USE OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN OFFICIALLY WRITTEN REMARKS OF CENTRAL KALIMANTAN GOVERNMENT

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Abstract

In this globalization and digital era, the development of culture which embraces some aspects such as language, information and lifestyle is unavoidable. One of culture development which has a rapid change is language. Language has a crucial role in our life, even in every aspect, we use language to communicate and deliver our thoughts. We live in a world which consists of diversed cultures and languages, even in one region; we may have more than one local language and foreign language. The development of culture somehow affects the ways of people reacting toward their surroundings, mostly in language both in oral conversation and written text. Considering the impacts of multi languages we have, therefore, this paper focuses on analyzing the use of code-mixing and code-switching in officially written remarks of Central Kalimantan government. Official remarks are ones of the essentials needed in each government which are delivered by government officials. But, due to the development of culture nowadays, the official remarks of Central Kalimantan government consist of many foreign (English) words which were categorized as code-mixing and code-switching. Therefore, this paper analyzed three points: (1) types of code-mixing and code-switching used in the official remarks, (2) reasons of using the code-mixing and code-switching in the officially written remarks viewed from the sociolinguistic aspects, and (3) position of the remarks using the code-mixing and code-switching viewed from the perspective of Indonesian Law (Indonesian Law Number 24 Year 2009, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014, and Presidential Regulation Number 63 Year 2019).

Keywords: *code-mixing, code-switching, official remarks*

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Abstrak

Di era globalisasi dan digital ini, perkembangan budaya yang meliputi beberapa aspek seperti bahasa, informasi, dan gaya hidup, merupakan satu hal yang tidak dapat dihindari. Salah satu perkembangan budaya yang mengalami perubahan sangat cepat adalah bahasa. Bahasa memiliki peran yang sangat penting dalam kehidupan, bahkan di semua aspek, kita menggunakan bahasa untuk berkomunikasi dan menyampaikan gagasan atau buah pikiran. Kita hidup di dunia dengan beragam budaya dan bahasa, bahkan di satu wilayah saja, kita memiliki banyak bahasa lokal dan bahasa asing. Perkembangan budaya bagaimanapun juga memengaruhi sikap kita terhadap lingkungan sekitar, terutama dalam segi bahasa, baik komunikasi secara lisan maupun wacana tertulis. Dengan mempertimbangkan dampak dari multibahasa yang kita miliki, artikel ini mengupas penggunaan campur kode dan alih kode pada sambutan tertulis resmi pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. Sambutan resmi merupakan hal penting yang diperlukan setiap pemerintahan yang tentu saja disampaikan oleh pejabat pemerintah. Akan tetapi, seiring perkembangan budaya dan bahasa akhir-akhir ini, sambutan resmi pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah menggunakan banyak kosakata asing (bahasa Inggris) yang dikategorikan sebagai campur kode dan alih kode. Oleh karena itu, artikel ini menganalisis tiga aspek: (1) jenis campur kode dan alih kode yang digunakan pada sambutan resmi pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, (2) alasan yang melatarbelakangi penggunaan campur kode dan alih kode dalam sambutan resmi dilihat dari aspek sosiolinguistik, (3) posisi sambutan resmi yang menggunakan campur kode dan alih kode dari sudut pandang Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 24 Tahun 2009, Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 57 Tahun 2014 dan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 63 Tahun 2019.

Kata kunci: campur kode, alih kode, sambutan resmi.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication (Wardhaugh, 1977: 3). In addition to that definition, Wardhaugh also stated that language is a symbolic system, a system in which words are associated with objects, ideas, and actions by convention so that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet". A similar definition of language is also stated by Blount (1974: 51, according to Sapir) that language is a perfect symbolism of experience, that in the actual context of behavior, it cannot be divorced from action and that it is the carrier of a nuanced expressiveness are universally valid psychological facts. He stated that somebody's culture is expressed through his/ her language. In addition, he also stated that the conciseness and clearness of thought of a people depend to a great extent upon their language. His statement showed there is a reciprocal between mind (reflected and as a cultural reflection) and language (Wahab, 2006: 88). In his journal entitled "The Handbook of American Indian Languages", Wahab (2006: 88, according to Boas) showed that dynamic impact is not only between language and mind, but also between language and custom, as well as between language and ethnic behaviors, and between language and the changes occur in the culture.

According to Hammers and Blanc (2000: 10), the functions of language are universal but the linguistic forms vary across languages and cultures. To some extent language is one of the variables which define culture. Moreover, language cannot be isolated from other aspects of behaviour. When language is processed by an individual it is always intermingled with cognitive and affective processes (Hammers and Blanc, 2000: 10). There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior (Wardhaugh, 2006: 10). A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or

behavior may either influence or determine social structure. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may influence each other (Wardhaugh, 2006: 10). We must therefore be prepared to look into various aspects of the possible relationships between language and society. It will be quite obvious from doing so that correlational studies must form a significant part of sociolinguistic work. According to the perspective of Gumperz (1971: 223) in (Wardhaugh, 2006: 11), he has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. According to Chambers (2002: 3) in (Wardhaugh, 2006: 11) : 'Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants. These are also the areas most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis-formation, logical inference, and statistical testing.'

Specific points of connection between language and society must be discovered, and these must be related within theories that throw light on how linguistic and social structures interact. According to Holmes (1992: 16) in (Wardhaugh, 2006: 11) says that 'the sociolinguist's aim is to move towards a theory which provides a motivated account of the way language is used in a community, and of the choices people make when they use language.' In this distinction, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements (Wardhaugh, 2006: 13). Hudson (1996: 4) in (Wardhaugh, 2006: 14) has described the difference as follows: sociolinguistics is 'the study of

language in relation to society. In otherwords, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is.

In connection to the language and culture, Indonesia is a multilingual country. Besides its national language, there are also hundreds of local languages or dialects in each region. As stated by Chaer (2007: 65), there is a high mobility in a multilingual society as well as the tendency of people to use two or more languages, whether it is partially or fully used as needed. The fact that Indonesia has more languages causes the contact between languages and cultures along with linguistic phenomena. Therefore, most Indonesians become bilingual or multilingual speakers. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004), the phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing are commonly used by Indonesian speakers. They also stated that the use of code-switching and code-mixing frequently occur both in oral conversation and written text, of bi- or multilingual speakers and they may arise at the same time but they are often used in a different context.

Related to that case, specifically this study aims to analyze the use of code-mixing and code-switching in officially written remarks of Central Kalimantan government in 2018. The whole remarks were written in Indonesia language while the code-switching and code-mixing borrowed English words. There were twenty four (24) documents purposively selected. These documents were constructed and written by conceptors while the documents were delivered or read by government officials that in this study referred to Governor, Vice Governor and Provincial Secretary of Central Kalimantan. Again, it should be clearly put in our mind that concept of the remarks is a responsibility of the conceptors who constructed and wrote the remarks; not the government officials who just read the written remarks. Therefore, this study tries to answer three questions: (1) types of code-mixing and code-switching used in the official remarks, (2) reasons of using the code-mixing and code-switching in the

officially written remarks viewed from the sociolinguistic aspects, and (3) position of the remarks using the code-mixing and code-switching viewed from the perspective of Indonesian Law (Indonesian Law Number 24 Year 2009, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014, and Presidential Regulation Number 63 Year 2019).

1.2 Theory

According to Meyerhoff (2006: 115-116, according to Hadi) people speak more than one language, or who have command over more than one variety of any language, are generally very sensitive to the differences in the vitality of the languages that use and they are equally aware that in some contexts or variety will serve their needs better than another. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an accent or a style on different occasions and for different purposes. A code is divided into code-mixing and code-switching (Stockwell, 2002). A code may be a language or a variety or a style of a language; the term code-mixing emphasizes hybridization, and the term code-switching emphasizes movement from one language to another. Mixing and switching probably occur to some extent in the speech of all bilinguals, so that there is a sense in which a person capable of using two languages. Recently, few researchers have made finer distinctions between the usage of code-mixing and code-switching that is to distinguish the use of two or more languages at the discourse level from switches within clauses/words (Mahootian, 2006).

Code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language (Hornberger & McKay, 2010). According to Poplack (1980) in Jelena 2011, there are three types of code-switching: (1) intrasentential, (2) intersential, and (3) extrasentential. Intrasentential code switching occurs when the

alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries. Appel and Muysken (1987) stated that intrasentential code-switching is the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs within a sentence. Intersentential code-switching happens whereas people switching the language, Indonesian and English, between sentences or two clauses. Hughes *et al.* (2006) also stated that intersentential is inserting an entire phrase from the secondary language into a conversation using the other language. Meanwhile extra sentential code-switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as "Darn!", "Hey!", "Well!", "Look!", etc. According to Romaine (1995), tags are "subject to minimal syntactic restrictions", therefore the insertion into a monolingual utterance does not violate syntactic rules. This implies that inter-sentential and intrasentential switching reflects higher language proficiency, unlike in the case of tag switching. Inter-sentential switching "involves switches form one language to other between sentences: a whole sentence (or more than one sentence) is produced entirely in one language before there is a switch to the other languages". On the other hand, intra-sentential switching occurs "within the same sentence or sentence fragment" (Jelena, 2011 according to Myers-Scotton, 1993: 3 - 4). All types of code-switching refer to switching back and forth from one language to another to communicate to others based on the situation (Hughes *et al.*, 2006).

Code-switching is when a person moves back and forth between two different languages within the same sentence or discourse (Fromkin, Hyams and Rodman 2003: 577). Different word classes are being used when code-switching, but the most common word class used is nouns, followed by verbs, adverbs and pronouns (Håkansson 2003: 125). Nouns are being used the most since they are relatively free of syntactic restrictions (Romaine 1995: 125). Code-switching is an area where sociolinguistics is involved in this research and viewed as speech variation that has to do with group behaviour (Håkansson

2003: 126). People use code-switching when they move between their different languages. Sometimes bilinguals code-switch when they do not know a word or an expression in one language (Byram and Brumfit 2000: 83). Code-switching is also used when they do not have knowledge of one topic in one of their languages or when the language they are using does not have the items or the appropriate translation of the words (Grosjean 1982: 149-150). People can also mark relationships, signalling status and situation, respect and intimacy while code-switching (Byram and Brumfit 2000: 83). Bilinguals usually also change language when a third person approaches if the people know that the new person does not know the language they are speaking at the moment (Grosjean 1982: 320). At the same time they can change language to exclude someone from a conversation or show that they are angry (Grosjean 1982: 152).

While code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral conversation or written text (Nababan, 1993). On the other hand, code-mixing refers to "embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes) words (unbound morphemes, phrases and clauses that participants in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand (Bokamba, 1988). The use of code-mixing reflects the idea that the alternation of the languages is not yet constrained (Azuma, 1998). (Nababan, 1993) said that code-mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. Yet, by the time, the tendency of people using code-mixing expands to, even, formal circumstances as one of those being analyzed in this study: in government officially written remarks. Muysken (2000) described that code-mixing is typically divided into three main types – (1) insertion (word or phrase), (2) alternation (clause) and (3) congruent lexicalization (dialect). Insertion is the process of code-mixing which is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure while alternation

occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase and congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use.

Code-switching and code-mixing are most important features and well-studied speech processes in multilingual communities. Definitions vary, but both utilize the term "code" which was adopted by linguists from the field of communication technology (Gardner-Chloros, 2009: 11), referring to "a mechanism for the unambiguous transduction of signals between systems", analogous to what switching of language signifies a system used by bilingual speaker-hearer in everyday communication. Therefore, term "code" is frequently used nowadays by the linguists as an "umbrella term for languages, dialects, styles etc." (Gardner-Chloros, 2009: 11).

Few bilinguals have the same competence as a monolingual speaker in either of their languages, because bilinguals use their languages for different functions and purposes and with different people (Byram and Brumfit 2000: 82). The purposes of the conversation, the interlocutor, the topic are some situations where bilinguals choose their language (Grosjean 1982: 283). Some people may use one language at home and within its religion and another one at school (Byram and Brumfit 2000: 82). While other people use different languages at home. There it depends on who the person is talking to (Ladberg 2000: 75). According to Grosjean it is: "the environment and the culture as a whole that cause the bilingual to change languages, along with attitudes, feelings, and behaviours – and not language as such" (1982: 284). Two people who are friends or relatives and are bilingual and know the same languages usually have agreed on which language of interaction they use if it is not in a specific situation or topic that needs a specific language (Grosjean 1982: 136).

Mohanty (1994a: 13 according to Hamers and Blanc) limits the definition of bilingualism to its social-communicative dimension, when he says that 'bilingual persons or communities are those with an

ability to meet the communicative demands of the self and the society in their normal functioning in two or more languages in their interaction with the other speakers of any or all of these languages'.

1.3 Methodology

A qualitative method was used in analyzing this study. Qualitative method in this analysis meant that empirical research where the data were not in numbers, instead in form of elaboration in sentences. There were several steps in analyzing the data. First, the data were purposively selected which resulted into twenty four officially written remarks of Central Kalimantan government which consisted of code-mixing and code-switching. Second, the types of code-mixing and code-switching that occurred in the officially written remarks were classified according to Poplack (1980: 605) dan Muysken (2000) while the analysis on sociolingustic aspects was elaborated by considering to whom the remarks were delivered and in what event or topic the remarks were presented. Finally, the use of code-switching and code-mixing on the written remarks were analyzed according to Indonesian Law (Indonesian Law Number 24 Year 2009, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014, and Presidential Regulation Number 63 Year 2019).

2. DATA ANALYSIS

The data were purposively selected from twenty four (24) officially written remarks of Central Kalimantan government in 2018. It should be born in our mind that all these remarks were written and constructed by conceptors; not the government officials who are in this study refer to the speakers who read the remarks: Governor, Vice Governor and Provincial Secretary of Central Kalimantan. Therefore, the focus of this study is in the written remarks and the reasons why the conceptors used the code switching and code mixing for the remarks. The data analysis is presented by each document.

Dokumen 1
"Harapan saya kiranya kebersamaan ini, dapat terus dibangun, dipelihara dan dipertahankan dalam upaya memajukan daerah ini, karena saya yakin jika semua ***stakeholder,*** semua komponen kekuatan, dan seluruh masyarakat secara bersama-sama berkomitmen untuk mengoptimalkan perannya sesuai kedudukan, fungsi dan tugasnya masing-masing, maka insya Allah ke depan Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur yang kita banggakan ini bisa menjadi daerah maju." (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: The 65th Anniversary of *Kotawaringin Timur* Regency
c. Audience: Regents and Vice Regents in Central Kalimantan, Regional Government Officials, Members of House of Representatives of *Kotawaringin Timur* Regency, Members of Regional Leadership Coordination Forum of *Kotawaringin Timur* Regency, Heads of Regional Government Institutions in *Kotawaringin Timur* Regency.

Dokumen 2
"Untuk itu, kami harapkan Kementerian Perhubungan selaku ***leading sector*** pengerukan alur tersebut, dapat memacu progres pelaksanaan di lapangan" (page 7)

"Integrasi perikanan dan peternakan dengan pemanfaatan pelabuhan perikanan, pengembangan Sentra Perikanan Terpadu (SPT), pengembangan Kawasan Perikanan Air Tawar, Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan Perairan Umum dan Daratan Kalteng dan pembangunan ***Ranch*** Sapi Terpadu di Kota Palangka Raya." (page 8)

"***Stressing*** Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah sekaligus menutup secara resmi Musrenbang Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2018" (page 8)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Opening of Development Planning Meeting of Central Kalimantan Government 2018
c. Audience: Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, officials from Ministry of Domestic Affairs, officials from Ministry of National Development Planning, goverment officials, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, State-owned Enterprises, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan, community leaders.

Dokumen 3
"Pertama-tama marilah kita senantiasa memanjatkan puji dan syukur ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, karena atas limpahan rahmat, karunia dan hidayah-Nya, pada pagi hari ini kita dapat melaksanakan kegiatan kegiatan ***Capacity Building*** TPID se-Kalimantan Tengah, dalam keadaaan sehat wal'afiat" (page 2)

"Bentuk penguatan dan sinergitas tersebut antara lain melalui pelaksanaan ***capacity building*** kepada seluruh TPID di seluruh Kalimantan Tengah" (page 6)

"Selain itu, pelaksanaan ***capacity building*** juga dilakukan dengan studi banding ke TPID Provinsi Sumatera Barat yang memiliki program-program inovatif terkait pembentukan fungsi ditribusi bahan pangan yang dilakukan oleh BUMD eksisting." (page 6)

"Pada tahun 2017, pertumbuhan ekonomi mencapai 6,74% ***year on year*** (yoy) menjadikan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah sebagai Provinsi yang memiliki pertumbuhan paling tinggi dibandingkan provinsi lainnya di wilayah Kalimantan." (page 3)

"Namun demikian, inflasi pada bulan Maret 2018 tercatat sebesar 0,35% (mtm) atau lebih rendah dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun 2017 tercatat sebesar 0,58% (mtm), hal tersebut menyebabkan pencapaian inflasi ***year to date*** Provinsi

Kalimantan Tengah tercatat sebesar 0,88% (ytd) lebih rendah dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun 2017 yang tercatat sebesar 1,73% (ytd)" (page 4)

"Dengan karakteristik perbedaan kondisi geomorfologi antar daerah di Kalimantan Tengah menjadikan setiap daerah memiliki ***competitive advantage*** yang berbeda-beda terhadap komoditas alam yang dihasilkan, antara lain komoditas pangan" (page 5)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Opening of Capacity Building Worskhop in Central Kalimantan 2018
c. Audience: Chairperson of *Bank Indonesia* in Central Kalimantan, Heads of Government Institutions in Provincial and Regency level, State-owned Enterprises, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan.

Dokumen 4
"Penyusunan RANHAM dilakukan antara lain dengan memperhatikan berbagai aspek (termasuk antara lain: Nawa Cita dan ***Sustainable Development Goals***." (page 7)

"Kemudian selanjutnya disampaikan kepada Bappeda masing-masing untuk di-***upload*** melalui aplikasi." (page 8)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Coordination Meeting of Human Rights Implementation 2018
c. Audience: Heads of Government Institutions of Central Kalimantan Province and officials from Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Dokumen 5
"Mulai tahun 2004 pemerintah pusat dalam hal ini mulai melancarkan gerakan pemberantasan ***illegal logging*** di seluruh Indonesia. (page 2)

"Selain gerakan pemberantasan ***illegal logging***, pemerintah juga berusaha secara serius mencari format yang ideal untuk mewujudkan pengelolaan hutan yang lestari" (page 2)

"Begitupun dengan pengelolaan hutan produksi yang dilakukan oleh Unit Manajemen, diharapkan pengelolaan Izin Usaha Pengelolaan Hasil Hutan Kayu baik Hutan Alam maupun Hutan Tanaman dapat meninggalkan ***image*** lamanya" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Coordination Meeting to Synergize Production Forest
c. Audience: Heads of Government Institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, forest management unit, Regional-owned Enterprises, stakeholders in field of forest production

Dokumen 6
"Tahun lalu saya sudah mendeklarasikan Kalteng anti ***hoax*** (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: National Social Communication Week 2018
c. Audience: Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Chairman and Commitee of Church Conference, Leadership Coordination Forum of Central Kalimantan Province, Heads of Government Institutions of Central Kalimantan

Province, journalists, public relations officers, university students, high school students.

Dokumen 7
" Dan diharapkan setiap Tim ***Driver*** yaitu Bapplitbang, DP3APPKB, Badan Keuangan Daerah dan Inspektorat di lingkup Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah dapat berperan sesuai dengan peran masing-masing" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Workgroup Meeting of Gender Mainstreaming
c. Audience: Head of Regional Development and Planning Agency, Head of Women Empowerment- Children Protection and Family Office, Regional Finance Office, Provincial Inspectorate, Community leaders.

Dokumen 8
"Pelaksanaan ***crash program*** campak pada anak usia 9-59 bulan di 185 kabupaten/ kota tahun 2016" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Advocacy, Socialization and Coordination Meeting of Measles Rubella Campaign
d. Audience: heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, State-owned Enterprises, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan, community leaders, doctors and paramedics.

Dokumen 9
"Dan hingga saat ini, ***road map*** reformasi bidang sumber daya adalah upaya pembinaan profesionalitas Pegawai Negeri Sipil yang bertujuan agar terwujudnya ASN sebagai profesi yang memiliki kewajiban mengelola dan mengembangkan diri untuk meningkatkan kompetensinya" (page 4)

"Dalam ***system merit*** seorang aparatur harus mampu bersaing mulai dalam rekrutmen CPNS sampai dengan promosi jabatan" (page 5)

"Karena ***system merit*** ini adalah suatu perbandingan antara kualifikasi, kompetensi dan kinerja (page 5)

"Diharapkan Saudara dapat meningkatkan kompetensi, konsepsi, wawasan organisasi, wawasan kepemimpinan dan wawasan kerja dengan diikuti oleh perubahan ***mindset***." (page 5)

"Hal ini dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu senjata dalam ***proxy war*** untuk melumpuhkan keberlangsungan hidup berbangsa dan bernegara" (page 5)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Leadership Education and Training IV of Central Kalimantan in 2018
c. Audience: Head of Human Resource Development Office, Heads of Regional Civil Service Office in all Regencies and Municipality in Central Kalimantan, all participants of the education and training program.

Dokumen 10
"Hal ini telah memunculkan optimisme baru ***best practices*** dalam penataan dan pengelolaan aset daerah yang lebih tertib, akuntabel, dan transparan ke depannya. (page 3)

"Pengelolaan aset daerah yang profesional dan modern dengan mengedepankan prinsip ***good governance***" (page 3)

"Hal ini untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan pengelolaan keuangan dari masyarakat dan sektor swasta selaku ***stakeholder***" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Socialization on Infrastructure Acceleration
c. Audience: Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, Regents and Vice Regents in Central Kalimantan, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, State-owned Enterprises, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan, community leaders.

Dokumen 11
"Sambutan Pj. Sekretaris Daerah Kalimantan Tengah pada Acara ***Stakeholder Meeting*** Sinergi Se-Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2018" (page 1)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Stakeholders Meeting in Central Kalimantan Province, 2018
c. Audience: Heads of Government Institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, Heads of State-own enterprises, businessmen.

Dokumen 12
" Semoga dengan momentum Upacara Bendera Gabungan hasupa hasundau ini kita mampu meningkatkan kapasitas dan kapabiltas kita sebagai aparatur pemerintahan sehingga **Good Government** dan **Clean Government** dapat terwujud di lingkungan Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Assembly of Joint "Hasupa Hasundau"
c. Audience: All civil servants of Central Kalimantan Government

Dokumen 13
"Kondisi sekarang kita perlu menata sistem pemerintahan yang bersih, berwibawa, profesional dan akuntable yang dituangkan dalam suatu konsep ***good and clean governance***, yang mengharuskan aparatur sipil negara bekerja secara profesional dan transparan" (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Commemoration of the 53rd Anniversary of Palangka Raya Government and 61st Anniversary of Palangka Raya Municipality
c. Audience: Former Mayors and Vice Mayors of Palangka Raya, Regents and Vice Regents in Central Kalimantan Province, Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan, community leaders.

Dokumen 14
"Sambutan Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah pada Acara ***Workshop*** Peningkatan Kapabiltas APIP di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah" (page 1)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Workshop of Capability Building in Central Kalimantan
c. Audience: Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, Academics from Universities in Central Kalimantan, community leaders.

Dokumen 15
"Selama beratus-ratus tahun kita berjuang, baik yang parsial dan kedaerahan maupun yang simultan, terstruktur dan masif, sehingga kemudian kita tiba pada

ide satu **nation** yang menjangkau Sabang sampai Merauke, dan bahwa **nation** ini mesti berdikari dan menjadi tuan atas dirinya sendiri" (page 3 & page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Commemoration of the 73rd Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia
c. Audience: Regents and Vice Regents in Central Kalimantan Province, Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province.

Dokumen 16
"Kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian BUMN ini menunjukkan kepeduliannya terhadap masyarakat di sini melalui program-program **Corporate Social Responsibility"** (page 2)

"Sebagai contoh, sektor pariwisata yang berbasis **eco-cultural**" (page 3)

"Sarana hotel bagi pariwisata dan **businessman** sudah amat baik" (page 3)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Closing Ceremony of "Students Knowing Nation"
c. Audience: Director of PT. Askrindo, Director of PT. Danareksa, Director of PT. Angkasa Pura I, Members of Provincial Leadership Coordination Forum of Central Kalimantan, Chair person of State-owned enterprises in Central Kalimantan, students from Central kalimantan Province and Yogyakarta.

Dokumen 17
"Sambutan Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah pada **Workshop** Kepamongprajaan dalam rangka Musyawarah Daerah Ikatan Keluarga Alumni Pendidikan Tinggi Kepamongprajaan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah" (page 1)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Workshop of Civil Service for Regional Meeting of Civil Service Higher Education Alumni
c. Audience: Heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, Civil Service Higher Education Alumni.

Dokumen 18
"Selamat datang dan terima kasih kepada Bapak-Ibu seluruh **stakeholders** di Kalimantan Tengah yang telah hadir pada acara seminar nasional hari ini" (page 1)

"Seminar nasional ini secara khusus bertujuan untuk memberikan pemahaman kepada seluruh **stakeholders**" (page 2)

"Bank Indonesia telah melakukan diskusi [engembangan pariwisata dengan berbagai **stakeholders**" (page 3)

"Diharapkan juga melalui seminar ini, potensi pariwisata Kalimantan Tengah dapat dimaksimalkan dan pembentukan **Road Map** pembangunan sektor pariwisata Kalimantan Tengah dapat terwujud ke depannya" (page 3)

"Perlu adanya upaya untuk mencari sumber pertumbuhan sekonomi baru yang lebih **sustainable**." (page 4)

"Selama melakukan wisata, wisatawan akan melakukan belanja, sehingga secara langsung menimbulkan permintaan (**Tourist Final Demand**) pasar barang dan jasa." (page 4)

"Selanjutnya **final demand** wisatawan secara tidak langsung menimbulkan permintaan akan barang dan bahan baku" (page 4)

"Oleh karena itu penting dan menjadi **concern** kita bersama untuk mendorong pengembangan pariwisata Kalimantan Tengah" (page 5)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: National Seminar: Supporting Central Kalimantan Tourism to Diversify Economic Growth Sources
c. Audience:Members of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, State-owned Enterprises, businessmen, private companies.

Dokumen 19
"Sambutan Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah pada Acara **Launching** Program Gerakan Indonesia Sadar Administrasi Kependudukan (GISA) Tingkat Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah" (page 1)

"Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dalam rangka menyusun Sistem Informasi Kependudukan yang akurat, terpercaya dan **up-to-date** perlu dioptimalkan" (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Launching of Indonesia's Citizenship Administration Awareness in Central Kalimantan Province.
c. Audience: Heads of government institutions of Central Kalimantan Province, Heads of government institutions of Regency and Municipality.

Dokumen 20
"Salah satu dari tujuh program dan kegiatan prioritas Tim Percepatan pembangunan Kalteng Berkah adalah Penyusunan **E-Government** dan **Smart City**," (page 2)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Inauguration of *Kalteng Berkah* Development Accelaration Team
c. Audience: Members of Indonesian House of Representatives, Members of Provincial Leadership Coordination Forum of Central Kalimantan, Chair person of Dayak Customary Council of Central Kalimantan, Provincial Secretary of Central Kalimantan, Assistants of Provincial Secretary of Central Kalimantan, Governor's Expert Staff, Heads of Provincial Government Institutions.

Dokumen 21
"Informasi tersebut mungkin sebagian ada yang ebanr dan sebagian lagi ada yang bersifat **hoax**" (page 2)

"Kemudian selanjutnya disampaikan kepada Bappeda masing-masing untuk di-**input** ke dalam sistem pemantauan dan monitoring Kantor Staf Presiden sebagai laporan pelaksanaan triwulan Aksi HAM" (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Evaluation Meeting on National Action of Human Rights, Central Kalimantan 2018
c. Audience: Members of Provincial Leadership Coordination Forum of Central Kalimantan, Heads of Provincial Government Institutions, source persons from Regional Office of Ministry of Law and Human Rights and Bureau of Law (Provincial Secretariate of Central Kalimantan Government).

Dokumen 22
"Sosialisasi pilkada juga perlu dilakukan guna mendongkrak angka partisipasi masyarakat, dalam hal ini seluruh **stakeholder** bertanggung jawab dalam

meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat sehingga menurunnya angka jumlah masyarakat yang tidak memilih atau golput" (page 3)

"Kita harus penyebaran berita **hoax** sehingga pemilihan kepala daerah dapat brlangsung aman, damai dan dapat berjalan dengan sukses" (page 4)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Assembly of Election Implementation in 2018
c. Audience: Regent of Sukamara, Heads of Government Institutions in Central Kalimantan, Members of House of Representatives of Sukamara Regency, Members of Leadership Coordination Forum of Sukamara Regency, Heads of Government Institutions in Sukamara Regency

Dokumen 23
"Sebagai dokter di era globalisasi harus selalu **update** ilmu pengetahuan" (page 2)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Inauguration and Oath Taking of General Doctors, Faculty of Medicine, Palangka Raya University
c. Audience: Regents and Mayor in Central Kalimantan Province, Director of Public Hospital "dr. Doris Sylvanus", President of Palangka Raya University, Heads of Government Institutions in Central Kalimantan Academics, paramedics, students.

Dokumen 24
"Polri juga harus semakin siap menghadapi kejahatan yang bersifat transnasional seperti ancaman kejahatan siber, **human trafficking, drug trafficking** dan **armed smuggling**." (page 7)

"Perlu mengedepankan langkah-langkah pencegahan melalui **Proactive Policing Strategy**…" (page 11)

a. Code category: Code switching (intrasentential), code mixing (insertion)
b. Topic of the remarks: Commemoration of the 72nd Indonesian Police Anniversary, 2018
c. Audience: Chairman of House of Representatives of Central Kalimantan Province, Regional Police Chief of Central Kalimantan, Members of Leadership Coordination Forum of Central Kalimantan.

According to aforementioned analysis of the code-switching and code-mixing classification, all English words used in the remarks were categorized into intrasentential code-switching which means the code-switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries or when the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs within a sentence, while the code-mixing is all categorized into insertion because the process of code-mixing which is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The most common word class used in the remarks was nouns (49 words and phrases) out of 54 words and phrases, while the other words were categorized into verbs (2 words) and adverbs (3

words). It is in line with Håkansson (2003: 125) who stated that different word classes are being used when code-switching, but the most common word class used is nouns, followed by verbs, adverbs and pronouns. Nouns are being used the most since they are relatively free of syntactic restrictions (Romaine 1995: 125).

Analyzing the sociolinguistics aspects of using the code-mixing and code-switching, it can be seen that topic of the remarks were in line with the audience's knowledge background. In other words, the audience was assumed to be well educated and be already familiar with the codes used. This seems to be strengthened by the teory of Byram and Brumfit (2000: 83) who stated that people can also mark relationships, signalling status and situation, respect and intimacy while code-switching. People who switch the language should have purposes, such as to quote someone, qualify message, amplify or emphasize, convey confidentiality, anger and annoyance, mark and emphasize group identity (solidarity), exclude someone from conversation, change role of speaker, rise status, add authority, show expertise and continue the last language used (Grosjean, 1982).

In other words, bilinguals or multilinguals have some certain reasons to mix or switch their language. Generally, the reasons include: (1) our lizard brains take over, (2) we want to fit in, (3) we want to get something, (4) we want to say something in secret, and (5) it helps us convey a thought. Hoffmann (1991) explains several reasons why bilinguals and multilinguals switch or mix their language, it is ranging from talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group entity. Saville-Troike (1986) also gives some addition to Hoffman's reasons and they are to soften and strengthen request or command, because of real

lexical need and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Having analyzed the usage of code-mixing and code-switching in the officially written remarks, it was found that all English words have precise Indonesian translations/ words which suit into the sentences. In other words, it is very possible to use the Indonesian instead of English. Then why? There are several reasons have been identified why the conceptors preferred to use code-mixing and code-switching on the officially written remarks: (1) to emphasize or stress out the message: the conceptor wanted to attract the audience's attention towards something the speaker tried to explain, (2) to rise the status of the speakers since the remarks were delivered by highly government officials: the conceptor, somehow wanted to show the speaker's position of affairs at the particular time, (3) to show the authority and expertise: people may put respect on the speaker's knowledge or expertise about something he/she delivered, (4) to clarify something: in some remarks, it was found that code-switching and code-mixing were repeated to clarify something which was important, and (5) to assume that particular audience was familiar with the foreign terms since some of those were usually used both in daily oral conversation and written text.

Furthermore, viewed from the perspective of Indonesian Law (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No.24 Year 2009*) about National Flag, National Language, National Symbol and National Anthem on Chapter 3 about National Language Article 32 Verse 1: "*Bahasa Indonesia wajib digunakan dalam forum yang bersifat nasional atau forum yang bersifat internasional di Indonesia.*" (Indonesian language is compulsary used in national forum or international forum held in Indonesia), and Article 33 Verse 1: "*Bahasa Indonesia wajib digunakan dalam komunikasi resmi di lingkungan kerja pemerintah dan swasta.*" (Indonesian language is compulsary used for official communication in working place both in government and private sectors), and Article 41

about Development, Supervision, and Protection of National Language Verse 1: "*Pemerintah wajib mengembangkan, membina, dan melindungi bahasa dan sastra Indonesia agar tetap memenuhi kedudukan dan fungsinya dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman.*" (Government is obligatory to develop, supervise, and protect Indonesian language and literature to fulfill its position and function living in society, nation and state according to current development). According to the law, it can be considered that the officially written remarks of Central Kalimantan government which were delivered in provincial and national forums and held in Indonesia must be written in Indonesian language as the National Language. To strengthen the Indonesian Law Number 24 Year 2009, the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014 and the Presidential Regulation Number 63 Year 2019 describe the role of government as the implementer and facilitator in the formulation of national policies for the development, development and protection of Indonesian Language and Literature. Having understood this law and regulations, government officials through their official products must be the model for people or society to be proud of using National Language.

3. CONCLUSION

The results show that all code-switching which was used in the officially written remarks is categorized into 'intrasentential' while the code-mixing is all categorized into 'insertion'. The reasons of using the code-mixing and code-switching viewed from the sociolinguistic aspects are to (1) emphasize the message, (2) rise the status of the speaker, (3) show the authority and expertise of the speaker; (4) clarify important matters, and (5) assume that audience is familiar with the terms. Viewed from the perspective of Indonesian Law (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 Year 2009), Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014 and Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2019, the officially written

remarks of Central Kalimantan Government had not completely applied Indonesian language because they still applied some code-mixing and code-switching while the precise Indonesia translation for the foreign terms is available. Therefore, it is hope in the near future; the use of National language, especially in the government environment will be fully understood and applied, particularly started in government's official products such as written remarks. In addition to that, the Indonesian Law (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Number 24 Year 2009), Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 57 Year 2014 and Presidential Regulation Number 63 Year 2019 should be well socialized to every levels of the society, started from schools, universities, government, private sectors, organizations, etc. so Indonesians will be prouder of their identity.

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