

Research Article

CODE-MIXING VS CODE-SWITCHING: A STUDY OF GRAMMATICAL PERSPECTIVE THROUGH CODE-SWITCHING VARIETIES

Budi Setiawan

STIA & Pemerintahan Annisa Dwi Salfarizi, Palembang, Indonesia

Abstract.


This study highlights the grammatical boundaries of code-mixing and code-switching practices. The data were collected from several Indonesian scholars' work on the topic of code-mixing and/or code-switching. The data were then analyzed using a descriptive interpretative approach. Many overlapping comprehensions and determinations of code-mixing and code-switching are found in Indonesian scholars' work. This study concludes that intra-sentential code-switching has no certain differences from code-mixing. Therefore, it is classified into code-mixing and code-switching, in which the grammatical boundaries of code-mixing are morpheme, word, and phrase, whereas the code-switching boundaries are clause, sentence, and utterance.

Keywords: *grammatical boundaries, code-mixing, code-switching, Indonesian works*

Corresponding Author: Budi Setiawan; email: budisetiawan.brotherhood@gmail.com

Published 27 April 2023

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

 Budi Setiawan. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the IICB Conference Committee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Code-mixing and code-switching are the phenomena of bilingual speech production. Bilinguals commonly use their languages in a communication depending on the interlocutor and domain of communication. Both have a similar process of using two or more languages. Therefore, Clyne combines code-mixing and code-switching into a concept of transference due to the same process (Myers-Scotton, 2006) and the relation in unity (Clyne, 1967; Bokamba, 1989; Muysken, 2000). They argue that the bilingual speaker who switches from one code to another code in an utterance can be said that the utterance contains two mixing codes. On the contrary, the speaker who mixes two codes means he switches a code to another. Yet, both code-mixing and code-switching have their own definition of the concept. Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) defines that the code-mixing refers to “the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a sentence”. Meanwhile, code-switching is defined

OPEN ACCESS

as “the use of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event”. According to Bhatia and Ritchie’s (2004) concept of code-mixing and code-switching, there is one definite distinction that differs both of them, that is the fact that code-mixing can occur to the morpheme as the lowest level, whereas code-switching is to the word.

Although code-mixing and code-switching have the same process, code-switching has more complex varieties than code-mixing. Koban (2013) states that there are several perspectives that can be used to analyze code-switching, such as grammatical, sociological, and interactional. The grammatical perspective approach is proposed by Poplack (1980), who classified code-switching into inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag or extra-sentential code-switching. According to Poplack (1980), inter-sentential code-switching refers to a switch between sentences. In addition, Yletyinen (2004) states that a switch can also be produced within a speaker’s turn-taking in a conversation. On the other side, Koban (2013) states that inter-sentential switching is “a switch from one language variety to another outside the sentence or the clause level”. Their statement indicates that a switch can occur between speaker’s utterances in the conversation with interlocutor(s), between sentences, or clauses. Appel and Muysken (1987) have limited that the inter-sentential switching is produced between sentences. Meanwhile, the switching that occurs within a sentence is known as intra-sentential code-switching (Koban, 2013). Therefore, this kind of switching can be produced at the level of word, phrase, or clause. Another classification of Poplack’s code-switching is tag code-switching, which refers to the use of another language that functions as tag (Koban, 2013). The tag element is a marker so that it is also called as extra-sentential code-switching.

The matter that arises is to define which the code-mixing or the code-switching by the transference of a word or on it from the source language to the receipt language is. Thus, several questions can be asked, namely what does the intra-sentential code-switching particularly refer to and what is the lowest level for code-mixing and code-switching. The concepts of code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching by Poplack (1980) and Bhatia and Ritchie (2004), or other theories above denotes that the intra-sentential code-switching, or code-switching can be produced to the level of word, which indicates a similarity with the application of code-mixing. Grosjean (1982) has previously stated that there are difficulties to differentiate the use of code-mixing and code-switching. It is because there is a hard comprehension about the boundaries between code-mixing and code-switching so that it creates difficulties to determine whether a particular data

belongs to code-mixing or code-switching, especially for Indonesian researchers. Some Indonesian scholars categorize data into both code-mixing and code-switching, and others present an overlap classification and/or determination. Yet, code-mixing and code-switching can be distinguished based on the grammatical perspective. Therefore, this present study aims to highlight the grammatical boundaries of code-mixing and code-switching.

2. METHOD

This study uses data from Indonesian scholars' work within the topic of code-mixing and code-switching. The works were collected randomly from journal and undergraduate thesis from 2015 to 2022. All data in this present study are the quoted data from Indonesian scholars' work. They are written exactly the same as the original. Codes regarded by the original author as code-mixing and code-switching are written in bold font for the analysis in this study. Meanwhile, the collected data from those works are not limited to certain languages or the subject of the research, and the data were descriptively analyzed to highlight the boundaries of code-mixing and code-switching by the grammatical perspective.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Myers-Scotton (cited in Wei, 2000) mentions that there is an overlap of referring to 'mixing' and 'switching'. Some authors refer to 'mixing' for switching, and the others refer to 'mixing' for intra-sentential switching. Therefore, there are some difficulties to determine between the code-switching and the code-mixing, the inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching, or the intra-sentential switching and code-mixing. It is because the transference of word and phrase from the source language is referred to as both code-mixing and code-switching, or others. See the quoted examples.

[1] *Bukan **compare** ya, kaya ngasih ekspektasi aja*

(Not comparing, just like giving expectation)

(quoted from Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah, 2015)

[2] *Nih besok mau manggung lagi dil**aunch**nya dia*

(Tomorrow (I) am going to perform again at his launching event)

(quoted from Yuliana et al., 2015)

[3] *Iya, apalagi benar-benar kita **search** ya*

(Yes, much less we truly search)

(quoted from Karunia, 2017)

[4] *Komen dibawah movie jaman 80/90 favorit kalian*

(Leave your comment below about your favourite movie in the 80s or 90s era)

(quoted from Isnaini & Anindita, 2022)

[5] *Atmo, petugas **cleaning service** yang seminggu ini absen karena sakit*

(Atmo, is the cleaning service officer who has been absent for a week due to illness)

(quoted from Rosnaningsih, 2019)

According to the study, the examples above represent that there are two languages used in an utterance: Bahasa Indonesia as the receipt language and English as the source language. The use of English in Bahasa Indonesia is the word *compare* (the data [1]) and *launch* (the data [2]) is claimed by the authors as the insertion of code-mixing and intra-sentential code-switching. Meanwhile, the use of the English word 'search' in the data [3] and [4] are referred by the author as intra-sentential switching.

The overlap comprehension also occurs to the level of phrase, as in the data [5]. The English phrase of *cleaning service* was used with Bahasa Indonesia in the utterance. By the author, the insertion of the English phrase is referred to both code-mixing and intra-sentential code-switching. It means that the use of a word from the source language can refer to code-mixing or code-switching. It emerges as a confusion to classify the data alike. The example works like above raise a difficult comprehension to distinguish data belonging to code-mixing or code-switching. It is because the application of a word and phrase is grammatically considered as the same with code-mixing. The confusion grammatical application can occur otherwise, in which the use of a sentence from the source language is referred to code-mixing besides code-switching, as in the example below.

[6] I love you **ayah**.

(I love you daddy)

(quoted from Yuliana et al., 2015)

The author regards the example above as alternation and intra-sentential code-switching, which alternation is a kind of code-mixing. It means that the utterance can be regarded as both bilingual speech phenomena. But, it has not had enough description to explain. According to Poplack (cited in Romaine, 1995), the phenomenon of the code-switching above refers to tag switching. The word *ayah*, which means 'daddy/father', is the source language, whereas the sentence *I love you* is the receipt language. The

word *ayah* 'daddy/father' functions as a tag in that sentence. The use of a word from the source language as a tag, like in the data [6], can be claimed as tag code-switching. Therefore, the work/research like this can take an overlap comprehension to code-mixing and code-switching. Actually, it is the same with the phenomena in the data [1] to [5]. But, regarding the level of grammatical analysis, it refers more to code-mixing. The element from the source language that was inserted into the sentence from the receipt language is a word. By this condition, the receipt does not mean the speaker's first language of mother tongue, but the majority language used in a sentence or utterance. Fasold (cited in Chaer & Agustina, 2010) states that code-switching occurs between sentences, whereas the insertion of words is referred to as code-mixing. Therefore, a word insertion belongs to code-mixing regarding the grammatical boundaries, not code-switching.

The data [7] and [8] are quoted from another Indonesian scholar's work who analyzed code-mixing and code-switching in an Indonesian novel book. This work also presents a confusion and overlap of application and determination of code-mixing and code-switching.

[7] *Apa yang harus kulakukan? Menganggapnya sebagai **guyonan**?*

(What should I do? Regarding it as a joke?)

(quoted from Octavita, 2016)

[8] *Bar penuh asap di suatu tempat di East Village. Sesuatu disebut musim **Jazz fusion**.*

(The Bar is full of smoke somewhere in the East Village. Something is called Jazz fusion)

(quoted from Octavita, 2016)

There are two languages produced by the speaker in the data above, they are Indonesian and Javanese language in the data [7] and Indonesian and English in the data [8]. The word *guyonan* 'a joke' in the data [7] belongs to Javanese language, whereas other words are Indonesian language. The data [7] presents an insertion of a Javanese word into Indonesian as the receipt language. The author declares that the phenomenon is categorized as inner code-mixing. On the contrary, the use of a phrase 'Jazz fusion' from English into Indonesian language in the data [8] is declared as an intra-sentential code-switching. The author states that "the switch occurs in the form of a phrase or word". This statement means that the insertion of a word or phrase can be regarded as code-switching. But, what is the difference of application or insertion between data [7] and [8]? How could the author state that the data [7] is the code-mixing,

whereas the data [8] is the code-switching? Therefore, the discussion in the author's work denotes the overlap comprehension and it is hard to make any conclusion about both phenomena.

The quoted example below presents an overlap, in which the authors examined code-mixing and code-switching in Twitter. They found some data and identified it as a code-switching phenomena as follows.

[9] A: *Mari kita dukung Rektor UI untuk mengelola BUMN agar dapat mensejahterakan Rakyat Indonesia!*

(Let's support the UI Chancellor to manage SOEs in order to prosper the Indonesian people)

B: *Mas mundur dikit boleh gak **lambene** kelewatan sumpah*

(Would you mind taking a step back? Your mouth is way off)

A: *Wkwk (laughing) **sepurane***

(Sorry)

(quoted from Hikam, Santoso, & Mahdi, 2021)

In the work, the authors said that there occurred two code-switching phenomena, they are *lambene* 'his mouth' and *sepurane* 'sorry'. The *lambene* refers to a word, whereas *sepurane* refers to a sentence because the utterance has a word only. To the conversation, the authors firstly claim it as a code-switching phenomena due to the change of topic (about counsellor to the speaker A's face). Second, the authors declared both insertion of words as intern code-switching due to the switch from Indonesian to Javanese language. It means the switch to the local language refers to internal code-switching, whereas the switch to foreign language refers to external code-switching. Grammatically, the *sepurane* 'sorry' is a word that can be classified into code-switching because it has a hidden subject of 'I' so that it is a sentence. But it indicates the switch between the first and second utterance of the speaker A. For the insertion of *lambene* 'your mouth' in the speaker B's utterance, it cannot be stated as a code-switching phenomenon. It is categorized as a code-mixing because it is a word from Javanese language that is inserted into Indonesian sentences.

The overlap of understanding within code-switching also occurs in Indonesian scholar's work, such as the quoted example below, which is declared by the author as inter-sentential code-switching from a Japanese film.

[10] Katherine Turner : *Sore wa dou yatte nusundan desuka.*

Hamaguchi Ichiro : **He bumped into my uncle so he lifted it from him.**

Katherine Turner : *Butsukatte?*

Hamaguchi Ichiro : *Ee.*

Katherine Turner : *Isshun desune. Yatte mite kudasai.*

Hamaguchi Ichiro : *Boku wa dekimasen. Demo, puro nara dekiru. Kono tokei wa ninki ga aru shi, sore ni ura ni fukudaitoryou no tokin mo aru. takane de ureru*

(quoted from Febriantari, Budiana, & Wedayanti, 2021)

The switching on the example above is between Japanese and English referring to the source language. The author highlights Hamaguchi Ichiro's utterances and states that it is a phenomenon of inter-sentential code-switching, which denotes a switch between sentences. Contextually, both speakers were probably talking in Japanese language. The first utterance by Hamaguchi Ichiro on the quoted example above is in English, and the next utterances are in Japanese. By the grammatical perspective, the inter-sentential code-switching is indeed a switch between sentences, but the example above does not belong to it. It is a code-switching that occurs between utterances. It is because the speaker only used one language in each utterance.

This present study needs to show the overlap that occurs otherwise, which is the code-switching that is declared as code-mixing, like in the quoted data below from an Indonesian scholar's work. This can function to affirm that code-mixing and code-switching are all interdigitated.

[11] **I see** Jackson *heboh sendiri*

(I see Jackson gets rowdy himself)

(quoted from Alfianingrum, 2018)

The data above presents the use of two languages, they are English ('I see') and Indonesian ('*heboh sendiri*'). By the author, the use of *I see* in the Indonesian sentence is classified into external code-mixing, and it is also claimed as a clause. The author has reasoned that it is due to the emergence of the clause *I see* in an Indonesian sentence. This means that the author indirectly states that the insertion of *I see* from the source language (English) includes into code-mixing phenomenon. However, the utterance above grammatically consists of two sentences, they are *I see* and *Jackson heboh sendiri* 'Jackson gets Rowdy himself'. The *I see* is a fragment sentence from a transitive expression that needs an object, whereas the *Jackson heboh sendiri* 'Jackson gets rowdy himself' is a complete sentence. Thus, data [11] should be determined as code-switching, which occurs between sentences.

All data above, which were quoted from Indonesian authors' work, denote the overlap comprehension and determination to code-mixing and code-switching principles

application regarding the grammatical boundaries. According to Thelander (1976), code-mixing is the mix of two languages in a clause, whereas code-switching is the switch between clauses. In addition, Jeff Macswan quotes that code-switching is “the alternate use of two (or more) languages within the same utterance (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2013). He takes examples representing that the code-switching occurs between clauses and sentences. It denotes that the boundary of code-switching is to clause as the lowest level. Setiawan (2022) states that two languages produced between clauses cannot be classified as code-mixing because a clause potentially becomes a sentence, and sentence is a structure of speech. Moreover, the use of two languages between sentences does not belong to code-mixing, it is a code-switching due to the complete separated structure of a sentence. By the grammatical condition as proposed by Setiawan (2022), the boundaries between code-mixing and code-switching can be presented as follows.

TABLE 1: The Grammatical Boundaries Between Code-Mixing and Code-Switching.

Code-Mixing	Code-Switching
Phrase	Utterance
Word	Sentence
Morpheme	Clause

Code-mixing occurs to the level of morpheme, word, and phrase, whereas code-switching is to the level of clause, sentence, and utterance. According to Muysken (2000), code-mixing refers to the combination of “lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence”. He presents that the code-mixing is the use of lexical or phrasal form from a language into a sentence of another language. Therefore, for the code-mixing, phrase is the highest level of boundary, whereas morpheme is the lowest grammatical level. Meanwhile, code-switching occurs between clauses, sentences, or utterances as the highest level of grammatical boundary. Utterance refers to statements or spoken words by a person in a turn-taking. It means that the code-switching is produced by a speaker within his turns in a conversation (Wardhaugh, 2006). Therefore, an utterance can include two sentences or more. Meanwhile, sentence includes words, phrases, and/or clauses. There is a definite statement that differs both speech phenomena, they are “within a sentence” that indicates an occurrence in a sentence and “within a speech event” that indicates an occurrence in an utterance. A code-mixing is grammatically produced in a sentence, not between sentences, whereas a code-switching is applied in an utterance that can occur between sentences in an utterance or even between utterances. Bokamba (1989) states that code-switching occurs at the level of inter-sentential, whereas, code-mixing occurs at intra-sentential level. Meanwhile, Clyne (1987) claims the code-switching as the use of

two languages in a sentence or between sentences. Both denote that code-switching is a switch that produced at the level of sentence (between clauses), outside the sentence (between utterances), or between sentences (Poplack, 1980; Yletynen, 2004; Koban, 2013), whereas code-mixing is the insertion of another language at the level of word and phrase (Koban, 2013).

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The use of a morpheme from a source language to a root from a receipt language belongs to code-mixing. In addition, the use of a word or a phrase also belongs to code-mixing. Meanwhile, the use of source language that functions as a clause in a sentence belongs to code-switching. It means that the speaker switches between clauses. In addition, the use of two languages between sentences and utterances belongs to code-switching. It is obvious that sentences are relatively independent language units. The use of two languages between utterances belongs to code-switching. It is because utterance is the smallest and natural unit of speech.

Furthermore, there are no definite differences between intra-sentential, tag code-switching and code-mixing regarding the grammatical boundaries. Whereas, most Indonesian scholars have correctly understood about inter-sentential code-switching, which occurs between clauses or sentences. Therefore, this present study concludes that there are only two concepts of using two languages or more; they are code-mixing and code-switching. The grammatical perspective of using a word or phrase considered as intra-sentential code-switching presents that it is a code-mixing, not code-switching. This present study is limited from analysis to grammatical perspective, but the result of this present study can assist Indonesian students or scholars who have difficulties to define code-mixing and code-switching. Besides, the boundaries of code-mixing and code-switching from this present study can be strengthened for further study, or the differences determination of both speech phenomena can be developed by another perspective that impacts to give a clearer comprehension of differences between code-mixing and code-switching.

References

- [1] Alfianingrum S. Campur kode dalam grup line pecinta K-Pop (pecinta musik pop Korea) [Code-mixing in *line* group of K-Pop lovers (Korean pop music lovers)]. *Simki-Pedagogia*. 2018;2(3):1–11.

- [2] Appel R, Muysken P. Language contact and bilingualism. London, Baltimore: Edward Arnold; 1987.
- [3] Bhatia TK, Ritchie WC. The handbook of bilingualism. Malden: Blackwell; 2004.
- [4] Bhatia TK, Ritchie WC. The handbook of bilingualism and multilingualism. 2nd ed. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell; 2013.
- [5] Bokamba E. Are there syntactic constraint on code-mixing? *World Engl.* 1989;8(3):277–92.
- [6] Chaer A, Agustina L. Sociolinguistik [Sociolinguistics] Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2010.
- [7] Clyne MG. Transference and triggering: Observations on the language assimilation of postwar German-speaking migrants in Australia. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff; 1967.
- [8] Clyne MG. Constraints on code-switching: how universal are they? *Linguistics.* 1987;25(4):39–64.
- [9] Febriantari PA, Budiana IM, Wedayanti NP. Alih kode dalam film *Meitantei Katherine* [The code-switching in the Meitantei Katherine film]. *Sakura.* 2021;3(1):1–11.
- [10] Grosjean F. Life with two language: An introduction to bilingualism. Cambridge: Harvard University Press; 1982.
- [11] Hikam FF, Santoso FV, Mahdi. Analisis fenomena campur kode dan alih kode pada media sosial Twitter. *Proceedings of Seminar Nasional Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Unpam* 2021;2(1):141–147.
- [12] Isnaini J, Anindita WK. Analysis of code switching on Sunny Dahye Instagram account. *Journal of English Literature.* Linguist Educ. 2022;3(1):8–14.
- [13] Karunia R. Alih kode dalam acara TV show Indonesia Hitam Putih. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi.* 2017;1(2). Retrieved from <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/18792>
- [14] Koban D. Intra-sentential and inter-sentential code-switching in Turkish-English bilinguals in New York City, U.S. *Procedia Soc Behav Sci.* 2013;70:1174–9.
- [15] Muysken P. Bilingual speech: A typology of code-mixing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2000.
- [16] Myers-Scotton C. Multiple voices: An introduction to bilingualism. Oxford: Blackwell; 2006.
- [17] Octavita R. Code mixing and code switching in novel *The Devil Wears Prada* by Lauren Weisberger: A sociolinguistic study. *Scope: Journal of English Language Teaching.* 2016;1(1):69–76.

- [18] Poplack S. Sometimes I'll start a sentence in Spanish y termino en Español: toward a typology of CS. *Linguistics*. 1980;18(7-8):581–618.
- [19] Romaine S. *Bilingualism*. Oxford: Blackwell; 1995.
- [20] Rosnaningsih A. Analisis campur kode dan alih kode Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada novel *Wandu Berhentilah Jadi Pengecut* karya Tasaro. *Lingua Rima: Jurnal Pendidikan Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*. 2019;8(2):25–32. <https://doi.org/10.31000/lgrm.v8i2.1784>.
- [21] Setiawan B. *Bilingualisme pada anak Indonesia [Bilingualism to Indonesian children]* Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press; 2022.
- [22] Thelander M. Code-switching and code-mixing. *Int J Soc Lang*. 1976;10(10):103–24.
- [23] Wardhaugh R. *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2006.
- [24] Wei L. *The bilingualism reader*. London, New York: Routledge; 2000.
- [25] Yletyinen H. *The function of code-switching in EFL classroom*. 2004. Retrieved from <https://jyx.jyu.fi/handle/123456789/7407>
- [26] Yuliana N, Luziana AR, Sarwendah P. Code-mixing and code-switching of Indonesian celebrities: A comparative study. *Lingua Cultura*. 2015;9(1):47–54.