Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia:
Study in Sociolinguistics

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Abstract

Code-switching and code-mixing are part of the Study of Bilingualism in Sociolinguistics which have become a very popular language, it is to be an influence for smooth communication in Indonesia because many Batak Toba and Mandailing speakers who realize code-switching and code-mixing using other languages such as Indonesian and English in a particular conversation in everyday life. It is thus necessary to study for smooth communication and prevent misunderstandings and prevent deaths language speakers. The method that is applied in this reseach is qualitative research, which used interview techniques, questionnaires, observations and records for taking the data. So, the research was conducted by taking the real data from communities in North Sumatra, Indonesia. From the research, we found 75 expressions from 3 places of the research. They are City of Medan, Siantar and Region of Mandailing Natal. In addition, code switching and code mixing in Indonesia have been divided into three classes. They are word class, phrase class, and sentence class. Interestingly, the word level is the highest number that is occurred in Indonesia, which reached 57.3% from all the data. Then, for the second and the third positions are phrase and Sentence levels, which reached 40.4% and 17.3% respectively.

Keyword: code-switching, code-mixing, sociolinguistics

1. Introduction

Instead of code-switching and code-mixing have become an interesting phenomenon to study in particular of language usage in society because it is part of development process and use multiple languages (bilingual) or a mixture of (multi-lingual). In general, code switching and code-mixing occur in the community for two reasons: first, the speakers can merely communicate with the target language, and second, the diverse communication objectives (Gysels, 1992; cited in Duran, 1994). The reasons cannot be separated from the influence of linguistic diversity in a community of people who eventually intermingled to form a mixture that can be understood by the community in other words that the people who have the language A and entered by other people who have the language B so that both communities are mixed in a single community. So, naturally the language will have to pass the language development including a double and a mixture to form code-switching and code-mixing.

Then, the two concepts according to Bokamba (1989) in Ayeomoni (2006, p. 91) stated that code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentence from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the Participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

Based on previous statement, it is obvious that code-switching and code-mixing are part of sociolinguistics that discuss bilingual and multilingual then clearly also submitted that code-switching is a combination of 2 (two) languages and more in accordance with the rules of the incorporation of the language such as merging the word with words, phrases with phrases and sentences with phrases. Code-switching was done to make the conversation more acceptable to the listener or the speaker, while code-mixing is incorporation language in accordance with the rules by which to be heard and understood by the users of these languages and this occurs

because speakers of other languages and speak with a language that is not his native language so that mixing occurs naturally. Indonesia is a country has a wide variety of cultures and languages. One of the areas that frequently code-switching and code-mixing occurred is North Sumatra Province. It is west part of Indonesia. The historical Province of North Sumatra has the two cultures is that indigenous culture or origin. They are Batak and Malay, and in that culture there are many different languages spoken in North Sumatra society that is so big possibility of a merger between the languages of one society to another. It cannot be left alone because it would result in confusion and a lack of public communication used visitors to blend the mixture and languages so language as a communication tool will no longer useful properly.

In addition, concern has been the loss of the native language of the speaker and this is undesirable due to the loss of language, their goes the state assets or assets that the State be a result of cultural vernacular. Therefore, research is being conducted on code-switching and code-mixing are used by the people in the North Sumatra Province of Indonesia and the results of this research is in guidelines on the use of code-switching and code-mixing in Batak native speakers in the North Sumatera of Indonesia. If this is not done the research, the impact of a loss of national assets such as cultural treasures guarded and developments of its natural during code-switching and code-mixing will continue to undermine the nature of language speakers in Batak language. So this study really needs to be implemented in order to maintain the culture of the nation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the language function in a social context and the development of language in society. This is consistent with Noam Chomsky in Romaine (2000, p. 1) stated that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Then, Chomsky said that the question of language is the fundamental question of power. From the statement it is clear that sociolinguistics is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society. Beside that, Fishman (1972, p. 1) states that the interaction between these two aspects sociolinguistics is habits of the people of the usefulness of the language and the social composition of habitual action. With language clearly focused on the topic of social arrangement inherent in language habits society. So, the lessons of sociolinguistics not only on the organizational structure of the language but also on the level development use of language in society and familiarize the user language to use the language that is used in accordance with the appropriate developmental and language level of civility in society.

Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in a society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual discussion of incorporation language in accordance with the rules and are not in accordance with the rules but is used by the community and accepted by society well studied in the code-switching and code-mixing.

2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

A speech community that has a relationship with another speech community, it will pass language contact. Therefore, bilingualism in Indonesian language called *kedwibahasaan* (Chaer, 2004, p. 84). Of the terms proposed by Chaer, it is understood that bilingualism or relating to the use *kedwibahasaan* by people bilingual speakers in their daily activities. There are several definitions of bilingualism even though essentially same. Such as by Mackey (1962, p. 12) stated that the practice of bilingualism is alternately from one language to the another language by a speaker. Then, Bloomfield (1933) also found that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. In line with the previous opinion Lado (1964, p. 214) argues that bilingualism is the ability to use 2 languages by someone with as good or almost as good, which is related to the knowledge of two languages regardless of level.

From the previous statements, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language. Beside bilingualism, there is multilingualism. Actually, the concept of bilingualism and multilingualism is same. However, multilingualism is regarding the use of state of more than two languages by a speaker when communicating with others in turn (Chaer & Agustina, 1995, p. 112).

2.2.1 Code-Switching

Code-switching is the use of multiple languages in the words, phrases and sentences even in a paragraph. This is according to Duran (1994) said that code switching is probably strongly related to bilingual life and may appear more or less concurrently in the life of the developing language bilinguals especially when they are conscious of

such behavior and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it. Based on these statements, code-switching is clearly a combination of two or more languages and combines words, phrases and sentences. Then, the structure of language in code-switching does not violate the rules of drafting sentences for second or more languages. It was confirmed also by Heredia and Brown (http://www.tamiu.edu/-rheredia/switch.htm) said that code-switching is a natural product of the interaction of 2 pieces of language. In addition, according to Hymes (1976), code switching is a change of use of two or more languages, some variations of one language or even some kinds of the style.

Based on expert opinion above, it is clear that the code-switching is language products that is produced naturally by the people who use multiple languages either a doubling in the level of words, phrases and sentence and the sentence does not violate the rules of this product in the preparation of the structure of words, phrases and sentences which in both languages.

2.2.2 Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is a symptom of language usage in which "a mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause." (Jendra, 1988, p. 94). Mixed into the code could be called (inner code mixing) if this phenomenon suggests that elements of the relatives in language and if the elements do not interfere it is out (outer code mixing). In addition, the mixed code (code mixing) described in (http://callhavid.wordpress.com) that the sentence: "***This morning I* sudah bawa *my baby* tu *near babysitter* lah**". Based on this example occurs code mixing due to mixing speakers of both languages (code) in a mixed sentence. On code means there is a dominant language used, e.g., in the predominantly English-speaking. Speech as the dominant Indonesian officials, but interspersed with the occasional foreign language to make it look cool or acceptable. Mix the code is divided into two, namely: 1. Mix the code into the (inner code-mixing): Mixed code derived from the original language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal, non-standard) 2. Mix the code to the outside (outer code-mixing): Mixed code derived from foreign languages.

Background the occurrence of code-mixing can be divided into two, namely 1) attitudinal type, background speakers attitude, and 2) linguistic type, the limitations of language background, so there is reason for role identification, identification of diversity, and the desire to explain or interpret. Being able to mix this code: 1) insertion of the word, 2) insertion of phrase, 3) the insertion of a clause, 4) insertion of the phrase or idiom, and 5) insertion form baster (combined forming native and foreign).

From illustration, it is clear that the code-mixing, we can conclude is a mixture between two or more languages in which there is a dominant language and inserted with different language to make it sound cool and give appropriate context to the audience or listener.

So the basic difference between code switching and code mixing is code mixing occurs when speakers mix/insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others (including diversity) for consideration (1) the other person, (2) speakers themselves, (3) the presence of three speakers (e.g., between Javanese keep coming third of Sumatran, they transfer the code to Indonesian language), (4) create a sense of humor, or (5) increase the prestige. The same of code switching and code mixing is that they commonly occur in a multilingual society in using two languages or more. The difference over the code (code switching) occurs between the language used is an autonomous individual, a conscious and deliberate, specific causes, while the mixed code (code mixing) occurs in a primary code or code base used has function and autonomy, while other code involved in the use of such language is in pieces, without function and autonomy as a code.

3. Methods

3.1 Design

The design of method used in this research is qualitative research methods. Kirk and Miller (1986, p. 9) defines that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on the observations in humans in its own region and in touch with these people in a language and in its idiom. The techniques that are used in qualitative research are interactive cover depth interviews (elite interviews), observation and non-interactive role includes questioners, archive (content analysis). This is according to Goetz and LeCompte in Sutopo (2006, p. 66) argued that the data collection strategies in qualitative research in general could be divided into two kinds of ways, which is a technique of data that is interactive and non-interactive. Additionally, the research had been conducted for four months from July to October 2013.

3.2 Subject

The subjects of this research are the staff in private and government institution with the range of age between 23

to 50 years old. Then, the students from Senior High School and University Students with the range of age between 15 to 22 years old. Equally, the institutions, the school and the university are in North Sumatera of Indonesia. And then, the subjects of this research are the staff and students who are native in Batak Toba and Mandailing Language.

4. Data

4.1 Expression of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

From this study the data code-mixing and code-switching is obtained as follows:

Table 1. Expression of code-switching and code-mixing in North Sumatra, Indonesia

No	Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Expression in North Sumatra of Indonesia		
	City of Medan	*City of Siantar*	*Mandailing Natal Regency*
1	*"Hang out yuk!",* *(Let's go Hang out)*	*"male au naeng mangallang fried chicken"* *(I am hungry and want to eat fried chicken)*	*"jangan begitu dabo"* *(Don't be like that)*
2	*"Kita lagi on line nih",* *(We are being online)*	*"bosan au lihat kau every day jumpa" (I am bored to see you every day)*	*"sering typo-lah aku"* *(I do often typo)*
3	*Maaf ya komputer saya lagi error",* *(Sorry, my computer is eror)*	*"you sudah update status belum" (you have already updated your status or not)*	*" madung jot-jot do u absent* *(I am already often absent)*
4	*"Wah, dia kayaknya lagi offline",* *(Wow, I Think he is offline)*	*"tolong letakkan sangkalan itu di dapur"* *(Please, put the cutting board in the kitchen)*	*"pulanglah kita dabo udah midnight-nya ini"* *(Let's go home. It is already midnight)*
5	*"Boleh tahu e-mail kamu?",* *(Can I know your email?)*	*"gak mudeng aku"* *(I don't understand)*	*"udah pernah ku bilang I love you tu sia"* *(I ever said I love you to her)*
6	*"Love you banget",* *(Love You so much)*	*"lambat loading"* *(Slow loading)*	*"jadi kita pergi ke rodang"?* *(Can we go to river?)*
7	*"Miss you banget.",* *(Miss you so much)*	*"itu miss update ya"* *(that is "miss update", isn't she?)*	*"ulongko ma mancing-mancing emosingku da"* *(don't try to make me become angry)*
8	*"Kamu bisa call aku anytime",* *(You can call me anytime)*	*"lao do ho natuari tu pantai, friend?"* *(Did you walk to the beach yesterday my friend?)*	*"sudah ku jojori semua tapi hasilnya nothing lah"* *(I have look at all but the result is nothing)*
9	*Aku belom save tuh nomor kamu yang baru,* *(I haven't saved your new phone number)*	*"Don't forget undangannya friend!"* *(Don't forget the invitation, my friend!)*	*"ngajau angkon di madu"* *(I don't want if I am co-wife)*
10	*"Kayaknya dia sedikit jealous deh, sama kamu.",* *(I think he is jalous to you)*	*"nanti aku wait you"* *(Later I will you)*	*"open buku mu halaman fouty five da amang"!* *(Open your book page 45 please my students)*

11	*"Hey, Ini Randy kenalan yuk! I think u'r cute banget"*, *(Hi, This is Randy, Let's Introduce each other! I thonk your very cute)*	*"boring kalilah aku"* *(I am bored to attend the class)*	*"kalau ibu sedang menjelaskan ulang ko rebut i belakang amang-inang"* *(if teacher explained, don't be noisy at the back my students)*
12	*" I juga bilang kalau you emang punya talent",* *(I also say if you have talent)*	*"paimajolo Miss"* *(it is enough Miss)*	*"pedasnya kau rasa masakan etek mu itu"* *(is the your aunts' cooking spicy)*
13	*"Aku tuh bingung dan I really don't know what I have to do",* *(I am confused and really don't know what I have to do)*	*"laho meeting dope hami di pardede hall"* *(We are on the way to Pardede Hall)*	*"dot doho jalan-jalan tu batang gadis"* *(Do you want go to Gadis River for hang out?)*
14	*"You tahu kan kalo I tidak suka sama you",* *(You Know that I don't like you, don't you?)*	*"aku naeng makan"* *(I am eating)*	*"ulang lupa rotu pesta ulang tahun ku da friend"* *(Don't forget to come to my birth day party, friends!)*
15	*"Coba isi saja application form itu!",* *(try to fill in the application form)*	*"Jangan sering plagiarism karena itu nggak bisa dipertanggungjawabkan sama sir and mam bombing"* *(Don't do plagiarism since it cannot be responded by me and Mam Bombing)*	*"lagi belajar English do hami on"* *(We are studying English, now)*
16	*"Sedang Man-Download do au Lae"* *(We are downloading now)*	*"Mauliate da teman"* *(Thank you my friend)*	*"I love you selamanya"* *(I love you forever)*
17	*"Upload-kan dulu photoku itu da Lae"*	*"Makan au"*	*"Speachles melihat keadaan Negara kita sekarang ini"*
18	*"Task sada dohot task tolu do PR nihita i"* *(Task one and task three are our homework)*	*"Human mental attitude is related to understanding, solving the problem, exploring information and kesengajaan"* *(Human mental attitude is related to understanding, solving the problem, exploring information and deliberate)*	*"aku melihat beautiful girl"* *(I see the beautiful girl)*
19	*"Sorry da Kamben Aku terlambat"* *(Sorry my friend, I was late)*	*"be careful ya nak"* *(Son, be careful)*	*"Where are you sonnari"* *(Where are you now?)*
20	*"Ise do latna guar ni Boyfriend mi"?* *(what is the name of your boyfriend)*	*"no sugar lagi, please buy!"* *(no sugar any more, buy it please!)*	*"I am sorry Hasianku"* *(I am sorry darling)*
21	*"banyak hal yang harus di update dan di upgrade dari performance kita ini"* *(many things shold be updated and upgraded from our performance)*		*"Cinta do au to my girl"* *(I love my girl)*

22	*"you will never be tough jika kamu tidak pernah gagal"* *(You will never be taught if you never failed)*	*"aku falls in love to Ho"* *(I am fall in love to you)*
23	*"So, Gimana?"* *(so, how?)*	*"I go to super market with adek sepupu"* *(I go to super market with my cousin)*
24	*"Nong Kene Enak Banget Lho"* *(This one is very delicious)*	*"dia tidak aware dengan apapun di sekitarnya"* *(He doesn't aware with everything around him)*
25	*"Jangan Karengkang"* *(Don't be naughty)*	*"thanks ya kak"* *(Thanks my sister)*
26	*"I told you Many Times, Harusnya kamu Understand"* *(I told you many times, you have to understand)*	
27	*"I mau sleep lah"* *(I want to sleep)*	
28	*"dasar si malas you"* *(You are a lazy man)*	
29	*"Thanks Banget"* *(Thanks so much)*	
30	*"Please deh"* *(Please)*	

5. Discussion

5.1 Observation

The results of observation from the study are to find 5 strategic locations to conduct research as data retrieval are considered suitable to the topic of research conducted. Location of research subjects are: Department of English Language and Literature Universitas Negeri Medan, Faculty of Literacy of Universitas Darma Agung, Universitas HKBP Nomention, SMA Negeri 1 panyabungan and SMK Swasta Merpati Nusantara Siabu Mandailing Natal.

5.2 Questionnaire

In 5 (five) places where the study was distributed 180 questionnaires, and all that in the spread is not entirely we receive back. Only 150 questionnaires were returned and 150 questionnaires from the results we obtained are as follows, of the 150 questionnaires that contained 55 men and 95 women, aged men that there are 35 people ranges 1-20 and 21-30 range there 20 people. While the range of 1-20 women there are 63 people and 32 people 21-30 ranges. And of the 150 questionnaires that contained 90 native speakers of Batak and the 90 people there were 45 people who only use Indonesian as a second language and then there are 45 people who use Indonesian and English as a second language. Apart from that, there are 60 people who use the Indonesian language as a first language but unique of 60 people there are 34 people use Batak language and English as a second language, then there are 20 people who use English as a second language course and then there are 6 people who use English and other languages as a second language.

Apart from that, the data obtained from the questionnaire to 150 or 100% everything ever done mixing the language in everyday speech, of the 150 questionnaires that contained the data that they hold a conversation more than one school is not just in schools and in the community alone also remain in their own homes. And

from this questionnaire have obtained the data words, phrases and sentences are also commonly used in conversation and containing mixing languages in the conversation and it fit in the data in code-switching and code-mixing next. Moreover, the reason why people often use more than one language in their conversations was also obtained from the questionnaires and the researchers regularly use data obtained in the discussion using the reason code-switching and code-mixing.

5.3 Interview

Interviews were conducted to 4 people in each place and the course of a study conducted to obtain in-depth data on the use of more than one language in the society. Data obtained from the interviews is detailed community data is the reason why they use more than one language in a conversation and the data contained in the data is the reason for using code-switching and code-mixing. Apart from that, the researchers also asked direct interviews phrase commonly spoken in everyday conversation in which the sentence contains more than one language and the data is contained in the data code-switching and code-mixing in the fit on the next discussion

5.4 Archive

In the analysis of the documents, data was taken from a written speech of the people in the city of Medan, Siantar and Mandailing Natal regency. Data obtained from the document is not so much because most of the written speech used in one language only. But its application in the delivery of the speaker is usually mixed with other languages according to the listener is in the chamber. For information on data obtained from analysis of these documents already contained in the existing data in the subsequent discussion

5.5 Analysis of Level of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

1) Code switching and code-mixing in the word level

For an explanation of the word-level code-switching and code-mixing in a sentence note the following examples and an explanation.

"You *tahu kan kalo* **I** *tidak suka sama* **you".**

Table 2. Aanalysis of word level

CS	Indonesian expression	CS	Indonesian expression	CS
You	**Tahu kan kalo**	**I**	**tidak suka**	**You**

The example of Language above is an example of a very simple language switching is only changed the words *Kamu* be You and Aku be I. And analysis of the language is to change the subject and object.

a. Medan City

Expression from 30 to code-switching and code-mixing that existed at world level are as follows.

Table 3. Word level in Medan City

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*Maaf ya komputer saya lagi* **error**	-	-	√	√	-
2	*Boleh tahu* **e-mail** *kamu?*	-	-	√	√	-
3	*Kamu bisa* **call** *aku* **anytime**	-	-	√	√	-
4	*Aku belom* **save** *tuh nomor kamu yang baru*	-	-	√	√	-
5	*Kayaknya dia sedikit* **jealous** *deh, sama kamu*	-	-	√	√	-
6	**I** *juga bilang kalau* **you** *emang punya* **talent**	-	-	√	√	-
7	**You** *tahu kan kalo* **I** *tidak suka sama you*	-	-	√	√	-
8	**Sedang** *Man-***Download** *do au Lae*	-	√	√	√	-
9	**Upload**-*kan* **dulu** **photo**-*ku* **itu** *da Lae*	-	√	√	√	-
10	**Task** *sada dohot* **task** *tolu do* **PR** *nihita i*	√	-	√	√	-
11	**Sorry** *da Kamben Aku terlambat*	-	√	√	√	-
12	*Ise do latna guar ni* **Boyfriend** *mi*	√	-	-	√	-
13	*banyak hal yang harus di* **update** *dan di* **upgrade** *dari* **performance** *kita ini*	-	-	√	√	-
14	**So**, *Gimana?*	-	-	√	√	-
15	*Jangan* **Karengkang**	-	-	√	-	√
16	**I** *mau* **sleep** *lah*	-	-	√	√	-
17	*dasar si malas* **you**	-	-	√	√	-
18	**Thanks** *Banget*	-	-	√	√	-
19	*Please deh*	-	-	√	√	-
Total		2	3	18	18	1

Of the overall data taken in the city of Medan, there are 19 words that are code-switching and code-mixing of the speakers of the language of Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing. So there are 19 levels for word level commonly used phrase that people in the City of terrain or 63.3 % of the total data collected in the city of Medan. In depth,

from 19 the expressions, 18 is always followed by Indonesian, and this means that 94.7% of this language is always used in everyday conversation. Basically it does not matter much because Indonesian is the national language, although will destroy the integrity of the local language, especially in language of Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing. Then, from the results, the opportunities of the language of Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing are going for huge damage in accordance with the amount of influence by other languages.

Apart from that, not only Indonesian who undermine the regional language but English, as well as views of the influence of English is the same as the Indonesian is equally ranked 18 in the other words and phrases of 94.7 %. Therefore, concerns for the loss of local languages as an asset the greater nation because of the greatness of the number of views of other languages outside the Batak Toba language and used Mandailing community in the city of Medan, especially in the word-level.

b. Siantar City

Expression of 20 sentences from data taken in the city Siantar for word level that was obtained is as follows.

Table 4. Word level in Siantar City

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*tolong letakkan* **sangkalan** *itu di dapur*	-	√	√	-	-
2	*gak* **mudeng** *aku*	-	-	√	-	√
3	*lambat* **loading**	-	-	√	√	-
4	*lao do ho natuari tu pantai,* **friend**	√	-	-	√	-
5	*nanti aku* **wait** *you*	-	-	√	√	-
6	**boring** *kalilah aku*	-	-	√	√	-
7	*paimajolo* **Miss**	-	√	-	√	-
8	*laho* **meeting** *dope hami di pardede* **hall**	-	√	-	√	-
9	*aku* **naeng** *makan*	-	-	√	-	√
10	*Jangan sering* **plagiarism** *karena itu nggak bisa dipertanggungjawabkan sama* **sir** *and* **mam** *bombing*	-	-	√	√	-
11	*Mauliate da* **teman**	-	√	√	-	-
12	*Makan au*	√	√	√	-	-
Total		2	5	9	7	2

From the above data it is clear that the expression of 20 sentences obtained from the City Siantar 12 is code-switching or code-mixing at the world level. And in this section there is the highest number in each expression is the Indonesian expression that 9 is 75% of the data for word level and then on one after another by the number 7 English phrase that is 58.3% of the data for the world level. In other words, of all code-switching and code-mixing in the city Siantar and Mandailing Batak speech community often use jargon to Indonesian and English. While the use of other languages according to data obtained by only 2 expression that is 16.7% of the overall data on the word level in Siantar City. Therefore, a language that has a great chance to damage the grammatical system in Batak Toba and Mandailing language in Siantar City is Indonesian and English. So, they need for special handling.

c. Mandailing Regency

In Mandailing Natal District, there are 12 expressions obtained in the category of code-switching and

code-mixing on word level. To more clearly the data is contained in the following table.

Table 5. Word level in Mandailing Natal Regency

No	Sentece Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*sering* **typo**-*lah aku*	-	-	√	√	-
2	*" madung jot-jot do u* ***absent***	√	-	-	√	-
3	*pulanglah kita dabo udah* ***midnight***-*nya ini*	√	-	√	√	-
4	*ulongko ma mancing-mancing* ***emosi***-*ngku da*	√	-	-	√	-
5	*sudah ku jojori semua tapi hasilnya* ***nothing*** *lah*	√	-	√	√	-
6	*ngajau angkon di* ***madu***	√	-	√	-	-
7	***open*** *buku mu halan* ***fouty five*** *da amang*	√	-	√	√	-
8	*ulang lupa ro tu pesta* ***ulang tahun*** *ku da* ***friend***	√	-	√	√	-
9	*lagi* ***belajar English*** *do hami on*	√	-	√	√	-
10	***Speachles*** *melihat keadaan Negara kita sekarang ini*	-	-	√	√	-
11	*dia tidak* ***aware*** *dengan apapun di sekitarnya*	-	-	√	√	-
12	***thanks*** *ya kak*	-	-	√	√	-
Total		8	0	10	11	o

25 pieces of sentences expressions obtained investigators in the District of Mandailing Natal, 12 of these data are the expressions code-switching and code-mixing in the word level. The expressions of 12 derived from Batak Mandailing Language speakersJust so none of this data is not revealed in the Batak Toba language. Then, from the 11-word, 12 contains his English is 91.7% and it beat the Indonesian position as the national language in Indonesia, which occupied the second position of the 10 phrases that 83.3% of the overall data on the word level in the district of Mandailing Natal.

2) Code switching and code-mixing at the phrase level

For more explanation of code-switching and code-mixing in more detail, the following describes code-switching and code-mixing for Phrase level.

Coba isi saja application form itu!"

Table 6. Analysis in phrase level

Indonesian expression	Indonesian expression	Indonesian expression	English Expression	Indonesian Expression
coba	**isi**	**saja**	**Application form**	**itu**

CS at a *FormuliR Pendaftaran* becomes **Application Form**. On bilingual learning, and the CS are at the level of phrase.

According to the explanation above, the data for each region can be studied in the following elaboration.

a. Medan City

Based on the research results obtained from the city of Medan, the data code-switching and code-mixing is contained in the following table.

Table 7. Phrase level in Medan City

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	***Hang out*** *yuk*	-	-	√	√	-
2	*Kita lagi* ***on line*** *nih*	-	-	√	√	-
3	*Wah, dia kayaknya lagi* ***off line***	-	-	√	√	-
4	***Love you*** *banget*	-	-	√	√	-
5	***Miss you*** *banget*	-	-	√	√	-
6	*Coba isi saja* ***application form*** *itu*	-	-	√	√	-
7	***Nong Kene*** *Enak Banget Lho*	-	-	√	-	√
	Total	0	0	7	6	1

In accordance with the above table, a phrase that has a number of code-switching and code-mixing at the level of phrases in Medan is 7 pieces expression means 23.3% of all data obtained from the city of Medan. The most impressive that there is no one word in the phrase for Batak Toba or Mandailing while the speakers studied were speakers of Batak Toba and Mandailing. 7 pieces of expression that exist in the area of Medan are Indonesian 100% there in it and 6-sided English expressions, meaning 85.7% of the entire expression on code-switching and code-mixing at the level of phrases in Medan.

b. Siantar City

For Siantar City code-switching results for phrase level is as follows.

Table 8. Phrase level in Siantar City

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*male au naeng mangallang* ***fried chicken***	-	√	-	√	-
2	*bosan au lihat kau* ***every day*** *jumpa*	-	√	-	√	-
3	*you sudah* ***update status*** *belum*	-	-	√	√	-
4	*itu miss update ya*	-	-	√	√	-
5	*be careful ya nak*	-	-	√	√	-
6	*no sugar lagi, please buy*	-	-	√	√	-

In accordance with the above table, the expression obtained 6 pieces of data from 20 code-switching and code-mixing expressions at the phrase level. And from the 6 expressions are 100% having English in a mixture of languages used in the region Siantar City. This indicates that in the City of Siantar very likely influenced by foreign languages especially English. Therefore, most likely in the Batak Toba language in Siantar City will experience outside influence and it was likely to damage both the system and the vocabulary used in everyday life. Then it will change significantly if it is not addressed immediately.

c. Mandailing Natal Regency

Data from Mandailing Natal regency which is code-switching and code-mixing at the level of phrase are as follows.

Table 9. Phrase level in Mandailing Natal Regency

No	Sentence Expression	Language Conten				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*jangan begitu* dabo	√	-	√	-	-
2	*jadi kita pergi ke* rodang	√	-	√	-	-
3	*dot doho* **jalan-jalan** *tu batang gadis*	√	-	√	-	-
4	*aku melihat* **beautiful girl**	-	-	√	√	-
5	**Cinta** *do au to* **my girl**	√	-	√	√	-
6	*aku* **fall in love** *to Ho*	√	-	√	√	-
Total		5	0	6	3	0

From these data the most frequent code-switching is Mandailing language with Indonesian language, reaching 100% of the 6 pieces of expressions while the second is in English which is 3 of 6 pieces expressions obtained from the District of Mandailing Natal means 50%. This is proof that Mandaling Language speakers also frequently code-switching and code-mixing and this is an issue that will arise later for the integrity of the vernacular language of Batak Mandailing Language.

3) Code-switching and code-mixing on the sentence level

For a better understanding of code-switching and code-mixing on "sentence level" illustrate in more detail for the following elaboration.

"*Aku tuh bingung dan* **I** **really** **don't know** **what I have to do**"

S adv V Obj

(noun clause as object)

Table 10. Analysis of sentence level

Indonesian expression	CS
Aku tuh bingung	**I really don't know what I have to do**

Level of expression in the language is at the level of the sentence. CS and CM of Indonesian expression 'Saya tidak tahu lagi apa yang harus saya perbuat' was converted into 'I really do not know what I have to do'. This is a category level of sentence level. Parts of the sentence are: I (subject), really (adverb), do not know (verb), and what I have to do (noun clause as object).

a. Medan City

Data obtained from the city of Medan for sentence level is as follows.

Table 11. Sentence level in Medan City

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*Hey, Ini Randy kenalan yuk!* **I think u'r cute** *banget*	-	-	√	√	-
2	*Aku tuh bingung dan* **I really don't know what I have to do**	-	-	√	√	-
3	**you will never be tough** *jika kamu tidak pernah gagal*	-	-	√	√	-
4	**I told you Many Times**, *Harusnya kamu Understand*	-	-	√	√	-
Total		0	0	4	4	-

From the table above, the expression level of the sentence there are 4 sentences. And 100% of the data is the incorporation of Indonesian and English. No Batak Mandailing and Batak Toba languages. So, the Indonesian language and English is very high in terms of affecting Batak Mandailing and Toba speakers in Medan. This will result in the loss of national assets is highly guarded the ordinary of Batak Mandailing and Toba languages. Therefore, it needs for special treatment for that section.

b. Siantar City

Data from City of Siantar for sentence levels are as follows.

Table 12. Sentence level in Siantar level

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	**Don't forget** *undangannya friend*	-	-	√	√	-
2	**Human mental attitude is related to understanding, solving the problem, exploring** *onformation and kesengajaan*	-	-	√	√	-
Total		0	0	2	2	-

From this table, the data obtained was 2 expressions to "level sentence" from the city of Siantar. And 100% joint Indonesian with English. It is the same as in the case of the city of Medan.

c. Mandailing Natal Regency

Table 13. Sentence level in Mandailing Natal Regency

No	Sentence Expression	Language Content				
		Batak Mandailing	Batak Toba	Indonesian Language	English	Others
1	*udah pernah ku bilang **I love you** tu sia*	√	-	√	√	-
2	***kalau ibu sedang menjelaskan** ulang ko rebut i belakang amang-inang*	√	-	√	-	-
3	***pedasnya kau rasa masakan** etek mu itu*	√	-	√	-	-
4	***I love you** selamanya*	-	-	√	√	-
5	***Where are you** sonnari*	√	-	-	√	-
6	***I am sorry** Hasianku*	√	-	-	√	-
7	***I go to super market with** adek sepupu*	-	-	√	√	-
Total		5	0	5	5	-

Of data contained in the table above are combined with the Indonesian language and Mandailing Language. Then, it is also from Mandailing Language and English as well. And clearly that its capacity Indonesian and English were joined in the expression level of sentence is the same that is equally at position 5 points, which is about 71.4%. So the possibility to change the language Mandailing or influenced by the English language as a foreign language.

5.6 All Data in North Sumatra Indonesia

Of the overall data obtained from the three regions in North Sumatra, namely, the city of Medan, Siantar City and District of Mandailing Natal, code-switching and code-mixing can be seen in the following table**.**

Table 14. The overall data in North Sumatera, Indonesia

No	Name of Location	Level			Amount
		Word	Phrase	Sentence	
1	Kota Medan	19	7	4	30
2	Kota Siantar	12	6	2	20
3	Kabupaten Mandailing Natal	12	6	7	25
	Total Amount	43	19	13	**75**

Based on the table above, in the province of North Sumatra are code-switching and codemixing in the three levels of language and the most numerous is the "word level" which reached 57.3% of the overall data. Later in the second position is occupied by phrases levels is equal to 40.4% of the overall data. Then, the least is at the level of the sentence with a frequency of 17.3%. Thus, the most common thing is the loss per word in Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing or due to the influence of other languages, especially English and Indonesian. This should be resolved by manual creation of code-switching and code-mixing and the bookkeeping of Batak Mandailing and Toba languages to maintain good system vocabulary, sentence structure and meaning in the language.

5.7 Reason for Using Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in North Sumatera Indonesia

From this study also found the reason or subject of study in doing code-switching and code-mixing as well, the reasons are:

1) They do not know the Indonesian language , such as : download , e-mail , and upload.

2) Because of the situation, meaning they use the CS and CM away, because they have to use the situation as it is in bilingual language department office and the dean's office.

3) In order for more interesting conversations, meaning they do CS and CM that the conversation was interesting and inviting enthusiastic comrades because both have the capability of more than one language.

4) To familiarize yourself to the other person, meaning they can do CS and CM because his vagabond dangers they divert certain words into the Batak language in order to feel comfortable and feel valued and familiar to them .

5) Because of the differences between the first language of the child with parents

6) Because they do not know the target language.

7) Because you want to be sociable.

8) For more easy to understand or understood the other person.

9) As an exercise to acquire another language.

10) Bandwagon because of the language used to hearing.

11) Because parents are also using two languages at home.

12) Because the profession.

6. Conclusion

From the results and discussion above, we can conclude that code-switching and code-mixing that occurs in the city of Medan, City of Siantar and Mandailing Natal Regency are at the level of word, phrase, and sentence and the results in this study are a code-switching , which is part of the code-mixing which language transfer does not violate the rules in the existing structure of the sentences on the two or more languages. Tangible results of a study conducted in North Sumatra, Indonesia that is the word level is the highest level that reached 57.3 % of the overall data and followed by the phrase level and sentence level which reached 40.4 % and 17.3 % respectively. And of this study concluded that the reason they are in use code-switching and code-mixing is due to ignorance of the situation and words into their native language. In addition, people also do it because it looks cool and appropriate for the up to date time.

And from this study suggests researchers to understand the meaning remains the first language even want to do code-switching and this is expected to further research may be able to reference material and examine the transfer of language that does not comply with the rules of the language such as its structure but often times done in the community.

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