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Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used in Joko Widodo's Statement

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Abstract. Code switching is a part of sociolinguistics which explains about switching the language from one language to others. Code mixing was a part of sociolinguistics which has meaning about mix the words, phrases or clauses. This study was aimed to describe the type of code switching and code mixing. This study was applied descriptive qualitative method. The instruments of this study were the researcher and documentation. The subject of this study was Joko Widodo. The data of this study were all words that contain Code mixing and code switching. Steps of collecting data were: (1) reading the statement president of republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, (2) Observing directly by writing the utterances which is contain code switching and code mixing and (3) marking the switched phrases or sentences and mixed words on the utterances. Steps of data analysis were identifying code switching and code mixing, classifying the types of code switching and code mixing, analyzing the types of code switching and code mixing, and drawing the conclusion. The results of this study showed that there was two types code switching that were inter-sentential code switching and also intra-sentential code switching. There were three types of code mixing that were insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Keywords: analysis, code switching, code mixing, Joko Widodo's statement, sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

Language is a vital aspect of everyday life since it allows us to communicate with other people. People are able to communicate readily with one another through the use of language. There are many different languages spoken around the world by individuals who want to communicate with one another. Language, according to Chomsky (2002), is the most natural thing that exists in the brains of people. In addition, language is derived from the brains of individuals, which is natural. Language is a system of customary signals for communication that is used by the entire community (Gimson, 1989). When someone is fluent in more than one language, whether it is two or three, they are referred to as bilingual or multilingual. It occurs when people are in a situation where their mother tongue is not the language spoken by the majority of the population in that location. Language has several branches, one of which is linguistics. Linguistics is the study of specific languages in depth in order to establish whether or not the fine characteristics present in one language are found in all of the other languages.

There are several subfields within linguistics. Sociolinguistics is one of these disciplines. Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between society and language and linguistics. According to (Fishman, 1972), sociolinguistics is the study of some features of language, such as speaker characteristics, function characteristics, and variety characteristics, because people are continually interacting with one another through the use of speech community. People have become accustomed to evolving language in this period. When communicating with others, it is common for people to speak in more than one language. The field of sociolinguistics known as code switching and code mixing plays a role in this situation. Code switching is phenomena in which a person moves from one language to another in response to a change in the situation (Appel, Gerad, &Guss, 1976). In other words, code switching is the process of changing one language to another on a conditional basis.

Code mixing, on the other hand, refers to any instance in which lexical items or grammatical traits from two different languages are combined in a single phrase (Muysken, 2000). Code mixing is the term used to describe the process of switching from one language to another inside a single sentence. There are several parallels between code switching and code mixing. A common feature of both of them is the use of two or more languages, or two language variations, within a speech community. Joko Widodo is the seventh president of the Republic of Indonesia and the country's first woman to hold the position. During the general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, he employed code switching and code mixing techniques. Because of the pandemic, the annual session is being held online this year. The speech by President Joko Widodo was delivered from the presidential palace. The delegation chair of the main court room of the United Nations headquarters looks to be quiet, based on the live streaming speech on a display screen in the room. Though the president of Indonesia is serving his second term in office, this is the first time Joko Widodo has addressed the United Nations General Assembly in his capacity as president. In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Joko Widodo includes a statement in the Indonesian language. Occasionally, the president shifts between English and Spanish, inserting words, phrases, and even entire sentences from his speech into the mix. The speaker also varies and mixes his points of view throughout his speech, placing the purpose as an emphasis in the first sentence of his speech.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sociolinguistics

Language may be learned by anyone everywhere in the globe because it is used as a tool for communication and interaction between individuals. Sociolinguistics, according to Downes (1998), is the branch of linguistics that studies only those properties of language and languages that necessitate the use of social and contextual factors in order to be understood is the study of language and languages that necessitate the use of social and contextual factors in order to be understood. To put it another way, sociolinguistics is a discipline of linguistics that is concerned with the study of the impact of societal characteristics such as norms, culture, expectations, and context on the way language is used as well as the consequences of language use on the way people interact with one another. It also investigates how linguistic variations differ between groups that are separated by particular social characteristics, as well as how the establishment and adherence to these rules are used to classify individuals into social classes, among other things. Holmes (2001, p. 1) also stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Sociology of language, according to Trudgill (1974, p. 32), has become a subfield of linguistics, which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon, while.

Bilingualism

Bilingualism refers to people use two or more languages. It can be categorized into bilingual or multilingual. It happens because some people speak more than one language. bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages (Weinreich, 1953). Based on (Marasigan, 1983, p. 1), bilingualism is after all, primarily linguistic term referring to the fact that linguists have discovered significant alternations in phonology, morphology, and syntax in studying verbal behavior of particular population. In addition, (Gumperz, 1971, p. 222) also mentioned that idioms for in group communication usually used by people in community and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. In this case, the bilingual have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998, p. 46). It means those bilingual speakers are able to choose which language that he is going to use.

Code Switching

Code switching is the employment of various languages in the same words, phrases, and sentences, or even in a single paragraph. Code switching, according to Duran (1994), is a type of language, particularly bilingual, that is likely to be related to real life and that may appear more or less concurrently in the lives of developing language bilinguals, particularly when they are conscious of such behavior and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it (Duran, 1994). To put it another way, code flipping is not only a concept that exists in theory, but is actually used in practice. An important point raised by many linguists is that switching is a communication choice available to a bilingual member of the speech community on the same premise as switching between styles or dialects is an option available to a monolingual member of the same speech community (Romaine, 1994, p. 59). Using this description, Romaine indicates that switching is present in bilingual people, and that they switch between languages in terms of styles or dialects. For monolingual persons, on the other hand, it is purely elective. In light of some of the previous assertions that have been made in support of code switching, it can be stated that code switching is a change of the language in a variety of variations, as well as an alternative for those who wish to utilize two or more languages within the same utterance. When they are having a discussion or writing anything, they use a different language.

Switching has an expressive function in both circumstances, and it also has a figurative connotation. Coding switching can be defined as the alternating use of two languages or linguistic varieties inside the same speech or during the same discussion, according to the most general

definition (Hoffmann, 1991, p. 110). When bilinguals converse with one another, switching can consist of changing languages; when monolinguals converse with one another, switching might consist of shifting or changing styles.

Types of Code Switching

(Susanto, 2008, p. 47) stated that there are three types of code switching, Tag Switching, Inter-sentential code switching, and Intra-sentential code switching. As the explanation by written bellow:

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching involves the use of insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. Tags used easily inserted in speech at a number of point in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules (Susanto, 2008, p. 47).

2. Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential code switching was the switching involving the movement from one language to other between sentences. Myers-scotton in Susanto (2008:49) stated that inter-sentential code switching may be used in conversations to switch form a whole or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language into the other language(s).

3. Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code switching involves language alternation occurred within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries. Since intra-sentential code switching occurred within sentence, clause, word boundaries, or phrase, it often occurred when someone speaks using a language and suddenly switches into another language in sentence.

Code Mixing

A code is language, a variety or style of language. a code is class specific language variation, especially for the different strategies of verbal planning. In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort (Ajibola, 2011, p. 17).

Many linguists have tried to define code mixing in their own way. According to (Hudson, 1996, p. 53), code mixing takes place where a fluent bilingual changes the language without any change at all in the situation. (Tay, 1989, p. 408) stated that code mixing involves the embedding or mixing of various linguistics units, i.e. morphemes, words, phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical system or sub-systems within the same sentence and the same speech situation.

Code mixing usually occurs on purpose in a certain situation. (Hudson, 1996, p. 53) stated that the purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail, a few words of one language, then a few words of the other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on. The changes usually take place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned, but they seem to be limited to structural level.

Types of Code Mixing

According to (Muysken, 2000, p. 3), code mixing is divided into three types, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. He said that these three types are constrained by different ways in specific bilingual settings. This produces much of the variation in mixing patterns encountered (Muysken, 2000, p. 3).

1. Insertion

The first type of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2000, p. 3) is insertion. He stated that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from the other language. The notion of insertion (Muysken, 2000, p. 3) views the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code mixing is the insertion of foreign lexical or phrasal

category into a given structure. The different would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. It means that code mixing occurs only in pieces of one language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence such as words or phrases. The following is an example of insertion code mixing.

2. *Alternation*

The second type proposed by (Muysken, 2000, pp. 3-4) is alternation. It means that alternation between structures from the other language. Alternation (Muysken, 2000, p. 4) views the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective code mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns or utterances. The different would simply be the size and type of element alternated, e.g. clauses and sentences, followed by the grammatical units such as subject, verbs, or objects. The example of alternation is given below.

3. *Congruent Lexicalization*

The third and last type of code mixing proposed by (Muysken, 2000, p. 6) is congruent lexicalization. Based on Muysken, it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. The forms of code mixing can be words or phrases whose meanings are generally known by people in its first language. The following is an example of congruent lexicalization code mixing.

METHOD

Due to the fact that the data is presented in the form of utterances and is analyzed descriptively, this study is categorized as qualitative research method. In accordance with Creswell (1998), qualitative research is a process of investigation for the purpose of understanding something that is founded on methodological stages that identify a human problem. Furthermore, descriptive qualitative research describes phenomena in words rather than numbers, which makes it easier to understand (Sulistyaningsih & Sari, 2018). Qualitative research can be thought of as participatory research with a flexible research design, as opposed to quantitative research. To characterize and identify code switching and code mixing in the presidential or republican statement of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, qualitative research is being used.

Because the data in this study was in the form of utterances, it was classed as descriptive qualitative research. The statistics were evaluated descriptively in accordance with the remarks made by President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, during the general discussion of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, 2020 in New York City.

The following were the processes in the data collection procedures: first, reading the statement by President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, and then taking notes. Second, by writing down the utterances that involve code switching and code mixing, we can immediately observe what is going on. Third, identifying the flipped phrases or sentences, as well as the mixed words, in the utterances is necessary. There are several processes involved in data analysis, and the researcher began processing them after identifying code switching and code mixing that occurred in Joko Widodo's remarks with care by utilizing distinct colored markers. Second, the researcher categorized the various types of code switching and code mixing on the device using this classification system. The researcher then kept all of the different sorts of code switching and code mixing in a table that he had developed. Following that, the researcher used ideas of different sorts of code switching and code mixing to assess all of the data. Finally, the researcher came to a conclusion based on his findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher discussed the finding related to the types of code switching and code mixing used by Joko Widodo Joko Widodo, during the general discussion of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, 2020 in New York City. The results of this study were presented in the description below:

Table 1. Types of Code Switching

No.	Utterances	Code Switching	
		Inter-sentential code switching	Intra-sentential code switching
1	*"Kita juga paham, virus ini tidak mengenal batas negara.* ***No one is safe until everyone is****."*	✓	
2	*"Spirit kerja sama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia, spirit yang menguntungkan semua pihak tanpameninggalkan satu negara pun.* ***No one, no country, should be left behind****."*		✓
3	*"Spirit kerja sama dan perdamaian inilah yang kemudian didorong Indonesia kekawasan yang lebih luas, kawasan indo pasifik, melalui* ***ASEAN outlook on the indo pacific****."*		✓
Total		1	2

The table 1 presents an analysis of President Joko Widodo's speeches at the United Nations General Assembly, focusing on instances of code switching categorized into inter-sentential and intra-sentential types. In the first utterance, President Widodo emphasizes global unity against the COVID-19 pandemic, employing inter-sentential code switching by seamlessly integrating the English phrase *"No one is safe until everyone is"* within an otherwise Indonesian discourse. This strategic use underscores his message on the universal threat of the virus transcending national borders. In the second instance, the President employs intra-sentential code switching by blending Indonesian with the English phrase *"No one, no country, should be left behind."* This linguistic strategy highlights Indonesia's commitment to inclusive cooperation without leaving any nation behind, thereby enhancing the comprehensibility and impact of his statement to a global audience. Lastly, the third utterance demonstrates President Widodo's use of inter-sentential code switching to discuss Indonesia's role in promoting cooperation and peace in the Indo-Pacific region through ASEAN outlook initiatives. This linguistic choice not only reflects Indonesia's regional diplomatic ambitions but also showcases the President's adeptness in navigating multilingual contexts to convey nuanced diplomatic messages effectively. These examples illustrate President Joko Widodo's deliberate use of code switching as a rhetorical strategy to enhance the clarity, inclusivity, and diplomatic impact of his speeches on an international stage. By alternating between Indonesian and English within and across sentences, he not only addresses diverse global audiences more effectively but also underscores Indonesia's stance on key global issues with clarity and conviction.

Table 2. Types of Code Mixing

No.	Utterances	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
4	*"Padahal, kita seharusnya bersatu padu selalu menggunakan pendekatan **win-win** pada hubungan antar-negara yang saling menguntungkan."*		✓	
5	*"Indonesia akan terus memainkan peran sebagai **bridge builder**, sebagai bagian dari solusi."*	✓		
6	***"Spirit** kerjasama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia"*	✓		
7	***"Spirit** yang menguntungkan semua pihak tanpa meninggalkan satu negara pun."*	✓		
8	*"Di kawasan kami sendiri, bersama negara-negara **ASEAN** lainnya, Indonesia terus menjaga Asia Tenggara sebagai kawasan yang damai, stabil, dan sejahtera."*			✓
9	***"ASEAN** kembali menegaskan komitmennya untuk terus menjaga perdamaiandanstabilitaskawasan."*			✓
10	***"Spirit** kerja sama dan perdamaian inilah yang kemudian didorong Indonesia kekawasan yang lebihluas."*	✓		
11	*"PBB harus dapat membuktikan bahwa **multilateralism delivers**, termasuk pada saat terjadinya krisis."*	✓		
12	*"Kedua, **collective global leadership** harus diperkuat."*	✓		
13	*"Di sinilah dituntut peran PBB untuk memperkokoh **collective global leadership**."*	✓		
14	*"Dunia membutuhkan **spirit** kolaborasi dan kepemimpinan global yang lebih kuat untuk mewujudkan dunia yang lebihbaik."*	✓		
15	*"Vaksin akan menjadi **game changer** dalam perang melawan pandemi."*	✓		
16	*"Dari sisiekonomi, reaktivasi kegiatan ekonomi secara bertahap harus mulai dilakukan dengan melakukan koreksi terhadap kelemahan-kelemahan **global supply chain** yang ada saat ini."*	✓		
	Total	10	1	2

Based on findings and data analysis, the researcher interests to discuss about types of code switching and code mixing in statement president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. All the data above are utterances of Joko Widodo's statement at the United Nations General Assembly.

In research, the researcher found some utterances which was used by the president of republic of Indonesia containing code switching. There were two types of code switching which have been analyzed, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. The president switched the utterance using inter-sentential code switching to switch from a whole or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language into another language. President Joko Widodo's speeches at the United Nations General Assembly provide a compelling case study for examining the intricate use of code switching and code mixing in diplomatic discourse. These linguistic phenomena not only reflect the complexities of multilingual communication but also play a strategic role in conveying nuanced diplomatic messages to a diverse global audience. This analysis delves into the detailed exploration

of President Widodo's language use, focusing on the types and implications of both code switching and code mixing as evident in his addresses.

The analysis reveals significant instances of insertion, where President Widodo integrates English phrases into his predominantly Indonesian speeches. For example, in utterance number 4, he states, *"Padahal, kita seharusnya bersatu padu selalu menggunakan pendekatan* win-win *pada hubungan antar-negara yang saling menguntungkan."* Here, the phrase "win-win" is inserted seamlessly to emphasize cooperative international relations. This strategic insertion not only enhances the clarity of his message but also underscores Indonesia's commitment to mutual benefit in global diplomacy.

Moreover, utterance number 5 demonstrates another example of insertion: *"Indonesia akan terus memainkan peran sebagai* bridge builder, *sebagai bagian dari solusi."* The term "bridge builder" is strategically inserted to highlight Indonesia's role as a mediator and facilitator in resolving international conflicts, thereby showcasing President Widodo's diplomatic stance on fostering global cooperation.

Moreover, President Widodo also employs alternation, where he alternates between Indonesian and English phrases within his speeches. For instance, in utterance number 6, he states, "Spirit *kerjasama akan selalu dikedepankan Indonesia."* Here, the term "spirit *Kerjasama*" (spirit of cooperation) is followed by "Indonesia", showcasing alternation to emphasize Indonesia's commitment to cooperation in a global context.

Additionally, the analysis identifies instances of congruent lexicalization, where bilingual expressions are seamlessly integrated into President Widodo's discourse to convey a cohesive message. Utterance number 10 exemplifies this phenomenon: "Spirit *kerja sama dan perdamaian inilah yang kemudian didorong Indonesia ke kawasan yang lebih luas."* Here, the phrase "spirit *kerja sama"* and *"perdamaian"* (cooperation and peace) are congruently lexicalized to emphasize Indonesia's proactive role in promoting peace and cooperation across broader regions.

President Joko Widodo's strategic use of code mixing serves several justifiable purposes in diplomatic discourse. Firstly, by incorporating English phrases through insertion, he enhances the accessibility and comprehensibility of his messages to a global audience, ensuring clarity in conveying Indonesia's diplomatic positions and aspirations. Secondly, the alternation between languages not only underscores Indonesia's linguistic diversity but also emphasizes key points with cultural and contextual relevance, thereby fostering a deeper connection with diverse international stakeholders. Moreover, congruent lexicalization allows President Widodo to articulate nuanced concepts effectively, bridging linguistic and cultural gaps while projecting Indonesia's diplomatic initiatives with clarity and conviction. This approach not only facilitates international understanding but also reinforces Indonesia's commitment to global peace, stability, and cooperation on prominent global platforms such as the United Nations General Assembly.

Overall, President Joko Widodo's adept use of code mixing in his speeches at the United Nations General Assembly exemplifies the strategic deployment of language as a tool for effective diplomatic communication. By analyzing the nuances of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization in his discourse, this study underscores the importance of linguistic flexibility in shaping international perceptions and advancing Indonesia's diplomatic agenda on the global stage. Such insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of language in diplomacy and highlight the broader implications of linguistic strategies in shaping diplomatic discourse in multicultural contexts.

CONCLUSION

This study focuses on analyzing the patterns of code switching and code mixing in the speeches delivered by President Joko Widodo at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The research aims to achieve two primary objectives: firstly, to discern the specific types of code switching employed by President Joko Widodo during his addresses; and secondly, to categorize and

explore the nuances of code mixing evident in his statements. Through meticulous examination and classification of the data, which was systematically compiled into a structured data sheet, several significant findings have emerged. Regarding code switching, the analysis reveals that President Joko Widodo utilizes two distinct types within his speeches: inter-sentential code switching, where he switches between languages across different sentences, and intra-sentential code switching, characterized by shifts within a single sentence. Moreover, the research identifies a diverse array of code mixing phenomena in President Joko Widodo's discourse. These include insertion, where foreign language elements are seamlessly integrated into the predominantly Indonesian speech; alternation, which involves switching between languages at specific junctures; and congruent lexicalization, where bilingual expressions are fused to convey a cohesive message. These findings contribute significantly to understanding the linguistic strategies employed by President Joko Widodo in international settings, shedding light on how he navigates linguistic diversity to effectively communicate his messages on global platforms. By delving into these intricate patterns of language use, this study provides valuable insights into the role of multilingualism in diplomatic discourse and its implications for language policy and communication strategies in similar contexts.

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