

## **Evaluation of German-Indonesian mixed language in lectures at German literature department**

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**Abstract** – This article is a research result that aims to evaluate the emergence of German-Indonesian mixed languages in terms of the types of mixed languages that appear in lectures. It is possible for the emergence of a mixed German-Indonesian language, in the lectures at German Literature Department because Indonesian and German are used as the language of instruction in lectures. This research is using qualitative methods. Content analysis is used by researchers to deepen the analysis process. The research was carried out by conducting observations in online classes or webinars to find out the forms of mixed language that emerged. This research was done on students and lecturers in the 2019 and 2020 classes and several seminars held with a total of 136 students and 7 lecturers. From the research data, it can be concluded that the German-Indonesian mixed language appears in classes in lectures and seminars held at German Literature Department. The type that appears is code-mixing as in the use of German words, phrases, or clauses in Indonesian sentences or conversely use of Indonesian words in German sentences. This is referred to as Inter Sentential Code Mixing. Furthermore, there is also Inter Lexical Code Mixing since the attachment of lexical elements of Indonesian affixes to German words also occurs.

**Keywords:** code-mixing; mixed languages; German sentences; shift of language

## **1. Introduction**

Mixed language is a natural phenomenon that appears not only in the family but also in the learning process such as in a school or college (Ryu, 2019). Parents, teachers, students, or even administrative staff give different views on mixed language in education (Smith & Murillo, 2015). In a mixed language family, it arises because parents are multilingual so that children speak two or more languages (Wilson, 2020). "Mixed language is a linguistic phenomenon that arises among multilingual people" (Karimah et al, 2020). In the university, there is also a mixed language phenomenon because many students or even employees at universities come from various cities or various countries. They study or work in the same place even though they have different cultures, languages, or backgrounds (Yanaprasart & Lüdi, 2018). In the educational environment, there is a phenomenon of choosing the language that is mastered by each to achieve learning goals (Mardhiyah, 2020). One of the learning objectives is to increase high achievement. This goal can be achieved if there is good interaction between teachers and students or between lecturers and students (Wijayati et al, 2013).

The cause of the emergence of these mixed languages is the relationship or the interaction between language and people or between culture and language, so it cannot be denied that currently there is no single language that is not influenced by other languages (Hasuna & Humaidi, 2018). In addition, another reason that causes the emergence of mixed languages is the influence of globalization on local culture (Tran et al, 2017). Mixed language is a language phenomenon in which speakers explore the territory of a foreign language (Androutsopoulos, n.d.).

Mixed language is a combination of two languages in one word or one sentence. Mixed language occurs when a person speaks two or more languages (Koeth, n.d.). Each language has its position, one language as the base form and the other as affixes (Karimah et al, 2020). The language mixing occurs when speaking and only focuses on one word or one sentence rather than on a broad context (Smith & Murillo, 2015).

There have been quite a several studies that have examined mixed-language languages, but most of these studies have raised the phenomenon of mixed-language between Indonesian and English as a lingua franca (Kubota, 2016), when in fact a mixed language is not only concerned with the influence of English on other languages. One of the studies bringing up about mixed English - Indonesian is a study entitled "Indlish: Indonesian-English Production and Its Formation". The results of this study explain the forms of the mixed language spoken by students in a university environment (Karimah et al, 2020; Wajdi et al (2013) study the phenomena of the use of language code. They find what is popularly called code-mixing and code-switching, but their novelty is called code-crossing.

Currently, there is still no research that examines the mixed language of German – Indonesian in the German Literature Department, Universitas Negeri Malang. German is the second foreign language that is widely studied in Indonesia to support the development of science, engineering, arts, and culture (Wijayati & Sobara, 2017). Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the mixed language of German – Indonesian. Therefore, this study was conducted to uncover the phenomenon of the mixed language of German – Indonesian in the German Literature Department, Universitas Negeri Malang.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study used qualitative research methods. Qualitative method is a method used in the process of collecting data to describe a phenomenon around (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). Content analysis is used by researchers to deepen data analysis. Content analysis is used to analyze oral and written data (Mayring, n.d.). In this study, researchers used deductive content analysis because in this study the code was made by researchers before this research was carried out.

### **2.2 Participants**

The sources of data for this research are students and lecturers admitted in the courses. The data source was chosen because the students are still taking German courses. In those very lectures, mix languages between German and Indonesian is very possible to occur.

### 2.3 Data Collection

Researchers observed passive participation in online lectures and online seminars. The instrument used is an observation sheet to record the emergence of mixed language in class and seminars. Researchers also used a smartphone recorder to make it easier to process the data. The research data that was processed is in the form of a transcript of student communication that has been recorded during lectures and seminars. Transcripts of oral communication in lectures and seminars are used to find out the emergence of German-Indonesian mixed languages.

### 2.4 Data Analysis

The data that had been collected was analyzed using content analysis. Data from recorded observations were transcribed first, then analyzed using content analysis through several stages. That very step was to determine the coding; for example determining the main categories and sub categories. The next step was to collect or categorize the data into coding, if there were new categories that appear then a code revision was carried out. Then it followed by re-checking the final results of the transcript and interpreting and writing conclusion at the final stage.

## 3. Results and Discussion

The use of German and Indonesian in lectures and online seminar activities has led to the emergence of a mixture of German and Indonesian languages. The mixed language shown in German Literature Department is code-mixing. The code-mixing that appears is classified according to Hoffman's theory, namely Inter Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM) and Inter Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM). Of the total 164 data collected, 135 data are Inter Sentential Code Mixing data and the remaining 29 data are Inter Lexical Code Mixing.

Inter Lexical Code Mixing is the attachment of the lexical elements of one language to a word in another language. In this research is the attachment of lexical elements in the form of affixes in Indonesian to German words. Inter Sentential Code Mixing is mixing or inserting German words in Indonesian sentences or vice versa inserting Indonesian words in German sentences.

The following describes the results of research regarding the mixing of German and Indonesian codes that have been found in the German Literature Department.

### *Inter Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM)*

Inter Lexical Code Mixing that appears in lectures and seminars at the Department of German Literature is the attachment of lexical elements in the form of suffixes (suffixation) and confixes (confixation).

**Suffixation:** In lectures and seminars at the Department of German Literature, it is found that there are suffixes attached to German words. The process of attaching a suffix to a German word is included in the Inter Lexical Code Mixing. The following is Inter Lexical Code Mixing data in the form of suffixes.

Table 1 Code Mixing Data Inter Lexical Code-Mixing Suffixation

| Num | Transcription   | Code |
|-----|---|------|
| 1   | <i>Vergangenheitnya (masa lalunya)itu sudah lampau.</i>                                       | ILCM |
| 2   | <i>Mungkin apa itu untuk mengisi Freizeitnya (waktu luangnya)?</i>                            | ILCM |
| 3   | <i>Offiziellnya (bentuk formalnya) eins Uhr funfundvierzig.</i>                               | ILCM |
| 4   | <i>Sichnya (bentuk refleksif "sich") tidak bisa dihilangkan.</i>                              | ILCM |
| 5   | <i>Geschlossene itu dari kata schliessen itu menutup ambil partizipnya (bentuk partizip).</i> | ILCM |
| 6   | <i>Jadi ini Vorschlagnya (sarannya)begitu.</i>  | ILCM |

From the data obtained, there are words in German which are inserted by suffixes or affixes that are located at the end of a word. So those data are comprising of Inter Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM). The lexical element attached to a German word is the Indonesian suffix “*nya*” which expresses possession.

The data of Inter Lexical Code Mixing suffixation found by researchers during observations in lectures and seminars at the German Literature Department still did not diverge, only in the form of attaching the final affix (*-nya*) to German words.

### Confixation

In the observation of mixing between German and Indonesian, it is still rare to find variations in the attachment or combination of German words with Indonesian affixes, especially confixes. Data on the attachment of Indonesian confixes to German words only found one, that is the attachment of confixes (*di-kan*).

Table 2 Code Mixing Data *Inter Lexical Code Mixing Suffixation*

| Num | Transcription  | Code |
|-----|--|------|
| 1   | <i>Kemudian dipartizipkan (dibentuk menjadi bentuk lampau), nanti kalian belajar ya.</i> | ILCM |

In addition to the data, there are German words flanked by Indonesian suffixes, that is confixes (*di-kan*), therefore the data is included in the Inter Lexical Code Mixing.

### Inter Sential Code Mixing

The use or insertion of Indonesian words in German sentences and the insertion of German words in Indonesian sentences can be categorized in Inter Sential Code Mixing. InterSential Code Mixing appears in lectures and seminars in the German Literature Department. Here are some forms of Inter Sentential Code Mixing.

Table 3 Code Mixing Data *Inter Sential Code Mixing*

| Num | Transcription  | Code |
|-----|--|------|
| 1   | <i>Naja das Leben in Wohngemeinschaft sowie in Pesantren. (Kehidupan di apartemen bersama seperti di pesantren)</i>  | ISCM |
| 2   | <i>Misalnya zum Beispiel ich kaufe ein Kilogramm Orange bedeutet ich kaufe das Obst, das Orange heisst. (Misalnya contohnya saya beli satu kilogram jeruk, artinya saya membeli buah yang bernama jeruk)</i> | ISCM |
| 3   | <i>Fünf nach halb acht (setengah delapan lebih lima), fünf (lima) ist lima, nach (setelah) ist setelah.</i>  | ISCM |
| 4   | <i>Silbe (suku kata)suku kata itu ada yang disebut dengan geschlossene (tertutup) ada juga disebut dengan offene (terbuka).</i>  | ISCM |
| 5.  | <i>Offene Silbe (suku kata terbuka) adalah Silbe (suku kata) suku kata, die endet (yang berakhiran) yang berakhiran sebuah vokal.</i>  | ISCM |
| 6.  | <i>Seit wann (sejak kapan) anda menggunakan gehen (pergi) dengan haben (punya)?</i>  | ISCM |

Some of the data obtained was being included in the Inter Sentential Code-Mixing category because there is the use of there is the insertion of Indonesian words (*pesantren*, *misalnya*, *lima*, and *setelah*) in German sentences.

From the aforementioned data, it can be seen that Inter Sentential Code Mixing appears more frequently, both by inserting Indonesian words in German sentences and by inserting German words in Indonesian sentences.

Seeing on the data above, it can be observed that German-Indonesian mixed language appears in the lectures and webinars. Code-mixing is a mixed language found in lectures and seminars in German Literature Department. The forms of code-mixing that appear are Inter Sentential Code Mixing and Inter Lexical Code Mixing. Inter Sentential Code-Mixing is used more frequently than Inter Lexical Code Mixing.

Students and lecturers tend to mix two languages when they speak either in the form of words, phrases, or clauses in an utterance or a sentence. German words and phrases are often found in an Indonesian utterance or sentence. In addition, Indonesian words or phrases are also used by students or lecturers when speaking in German. The phenomenon of inserting words, phrases, or other language clauses in a sentence is called Inter Sentential Code Mixing. Inter Sentential Code Mixing is the most common type of code-mixing found in lectures or seminars in the German Literature Department. Inter Sentential Code Mixing is the insertion of words, phrases, or clauses in one sentence. Based on the results of the study, there is the insertion or mixing of Indonesian words in German sentences or vice versa—insertion of German words in Indonesian sentences. According to Putri (2020) inserting foreign language words in one sentence is very easy, therefore Inter Sentential Code Mixing appears more than other forms. Other research conducted by Febiyaska & Ardi (2019) also stated that the emergence of Inter Sentential Code Mixing is very dominant, almost 90% of the data that has been collected is Inter Sentential Code Mixing.

Besides Inter Sentential Code Mixing, there are also other forms of code-mixing that appear during lectures and online seminars. Students and lecturers insert Indonesian affixes into German words. Mixing this code is called Inter Lexical Code Mixing. Inter Lexical Code Mixing deals with words. The word is inserted with lexical elements from other languages. The most common form of Inter Lexical Code Mixing is suffixation. Suffixation itself is the process of attaching or inserting a lexical element in the form of a suffix into a basic form. The suffix is an affix that is located at the end of a word, an example of a suffix in Indonesian is *-kan*, *-i*, *-nya* (Herawati et al., 2019). The data from the research results show that students and lecturers insert the suffix *-nya* on German words. An example of Inter Sentential Code Mixing data that appears is the suffix attachment *-nya* in German words like *Vorschlagnya*, *vornya*, *Partizipnya*, *sichnya*. In addition to suffixation, students, and lecturers also insert confixes on German words, but only one data is found which indicates the existence of confixation or attachment of confix affixes to words in German, namely the word *dipartizipkan*.

Confixation is a process of attaching lexical elements in the form of affixes (confixes) to a word. While the confix is an affix consisting of a prefix and a suffix located on a word (Ananda, 2020). The emergence of Inter Lexical Code Mixing is not so much when compared to Inter Sentential Code Mixing. In addition, the data from Inter Lexical Code Mixing also did not vary, only suffixation and confixation were found in the study. This is the same as the results of the research conducted by Putri with the title "Code Mixing on The Connel Twins Youtube Channel: A Sociolinguistic Perspective" (2020) that there is only one Inter Lexical Code Mixing data in the form of suffixes that appear, that is mixing between suffixes in English words.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that German-Indonesian mixed language appears in lectures and seminars at the Department of German Literature, Universitas Negeri Malang. The forms of code-mixing that appear are Inter Sentential Code Mixing and Inter Lexical Code Mixing. Inter Sentential Code Mixing is used more frequently than Inter Lexical Code Mixing. Inter Sentential Code Mixing is in the form of using or inserting Indonesian words in German sentences and inserting German words in Indonesian sentences. Meanwhile, Inter lexical Code Mixing is in the form of attaching lexical elements to one foreign language word. Inter Lexical Code Mixing that appears is the attachment of Indonesian lexical elements in the form of affixes or affixes to German words. The forms of Inter Lexical Code Mixing that appear are suffixation and confixation. Suffixation is in the form of attaching suffixes to German words

such as *Vorschlag*, there are suffixes *-nya* attached to the word *Vorschlag*. In addition, the attachment of confix affixes to German words was also found, but there was only one data, namely the attachment of confixes *di-kan* on the German word *partizip* (*dipartizipkan*).

Based on those results, the researcher suggests that the use of mixed languages is expected only to clarify speech or make other people more understand what the speaker wants to convey by using two languages, Indonesian and German in lectures. In addition, it is hoped that further researchers could carry out the research in an offline setting so that they can find more wide-ranging data.

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