



Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Buying and Selling Activities at The Sapeken Traditional Market Sumenep – Madura Regency (A Sociolinguistic Study)

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Abstract

This research aims to know the language forms about code switching and code mixing that happened between sellers and buyers in the *Sapeken* traditional market. This research discusses about the language form of code switching and code mixing, and the types of code switching and code mixing, and the factors which influence the use of code switching and code mixing in buying and selling activities at the market. It applied a descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of the research are sellers and buyers. The object of the research is code switching and code mixing the use in their interaction. The types of data in the study were use qualitative data and primary the source of the data. The obtained data of the study were collected though recording and note-taking technique. This studied concluded that the speech community in the market were found using five different languages: *Bajau*, *Mandar*, *Madurese*, *Javanese*, and *Indonesian*, however when the do code switching and code mixing, they used language other than *Indonesian*. Their forms of code switching varied from *Indonesian* with *Bajau* languages, *Bajau* with *Madurese* languages, *Bajau* with *Mandar* languages, and *Bajau* with *Javanese* languages. Futhermore, the forms of code mixing varied from *Indonesian* with *Bajau* languages, *Bajau* with *Javanese* languages, *Madurese* with *Bajau* languages, and *Bajau* with *Mandar* languages. Before that, the types of the code switching used by the speech community of the traditional market are in the category of *Intra-sentential*, *Inter-sentential*, and *Tag-switching*. While, the types of code mixing, their use *Insertion*, *Alteration*, and *Congruent Lexicalization*. The last one, the factors which influence the use of the code switching were the Speakers, Interlocutor, and the Third-person Attendance. Whereas, the factors which influence the use of code mixing were the *Social*, *Cultural*, and *Individual* factors.

Keywords: Code Switching; Code Mixing; Language

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1. Introduction

Bilingualism is closely related to a speaker's use of two languages . In speech acts, if a community group uses two languages or masters more than one language, this is known as Bilingualism. Bilingualism arises because of language contact. Language contact usually occurs when two languages are used interchangeably, transferring one language to another, giving rise to Bilingualism. Bilingualism is commonplace and often occurs everywhere because many tribes in various regions have

their own languages. It is simple word, bilingualism is definition as “knowing” two languages by Valdes & Figueora (in Gottardo & Grant, 2008).

Sumenep Regency has many islands, one of which is Sapeken Island. Sapeken Island is a sub-district on Kangean Island. The Sapeken archipelago is located at the easternmost tip of Madura. Although the island is part of Madura, its people speak Sulawesi languages, consisting of Bajo, Bugis, and Mandar. This language was inherited from their ancestors who also came from Sulawesi because, historically, the Sulawesi people were the first to discover Sapeken Island. Therefore, when viewed from the culture and culture of the Madurese, it is very different from the culture of the Sapeken people. The cultural culture of the Sapeken people consists of the Bajo, Mandar, and Bugis tribes, so that in the area there are different language variations, these languages consist of Bajo, Mandar, Bugis, and a small part of Madurese. Indonesian is used by the *Sapeken* people as a second language in their daily lives, the Sapeken people use the regional language, namely: Bajo, as their daily language. The wide variety of languages found in the *Sapeken* Islands is highly susceptible to language mixing, which involves code-mixing and code-switching. This frequently occurs in *Sapeken's* traditional markets.

The *Sapeken* traditional market is one of the most crowded shopping centers visited by the island community, the market has a fairly high intensity, this is seen based on the interactions carried out by sellers and buyers who are very complex in interacting. Sellers and buyers in the *Sapeken* traditional market are backed by different languages and tribes, the role of language in this case is very important. The *Sapeken* community tends to use regional languages as their daily language, *Bajau* language is used by the *Sapeken* community in between their activities including buying and selling in the market, in addition to using *Bajau* language, they also use Indonesian. In general, the Sapeken traditional market is not only inhabited by the native inhabitants of the *Sapeken* islands, more than that, sellers and buyers are also immigrants, during buying and selling interactions often use bilingualism due to not being able to speak *Bajau* so that the occurrence of this event gives rise to code switching and code mixing. The bilingualism that occurs in the *Sapeken* traditional market is one of the interesting phenomena to study and describe regarding code switching and code mixing. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title “**Code-Switching and Code Mixing in Buying and Selling Activities at the Sapeken Traditional Market Sumenep-Madura Regency**”.

2. Method

This study aims to determine the code switching and code mixing that occur between sellers and buyers in the Sapeken traditional market based on the form, type, and factors. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Meleong (2009: 6), qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptions, actions, and others. The subjects in this study consist of sellers and buyers, and the object of the research is the code switching and code mixing that occur between sellers and buyers in their interactions. The type of data in this study is qualitative data and the data sources used are primary data. The data collection method was obtained through note-taking, involved free listening techniques, recording techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique in this study uses a contextual approach and is carried out through four stages: transcription of recorded data into text form, classification of code switching and code mixing speeches, after the data is classified the analysis is carried out by understanding the content of the speech and adhering to the theory used in this research, so data has been analyzed then author concludes the research results obtained.

3. Findings

This study found that the community in Sapeken traditional market used Indonesian, Madura, Bajau, and Javanese. Two of the five language where even used by the speech community of the Sapeken traditional market. The code switching and code mixing over used Indonesian and Bajau, Bajau to Maduranese, Bajau to Mandar, Bajau to Javanese. The examples of code switching and code mixing can be presented in the following sections.

The Form of Code Switching from Indonesian into Bajau Languages Conversation I

Pembeli (Buyer) : *Iya, saya beli setengah kilo aja Bu.*

- (English : Yes, I'm buy a half kilogram Ma'am)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Oke, saya timbang sekarang.*
(English : Okay, I was weigh now)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Arie essence, buk.*
(English : **It's a money, Ma'am**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Na ngiriko sale.*
(English : **Wait a moment**)

Explanation of Conversation 1

The conversation above the speech of code-switching event from Indonesian to Bajau. The first code-switching was carried out by the buyer by saying "*Arie essence, buk*" then the seller answered by saying "*Na ngiriko sale*" This speech event is a form of code switching from Indonesian into Bajau. The language used by the seller and buyer were Indonesian and then switches into Bajau.

The Form of Code Switching from Bajau into Madurese Languages

Conversation 2

- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Kole ke kurah, Pak ? Namelli pare.*
(English : Can it be less ?. I will to buy lots)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Na, tedeku ne ddi 43.000sabbu.*
(English : Yes, I discounted the apples at Forty-three thousand Rupiah)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Klangkong, bu.*
(English : **Thank you, Ma'am**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Nggeh, Areyya barang na.*
(English : **Alright, this is your item**)

Explanation of Conversation 2

The conversation above shows a language shift from Bajau into Madurese. The first code switch was carried out by the buyer by saying "*Klangkong, bu*" then the seller answered by saying "*Nggeh, Areyya barang na*" This speech event represents a form of code-switching from Bajau into Madurese. The buyer and seller use Bajau, then switch into Madurese. Thus, code-switching occurs due to the language shift between the speaker and the interlocutor.

The Form of Code Switching from Bajau into Mandar Languages

Conversation 3

- Penjual* (Seller) : *Mene ne kite embak.*
(English : Please choose Mrs)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Keluarga yami' diang acara na diong, na maalli me'di, yami' die.*
(English : **Our family is having an event there, we want to buy a lot of them**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Iyo, Mappa mili ita'dio.*
(English : **Alright, choose in there**)

Explanation of Conversation 3

The conversation above shows a language shift from Bajau into Mandar. The first code switch was carried out by the buyer by saying "*Keluarga yami' diang na doing, na maalli me'di. Yami' die*" then the seller answered by saying "*Iyo, Mappa mili ita'dio*" This speech event represents a form of code-switching from Bajau into Mandar languages. The buyer and seller use Bajau, then switch to Mandar languages. Thus, code-switching occurs because the speaker and the interlocutor use different languages.

The Form of Code Switching from Bajau into Javanese Languages

Conversation 4

- Penjual* (Seller) : *Pabellian ku dakilone 10.000ribu.*
(English : I sell one kilogram for Ten thousand rupiah)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Legi opo ora e iki, bu ?*
(English : **is this sweet or bitter ma'am?**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Legi dek, Jajal lah.*
(English : **Sweet, try it**)

Explanation of Conversation 4

The conversation above shows a code-switching event from Bajau to Javanese. The first code-switching was carried out by the buyer by saying “*Legi opo ora e iki, bu*” then followed by the seller by answering “*Legi dek, Jajal lah*” This speech event represents a form of code-switching from Bajau to Javanese. The language used by the seller and buyer is Bajau, then they switch to Javanese. This is code-switching event occurs due to language contact between the seller and buyer.

The Form of Code Mixing from Indonesia into Bajau Languages

Conversation 5

Pembeli (Buyer) : Mau nyari kelapa muda, Bu.

(English : May I look for young coconuts, Ma’am ?)

Penjual (Seller) : Mene kite pak.

(English : Your are take sir)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Berapa 1 biji ?

(English : How many one piece ?)

Explanation of Conversation 5

The conversation above shows a code-mixing incident between the buyer and seller. The language used by both the buyer and seller is Indonesian, and the seller inserts elements of another language by saying “*Mene kite pak*”. This code mixing event is included in internal code mixing which occurs in the form of sentence insertion.

The Form of Code Mixing from Bajau into Jawa Languages

Conversation 6

Penjual (Seller) : Na ngala kite mairu.

(English : You will given in there)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Nuwun sewu bu.

(English : Excuse me ma’am)

Penjual (Seller) : Silahkan dik.

(English : Go ahead mr)

Explanation of Conversation 6

The conversation above shows a code-mixing incident between the buyer and seller. The language used by the buyer and seller was initially Bajau, then the buyer inserted elements of another language, namely : Javanese, by saying “*Nuwun sewu bu*”. This code-mixing incident falls under the category of internal code-mixing, which occurs in the form of sentence insertion. Thus, code-mixing can occur due to the use of more than one language by the speaker and the conversation partner.

The Form of Code Mixing from Madurese into Bajau Languages

Conversation 7

Penjual (Seller) : Pento tello ebu.

(English : One piece three-thousand rupiah)

- Pembeli* (Buyer) : ***Tabea melli ku, 2 bungkus dangai ne memon ?***
 (English : **I want to buy two packs. How much is the total ?**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : ***Enem ebulah totalna bu.***
 (English : **At Six-thousand ma'am**)

Explanation of Conversation 7

The conversation above shows a code-mixing incident between the buyer and seller. The language used by both seller and buyer is Madurese, and the buyer inserts elements of another language, namely : Bajau, by said “***Tabea melli ku, 2 bungkus dangai ne memon***” This code mixing event is included in internal code mixing which occurs in the form of sentence insertion.

The Form of Code Mixing from Bajau into Mandar Languages

Conversation 8

- Penjual* (Seller) : ***Ude ne kite pasallahan ku bu.***
 (English : **I set it a side for ma'am**)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : ***Sa apa mi ita' die total na nasang amma'na ?***
 (English : **How much is the total ma'am ?**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : ***Memon totalne 120.000 sabbu.***
 (English : **The total is at One-hundred Twenty thousand Rupiah**)

Explanation of Conversation 8

The conversation above shows a code-mixing incident between the buyer and seller. The language used by both seller and buyer is Bajau language, and the buyer inserts elements of another language, namely : Mandar language, by saying “***Sa apa mi ita' die total na nasang amma'na***” This code mixing event is included in internal code mixing which occurs in the form of inserting sentences from Bajau language into Mandar language.

The Type Of Code Switching : Intra-Sentential

Conversation 9

- Penjual* (Seller) : ***Ini sayurnya masih segar bu, mene ne kite mairu. Perikat saya jual 5.000, dangai ingkat kite ?***
 (English : ***In this vegetables are still fresh ma'am, just choose is there. I sell an bundle for 5.000 thousand Rupiah, how many are your bundle ?***)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : ***Saya mau 2 ikat, jadi 8.000Rp ya.***
 (English : **I want to buy two ties, So at Eight thousand Rupiah**)

Explanation of Conversation 9

The conversation between the seller and buyer above demonstrates intra-sentential code switching. This is demonstrated by the insertion of Indonesian words into the middle of Bajau sentences, namely : “***Ini sayurnya masih segar bu, mene ne kite mairu. Perikat saya jual 5.000, dangai ingkat kite***” This speech event is in line with the explanation of intra-sentential code switching where the seller and buyer use two languages alternately. Intra-sentential code switching can be seen from the combination of Indonesian and Bajau languages used in the sentence so it can be concluded that the code switching that occurs in the above speech is intra-sentential of code switching.

The Type Of Code Switching : Inter-Sentential

Conversation 10

- Penjual* (Seller) : *Badu te ore ma gadde, sude ne pasallahan ku te warne abu-abu, lagi na alate je.*
(English : *It is her clothes are in the shop, Ive set aside the grey color*)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : ***Terimakasih.***
(English : **Already ma'am, thank u**)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Iyo.*
(English : Alright)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : ***Saya ambil sekarang ya.***
(English : **I want to right now**)

Explanation of Conversation 10

The conversation above demonstrates intersentential code switching. This switching event is demonstrated by the presence of two sentences using two different languages. There is a transition between one sentence and the other, so both conversations demonstrate language shift. This aligns with the explanation of intersentential code switching. In the conversation above, the seller and buyer switch languages from one full sentence to the next, from Bajau to Indonesian. The buyer first switches by saying, “*Terimakasih*” and the answered of seller “*Saya ambil sekarang ya*” The language shift occurred from Bajau into Indonesian languages.

The Type Of Code Switching : Tag-Switching

Conversation 11

- Penjual* (Seller) : *Maaf Bu, ini sudah dipesan Bu Jamila, besok baru ada lagi.*
(English : When will there be more ?)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Iya, besok saya kesini. **Klangkong.***
(English : Yes, I'll come here tomorrow. **Thank you** ma'am)

Explanation of Conversation 11

Based on the conversation between the buyer and seller, the above utterance is categorized as tag-switching, referring to the language shift that occurs. Tag-switching occurs due to the language shift in the form of a tag or marker at the end of the sentence in the conversation above. The buyer performs this code switch by saying “*Klangkong*” The above utterance shows that the code switching that occurred was code switching that contained Tag-switching from Indonesian into Madurese.

The Type Of Code Mixing : Insertion

Conversation 12

- Penjual* (Seller) : *Yang ini barangnya, ya ?*
(English : This is the goods, right ?)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Iya bu, **malaku tuloh tabea dibungkus.***
(English : Yes ma'am, **ask me to pack it**)

Explanation of Conversation 12

Some of the conversations above are a form of code mixing insertion where the conversation between the seller and buyer inserts elements from one language into another language that is being used by creating a mixture of languages in one conversation. This can be seen that the seller and buyer use Indonesian as the main language and then insert Bajau language, namely : “*malaku tuloh tabea dibungkus*” The use of these two languages is called code mixing, which is included in Insertion code mixing.

The Types Of Code Mixing : Alternation

Conversation 13

- Penjual* (Seller) : ***Monggo, masuk pak.***
(English : **Please**, come in sir)
- Pembeli* (Buyer) : *Terimakasih, saya nyari oli yang 5 liter. Ada ?*
(English : Thank you, I would look for 5 liters of oil)

Explanation of Conversation 13

Based on the speech made by sellers and buyers in the market, the code mixing type of alternation in the conversation above shows the occurrence of speech that switches languages simultaneously and is followed by another language where the elements are not structurally connected. The seller and buyer use Indonesian which is more dominant, followed by another language, namely

the word “**Monggo**” In this speech event, there is code mixing which is included in Alternation code mixing.

The Types Of Code Mixing : Congruent Lexicalization

Conversation 14

- Penjual (Seller) : Tahun jualanku **maitu** mulai 2011 **sampe lau itu** masih bertahan, dan sekarang usaha daganganku **kapela** bertambah, **barah tuene** slalu di lancarkan rezeki **dadagah maitu**.*
 (English : My years of selling **here** from 2011 **until now** are still going strong, and now my trading business is creasing, hopefully **the traders** here will always be blessed with good fortune).

Explanation of Conversation 14

Based on the speech made by buyers at the Sapeken traditional market, it is monologue-like. The speech above shows that the code-mixing event is of the Congruent Lexicalization type. This is indicated by the appearance of Lexical elements from different languages more than twice. The conversation between the seller and buyer contains vocabulary from two different languages: Indonesian and Bajau languages, which is characterized by the word **maitu**, **sampe lau itu**, **barah tuene**, **kapela dan dadagah maitu**. The most dominant language used is Indonesian by randomly mixing it with Bajau languages.

The Factor which Influence of Code Switching : Speakers

Conversation 15

- Penjual (Seller) : **Namelli aite, beke alahanku**.*
 (English : **What are your buying, I want to get it**)
*Pembeli (Buyer) : **Tunggu dulu buk, tau nggak ibu tadi ada belanja ikan tongkol terus dia nawar kelewatan padahal itu harga tongkol udah murah. Masih saja ditawarkan, emang ya sedikit meresahkan. Oh iya, aku mau beli tempenya dong. Berapa satuannya, Bu ?***
 (English : Wait a minute, ma'am. Did you know that you were shopping for *Tuna* fish and then you haggled over the top even though the price was already cheap. She kept haggling, which is a bit unsettling. Oh yeah, I want to buy some *Tempe*. How much is it, ma'am ?)

Explanation of Conversation 15

Based on the speech used by the seller and buyer in the conversation, both of them code-switched from one language to another. This incident indicates a connection or mastery of more than one language, allowing both to balance the languages used. The seller code-switched, namely is word “**Namelli aite, beke alahanku**” which occurred into the Bajau language.

The Factor which Influence of Code Switching : Interlocutor

Conversation 16

- Pembeli (Buyer) : **Berapa sekilonya ? Namelli ku, Buk**.*
 (English : How many is one kilogram ? **It bought by her, Ma'am**)
*Penjual (Seller) : **35.000Rp, silahkan mene nak**.*
 (English : For Thirty-five thousand Rupiah, Please **choose** son)
*Pembeli (Buyer) : **Siap, bu**.*
 (English : Already, ma'am)

Explanation of Conversation 16

The conversation above demonstrates that code switching occurs due to the presence of interlocutors, resulting in language shifts. During the interaction, the seller and buyer do not use just one language, but rather another. The conversation above demonstrates code switching, involving a mixture of Bajau and Indonesian languages, namely is word “**Namelli ku**” and the word “**mene**”.

The Factor which Influence of Code Switching : Third-Person Attendance

Conversation 17

- Pembeli 1* (Buyer 1) : *Merk Mesran B, anu daliterne.*
(English : *Mesran B brand, a liter*)
- Pembeli 2* (Buyer 2) : *Itu kayaknya, Bu.*
(English : *It is, Ma'am*)
- Penjual* (Seller) : *Oh, yang ini hargene 65.000 Sabbu daliterne. Anu daliternekan ?*
(English : *Oh, this is the price for Sixty-five thousand Rupiah of one liter*)
- Pembeli 1* (Buyer 1) : *Aho truane. Iru dakayu.*
(English : *That's right. This is one*)
- Pembeli 2* (Buyer 2) : *Beneran dah yang aku maksud tadi.*
(English : *Is it right that my mean the last*)
- Pembeli 1* (Buyer 1) : *Iya, udah bener.*
(English : *Yes, That's right*)

Explanation of Conversation 17

From the conversation above, a code-switching event occurred by a third person, the Third-Person Attendance referred to here is buyer 2. The code-switching occurred in an informal situation. Thus, the factor behind the code-switching could be the presence of a third person. The above speech was carried out by three people, resulting in a code-switching event. The presence of the third person occurred when two people were previously interacting using the same language, then someone came in using a different language. This code-switching was carried out by buyer 2 using Indonesian languages, namely is word "*Itu kayaknya, Bu*" and the word "*Beneran dah yang aku maksud tadi*".

The Factor which Influence of Code Switching : Third-Person Attendance

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The Factor of Code Mixing : Social Factor

Conversation 18

Pembeli 1 (Buyer 1): Mau belli roti, tadangai ma kite roti wafer dakotak ?

(English : **I want to buy bread. How much is a box of wafer bread in here ?**)

Penjual (Seller) : 45.000 sabbu dakotakne. Dakotak kite ?

(English : **At Forty-five thousand Rupiah as box. How is a box ?**)

Explanation of Conversation 18

From the conversation above, it can be seen that there was a code mixing event which was influenced by Social factors carried out by buyer 1 by saying “***Mau belli roti, tadangai ma kite roti wafer dakotak***” This language mixing is influenced by Social factors involved in changing topics and situations. Changes in language use, or variations in code within a conversation, can be used in various social contexts, making communication easier.

The Factor which Influence of Code Mixing : Cultural Factor

Conversation 19

Penjual (Seller) : Melli ai kite ?

(English : **What is buy him ?**)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Gule mire, yang warna coklat pekatnya.

(English : **Brown Sugar. The dark brown of color**)

Penjual (Seller) : Oh iya, mau berapa Pak ?

(English : **Oh yes, how much do you want ?**)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Dakilone.

(English : **One kilogram**)

Penjual (Seller) : Iya, bagus warna coklat lebih mateng.

(English : **Yes, its perfect a dark brown cooked**)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Iyo, sella sanan iye warne coklatne pare aha dampe.

(English : **Alright, the delicious color brown is liked by many peoples**)

Explanation of Conversation 19

From the conversation above, it can be seen that there was a code mixing incident carried out by the buyer by using 2 languages in one sentence, namely : “***Gule mire, yang warna coklat pekatnya***” This indicates a language shift from Bajau into Indonesian languages which is due to ethnic differences so that code mixing can also occur due to cultural factor.

The Factor of Code Mixing : Individual Factor

Conversation 20

Pembeli (Buyer) : Berapa ini pak ?

(English : **How much is this, Sir ?**)

Penjual (Seller) : 50.000 ewu saben kilo, mau beli berapa mbak ?

(English : **At Fifty thousand as kilogram**)

Pembeli (Buyer) : Setengah bisa, cuma butuh dikit aja, Pak.

(English : Can a half. Just need a little, Sir)

Explanation of Conversation 20

Based on the speech event above, it shows that there was code mixing carried out by the seller by saying “*50.000 ewu saben kilo, mau beli berapa mbak*” The language used is Javanese, then it switches to another code, namely Indonesian. This occurs due to individual factor.

4. Discussions

In sociolinguistic theory, code switching is a switch from one language to another or from one dialect to another or vice versa, the occurrence of code-switching due to changes in certain situations (Arisa et al., 2023). Although code switching can be interpreted as the event of code switching to another code. Beside that, the language forms of code switching from Indonesian with Bajau, Bajau with Madurese, Bajau with Mandar, and Bajau with Javanese. Fanani & Ma'u (2018) explained, there are three code-switching types: *Inter-sentential* switching, *Intra-sentential* switching, and *Tag-switching*. Classified as the types of code switching in the study. Unfortunately, the different types of code switching by Wardhaugh, (1986:104) there are two types of code switching namely : *Situational* code switching and *Methaphorical* code switching. Beside that, includes differences that are not present in the research question section of the study shows several types of code switching based on the junction or the scope of switching where language takes place, there are : *Emblematic* code switching, and *Establishing* continuity with the previous speaker by Hoffman (in Wibowo, et. al, 2017).

According to Wargadinata, et., al (2022:24:644) expressed opinions to the diversity of spoken languages in society of factors in code switching namely : *Speakers*, *Interlocutor*, and *Third-person Attendance*. So, their explained an similarly to the factors of code switching in studied. Meanwhile differences for the factors of code switching in study to Suwito (in Asmiati 2019) stated that several factors cause code-switching were *talking points (topics)*, *Social* factor, *Cultural* factor, and *Individual* factor. In this research, the similar were the types of code mixing by Musyken (in Aziz et., al, 2019) besides into three main types were *Insertion*, *Alternation*, and *Congruent Lexicalization*. Beside that, for the classified for differences the types by Hoffman (in Sukrisna, 2019) there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, namely : *Intra-sentential* code mixing, *Intra-lexical* code mixing, and *Involving a change of pronunciation*. In the fact, the types of code mixing were *Inner*, and *Outer* which one by Suwito (in Wibowo, et. al., 2017).

Meanwhile, the inequality of the factors of code mixing research that has been obtained by the author according to Nababan (in Mariana, 2021), the factor that causes code mixing to occur is *Casualness or situation informal*. Informal language situations, code mixing rarely occurs. If there is code mixing in such circumstances, it is because there is no appropriate expression in the language being used, so need to use words or expressions from a foreign language or foreign language writing. Sometimes there is also code mixing if the speaker wants showing off his education or position. Among them, *Casual or Informal Situation, there is no proper expression, and showing of this learning*. Apart from the factors of code mixing were *Speaker* and *the identity of the interlocutor* by (Annisa, 2023). Meanwhile, the equations included in the factors of code mixing in this study are *Social*, *Cultural*, and *Individual* factors explained by Hudson (1987), as cited in Samsi (201) and Girsang and Saragih (2021) (in Saputra, 2023). So, there are betweenness and similarly of the types and the factor of code switching and code mixing.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the result and the discussion of mention in the previous chapter, this studied concluded The speech community in the market were found using five different languages : *Bajau*, *Mandar*, *Madurese*, *Javanese*, and *Indonesian*, however when the do code switching and code mixing. They use language of code switching other than *Indonesian* : their forms are *Indonesian* with *Bajau* languages, *Bajau* with *Madurese*, *Bajau* with *Mandar*, and *Bajau* with *Javanese*. In this case of code mixing used language other than *Indonesian*: their forms are *Indonesian* with *Bajau* languages, *Bajau* with *Javanese*, *Madurese* with *Bajau*, and *Bajau* with *Mandar* languages. The types of the code switching used by the speech community of the traditional market are in the category *Intra-sentential*, *Inter-sentential*, and

Tag-switching. While the types of code mixing, they used *Insertion*, *Alteration*, and *Congruent Lexicalization*. The factors which influence the use of code switching by the speech community in the market were the *Speakers*, *Interlocutor*, and *Third-Person Attendance*. While the factors of code mixing which influence the use of code mixing were *Social*, *Culture*, and *Individual* factors.

The author recognizes that this study still has many shortcomings. Therefore, a more in-depth study is needed for future research on the phenomena of code switching and code mixing that occur in interactions between sellers and buyers. In this study, the problem examined is limited to understanding code switching and code mixing, which are divided into several sections based on the forms of code switching and mixing, the types of code switching and code mixing, and the factors which influence the use of code switching and code mixing. The author's recommendations are as follows:

1. Future research is expected to expand the study of code switching and code mixing so that it can contribute to broader scientific knowledge, not only limited to form, type, and factors.
2. The indigenous people of Sapeken village are expected to maintain their long-standing language to prevent language shift due to the influence of outsiders, especially immigrants.

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