

CODE TRANSFER AND CODE MIXING IN A CONVERSATION AT BATU MARKET 12, COT GIREK DISTRICT, NORTH ACEH REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The sinandong oral tradition has lost its support because people rarely use this tradition. The tradition of bersinandong is currently only used at night ceremonies which are initiated in Malay traditional marriage ceremonies and as entertainment in shells party ceremonies and swinging children. Therefore, researchers are interested in raising this hum as research material so that the public can get to know it better. The writing of this thesis was done to describe the local wisdom contained in the Tanjungbalai Malay oral tradition synandong. To achieve this goal, the researcher uses literary anthropology theory. The data analysis technique was carried out by descriptive analysis. Local wisdom contained in the Sinandong oral tradition of Tanjungbalai Malay, namely hard work, education, health.

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1. Introduction

In a multilingual society, linguistic phenomena can occur because of language contact. Language contact occurs within individual speakers. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 84) state that language contact can lead to various linguistic phenomena, such as bilingualism, diglossia, code switching, code mixing, interference, integration, convergence, and language shift. A person who is involved with the use of two languages, and is also involved with two cultures, or is also called bilingual must not be separated from the consequences of using the two languages. One of the consequences of bilingualism is the overlap between the two language systems it uses or the elements of one language are used in another language user, namely the existence of code switching and code mixing. In people who speak more than one language, code switching and code mixing are common. This is carried out when the speaker has sufficient reason to switch from one language to another. The reasons are, among others, due to changes in the mood, the presence of a third person who does not have the same language background as the language currently used by the speaker and interlocutors, and so on.

It has been discussed above that the consequences of bilingualism are of two kinds, namely code switching and code mixing. Code switching is divided into two types, namely internal and external code switching. Internal code switching is code switching that takes place between languages, such as from Indonesian to Javanese, or vice versa. External code switching is code switching that occurs between one's own language (one of the languages or variations that exist in the verbal repertoire of the speech community) and a foreign language (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 114). In this research, the researcher only focuses on internal code switching and code mixing as the material to be studied

The ability of individuals to master more than one language is called bilingual (bilingual). Bilingualism occurs because of the use of more than one language which causes

problems in terms of sociolinguistics, namely code switching and code mixing. Interactions involving language diversity often result in the choice of language to be used. The process of determining which language to choose for communication events does not always reach agreement. Sometimes the two speakers maintain their respective languages, the most important thing is that the language can be understood and understood by them. This process is influenced by several factors.

As happened in the Batu 12 market, which is located in the Cot Girek sub-district, North Aceh Regency. Currently the people in the area use three languages to communicate between sellers and buyers as well as fellow buyers. The languages used are Javanese, Acehnese, and Indonesian. Because in this area the majority of the people are Javanese and Acehnese, Indonesian is used for communication by both parties who neither understand Aceh nor Javanese.

2. Methods

2.1. Data collection technique

Data collection in this study was carried out by using the observation method (observation / observation), which is called the "listening method" or "listening method" because it is in the form of listening: it is done by listening, which is listening to the use of language in conversations at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency. . The listening method can be paralleled with the method of observation or observation (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203). The observation method has a basic technique called the tapping technique.

The tapping technique is called the basic technique in the listening method because in essence listening is realized by tapping. The tapping technique as a basic technique is carried out by tapping the language in a conversation that occurs in Batu Market 12. The listening technique in this study is the Speaking Language Engaging Technique (SLC) and the Speaking Free Engaging Technique (SBLC). In the Speaking of Speaking Speaking Proficiency Technique, the researcher participates in conversations and in the Speaking Free Engaging Technique (SBLC) the researcher only acts as an observer of language use and is not involved in speech. Thus, researchers can freely pay attention to the dialogue speeches of traders, including researchers who also study the ongoing speech situation. In this case the use of the language in question is speech that appears in buying and selling transactions.

The note-taking and recording technique is an advanced technique in the listening method. Besides doing listening, the writer also took notes. The recording was done directly when the researcher listened to the conversation that took place at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency. The next technique used was the recording technique. Researchers recorded all conversations that took place at Pasar Batu 12 for further observation and as research evidence.

2.2. Data analysis technique

The data analysis method used in this research is the equivalent method. The equivalent method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is outside, detached, and does not become part of the language (langue) in question. The equivalent method is divided into five subtypes, namely: (1) the determinant is the fact designated or referred to by language (referent language); (2) the determining tool for the language-forming organs (speech organ) which is (3); (4); and (5) other language determinants or langue, recorders and language preservatives (namely writing) (Sudaryanto, 2015: 15). The determinant tool from outside

the language means the background of the speaker, for example who is speaking, where the speaker is from, what role the speaker has at the time of speaking.

The basic technique of the equivalent method is the Determining Element Sorting technique (PUP), while the tool is the mental sorting power possessed by the researcher. The advanced technique of the equivalent method used to analyze the data in this study is the comparative differentiation technique (HBB). This technique compares and clarifies the different forms of code switching and code mixing, with the factors behind the code switching and code mixing events.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Code Expert Form

The research results presented in this chapter are the form of code switching and code mixing as well as the factors causing code switching and code mixing in conversations at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency. research conducted on sellers and buyers as well as fellow buyers. There are four forms of code switching in the conversation at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency, namely 1) code switching from Indonesian into Javanese, 2) code switching from Javanese into Indonesian, 3) code switching from Indonesian to in Acehnese, and 4) code transfer from Acehnese into Indonesian.

3.2 Cause Expert Cause Factors

Code switching can occur because the community speaks bilingual and even multi-discussant. To be able to use two languages, of course, one must master both languages. First, their own mother tongue or first language, and the second is another language which is the second language.

In Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency, code switching occurs between Javanese, Acehnese and Indonesian. The code switching can occur during informal buying and selling interactions, changes in the speaking situation and the place where we speak. Code switching in buying and selling interactions occurs only during the sale and purchase transaction. Thus, code switching can occur for various reasons or reasons. The factors that cause code switching at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency, namely:

- a. The presence of a third person
Bargaining conversations or inquiring about prices between sellers and buyers often come from one buyer, two buyers or even several other buyers. Two people who have the same mother tongue generally interact with their mother tongue. The presence of a third person who does not have the same language background as the language being used by the speaker or the interlocutor can cause a code switching event. In order for them to communicate, both the speaker and the interlocutor must change the language code.
- b. There is a specific purpose
Code switching caused by this factor also often occurs in buying and selling interactions. Code switching events caused by a specific purpose
- c. Adjust the language code used by the other person.
The code used by sellers and buyers to interact is not the same. The inequality of code controlled by both parties often hinders the transaction process, and can even lead to

misunderstanding. In order for communication between the two parties to run smoothly, they had to change the language code.

- d. The buyer wants to clarify what the seller says

3.3 Code Mix Forms

From the results of the research conducted, it was found three forms of code mixing contained in the conversation at Batu Market 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency. The form of code mixing is divided according to the structure of the language. The form of code mixing found were 1) code mixing in the form of insertion of word tangible elements, 2) code mixing in the form of insertion of phrase elements, 3) code mixing in the form of insertion of word repetitive tangible elements. The following is an analysis of 3 forms of code mixing found in the conversation at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency.

3.4 Cause Mixing Factors

From the research results found three factors that caused the code mixing event. These factors are habits and the words spoken are easy to remember. Speakers who in this case are the dominant sellers and buyers using the Javanese language code often accidentally include their local language when communicating with the Indonesian language code. This can be seen in the following conversation snippets:

- a. As a result or the desired result
- b. Said Words Easy to Remember

4. Conclusion

Given that the Indonesian people have many regional languages, in this case, the North Aceh region has various ethnicities with their respective languages. So code switching and code mixing are reasonable among the public, especially in a market environment. Based on data analysis of code switching and code mixing in conversations at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency, it can be concluded as follows Code switching in the conversation at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency can be divided into 4 forms, namely: code switching from Indonesian to Javanese, code switching from Javanese to Indonesian, code switching from Indonesian to Acehnese, and code transfer from Aceh to Indonesian. The factors that caused the code switching event in the conversation at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, Aceh Utara District were as follows: The presence of a third person, the existence of a specific purpose, and Adjusting the language code used by the interlocutor. Code mixing that occurs in conversations at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency is divided into 3 forms according to the linguistic structure, namely code mixing in the form of insertion of elements in the form of words, code mixing in the form of insertion of elements in the form of phrases, and code mixing in the form of insertion of word repetition tangible elements. There are two factors that cause code mixing in the conversation at Pasar Batu 12, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency, namely the desired result or result, and the words spoken are easy to remember.

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