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CODE SWITCHING AND MIXING IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS

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A B S T R A C T

This research is qualitative research, namely by providing a systematic and accurate description of code switching and mixing in social interactions among students on the Graha Nusantara University Padangsidempuan campus. we can find that the interactions carried out by students on campus actually involve code switching, this is due to the mastery of more than one language and then the speaker, listener, the presence of a third person, informal conversations used in the campus area. And what causes code mixing to occur is the use of popular terms such as the phrase "kapan manyabi", the presence of a conversation partner, the presence of a third person and to evoke a sense of humor.

INTRODUCTION

Language is something Which experience development. As something Which experience development Of course just experience change. By Because That, Language is the only one belonging to humans that can never be separated from all human activities and movements as creature Which cultured And social (Hasyim et al., 2019). Attachment And Linkages Language with man that's Which result Language That become Nostatic (Irmawati et al., 2020).

Nowadays most of the people referred to as bilingualism. Somebody said to be a bilingual Because capable control two Language as well as in social life. The bilingualism in question is other than control Language First (Language mother) also masters Indonesian (language second) as Language in communication.

Incident bilingual can happen anywhere and anytime ie in campus environment, in the residential environment and in the market environment. The campus environment is a place where interaction between students occurs. As one of the formal places campus should be use Language Indonesia. However, on in fact It was found that various types of language were used in the interactions that occurred with each student, this could be because in the campus environment there were various kinds of students who came from various regions. One of them is the Graha Nusantara University campus which has various students from various regions in North Sumatra, there are students from Padangsidempuan City, Tapsel, Mandailing and so on. In this case, students often use Angkola, Mandailing and Indonesian when they are on campus. This can lead to the use of language or events of code switching and code mixing when students interact with each other on campus.

Switch code is something incident language Which relate closely

related to sociolinguistics and is symptom general in public bilingualism or multilingual. Mix code is mixing use of other languages to expand style Language or variety language, usage say, clause And other etc. Switch code and code mixing is Wrong One aspect language dependency in society bilingual.

According to Nababan (in Paramita, 2016), code mixing is a condition when people mix two or more Language or variety Language in something follow Language (*speech act or discourse*) without There is something that demands a mixture of languages. Besides That, There is also that his name switch code. According to Kunjana (in Musyikawati, 2015) switch code can interpreted as transition or replacement two Language or more, some language variations even several language styles in certain varieties.

Switch code And mix code often time happen in various conversation society, code switching and code mixing can occur in all levels of society, A person's social status cannot prevent code switching or code mixing from occurring or often called multi Language. Public Which multi Language appear Because public said the have or control more from One Language Which vary so that they can use choice Language the in activity communicate.

Switch code is incident transition from One code to code Which other in something speech event. For example, speakers who use Indonesian switch to using Indonesian local language. Code switching is one aspect of internal language dependency multilingual society. In a multilingual society it is very difficult for a speaker Absolutely only use one language. In code switching each language is still tend to support each function and each function accordingly the context.

Nababan (2012:31) states that the concept of code switching includes incident when we switch from one language variety to

another. For example, there is two language-speaking students who were both speaking Angkola, however suddenly come speaker third (language Indonesia) Which No Can Angkola language , in a way The two speakers immediately used Indonesian to respect or interact to speaker third the.

Code mixing is the event of using two or more languages mutually insert elements of one language into another language in a speech. For example, somebody currently have a conversation with Language Indonesia, but Language The Indonesian he uses is mixed with Angkola or other languages. Between fellow speakers who are bilingual or multilingual often experience symptoms that can seen as a language disorder. This phenomenon takes the form of use elements of a particular language in one sentence. Thus, mix code can defined as use more from One Language or code in One discourse.

Chaer and Agustina (2012:114) explain that code mixing is usage two or more languages or two variants of a language in a speech community, one of which is the main code or basic code used own function And autonomy, whereas codes other Which involved in events said That just form fragments just. In mix code there is fragments something Language Which used by a speaker, but on basically he use One Language certain. Flakes in here can form say, phrase, or units Language Which more big.

Meanwhile, Sumarsono (2014:202-203) stated that code mixing occurred if the speaker inserts elements of another language when using the language certain". For example, when speaking Indonesian, students include elements of Angkola or Language foreign like Language English And Language Arab. Example from mix code can seen from the speech "What is the answer? Alale madabu love au tu anak boruan" ("What the answer? Oh, I fell in love with that woman." The speech combines Angkola and English. The following

example is an example of the language that students often use when interacting with their friends on campus.

So this research discusses code switching and mixing that occurs in student interactions at the Graha Nusantara University Padangsidempuan Campus.

METHOD

This research is qualitative research, namely by providing a systematic and accurate description of code switching and mixing in social interactions among students on the Graha Nusantara University Padangsidempuan campus.

According to Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is an effort to present the social world and its perspectives in terms of concepts, behavior, perceptions and issues about the humans being studied. The important role of what should be researched is concepts, behavior, perceptions and issues about the humans being studied.

This research is an effort to prove and discover the truth obtained in detail from the field in order to interpret the phenomena that occur using a qualitative approach.

According to Suparlan (1994: 3), the qualitative approach is often also called the humanistic approach because in this approach the perspective, way of life, tastes or emotions and beliefs of the members of the community being studied are in accordance with the problem being studied and also includes the data that must be collected. Meanwhile, Creswell in Hamid (2008: 8) defines a qualitative approach as an investigative process to understand social problems or human problems, based on creating holistic images formed with words, reporting informants' views in detail, and arranged in a scientific setting.

Thus, the research report will contain data quotations to provide an overview of the presentation of the report. This data can come from interviews, field notes, personal documents or other official documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Code Switching

Conversation 1:

Student 1: jam piga do ita masuk ? (what time do we come in)

Student 2: jam 10 di dokkon ibu i.. (10 o'clock said the mother)

Student 1: bukannya jam 9 kita masuk ? (Shouldn't we come in at 9 o'clock?)

Student 2: Enggaklah, yang salah dengarnya ku rasa kau. (No, I think you heard it wrong).

In the conversation between the two students above, we can see that in the initial conversation they used Angkola and in the next conversation they changed their language to Indonesian. This is an example of code switching.

Conversation 2:

Student 1: amana jeges bo anakboru an (that beautiful girl)

Student 2: Nadia? (Which one)

Student 1: namarbaju na gorsingan bo (the one wearing the yellow shirt)

Student 2: oooooo, imadah, ma adong do gandak ni i? (Oh, does he already have a girlfriend?)

Student 1: keta ita sapai si Andi, anggo nasalah au dongan sahuta nia do I (come on, let's ask Andi, if I'm not mistaken, I'm his village friend)

Student 2: ketabo (come on)

Student 1: Andi ma adong do gandakni anakboru an? (Does that girl have a boyfriend?)

Student 3: yang mana ? (which one?)

Student 2: yang itu, yang pake baju kuning, kan kawan sekampungmu itu (That one, the one wearing the yellow shirt, is your village friend)

Student 3: akhh, gak tau aku dah. (Ahh, I don't know).

In conversation 2, initially there were two students who were discussing their interests with their campus friends, at first they used Angkola and in the end they switched to Indonesian because the third student asked them to switch languages from Angkola to Indonesian. This often happens because not all students want to use Angkola while on campus.

b. Code Mixing

Conversation 1

Student 1: asi pupu di tengok – tengok au ? (why are you looking at me?)

Student 2: au ma I, marcampur campur soni bahasa mu? Kapan manyabi langa? (I'm that, why are your languages mixed up? When is the harvest?)

In conversation 1 there was a mixture of languages used by the two students, namely mixing Angkola with Indonesian. The words "Kapan Manyabi" are a language of ridicule in Padangsidempuan City. When someone mixes Angkola with Indonesian, that person will be ridiculed by their friends for mixing Angkola and Indonesian. The words "kapan manyabi" are a derogatory word which in Indonesian means "when to harvest" because the words after the harvest mean someone will get a lot of money, so after getting a lot of money the language will change to Indonesian. So these words are words that are commonly used by Padangsidempuan people to mock their friends who pretend to speak

Indonesian.

Conversation 2

Student 1: namangua do ho? (why you?)

Student 2: imadah biasa lagi madabu love. (that's me falling in love again)

Student 1: di ise? (with whom)

Student 2: di dongan sakalas ta do i. (with our classmate)

Student 1: ohhh (Oh)

In conversation 2, the language used by these two students is mixing Angkola into English, namely love, which means love. So in conversation 2 this is a code mix of Angkola and English.

There are several factors that cause code switching and mixing in social interactions between students at Graha Nusantara University, Padangsidempuan. Having mastery of more than one language, namely bilingualism. Then as stated by According Chair And Augustine 92004:108) factors Which cause happen switch code ie. (1) speaker; (2) listener; (3) presence person third; (4) formal to informal; And (5) change topic talks. And According General (in Suandi, 2014:143) factor reason happen The occurrence of code mixing can come from facet language. Factor language covers a number of element language contained in the conversation process resulting in code mixing. Factor reason happen mixing code namely, 1) limitations in using the code, 2) use term Which popular, 3) pprivate speaker, 4) partner talk, 5) speaker mode, 6) topic, 7) function and purpose of conversation, 8) variety and action language speech, 9) presence of third person, 10) change principal talks, And 11) For arouse feelings humor.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion of Code Switching And Mixing In Social Interactions Between Students On The Graha Nusantara Padangsidempuan University, we can find that the interactions carried out by students on campus actually involve code switching, this is due to the mastery of more than one language and then the speaker, listener, and the presence of a third person. , informal conversation used on campus. And what causes code mixing to occur is the use of popular terms such as the phrase "when manyabi", the presence of a conversation partner, the presence of a third person and to evoke a sense of humor. So code switching and mixing also occurs among students on the Graha Nusantara Padangsidempuan University campus.

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