

Article

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Analyzing code-switching and code-mixing used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry in the TV series *Anne with an E*

Zalfaa Fikriyya Adhinianti^a, Dwi Wulandari^a

^aEnglish Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Sudarto No.13, Tembalang, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia

wulandaridwi76@gmail.com

Abstract

This article focuses on analyzing code-switching and code-mixing in English-French-speaking characters utilized by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. Jerry and Diana acquired different second languages and they have different backgrounds. Jerry's second language is English and he comes from a lower-class family. Meanwhile, Diana's second language is French and she comes from a wealthy and well-mannered family. A descriptive qualitative method is used to explain the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry in the TV series *Anne with an E*. The researcher used theory from Wardhaugh (1986), Muysken (2000), and Holmes (2001: 41). According to the findings there are two types of code-switching found and one type of code-mixing found. Most of the data was influenced by function factor.

Keywords: code-switching; code-mixing; factors; English-French speaking; Jerry Baynard; Diana Barry

1. Introduction

Language is a communication instrument that allows speakers to share information. The language phenomenon is complex. Finegan and Besnier (1989) define language as a finite set of elements and principles that allow speakers to compose sentences to perform specific communication tasks. The study of the interaction between language and society is known as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics, according to Trudgill, is the study of human language characteristics within social contexts as well as the nature of the relationships and exchanges that exist between language and society (2003: 123). The employment of two or more languages in social interactions causes language phenomena known as code-mixing and code-switching.

According to Wardhaugh (1986), code-mixing occurs when dialogues use both languages extensively, transitioning between them in a single phrase. The other phenomenon related to bilingualism is called code-switching. The combining of words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within a single speech is known as code-switching (Bokamba, 1989).

The Canadian TV series *Anne with an E*, which is based on Lucy Montgomery's 1908 novel *Anne of Green Gables*, is where the researcher discovered the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing. Three languages are used, namely English, French, and Mi'kmaq.

The researcher examined the English-French-speaking characters used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry in this television series. Diana's first language is English and she is learning French as a second language. Meanwhile, Jerry's first language is French and he is learning English as a second language. Their methods for learning the language and the type of language they are learning are different when it comes to acquiring second languages. Diana and Jerry also have different backgrounds. Diana came from a rich and well-mannered family and went to school. Therefore, she could easily learn French as her second language. On the other hand, Jerry comes from a lower-class family and does not attend school. Thus, Jerry had to adapt to his environment because he lived in an English-speaking environment so he was forced to learn English as his second language.

The examination of the character's use of code-mixing and code-switching in this research is supported by various theories and hypotheses proposed by experts in this chapter. According to Wardhaugh (1986), there are two types of code-switching, that is, situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching.

1. Situational Code-switching

Situational code-switching refers to the usage of speakers using a different language in different contexts depending on the situation they find themselves in. There is no need to change the topic being involved.

2. Metaphorical Code-switching

Metaphorical code-switching occurs when speakers change their language to adjust settings, shifting from formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, or politeness to solidarity.

When two proficient bilingual speakers switch languages without altering the context, it is known as "code mixing." As described by Muysken (2000), code-mixing occurs when vocabulary and grammatical features from two languages are used within the same sentence.

1. Insertion

Muysken (2000) categorizes insertion as the main form of code-mixing, describing it as the incorporation of vocabulary or entire elements from one language into the structure of another. The concept of insertion (discussed by Scotton in Muysken, 2000) examines constraints based on the structural features of a base or matrix structure.

2. Alternation

Alternation, as proposed by Muysken (2000), involves shifting between structures of another language. Muysken (2000) states that restrictions on language mixing are contingent upon the linguistic equivalence or compatibility of the languages involved in the transition.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000) introduces the third and final type of code-mixing as congruent lexicalization. According to Muysken (2000), this occurs when two languages possess grammatical structures that can be lexically filled with material from either language.

There are several factors that influence a bilingual in using code switching and code mixing. According to Holmes (2001), four factors influence a person to use code-switching in a conversation:

1. Participants

Holmes (2001) suggests that code-switching may include a psychological encouragement, such as the speaker's desire to alter the circumstances despite lacking knowledge of the time or place. A particular participant or addressee may be linked to code-switching. Participants will employ code-switching with their new partners since they share a common will and aim. If a group of

individuals are conversing in one language and a non- speaker enters, they will switch code, topic, or both.

2. Setting

The physical or social settings can influence language choice. Formal setting might require a more prestigious language, while informal settings might allow for more casual language use (Holmes, 2013).

3. Topic

According to Holmes (2001), persons can change codes during a speech event to address a specific topic. It is relevant to the function of the topic under discussion. People who are bilingual frequently like speaking about a certain topic in one language over another. Many bilinguals find that certain types of referential information are better expressed in one language than the other.

4. Function

Code-switching can serve various communicative functions, such as emphasizing a point, quoting someone, adding a nuance that is better expressed in another language, or interjecting humor (Holmes, 2001).

2. Methods

The researcher employed a descriptive method in this research. A qualitative method is used in the research. Qualitative research is defined by Denzin and Lincoln (2005) as non-numerical data collection or explanation based on graphs or data source attributes. The conversation in the television series *Anne with an E* is described using this qualitative method in terms of code- switching and code-mixing.

The data for this research was taken from subtitles on the Netflix platform (<https://www.netflix.com>) and scripts (https://anneofgreengables.fandom.com/wiki/Read:Your_Will_Shall_Decide_Your_Destiny). The information presented is in the form of English- French utterances used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry in the television series. There are a total of three seasons of this series. The researcher employed several episodes from each season. The researcher analyzed the supporting characters, Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry because both produced code-switching and code-mixing.

3. Results

In order to answer the research questions, the writer analyzed three seasons of the TV series *Anne with an E*. Based on data gathering and data analysis, the writer identified two types of code-switching, one type out of three types of code- mixing, and three types out of four factors that influenced the use of code- switching and code-mixing. The difference between my research and previous research is in the data found. In this research, the researcher found more data on types of code-switching compared to the data found by Fauzana (2022) using the same theory in different films. In this research, the researcher only found data on the insertion code-mixing type in contrast to the research conducted by Adrean et al. (2019). Another distinction between my research and prior research such as Wulandari (2019) is that not as many researchers linked it to factors that influence the use of code- switching and code-mixing.

Table 1. Types of code-switching

Characters	Types of Code-switching	
	Situational Code-switching	Metaphorical

		Code-switching
Jerry Baynard	8	12
Diana Barry	3	5

Table 1 shows the distribution of the types of code-switching based on theory from Wardhaugh (1986) in the TV series *Anne with an E* used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. The researcher discovered 28 code-switching data employed by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. Jerry Baynard engaged in 8 instances of situational code-switching, where he alternated between languages depending on the situation without changing the topic of conversation (Wardhaugh, 2005). There are 12 metaphorical code-switching data used by Jerry Baynard. The researcher found 3 situational code-switching data in Diana Barry's utterances. Meanwhile, in the metaphorical code-switching data, the researcher found 5 data.

Table 2. Types of Code-mixing

Characters	Types of Code-mixing		
	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
Jerry Baynard	6	-	-
Diana Barry	1	-	-

Table 2 presents the distribution of the types of code-mixing based on theory from Muysken (2000) in the TV series *Anne with an E* used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. The table showed there were 7 insertions used by both of the characters and there is no datum for alternation and congruent lexicalization. Muysken (2000) explained that insertion involves integrating lexical elements from one language into the framework of another language. The table shows that there are 6 insertion data from Jerry Baynard and only one datum from Diana Barry.

According to the research questions, the researcher will examine the information in the above table in this chapter. The study will classify the many forms of code-switching and code-mixing, as well as factors affecting Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry's usage of code-switching and code-mixing in the TV series *Anne with an E*.

3.1 Factors that Influence the Use of Code-switching and Code-mixing

This section examines the possible factors that influence the use of code-switching and code-mixing used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry in English-French-speaking in the TV series *Anne with an E*.

Table 3. Types of Code-switching and the Factors that Influence the Use of Code-switching

Character	Type of Code-switching	Factors			
		Participants	Setting	Topic	Function
Jerry	Situational	2	-	-	6
	Code-switching				
	Metaphorical	2	-	-	10
Diana	Code-switching				
	Situational	-	1	-	2
	Code-switching				

Metaphorical Code-switching	-	1	-	4
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Table 3 shows the distribution of code-switching types based on Wardhaugh's (1986) theory and factors influencing code-switching based on Holmes (2001) in the TV series *Anne with an E* used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. Jerry Baynard was involved in 8 data of situational code-switching and 12 data of metaphorical code-switching. The researcher found 3 data on situational code-switching in Diana Barry's utterances and the researcher found 5 data on metaphorical code-switching data. Most of the code-switching data was influenced by function factors. Holmes (2001) defines the functional aspects that impact code-switching as the precise goals and communicative function it serves.

Table 4. Types of Code-mixing and the Factors that Influence the Use of Code-mixing

Character	Type of Code-mixing	Factors			
		Participants	Setting	Topic	Function
Jerry	Insertion	1	-	-	5
	Alternation	-	-	-	-
	Congruent	-	-	-	-
	Lexicalization	-	-	-	-
Diana	Insertion	-	-	-	1
	Alternation	-	-	-	-
	Congruent	-	-	-	-
	Lexicalization	-	-	-	-

Table 4 shows the distribution of code-mixing types based on Muysken's (2000) theory and factors influencing code-mixing based on Holmes (2001) in the TV series *Anne with an E* used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. Jerry Baynard conducted 6 data of insertion and Diana uttered only one datum of insertion. Most of the code-mixing data was influenced by function factors.

4. Discussion

4.1 Code-switching

Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry exhibit code-switching involving two distinct languages, English and French. Wardhaugh (1986) distinguishes two types of code-switching: situational and metaphorical. The subsequent analysis includes the type of code-switching observed and the factors influencing its use.

4.1.1 Situational Code-switching

Wardhaugh (2005) asserts that situational code-switching can happen without modifying the topic. The researcher found 12 situational code-switching that occurs in the TV series *Anne with an E* from Jerry's utterances. The factors that influence the use of code-switching in the data found are participants and function. There are 3 data regarding situational code-switching used by Diana Barry. Setting and function are factors that influence Diana Barry's use of code-switching. The explanations of some data are below.

- (1) Context: Jerry is ruled by Mr. Cuthbert to pick up Anne's dress at a boutique in town. After arriving at the boutique, Jerry is talking to Jeannie, the owner of a fancy boutique in town.

Jeannie : I hope Mr. Cuthbert's well.
Jerry : Yes, madam. He's quite well.
Jeannie : I'm glad. Well, please tell him I'm sorry not to have seen him today.
Jerry : Yes, madam.
Jerry : **Oh. I almost forgot. Mr. Cuthbert said I'm to give you this.**
Au revoir. 'Good bye' (Data 19/CS/SP)

Jerry's use of "*Au revoir*" in conversation is an example of situational code-switching because it is directly related to the context of saying goodbye formally and politely because Jerry is meeting Jeannie for the first time, and she is older than him. In the conversation above, the main factor influencing Jerry's use of code-switching was the participants. Similarly, a study by Gumperz (1982) demonstrated that speakers may switch languages to convey social distance or solidarity. Jerry's use of "*Au revoir*" at the end of his utterances considers Jeannie's potential understanding of the French language. If Jeannie understands French or appreciates cultural nuances, using "*Au revoir*" can create a more meaningful and respectful exchange since this is their first time meeting.

4.1.2 Metaphorical Code-switching

Bloom & Gumperz (1971), cited in Hudson (1980), describe metaphorical code-switching as using a language variety typically used in one situation in another because the conversation's topic changes the context. In the TV series *Anne with an E*, the researcher identified 17 instances of metaphorical code-switching in the utterances of Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry.

(2) Context: Jerry and Anne take a trip into town. Arriving in town they rested for a while at Josephine's house. This situation occurred when they wanted to say goodbye to Josephine.

Anne : Thank you for providing us with such a lovely port in the storm.
Jerry : **Merci beaucoup. 'Thank you so much.' The food was amazing.**
Josephine : Glad to hear it. Books also provide ports in the storm.
Anne : George Eliot. I don't know him. (Data 12/CS/MP)

In the provided conversation, Jerry's use of "*Merci beaucoup*" can be classified as metaphorical code-switching. His switch to French allows him to express his appreciation more formally and respectfully, which may carry a different nuance than simply saying "Thank you so much" in English. In the data above, participant is the primary factor influencing the use of code-switching by Jerry. Jerry's use of "*Merci beaucoup*" is a way to express his cultural identity. This adds a layer of authenticity and personal touch to his expression of gratitude, which might not be as impactful in English. Burdelski and Mitsuhashi (2022) confirm that metaphorical code-switching is often used to express nuances that may not be fully captured in another language. Jerry's use of "*Merci beaucoup*" adds a layer of formality and cultural identity to his expression of gratitude.

4.2 Code-mixing

According to Muysken (2000, p. 1), insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are the three main forms of code-mixing in multilingual speech communities. In the TV series *Anne with an E*, the researcher observed that only the insertion type of code-mixing was present. No data were found for alternation or congruent lexicalization.

Inserting lexical words or complete constituents from one language into the structure of another is known as insertion (Muysken, 2000). The distinction lies in the size and nature of the elements

inserted, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, and so forth. The following is an analysis of insertion code-mixing in the TV series *Anne with an E* that was used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry.

- (3) Context: At that time, Jerry accompanied Diana to go home. Then Jerry talked about his meeting with Diana's mother and talked about Jerry's mother's opinion when Diana accidentally happened to be at Jerry's house.

Jerry: **I've only met your mother once. Um... but my mother says you're très charmante. 'very charming.' In which case, I agree.** (Data 31/CM/IF)

Jerry mixes a French phrase "*très charmante*" into his otherwise English sentence. Jerry inserts the French phrase "*très charmante*" into his English sentence, making it an example of insertion in code-mixing. Jerry's use of "*très charmante*" serves a particular purpose in the conversation. By using French to praise Diana, Jerry adds a layer of politeness, charm, or cultural nuance that may be more impactful than using the English equivalent. The function of this code-mixing is to deliver a compliment in a potentially more flattering and sophisticated

5. Conclusions

In this chapter, the researcher reaches at a definitive conclusion, aiming for a comprehensive understanding of code-switching, code-mixing, and the factors influencing their use as observed in Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry's language use in the TV series *Anne with an E*. Researchers found 11 cases of situational code-switching which were used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. Most of the data was influenced by function. In the TV series, researchers found 17 cases of metaphorical code-switching used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry. There are 12 cases uttered by Jerry Baynard and most of the data is influenced by function. Diana Barry produces 5 data and function is the most influencing factor. Congruent lexicalization, alternation, and insertion are the three forms of code-mixing that Muysken's theory describes. In the TV series *Anne with an E*, the researcher discovered only one type of code-mixing which was insertion. The code-mixing consists of 7 data for insertion and no data for alternation and congruent lexicalization. The function is the most influential factor in the insertion used by Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry.

In the TV series *Anne with an E*, Jerry Baynard and Diana Barry were the supporting characters. However, the background of the two supporting characters is not explained in detail. Jerry has a French background as the plot shows him and his family speaking French among themselves in the third season. From season one to season two there are significant changes where Jerry has to adapt to using English as a second language. Jerry succeeded in reducing the use of code-switching or code-mixing to French among his interlocutors. However, in the third season, Jerry again uses code-switching and code-mixing because in season three Jerry's family background is depicted.

Diana, on the other hand, had no French background and had to learn it on her own. Diana's mother told her to continue her studies in France, thus she had to learn French. In the TV series *Anne with an E*, the researcher could not see any significant changes showing that Diana was particularly fluent in French as a second language because only a few code-switching and code-mixing data were identified.

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