Mixing Internal and External Codes in Indonesian Speech Acts

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Abstract

Multilingualism is one of the causes of code mixing in speech acts. This research examines code mixing in direct and indirect speech acts in Indonesian in children aged 5-8 years. The aim of the research is to describe the types of code mixing, forms of code mixing, and the factors that cause code mixing. This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. The research subjects were children aged 3-5 years in the Bu Yani Rented Complex play group, RT 05 Modalan, Banguntapan, Bantul. The object of this research is code mixing which is classified based on its type and form in speech acts. Data was collected through listening techniques, tapping techniques, Free Listening Free Speech techniques, recording techniques, and recording techniques. The research instrument used is a human instrument. The data analysis technique was carried out using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana analysis methods, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research results showed that the code mixing found was internal code mixing originating from Javanese, while external code mixing came from English. The most data was found in Direct Speech Act events, while the type of code mixing that was most often used was internal code mixing. Factors causing internal and external code mixing include non-formal factors, relaxed situations due to playing, the influence of the first language, and familiarity with several foreign languages.

Keywords: Sociopragmatics; Code-Mixed; Speech Acts

Introduction

Language plays an important role in every aspect of human life, both in terms of personal interests and social interests. Given the importance of this role, it is natural for humans as individuals to try to teach children more than one language besides the mother tongue, especially Indonesian. This is because of the importance of children's mastery of Indonesian as the language of instruction for learning at school. This factor is one of the reasons why parents start speaking Indonesian from an early age to children in the family environment. Moreover, Indonesia is one of the multilingual countries in the world. This is because Indonesia has more than 700 local spoken languages (Aji A, et al. 2022).

An interesting phenomenon actually occurs in the process of learning a language when a child is still in the early stages of learning to communicate. Especially when children enter school age. At that time, children have entered the stage of language development. The language that undergoes development

is the mother tongue. Therefore, it is not surprising that children tend to mix codes in their speech because they are carried away by the structure and rules of the first language. Therefore, mixing Indonesian and Javanese in speech is common in Indonesia, especially among Javanese people (Hidayatullah et al., 2023:1311). In addition, exposure to United Kingdom from social media and schools makes Indonesians often mix the main language with United Kingdom (Rizal, 2020). As a result, mixing codes between Indonesian, Javanese, and United Kingdom in everyday conversation has become a common language combination used by Indonesia people, especially among children and adolescents.

Mixed code is the casual use of two or more languages or a variety of languages between people who are familiar with each other (Subyakto, 1988:154). This is because a multilingual person does not rule out the possibility of moving or mixing one language to another, from one dialect to another, from one variant to another, and from one variety to another (Alwasih, 1993). Mixing codes is characterized by the insertion of other languages in the form of fragments in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Mixing codes is never in the form of sentences, but in the form of words, phrases, idioms, basters, repeating words, and clauses (Saddhono, 2014:143).

Code mixing occurs when a person speaks more than one language and then spontaneously mixes languages (Meigasuri & Soethama, 2020:23) (Nababan, 1984) states that the things behind the occurrence of code mixing are (1) showing learning, (2) relaxation or informal situations, (3) the absence of the right language in conveying information. The factors that cause the occurrence of code mixing found in this study are more prominent in informal or casual situations. In addition, the influence of the structure of the first language, namely Javanese, also makes children spontaneously mix their first language when speaking Indonesian.

For example, in the following direct speech act, *"Aku gak ikut, ya. Soalnya aku **arep bali**."* Means *"Aku tidak ikut, iya. Soalnya aku mau pulang."* The sentence experienced an internal code-mixed event, namely mixing Javanese code into Indonesian as the speaker's main language. Mixing internal codes is marked by the insertion of a **phrase** that comes from the Javanese language, namely arep bali. Word *'arep bali'* included in the form of phrases that have word equivalents in Indonesian, namely *'mau pulang'*. Children use the code to convey information in direct speech to their friends. These speech acts often occur without an element of intentionality but other factors that affect it (Oktarina, 2005:85).

The act of speech is categorized as a mixed code in the form of a phrase because the speaker's main language is Indonesian and Javanese phrases are inserted. The peculiarity of the language lies in the use of two different languages in one speech. The mixture of internal and external code also occurs due to various factors. One of them is the multilingual factor because of the elements of habits or situations that make them have to mix codes. Those who are bilingual or multilingual must choose a language that suits the situation (Rafida, 2018:494). The situation in question is for example a formal or informal situation.

Several other relevant studies have examined code mixing. One of them is a study conducted by Barik et al., 2019. Barik researched about mixing code on social media, namely Twitter. He found the fact that code mixing on Twitter often occurs due to informal situation factors (Barik et al., 2019). In addition, (Tho et al., 2023) also researched about mixing codes on social media. His research emphasizes on sentiment analysis of mixed Indonesian-United Kingdom codes using a transformer model. The results of his research show that the increasing popularity of social media has changed the way people communicate. Not only do people tend to use informal language, but they also tend to involve words from more than one language (mixed code) that is a local, national, or international language (Tho et al., 2023).

Another relevant research is research (Azis & Rahmawati, 2021) on code switching and code mixing in Indonesian language learning. The results of his research show that code mixing often occurs due to circumstances or needs during learning activities that require teachers to mix languages. When students do not understand the content conveyed by the teacher, the teacher must choose a code

(language) that can be understood by students (Azis & Rahmawati, 2021:56). Thus, code mixing is not only found in informal situations but also in formal situations.

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher is interested in further researching the types and forms of mixed codes as well as the factors that cause Javanese code mixing in children aged 5-8 years in the children's daily play group. The scope of the code mix studied is a non-formal situation, namely in the children's play circle. This research focuses on Indonesian as the main language that experiences a mixture of regional (internal) and foreign (external) language codes. The two types of code mixing are researched in direct and indirect speech actions. This is done to distinguish the two types of code mixing based on the type of speech act. Therefore, the researcher formulated this study with the title "**Mixing Internal and External Codes in Indonesian Speech Acts".**

Research Methods

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. The subjects of the study were children aged 3-5 years, boys and girls, in the play group of the Bu Yani Rented Complex, RT 05 Modalan, Banguntapan, Bantul. The object of this research is a mix of codes categorized based on the type and form of children's speech. Data was collected by listening techniques, tapping techniques, Listening Free Engagement Techniques, recording techniques, and recording techniques. The technique is used to obtain valid data.

The instrument used to collect mixed code data in children aged 5-8 years is *a human instrument.* This is because in descriptive research, researchers have a special position, namely as planners, implementers of data collection, analysis, data interpreters, and reporters of their research results (Moleong, 2013:128). This position makes the researcher a key instrument so that the validity and reliability of the data obtained are highly dependent on the researcher's understanding. Therefore, the researcher collects data based on criteria that have been understood in depth before conducting the study. Researchers directly play an active role in the research process when observing and participating in children's play groups. This is done to obtain valid and reliable data in accordance with the research objectives. The data collection indicators used are as follows.

Table 1. Data Collection Indicators

No.	Indicator	Sub-indicator	Description
1.	Types of Speech Acts	Direct Speech	Speech that is in accordance with the sentence mode, for example, a news sentence to report, a command sentence to order, invite, or plead, a question sentence to ask something.
2.		Indirect Speech	The speech is conveyed indirectly and is different from the sentence mode. There is another meaning behind the speech.
3.	Types of Code-Mixed	Mix Internal Code	Mix codes **between languages** that are in the same region or country. For example, Indonesian with regional languages.
4.		Mix External Code	Mix codes **between languages**, such as Indonesian and foreign languages, such as United Kingdom and Arabic.
5.	Forms of Code-Mixed	Mix Word Codes	Mix the code by inserting elements from languages other than Indonesian in the form of word insertion (it can be in the form of basic words, affixed words, or rewords).

Mix Phrase Codes	Mix up the code by inserting elements from another language that are two or more words that are non-predictive (phrases).	
Mix Abbreviation Code	Mix up the code by inserting elements from other languages that are abbreviations of that language.	
Mix Clause Code	Mix the code by inserting elements from other languages in the form of clause insertion (grammatical unit in the form of a combination of words, at least consisting of a subject and a predicate).	
Mix Phrases/Idioms	Bentuk campur kode dengan menyisipkan unsur-unsur dari bahasa lain yang berupa penyisipan ungkapan/idiom (konstruksi yang maknanya tidak sama dengan gabungan makna unsurnya).	

The data analysis technique is carried out by the analysis method (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014), namely data collection (transcription), data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The first stage is carried out by transcribing data in the form of recordings. Followed by the second stage, namely data condensation. Data condensation is a process of selecting data based on the type and form of mixing Indonesian codes in children aged 5-8 years in the play group of the Bu Yani Rented Complex, RT 05, Modalan, Banguntapan, Bantul. After the data is condensed, the researcher abulates the data in the form of types and forms of mixed codes to proceed to the stage of presentation and descriptive analysis.

To obtain objective results, the data processing and analysis techniques carried out must be structured. The steps taken by the researcher include:

1. Conducting a round of recordings and matching them with notes because the researcher is not a Javanese speaker.
2. Re-rounding the research results in a recording device.
3. Moving data from a record to a complete write-up.
4. Sorting out the data that is the object of the research, namely mixing code (Indonesian as the main language)
5. Analyze by marking languages that include mixed internal and external code.
6. Analyze based on the shape and form of mixed codes.
7. Discussing research based on a theoretical foundation that has been determined.
8. Mention the results of the research in the form of conclusions.

The validity and feasibility of the data are carried out through triangulation, namely triangulation of techniques, triangulation of sources (theory), and triangulation of methods (Sugiyono, 2020:274).

Results and Discussion

The results of this study show the existence of types of mixed internal (between languages) and external (inter-language) and mixed Indonesian codes in children aged 5-8 years in the play group of the Bu Yani Rented Complex, RT 05, Modalan, Banguntapan, Bantul. The embedding of linguistic units such as phrases, words, and morphemes of a language into the use of other different languages is known as code mixing (Myers-Scotton, 1993). This research focuses on Indonesian as the main language that experiences a mixture of internal codes from regional languages, namely Javanese and mixed external codes from United Kingdom. The details of the data found include 5 data mixed with internal code in

direct speech; 2 data mixed with internal codes in indirect speech acts; 3 data mixed with external codes in direct speech; and 2 data mixed with external codes in indirect speech acts. The results of the study based on these details can be observed in the following table.

Table 2. Research Results Data

Types of Code-Mixed	Types of Speech Acts	Data Code	Data
Mix Code	Mix Internal Code		
		Direct Speech	CK/In/TL/1	*Mba Ina: Nala, centong nasi Ibu di mana?* *Nala:* ***Nang*** *kolam ikan Bu.* *Mba Ina: Besok-besok jangan diambil lagi ya kalau gak dibawa pulang.*
			CK/In/TL/2	*Mba Ina : Adiknya* ***dijungkati*** *toh, Pa.* *Ifa : Hooh Bu. Sebentar, aku lagi ganti baju.*
			CK/In/TL/3	*Mba Ina : Dipilih yang* ***apik-apik*** *dan dipisah sama yang elik-elik.* *Ifa : Sing* ***elik-elik*** *ditaruh di mana, Bu? Mba Ina : Ditaruh di mangkuk ini.*
			CK/In/TL/4	*Baim: Ini bentuknya* ***bunder-bunder*** *kabeh.* *Nala: Tapi punyaku kotak-kotak. Mau tukar gak? Baim: Gak usah. Aku ini aja.*
			CK/In/TL/5	*Hasan : Aku mau salat di masjid. Kamu ikut gak? Baim : Aku salat* ***nang omah wae.***
		Indirect Speech	CK/In/TTL/1	*Mba Ina : Ifa, kayaknya mau* ***udan*** *nih, mendung.* *Mba Ina : Iya Bu. Jemurannya aku ambil semua po? Hasan : Iya, diangkat aja semua.*
			CK/In/TTL/2	*Gendis : Mba Resa, nanti malam pengajian gak? Mba Resa: Iya, malam ini kita ngaji ya.* *Gendis : Aku* ***nembe loro.*** *Mba Resa : Gak apa-apa. Biar Nala karo Ifa wae yang ngaji malam ini.* *Mba Ina : Apel kok dicat warna* ***pink***? *Itu loh, warna merah.*
	Mix External Code	Direct Speech	CK/Eks/TL/1	*Nala : Warna merah gak ada isinya, Bu. Makanya aku cat* ***pink****.*
			CK/Eks/TL/2	*Nala : Tadi malam aku nonton* ***angry bird****.* *Gendis : Aku juga nonton.* ***Tom and Jerry*** *juga.* *Nala: Emang kamu nonton di mana? Kan gak punya TV. Gendis: Di rumah Mas Baim.*

	CK/Eks/TL/3	*Mba Ina : Dek Nala, main **HP**nya udah ya. Bawa sini **HP** Ibu. Ibu mau **WA** Bapak. Nala : Iya Bu.*
	CK/Eks/TTL/1	*Baim: Yah, kuotaku habis. Padahal dikit lagi udah game. Gendis: Pakek **hotspot** aku aja Mas.*
Indirect Speech	CK/Eks/TTL/2	*Nala: Mba Gendis beli **cake** itu di mana? Gendis: Di Mirota. Nala: Aku juga suka. Enak kan? Biasanya sering beli sama Ibu pas pulang sekolah. Gendis: Ini buat kamu satu. Aku punya dua.*

Information:

CK : Campur Kode

CK/In: Campur Kode Intern

CK/Ek: Campur Kode Ekstern

TL: Tindak Tutur Langsung

TTL: Tindak Tutur Tidak Langsung

Based on the table of the results of the study above, it can be seen that the results of this study show that there are two types of code mixing in Indonesia-speaking behavior of children aged 5-8 years in the play group of the Bu Yani Rented Complex, RT 05, Modalan, Banguntapan, Bantul. The two types of code mix in question are internal code mix (into a language in the same region) and external code mix (outside the language in different regions). Of the two types of code mixing, the most commonly used is internal code mixing. This is because children's mastery of Javanese is much better than mastery of foreign languages because Javanese is the first language of children.

The mixed forms of code found include basic words, made words, rewords, abbreviations, and phrases. It was found in two types of speech acts, namely direct and indirect speech acts. However, the dominant data was found in direct speech. The following is a discussion of data based on each type.

1. Mix Internal Code in Direct Speech

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with internal codes in the form of prepositions in direct speech in Indonesia.

(1) *Mba Ina: Nala, centong nasi Ibu di mana?*
*Nala: **Nang** kolam ikan Bu.*
Mba Ina: Besok-besok jangan diambil lagi ya kalau gak dibawa pulang (CK/In/TL/1).

The data above is mixed **data of internal code**. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian. The insertion that is mixed is in the form of regional language elements, namely Javanese. Meanwhile, Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. It is categorized as mixed internal code because of the mixing of language code elements derived from languages that still show kinship relationships or in the same political area of the same language (within the same country) (Suwito,

1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). Therefore, the above data is categorized as mixed data with internal code. The internal code mix is in the form of a preposition which is characterized by the mixing of the use of Javanese prepositions into Indonesian speech, namely "***Nang kolam ikan Bu.***" Word *nang* in Javanese means *'di'* in Indonesian.

In addition, the data mixed with the above code was found in **the Direct Speech** Act (TL) in the children's play group. The act of speech is a type of direct speech in the form of news/information. This is because the speaker states something directly that is in accordance with his sentence mode to report something (Yule, 2006:95). Speakers and speaking partners both intend to ask for information and inform information. In the snippet of data above, the speaker of 'Mba Ina' asked about the whereabouts/location of rice sticks. Directly, his speaking partner 'Nala' also responded to the question in the form of information. This is proven in the trailer "***Nang kolam ikan Bu***." Therefore, the above data is categorized as internal code-mixed data in direct speech because the intention asked and conveyed by Mba Ina and Nala is in accordance with the sentence mode without any other intention.

The following is a description of the data mixed with internal codes in the form of affixes in direct speech in Indonesia.

(2) *Mba Ina: Adiknya **dijungkati** toh, Pa.*

Ifa: Baik Bu. Sebentar, aku lagi ganti baju (CK/In/TL/2).

The data snippet above is mixed data **with internal code**. The data is categorized as mixed internal codes because of the mixing of code elements between various languages that still show kinship relationships or in the same political area of the same language (within the same country) (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). The main language in the speech above is Indonesian. The insertion that is mixed is in the form of regional language elements, namely Javanese. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. Therefore, the above data is categorized as mixed data with internal code. Mix the internal code in the form of Javanese suffixes into Indonesian speech. This can be seen in the data snippet "*Adiknya **dijungkati** toh, Pa*." Word *dijungkati* is a verb with suffixes in Javanese which means 'disisir'. *Dijungkati* derived from the word *jungkat* then given a suffix *di-i* which are attached together (confix). Therefore, the affix is the insertion of a Javanese code inserted in Indonesian speech. Thus, the data (CK/In/TL/2) above is mixed data with internal codes in the form of affixed words.

In addition, the code mix data above is data found in **Direct Speech** (TL). The act of speech is a type of command that intends to order. It is categorized as direct speech because the speaker expresses a direct command that is in accordance with his sentence mode to tell his speech partner to do something (Yule, 2006:95). In addition, the speaking partner also responded to the speech in accordance with the speaker's desired intentions. In the data snippet above, the speaker of 'Mba Ina' told her daughter to comb her sister's hair, namely "*Adiknya dijungkati toh, Pa*." Directly, his speaking partner 'Ifa' also responded to the order in the form of an answer that he would do it immediately. This is proven in the trailer "*Baik Bu. Sebentar, aku lagi ganti baju*." Therefore, the above data is categorized in the data mixed with internal codes in **Direct Speech** (TL) because of the intention asked by the speaker and the response by the speaking partner according to the actual sentence mode.

The following is a description of the data mixed with internal code in the form of rewords in Indonesian direct speech.

(3) *Mba Ina: Dipilih yang **apik-apik** dan dipisah sama yang **elik-elik**.*

*Ifa: Sing **elik-elik** ditaruh di mana, Bu?*

Mba Ina: Ditaruh di mangkuk ini (CK/In/TL/3).

The above speech is a **type of speech mixed with internal codes**. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian mixed with elements of regional languages, namely Javanese. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. The two languages are in the same language political territory. The data (CK/In/TL/3) is categorized as mixed internal codes because of the mixture of language code elements derived from languages that still show kinship relationships or in the same political area of the same language (within the same country) (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). Therefore, the above data is categorized as mixed data with internal code. The internal code is mixed in the form of a reword in Javanese mixed into Indonesian speech. This is proven in the trailer "*Dipilih yang **apik-apik** dan dipisah sama yang **elik-elik***." Word *apik-apik* is a reword in Javanese which means 'bagus-bagus' while *elik-elik* is means 'jelek-jelek or tidak bagus'. A similar form of code mixing is also found in the following data.

(4) *Baim: Ini bentuknya **bunder-bunder** kabeh.*

Nala: Tapi punyaku kotak-kotak. Mau tukar gak?

Baim: Gak usah. Aku ini aja (CK/In/TL/4).

The data (CK/In/TL/4) above also experiences the same form of code mixing, namely rewording. The main language used is Indonesian and re-inserted words in Javanese. This is proven in the trailer "*Ini bentuknya **bunder-bunder** kabeh.*" Word *bunder-bunder* is a reword in Javanese which means 'bulat-bulat'. The factor that causes the mixing of codes is because children are carried away by the mother tongue, which is the everyday language in the family environment. Therefore, some vocabulary is accidentally mixed when speaking using Indonesian with fellow friends.

In addition, the data mixed codes above occurred in the **Direct Speech** (TL) event in the children's play group. The direct speech act occurred in the form of news/information. This is because the speaker states something directly that is in accordance with his sentence mode to report or inform something (Yule, 2006:95). The speaker and the speaking partner both intend to inform information. There is no other intention behind the speech conveyed. Therefore, the data above is categorized as internal code-mixed data that occurs in direct speech because of the intention asked and conveyed by the speaker and speaking partner in accordance with the sentence mode without any other intention.

The following is a description of the data mixed with internal code in the form of phrases in direct speech in Indonesia.

(5) *Hasan: Aku mau salat di masjid. Kamu ikut gak?*

*Baim: Enggak. Aku salat **nang omah wae** (CK/In/TL/5).*

The data above shows that there is a mixture of Javanese codes into Indonesian speaking acts. Based on this data, it appears that the Indonesian used by speakers has been inserted from a variety of other languages, namely Javanese. Therefore, the data is mixed **with internal code**. The data is categorized as mixed internal codes because of the mixture of language code elements derived from languages that still show kinship relationships or in the same political area of the same language (within the same country) (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). The main language used is Indonesian mixed with elements of regional languages, namely Javanese. The two languages are in the same language political territory. The internal code is mixed in the form of Javanese phrases. This is proven in the trailer "*Aku salat **nang omah wae***." Phrase *nang omah wae* is a Javanese phrase that has an equivalent in Indonesian, namely '*aku salat di rumah saja*'. Because they are familiar with the regional language, the children spontaneously insert the phrase in their speech.

In addition, the data mixed with the above code occurred in the Direct **Speech** (TL) event in the children's play group. The direct speech act is a type of news or informing the speaking partner by

responding to the question. The above data is categorized as direct speech because the speaker and the speech partner state something directly in accordance with the sentence mode to report or inform something (Yule, 2006:95). The speaker and the speaking partner both intend to inform information. There is no other intention behind the speech conveyed. Therefore, the data above is categorized as internal code-mixed data that occurs in direct speech because of the intention asked and conveyed by the speaker and speaking partner in accordance with the sentence mode without any other intention.

1.Mixing Internal Code in Indirect Speech

The following is a description of the data mixed with internal codes in the form of basic words in the act of indirect speech in Indonesia.

(6) *Mba Ina: Ifa, kayaknya mau **udan** nih, mendung.*

Ifa: Iya Bu. Jemurannya aku ambil semua?

Mba Ina: Iya, diangkat aja semua (CK/In/TTL/1).

The data above is data **mixed with internal code** that occurs in indirect speech acts. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian. The insertion that is mixed is in the form of regional language elements, namely Javanese. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. Therefore, the data (CK/In/TTL/1) above is categorized as mixed internal codes because of the mixture of elements of language codes that still show kinship relationships or in the same political area of the same language (in the same country) (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). The internal code-mixed is in the form of a basic word which is characterized by the mixing of the use of Javanese root words into Indonesian speech, namely "*Ifa, kayaknya mau **udan** nih, mendung.*" Word *udan* is a root word in Javanese which means 'hujan' in Indonesian.

However, the above code-mixed occurs in the event **of Indirect Speech** (TTL) because the speaker has another intention that he wants to convey to his speaking partner, namely telling him to take a clothesline because the weather is already cloudy. Indirect speech is speech that is conveyed indirectly and is different from the sentence mode (Yule, 2006:96); (Wijana, 1989:30). The speech actually wanted to tell instead of telling that it would rain soon. However, in order to make the conversation more subtle, the speech of the order is manifested in the form of information speech that it seems that it will rain soon. Ifa as the speaking partner in the snippet above understands Mba Ina indirect speech. This is evidenced by his response, which is to respond to the question in the form of information. This is proven in the trailer "*Iya Bu. Jemurannya aku ambil semua*?" Because the two understand each other's intent and purpose of the indirect speech, the speaker and the speaking partner respond to each other according to their goals. Therefore, the data above is data mixed with internal code that occurs in indirect speech.

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with internal codes in the form of phrases in indirect speech in Indonesia.

(7) *Gendis: Mba Resa, nanti malam pengajian gak?*

Mba Resa: Iya, malam ini kita ngaji ya.

*Gendis: Aku **nembe loro**.*

Mba Resa: Gak apa-apa. Biar Nala karo Ifa wae yang ngaji malam ini (CK/In/TTL/2).

The above speech is a **type of speech mixed with internal codes** that occurs in indirect speech. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian. The insertion that is mixed is in the form of regional language elements, namely Javanese. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia.

Therefore, the data is categorized as mixed internal codes because of the mixture of elements of language codes that still show kinship relationships or are in the same political region of the same language (within the same country) (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). Mix the internal code that occurs in the data in the form of phrases. This is marked by the mixing of Javanese phrases into Indonesian speech, namely "*Aku **nembe loro***." Phrase *nembe loro* is a Javanese phrase that has an equivalent in Indonesian which means '*aku sedang sakit'*.

However, mix the code "*Aku **nembe loro***." has a different meaning than what is spoken by the speaker. He does not mean to tell that he is sick because his speaking partner already knows that his interlocutor is not feeling well. The act of speech meant something else, namely to tell him that he did not learn to recite that night. Therefore, the speech is an **Indirect Speech** (TTL) because the speaker has other intentions that he wants to convey to his speaking partner. This concept is in accordance with what was conveyed by Yule, (2006:96) and Wijana, (1989:30). that indirect speech is speech that is conveyed indirectly and is different from the sentence mode. Because the two understand the purpose and purpose of the indirect speech, the indirect speech occurs. Therefore, the data above is data mixed with internal code that occurs in indirect speech.

1. Mix External Codes in Direct Speech

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with external codes in the form of inserting basic words from United Kingdom in direct speech in Indonesia.

(8) *Mba Ina: Apel kok dicat warna **pink***? Itu loh, warna merah.*

*Nala: Warna merah gak ada isinya, Bu. Makanya aku cat warna **pink** (CK/Eks/TL/1).*

The above speech is a **mixed type of external code**. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian which is mixed with elements of foreign languages, namely United Kingdom so that the code mixing that occurs is interlingual. Both languages are in different countries. Therefore, the above data is categorized as mixed with external codes because of the mixing of the main language code being used with other language elements that the two language elements do not show a kinship relationship (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). In other words, the two languages are in two different countries that adhere to different linguistic politics.

The form of external code mixing in the data is in the form of a basic word from the United Kingdom. This can be seen in the data snippet, "*Apel kok dicat warna **pink**? Itu loh, warna merah.*" The root word of the mixed United Kingdom is the word 'pink'. Even though the word already has its own vocabulary in Indonesian, namely '*merah muda'*. The factor causing the code mixing is known because speakers are familiar with color vocabulary from the United Kingdom because it seems that the information they want to convey is better known by children. This happens because of habitual factors. Thus, the data above is mixed data with external codes because when speaking using Indonesian as the main language, then inserting elements of the United Kingdom.

In addition, the data mixed codes above occurred in the **Direct Speech** (TL) event in the children's play group. The direct speech act occurs in the form of questions, namely "*Apel kok dicat warna **pink**? Itu loh, warna merah.*" Then it was responded to in the form of information to answer the question by his speaking partner, namely "*Warna merah gak ada isinya, Bu. Makanya aku cat warna **pink**.*" It is categorized as direct speech because the speaker states something directly in accordance with his sentence mode to ask and inform something (Yule, 2006:95). The speaker and the speaking partner both intend to disclose information according to the sentence stated. There is no other intention behind the speech conveyed. Therefore, the above data is categorized as data mixed with external codes that occur in direct speech because of the intention asked and conveyed by the speaker and speaking partner in accordance with the sentence mode without any other intention.

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with external codes in the form of inserting phrases from the United Kingdom in direct speech in Indonesia.

(9) *Nala: Tadi malam aku nonton **angry bird**.*

*Gendis: Aku juga nonton. **Tom and Jerry** juga.*

Nala: Emang kamu nonton di mana? Kan gak punya TV.

Gendis: Di rumah Mas Baim (CK/Eks/TL/2).

The data above is an act of **mixing external codes** that occurs between languages, namely Indonesian as the main language and mixed with United Kingdom. Both languages are in different countries. Therefore, the above data is categorized as mixed with external codes because of the mixing of the main language code being used with other language elements that the two language elements do not show a kinship relationship (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). In other words, the two languages are in two different countries that adhere to different linguistic politics. The form of mixing external codes in the data is in the form of inserting phrases from the United Kingdom. This can be seen in the data snippet, "*Tadi malam aku nonton **angry bird**.*" Then, his speaking partner also answered by mixing United Kingdom phrases as well, namely "*Aku juga nonton. **Tom and Jerry** juga*." Both phrases from the United Kingdom are cartoon movie titles that are loved by children. Therefore, they unconsciously mention it directly in United Kingdom even though it has an equivalent in Indonesian. This happens because of habitual factors.

In addition, the data mixed codes above occurred in the **Direct Speech** (TL) event in the children's play group. The act of direct speech occurs in the form of direct questions that are in accordance with the intention to convey that the speaker saw the angry bird movie on television. Then responded in the form of information to answer the question by his speaking partner that he also watched it. It is categorized as a direct speech act because the speaker states something directly in accordance with his sentence mode to inform something (Yule, 2006:95). The speaker and partner have no other intention behind the speech conveyed. Therefore, the data above is categorized as data mixed with external codes that occur in direct speech because the intention is asked and conveyed by the speaker and speaking partner according to the context of the sentence being asked.

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with external codes in the form of insertion of abbreviations from United Kingdom in direct speech in Indonesia.

(10) *Mba Ina: Dek Nala, main **HP**nya udah ya. Bawa sini **HP** Ibu.*
Nala: Iya Bu (CK/Eks/TL/3).

The mixed external code in the form of abbreviations is found in the data above. This is found in the speech "*Dek Nala, main **HP**nya udah ya. Bawa sini **HP** Ibu*." Based on this data, it appears that Indonesian as the main language used has experienced the insertion of linguistic elements from United Kingdom. The insertion is in the form of an abbreviation, namely HP. In this case, the abbreviation HP comes from the abbreviation of the term *Hand Phone*. The meaning of *Hand Phone* in the dictionary United Kingdom-Indonesia Indonesia-United Kingdom (Amijoyo, 2011) is explained separately because it consists of two or two words. *Hand* contains meaning 'tangan' (Kamus Inggris-Indonesia Indonesia-Inggris, 2011: 211) and *Phone* has a meaning 'telepon' (Kamus Inggris-Indonesia Indonesia-Inggris, 2011: 240). Speakers use the term cellphone because they are used to it and seem to be more comfortable using it. Even though the equivalent of the word already exists in Indonesian, namely '*ponsel'*. The use of foreign abbreviations is carried out with the aim of making it easier for speakers to pronounce.

The data mixed code above occurs in the **Direct Speech** (TL) event. The direct speech action occurs in the form of direct questions that are in accordance with the intention to be conveyed, namely the speaker conveys that playing his mobile phone is enough. Then the answer was responded to by his speaking partner by handing over the mobile phone to his mother. It is categorized as a direct speech act because the speaker states something directly in accordance with his sentence mode to inform something (Yule, 2006:95). The speaker has no other intention behind the speech conveyed. Therefore, the data above is categorized as mixed data of external codes that occur in **Direct Speech Actions** (TL) because the intention asked and conveyed by the speaker and speaking partner is in accordance with the context of the sentence being asked.

1.Mixing External Codes in Indirect Speech

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with external codes in the form of inserting basic words from United Kingdom in indirect speech in Indonesia.

(11) *Baim: **Yah, kuotaku habis. Padahal dikit lagi selesai**.*
*Gendis: Pakek **hotspot** aku aja Mas (CK/Eks/TTL/1).*

Mixing external codes in the form of inserting basic words from the United Kingdom language is found in the above speech acts. It is found in speech "*Pakek **hotspot** aku aja Mas*." The basic word that is an indicator of mixed code is ***hotspot***. Speakers use the term *hotspot* because there is no exact word equivalent in Indonesian to represent the vocabulary. Therefore, the use of foreign vocabulary is carried out with the aim of facilitating communication so that speakers and speaking partners understand the intention conveyed. Thus, the snippet above is mixed data with external codes because Indonesian as the main language used has experienced the insertion of linguistic elements from the United Kingdom in the form of basic words, namely hotspots.

In addition, the code-mixed data above occurs in **Indirect Speech Acts** (TTL). Speakers have different intentions than what is spoken. He not only intended to tell that his quota had run out, but he intended to ask his friend to share the quota. This can be seen in the following data excerpt, "***Yah, kuotaku habis. Padahal dikit lagi selesai***." The act of speech meant something else, namely wanting to ask his friend to share the quota but it was not conveyed directly because it was not good if his friend refused to give. This concept is in accordance with what Yule, (2006:96) and Wijana, (1989:30) conveyed that indirect speech is speech that is conveyed indirectly and is different from the mode of the sentence. Because the two understand the purpose and purpose of the indirect speech, the indirect speech occurs. Therefore, the data above is mixed data of external codes in the form of basic words that occur in indirect speech acts.

The following is a description and discussion of data mixed with external codes in the form of inserting basic words from United Kingdom in indirect speech in Indonesia.

(12) *Nala   : **Mba Gendis beli cake itu di mana**?*
Gendis: Di Mirota.
*Nala: **Aku juga suka. Enak kan**? Biasanya sering beli sama Ibu pas pulang sekolah.*
Gendis: Ini buat kamu satu. Aku punya dua (CK/Eks/TTL/2).

The data above is data **on mixed external codes (interlanguages)** that occur in indirect speech acts. The main language in the speech above is Indonesian. The insertion is mixed in the form of elements of a foreign language, namely United Kingdom. United Kingdom is a language that is in a different language political territory than Indonesian. Therefore, the data (CK/Ex/TTL/2) is categorized as mixed with external codes because of the mixing of the main language code that is being used with other language elements that the two language elements do not show a kinship relationship (Suwito, 1983:76); (Herniti, 2008:17). The external code-mixed is in the form of a basic word, namely *cake*. The mixed-code

indicator is visible in the snippet "*Mba Gendis beli **cake** itu di mana*?" Word *cake* is a root word in United Kingdom which means '*kue*' in Indonesian. The factor causing the mixing of codes is because speakers are used to calling *cakes* for cakes that are a type of artificial/baked bread.

In addition, the above code mixing occurs in the **Indirect Speech** (TTL) event. The speaker didn't actually mean to ask where the cake was bought. However, the speaker has another intention, namely wanting to ask for the cake. However, the speaking partner did not understand the speaker's intention during the first question. This can be seen from his response when asked "*Mba Gendis beli **cake** itu di mana?*" While the speaking partner answered directly, namely "*Di Mirota.*" Then the speaker continued his speech "***Aku juga suka. Enak kan****? Biasanya sering beli sama Ibu pas pulang sekolah.*" Gendis understood the indirect speech that Nala had repeated twice. This is evidenced by his response "*Ini buat kamu satu. Aku punya dua.*" Because the two understand the intent and purpose of the indirect speech, the data above is categorized as mixed data with internal code that occurs in the indirect speech. This is because indirect speech is speech that is conveyed indirectly and is different from the sentence mode (Yule, 2006:96) and (Wijana, 1989:30).

Based on the results found and discussed above, several factors were found that caused code mixing in the play group of children aged 5-8 years. These causes generally include (1) informal factors, namely speakers and speaking partners are in a non-formal environment rather than a formal environment; (2) a relaxed situation because it is during play; (3) the influence of the first language, namely children are still used to the structure and rules of the first language which are sometimes more appropriate to use when communicating; (3) getting used to some foreign vocabulary, that is, speakers sometimes do not realize that foreign vocabulary that is often used has an equivalent in the Indonesian language. That's because you're familiar with some of this vocabulary; and (4) the factor that there is no more appropriate word to represent the vocabulary of the regional language in Indonesian.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are two types of code mixing in Indonesia speech behavior of children aged 5-8 years in the play group. The two types of code mixing are internal code mixing, which is mixing codes between languages and external code mixing, which is mixing codes between languages. The details of the data include 5 data mixed with internal code in direct speech; 2 data mixed with internal codes in indirect speech acts; 3 data mixed with external codes in direct speech; and 2 data mixed with external codes in indirect speech acts.

The code mix is studied in two types of speech acts, namely Direct Speech Actions (TL) and Indirect Speech Actions (TTL). The most data is found in Direct Speech events while the most commonly used type of code mixing is internal code mixing. This is because children's mastery of Javanese is much better than mastery of foreign languages because Javanese is the first language of children. The mixed forms of codes found include basic words, suffixes, rewords, abbreviations, and phrases. The causes of code mixing in children's play groups are generally concluded due to informal factors, relaxed situations because of play, the influence of the first language, getting used to some foreign vocabulary, and the factor that there is no more appropriate word to represent the vocabulary.

Acknowledgments

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