



Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing of Indonesian Japanese Learners

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the code-switching and code-mixing between Japanese and Indonesian languages used by the basic and intermediate level of Japanese language learners. It also examines the causes of code-switching and code-mixing they made. This research is descriptive qualitative. The data were in the form of recordings collected by note-taking during the discussions with the learners via zoom meetings. The data were analyzed using code-switching theory as proposed by Hoffman (1991). The analysis of the research found 20 internal inter-sentential switching (transition of formal-informal), 4 internal intra-sentential switching (transition of formal-informal), 46 external code-inter-sentential switching (transition of Japanese-Indonesia), 2 external intra-sentential switching (transition of Japanese-Indonesia), 31 code mixing in the form of a word, and 12 code mixing in the form of phrase. The difference in the number of usages of Japanese vocabulary is influenced by various topics of discussion and the length of time spent in learning Japanese. Based on the analysis, code-switching and code-mixing occur more when learners feel unsure to find the appropriate vocabulary and when they feel close to the audience. The results of the research are expected to facilitate students to be more skilled in switching codes during conversations relevant to the situations, conditions in which they are, and the background of speech events.

Keywords: *Code-switching, Inter-sentential switching, Intra-sentential switching.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In a multilingual society in which more than two languages are learned and mastered, speech events such as code-switching and code-mixing will often occur in daily communication. This situation appears because people master two or more two languages which allow them to have the choice of which language to use in their communication activities. Yule (2006) explains that the daily act of communication is determined by the intimate relationship between the communicators. Azuma (2009) suggests that in sociolinguistics people switching from one language to another when communicating their ideas is labelled as code-switching.

Chaer and Agustina (2010) categorize the factors causing people to code switch into five: (1) speaker; (2) the listener or interlocutor; (3) The situation changes with the presence of a third person; (4) change from informal to formal or vice versa; and (5) change in the topic of the conversation.

Code switching or *kodo kirikae* in Japanese is an event of changing the language used in a conversation. According to Appel (as cited in Chaer, 2012), the code expert is a symptom of switching language use due to changing situations. Hymes (as cited in Chaer, 2012), suggests that code-switching does not only occur between languages but can also occur between varieties or styles contained in one language. Suwito (as cited in Chaer & Agustina, 2010) distinguishes two types of code-switching, namely: (1) internal code-switching, where the code-switching occurs between the languages of the country the speakers are from, for example from Indonesian to Sundanese; and (2) external code-switching, code-switching that occurs between one's mother language and another/foreign language.

Hoffman (as cited in Wardaugh, 1991) suggests three forms of code-switching based on the point or sociolinguistic scope in which the language is located. The three forms of code-switching are inter-sentential switching (occurring between sentences), intra-sentential switching (occurring within sentences), and emblematic switching (symbolic code-switching).

Nababan (1991) explains that code-mixing is a situation in which people mix two (or more) languages or various languages. Suwito (as cited in Chaer & Agustina, 2010) distinguishes the mixing of codes into several forms: insertion of elements of words, insertion of elements in the form of phrases, insertion of elements in the form of clauses, insertion of elements in the form of repetition of words/duplication, insertion of elements in the form of expressions/idioms, and insertion of elements in the form of baster.

Momma (2013) analyzed code-switching in repair sequences, which is conversations among first and second language speakers of Japanese. She found that code-switching occurs when the speaker performs a code switch to solve the problem of understanding and intersubjectivity of the interlocutor. However, he/she finds dissatisfaction when they switch codes to find a better solution in search of the appropriate words for the interlocutor to understand. Based on this, code-switching occurs when the interlocutors do not show sufficient understanding of what the speaker says, and the speaker is not satisfied with the solution. Momma concluded that code-switching does not occur randomly and has its own regularity used to achieve speech intersubjectivity. It is also shown that in code-switching, speakers always pay attention to who their interlocutors are.

Yujeong (2016) conducted a study of code-switching and code-mixing between Japanese and Korean. He found that (1) the code-switching that occurs between Japanese and Korean is contained in the translation; (2) unlike code-switching in English, the direction of code-switching (from the source language to the target language or vice versa) varies; (3) the emergence of a diversity of usage patterns; (4) there are some differences regarding social functions in the transfer of the code, such as praise or encouragement.

Ota (2019) conducted research on dialect code-switching in dramas on television. The research finds the use of 'cosplay dialect' which means that young people imitate a dialect that is not originally theirs, such as the use of Kansai dialect in an email. This 'cosplay dialect' is an interesting expression to explain the behavior of modern speakers who use different personas depending on the situation.

Research related to code-switching has also been carried out by Novianty (2020) with the focus on code-switching that occurs in Japanese language learning carried out in a class at an employment training institution with the length of learning that lasts for six months to one year. This study categorizes the causal factors into four points, namely: vocabulary linguistic knowledge and grammar skills; the relationship of speech

partners between students, teachers, and participants; the involvement of participants or audience (which is the presentation audience) in the question and answers session; and changes in the topic of conversation and the situation of speech events related to the selection of conversational terms that have been conceptualized by students.

Despite the already many studies which analyzed code-switching and code-mixing, there is still a question to probe of whether code-switching and code-mixing including the causative factors will be the same if it is carried out in Japanese discussion for students at the basic and middle levels. Considering that the input provided will certainly be different there will be a percentage that distinguishes the frequency of using code-switching and mixing the code.

This research examines the forms of code-switching and code-mixing including its causal factors among Japanese learners of the basic and intermediate levels in a discussion.

2. METHOD

This qualitative study used note-taking data in the form of transcripts of recorded discussions with basic and intermediate Japanese language learners in ZOOM meetings. The data were obtained from recorded discussions with basic and intermediate-level Japanese learners. The participants of this study were 13 Japanese language students from one public university in northern part of Bandung.

The research was conducted on 23-24 April 2022 for the basic level for 2 hours. And June 27 2022 for the intermediate level for 2 hours. The collected data were then classified based on Suwito's (1985) and Hoffman's (1991) theory of code switching. Meanwhile, the data of code-mixing were classified based on Nababan's theory (1991).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

These were analyzed and were categorized into 4 form of code-switching and 2 form of code-mixing as presented in Table 1. According to the table, the most frequently used code-switching is external code-switching inter-sentential switching, and the least frequently used code-switching is external code switching intra-sentential switching. As for code mixing data, the majority is the form of word, and the minority is the form of phrase.

The following is a discussion of the code-switching and code-mixing data that have been analyzed.

Table 1. Code-switching and code-mixing classification

Classifications	Basic level	Intermediate level
Internal code switching inter-sentential switching	20	14
Internal code switching intra-sentential switching	1	3
External code switching inter-sentential switching	39	7
External code switching intra-sentential switching	1	1
Code mixing the form of a word	22	8
Code mixing the form of phrase	9	3
Total	92	36

3.1. Internal Code-Switching Inter-Sentential Switching

Code-switching occurs between variety and between sentences.

3.1.1. Basic Level

- (1) S6: *Hai, arigatou gozaimasu. Moshi sensei ni nattara, watashi wa eto... Rena-sensei ni mitai.*
Okay, thank you. If I become a teacher, I hmm... want to look like Rena-sensei.

The speech event that occurred in the data (1) conversation was an internal code transfer marked by the change of the word *~mitai desu* in the sentence *Rena-sensei ni mitai* spoken by S6 and was an informal variety. Although previously researchers did not insert informal varieties at all and S6 itself started a conversation with formal varieties. This transition occurred because in the previous discussion, researchers had raised the topic of UPI Japanese language education lecturers who were also known by other audiences. The factor causing code-switching in the speech event above is sense of being close to the topic and to the interlocutor that the speaker felt. S6 shifted the formal variety into the informal variety. Based on the example above, it can be understood that the interlocutor is one of the factors that influences the variety speakers want to use when speaking. As also happened in Novianty's research (2020), audience participation also influenced code switching in conversations.

3.1.2. Intermediate Level

- (2) S4: *Ah, hai. Watashi wa moshi ni nattara uhm—watashi mo akogareta sensei ni naritai. Soshite kakkoi sensei ni naritai. Uhm yasashiina—chotto kibishii na aru na yoi to omoimasu.*

Yes. If I become a teacher uhm—I want to be a teacher I admire. Then I want to be a cool teacher. Uhm kind—maybe a little firmer is also okay.

The form of code-switching that occurs above is internal code-switching and occurs between sentences. As explained by Nakayama, Sakti, and Nakamura (2020), code switching can be a language change that can occur between sentences or in sentences. S4 gives his personal views of what if he becomes a teacher in the future. At first S4 was able to explain fluently in Japanese despite using informal varieties. However, once he realized that he was explaining to researchers who were positioned as teachers and not only to his peers, S4 also made a transition of language variety to formal variety. The factor causing the code transfer is S4 feels that there is an element of closeness to the audience so that it is more comfortable using an informal variety. For this reason, such code-switching occurs because of speakers. As explained by Nakayama, Sakti, and Nakamura's (2020), code switching can be a language change that can occur between sentences or in sentences.

3.2. Internal Code-Switching Intra-Sentential Switching

Code-switching occurs between the variety and in the sentence.

3.2.1. Basic Level

- (3) S6: *Aa, sumimasen. Eto... watashi no benkyou no wa eto atarashii hyougen toka bunkei toka to atarashii kanji toka kotoba toka yoku kaite—yoku kaiteiru—(pause) yoku kaiteimasu.*
Oh, sorry. Uhm... my learning method is for example there are phrases or sentence forms or kanji and new vocabulary, I 'rite them often. I write them often.

S6 explains how she learned kanji. The informal variety that occurs is characterized by the phrase *yoku kaiteiru* which she uttered reflexively because she was talking about herself. However, upon realizing that she was talking to the researcher, S6 immediately corrected her sentence form to a formal form, namely *yoku kaiteimasu*. The cause of the code-switching is the speaker quickly noticed that there was an error in the previously used variety. The code transfer in the example above is included in the internal code-switching in the form of intra-sentence code-switching or occurs in sentences.

3.2.2. Intermediate Level

- (4) S4: *Hai, kono topikku wa watashi—watashi wa amari shiranai ga uhm sukoshi kiita koto ga aru. Demo, uhm watashi wa amari wakannai kono topikku wa. Hai, sore wa ijou desu.*

Regarding this topic, I don't really know much, and I only heard a little about it. But uhm, yeah, I don't really understand.

Code-switching that occurs in data (4) is an internal code-switching and occurs inside a sentence. From the snippet of the dialogue, it can be seen that S4 blatantly said that he did not understand the topic being discussed very well and did not give too much response. However, S4 can explain its incomprehension of the topic in Japanese even though in the middle of the sentence, S4 used an informal variety and at the end of the sentence switched the code to a formal variety. The cause of the transition is the lack of knowledge of the topic raised and the vocabulary it wants to use in Japanese. So, S4 preferred to use simpler grammatical patterns.

3.3. External Code-switching Inter-Sentential Switching

Code-switching occurs between two or more languages and between sentences.

3.3.1. Basic Level

- (5) S6: *Sumimasen Thurfa-san, watashi wa ima soto kara chotto urusai kedo, **nggak apa-apa?***

Sorry, Thurfa-san, I'm outside right now so it's a bit noisy, is that okay?

The speech event in data (3) shows that the language transition that occurs from Japanese to Indonesian, occurs between sentences, and is caused by the speakers. The researcher asked S6 to be the next participant, but the situation of S6 at that time was in a dynamic position that made the surrounding environment noisy. S6 could explain the situation that happened to her in Japanese, but once asked the researcher for clarification S6 switched the language from Japanese to Indonesian which was marked by the question: “*nggak apa-apa?*”.

The factors that cause code-switching found in the research are in line with Hoffman's (1991) who proposed that one of the reasons the speakers do code-switching is to clarify the content so the conversation is understandable.

3.3.2. Intermediate Level

- (6) S4: *Aa, hai raishuu no JLPT ni sankashimasu. **Iya ikutan.***

Ah yes, I will take the JLPT test next week. Yes, I'll take it.

External code-switching that occurs on data (6) occurs when S4 was affected by the researcher. Initially, S4 answered the researcher's questions and was able to explain his personal views on the topic being discussed in Japanese. However, in the middle of the conversation the researcher reflexively carried out the language transition from Japanese to Indonesian. Because it was

affected by the Indonesian used by researchers, S4 also participated in the language transition into Indonesian. There are two factors that cause language switching here. First, there is the influence of speech interlocutors. Secondly, S4 reconfirmed that the following week he would take the JLPT test. The above speech event shows how much influence the interlocutors of speech have in the use of various languages.

3.4. External Code-Switching Intra-Sentential Switching

Code-switching occurs between two or more languages and within sentences.

3.4.1. Basic Level

- (7) S4: *Soshite, kantan no koto wa toku ni wa—**uhm, apa ya onaji no taipu hito wa takusan imasukara—**watashi wa otaku, **karena banyak yang otaku kan ya jadi apa ya, hm... berteman itu menjadi hal yang kantan na koto.***

Then, the easy thing—uhm, is it because there are a lot of people who are the same type—I'm an *otaku*, because there's a lot of *otakus*, so I think, hm... making friends is easy.

The speech event in data (4) is external code-switching that occurs from Japanese to Indonesian and within sentences. S4 gives his personal views on the topic of difficult and easy things for Japanese language learners. At first, S4 explained in Japanese one of the things that was easy for him was when he found a person who was of one type or who matched him, namely an *otaku*. However, as if to clarify the context of the sentence, S4 switched languages from Japanese to Indonesian and reiterated that because of being an *otaku*, S4 became easy to make friends. The Indonesian sentence that he said occurred inside the Japanese sentences because at the end of his sentence S4 immediately switched the language back to Japanese without changing the topic.

This is in line with Hoffman's (1991) who proposes that bilingual speakers uses both languages or codes when he wants to clarify his words so that the content of the context can be conveyed clearly and better understood by the listener.

3.4.2. Intermediate Level

- (8) S3: *Eto... **selain itu, sore de watashi mo uta no kashi—**lirik—**uta ni kashi demo ehm kanji to goi o benkyou shimasu. Uta no kashi ehm benkyou shitara oboeyasui to omoimasu. Hai, sou iu koto desu.***

Besides that, I also learned kanji from song lyrics. Because learning from song lyrics, remembering it becomes easy. I think so.

The external code-switching that occurs in data (8) is marked with the word “*selain itu*” (in Indonesian) which is then followed by Japanese. The language switching is said to occur in sentences because Indonesian is tucked between Japanese sentences and is still in the same topic. S3 can explain his opinion fluently in Japanese, but he had difficulty finding a suitable vocabulary in Japanese so the word “*selain itu*” was pronounced in Indonesian. The factor causing such language switching is the speaker. Nakayama, Sakti, and Nakamura (2020) explain that there is an ability-based code switching resulting from easy language switching, there is also a language-based switching that requires a person to switch codes when speaking in that language due to the low ability of one language.

3.5. Code Mixing the Form of Word

Mixing two or more languages in the form of words.

3.5.1. Basic Level

- (9) S2: *Dakara ano sugeno jin to isshoni ano ningyou promotion o shite, sore marketing da to omoimasu.* That's why they work with dolls as a promotion, I think it's just for marketing.

The situation above occurred when S2 was giving his views on the topic of the phenomenon of spirit puppets which had gone viral in Indonesia. The topic of discussion seems more informal than the previous discussions. That is why students are much freer to express their opinions in Japanese and often use informal varieties.

In data (5) the code-mixing that occurs is the insertion of code in the form of words, which are intended with the words *promotion* and *marketing*. As explained by Nababan (1991), the mixing of two or more languages in a conversation can occur without any situation that requires carrying out the mixing of languages. For this reason, the cause of the mixture of codes above is S2 is used to using the English word *promotion* compared to *shoushin* in Japanese, as well as the word *marketing* which in Japanese can mean *hanbai*. Apart from S2's limitations in finding the right vocabulary, he also didn't realize that he had mixed the code.

3.5.2. Intermediate Level

- (10) S1: *Sou desune, watashi wa makoto shinkai ga tsukutta anime to—saikou da to omoimasu. Maa uhm... monogatari dake de naku, visual—kono visual maa visual tekina mono mo... maa miru koto ga subarashii na to omotte. Sore wa maa sou desune, watashi ni totte saikou da to omoimasu.* I think Makoto Shinkai's film is really cool. Uhm... not only from the story, but also from the visuals—I think when I saw the visuals, it was very good. For me it's a great film.

The code-mixing that occurs in the speech event above is a form of code-mixing in the form of words. The factor causing the code-mixing is S1 is more familiar with using visual terms in English than in Japanese. S1 was explaining one of his favorite films and he was also enthusiastic about explaining it because the topics discussed were interesting. S1 prefers vocabulary that he can say directly even though it is not in Japanese, even though his Japanese language skills are already good.

3.6. Code mixing the form of phrase

Mixing two or more languages in the form of phrase.

3.6.1. Basic Level

- (11) S10: *Hai. Kono joukyou no sugoku taihen desu. Uhm... watashi mo—watashi no keiken mo minyak goreng o sagashi no ga chotto muzukashi desu.* Yes. This situation is dire. Uhm... me too—my experience finding cooking oil is also a bit difficult.

The snippet of the conversation above is an example of code-mixing in the form of a phrase. The topic of discussion was the scarcity of cooking oil that occurred in Indonesia in 2022. Because the topic is a topic that can be very understandable by S10, S10 unknowingly not only express his opinion in formal language but also chitchatted about his problems. Because he was used to using the phrase cooking oil in Indonesian compared to *shokuyouabura* in Japanese, S10 also reflexively mixed the language. Nababan's (1991) suggest that one of the factors causing code-mixing is the existence of a relaxed or informal situation. This is what makes S10 inserted Indonesian in the middle of his speech in Japanese.

3.6.2. Intermediate Level

- (12) S5: *Sore igai ano mochiron kono mondai nano de uhm iro-irona tabemono, agemono toka, ayam geprek toka, warteg mo nedan ga agarushi—agarimashitashi, watashi wa uhm... anak kos ni totte kore wa uhm nanka ookina mondai da to omoimashita.* What's more, of course, because of this problem, there are various kinds of food, such as fried foods fried chicken, and *warteg*; the price has increased. I as a boarding house student uhm ... I think this is a serious problem.

The code-mixing that occurs in the dialogue above is in the form of phrases. S5 explains the losses caused by the phenomenon of the scarcity of cooking oil that occurred in Indonesia. One of the disadvantages is that it is difficult for boarding house students to find cheap food, especially fried food. Due to the difficulty of finding a suitable vocabulary in Japanese, S4 did a code-mixing by using the terms “*ayam geprek*” and “*anak kos*” still in Indonesian. It is also intended that the audience who hears can better understand the meaning of his words.

4. CONCLUSION

The research concludes that most of the code-switching uses by basic level students is external code-switching inter sentential switching, while by intermediate level students is internal code-switching inter sentential switching. The difference in the number of usages of Japanese vocabulary is influenced by various topics of discussion and the length of time learning Japanese.

Based on the results, code-switching and code-mixing occur more when learners feel unsure to find the appropriate vocabulary and the presence of closeness to the audience. It is expected that this research will be useful for understanding code-switching and code-mixing that occurs in a speech act which can help the students skilled in switching codes during conversations based on situations, conditions, and the background of speech events. Therefore, there are a lot of aspects can be studied further, such as code-switching and code-mixing research on students with different native languages.

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