is the type of code switching, where the language switch occurs at a clause or sentence boundary. Some examples are analyzed as follow:

In data 21 Deddy Corbuzier: "*Saya ingin kamu pikirin sesuatu tentang ...*, do you believe life after death?" The factor that causes code switching is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. The function of code switching is expressive, because the questioner conveyed the feeling or emotion through the question.

Data 22 from Maria Selenia: "*Hah, kok tau sih?* How do you know?" The factor that causes code switching is the participant characterized by term such as a questioner. The function of code switching is expressive, because the questioner was interested in the answerer's guess.

Data 27 Deddy Carbuzier: "So, basically you can get so much money there?" The factor that causes code switching is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. The function of code switching is directive, the questioner requested the answerer to answer for the question that he needs.

Data 28 Jonathan Armstrong: "Oh yeah, get a lot" The factor that causes code switching is the participant characterized by term such answerer. The function of code switching is referential, true propositional content.

4.5 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching is the type of code switching where the language switch occurs in the middle of sentence, without any interruption, hesitation, or pause indicating a shift. Some examples are found and analyzed as follow:

In data 23 by Deddy Corbuzier: "Let's find something else!" The factor that causes code switching is the genre, the participant uses speech act, such as leaving taking of the conversation by saying

it. The function of code switching is directive, the participant requested to leave the conversation, to find something else.

Data 24 Deddy Corbuzier: “So, means this *ada hubungannya dengan tangan anda.*” The factor that causes code switching is the setting and scene of speech situation, shows the type of activity, because the questioner touch the answerer’s hand. The function of code switching is referential, true propositional content.

Data 25 Deddy Corbuzier: “So, it’s probably, a market, bioskop, jalan raya, pasar...*oh anda menggandeng orang yang tidak dikenal di pasar?*” The factor that causes code switching is the participant characterized by term such as questioner. The function of code switching is directive, because the questioner requested the answer of his question to the answerer.

Data 26 Deddy Corbuzier: “So, I think *ada bedanya antara orang yang optimis dan orang yang pesimis di tahun baru ini.*” The factor that causes code switching is the key, tone, and mood, distinguishing among serious and formal. The function of code switching is expressive, conveying the feeling and emotion.

V. CONCLUSION

In daily communication using variety of language have become common thing including the use of code mixing and code switching. The mixture and changing of language are influenced by many factors. The use of code mixing and code switching also implied different functions.

After conducting this research on “Hitam Putih” television program, it can be concluded that the host and the guests of this program tend to use code mixing and code switching in the narratives and dialogues. There are 40 codes found consisting of codes mixing and codes switching. There are 25 codes mixing and 15 codes switching that can be categorized as tag switching, intra-sentential mixing, and inter-sentential mixing/switching. However, the most types used by the host and the guests of the television program are intra-sentential mixing. It is because the host and the guests of the program mostly change the language in the middle of sentence.

Codes mixing and codes switching found in the “Hitam Putih” television program are caused by many factors, and most of the factors are the participant often characterized by term such as questioner, because the host always asks questions in English and the

guests answer in English too. This was done by the host to invite the guests to use English in the conversation.

The use of codes mixing and codes switching is not without functions. The dominant functions that identified are expressive and referential. Expressive, because the host and the guests always convey the feelings and emotions using English. Referential, because this is a talk-show, and the topic of the dialogues are true propositional content of sources or the guests.

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