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Code Switching in the E-Ktp Megacorruption Trial and its Implications for Indonesian Language and Literature Education

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This study analyzes the forms and functions of code-mixing in the language used during the E-KTP megacorruption trial and explores its implications for teaching Indonesian Language and Literature at the senior high school level. Using a qualitative descriptive method, the data were drawn from transcripts of selected trial sessions obtained from CNN Indonesia's YouTube channel. The dataset is limited to courtroom utterances produced by judges, prosecutors, and witnesses.

Methodology: This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data consists of transcripts of the E-KTP Megacorruption trial taken from videos on CNN Indonesia's YouTube channel. Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation and observation, while data analysis included reduction, presentation, and drawing and verification of conclusions..

Main Findings: The analysis identifies 21 instances of code-mixing, consisting of 12 words and 9 phrases. Code-mixing primarily functions as a tool of social control, particularly to clarify legal terms and convey perspectives within formal judicial discourse. Most code-mixed forms have equivalent expressions in Indonesian without altering meaning. This study is limited by its focus on a single legal case and a relatively small dataset.

Novelty/Originality of this study: The novelty of this research lies in its specific focus on code-mixing in Indonesian courtroom discourse, an area rarely examined in previous studies that mainly address informal contexts. Additionally, the study contributes pedagogically by applying legal discourse findings to the teaching of negotiation texts in secondary education.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means by which humans communicate and interact socially. In the context of Indonesia's multilingual society, the phenomenon of using two or more languages in a single utterance has become commonplace. [1]-[3]. This phenomenon, known as code-mixing, refers to the insertion of elements from another language into the main language at the level of words, phrases, or clauses. The acceleration of globalization and the dominance of foreign cultural influences have contributed to the spread of code-mixing across various domains, including formal institutions such as government and the legal system. At the same time, Law No. 24 of 2009 mandates the use of Indonesian in formal communication, including judicial proceedings, highlighting a tension between language policy and actual linguistic practices [4]-[6].

In the legal domain, language functions not only as a medium for conveying facts and arguments but also as a symbolic instrument of authority, interpretation, and power [7]-[9]. Courtroom discourse is therefore highly regulated and ideologically bound to the use of standard Indonesian. Nevertheless, empirical observations show that courtroom interactions often involve the insertion of foreign language elements, particularly legal terms influenced by global and common law traditions. This practice raises important questions regarding linguistic attitudes, the impact of globalization, and the role of language as a form of social control in legal communication.

Previous sociolinguistic studies on code-mixing in Indonesia have largely focused on informal contexts such as everyday conversations, social media, educational environments, and popular culture.[10]-[12]. Research that examines code-mixing in formal institutional settings especially courtroom discourse remains limited. Furthermore, existing studies rarely explore the pedagogical implications of legal discourse for Indonesian language education. This gap indicates a lack of comprehensive understanding of how code-mixing operates within highly formalized legal contexts and how such findings can be utilized in language teaching.

Based on this gap, the present study was conducted to analyze the forms and functions of code-mixing in the courtroom discourse of the E-KTP Megacorruption trial, a high-profile legal case that attracted national attention. The urgency of this research lies in its attempt to document real linguistic practices in a formal public space that is normatively required to use Indonesian, while simultaneously addressing the need for contextual and authentic language data in education. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on courtroom discourse as an object of sociolinguistic analysis and in its effort to bridge legal language studies with Indonesian Language and Literature instruction, particularly in teaching negotiation texts at the senior high school level. [13]-[15]. Through this approach, the study is expected to contribute both theoretically to sociolinguistics and practically to language education, while fostering greater awareness of responsible language use in formal public domains.

The novelty of this research lies in the selection of court discourse as the object of code-mixing, a topic rarely analyzed in Indonesian sociolinguistic research [16]-[18]. Unlike previous studies, which generally focused on informal or popular media, this research presents authentic data from formal public spaces that normatively require the use of Indonesian . Furthermore, this research offers an integrative approach by linking linguistic findings in the legal realm with the learning of Indonesian language and literature, particularly as a contextual resource for teaching negotiation texts at the high school level.

The implications of this research encompass two main aspects. Theoretically, this research enriches sociolinguistic studies by expanding the scope of code-mixing analysis to formal legal contexts. Practically, the findings of this study can be used as contextual and authentic teaching materials in Indonesian language learning, particularly to develop students' understanding of negotiation texts, formal registers, and language ethics in public spaces [19]-[21]. Thus, this research contributes to strengthening critical and contextual linguistic literacy in education.

The urgency of this research is based on the need to document actual linguistic practices in the legal realm, which has high authority and broad social impact. The phenomenon of code-mixing in courtrooms demonstrates the tension between official language norms and actual communication practices. Therefore, this research is crucial for providing empirical evidence regarding language use in formal public spaces, while also providing a basis for reflection on responsible language policies and awareness within legal institutions.

Based on the description above, this study is concluded to aim to analyze the form and function of code switching in the discourse of the E-KTP corruption case trial as an authentic linguistic practice in the formal realm, in order to document the tension between official language norms and actual communication practices under the influence of globalization. The purpose of this study is to fill the gap in sociolinguistic studies by extending the analysis of code switching to a highly regulated legal context, as well as providing a practical contribution in the form of contextual teaching materials for learning negotiation texts in high schools, thereby strengthening critical linguistic literacy and being responsive to the linguistic reality in the Indonesian public sphere

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach aimed at systematically describing the forms and functions of code-mixing in the language used during the E-KTP Megacorruption trial. This approach is considered

appropriate because it allows for an in-depth analysis of naturally occurring linguistic phenomena without experimental manipulation, emphasizing meaning, context, and social function in legal discourse. [22]-[24].

The data corpus consists of video recordings from six courtroom hearings of the E-KTP Megacorruption trial conducted at the South Jakarta District Court. The hearings were held between January and March 2018, with a total recording duration of approximately 9 hours. The videos were selected purposively from CNN Indonesia's official YouTube channel based on the following criteria: (1) the clarity of audio and video quality, (2) the presence of direct verbal interaction among judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, and witnesses, and (3) the representation of formal courtroom communication. This selection was intended to ensure data relevance and analytical feasibility. Nevertheless, the focus on a single legal case and a limited number of hearings constitutes a methodological limitation that may restrict the generalizability of the findings.

The research design follows the Miles and Huberman (1994) interactive model, consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. All stages were conducted iteratively. The video recordings were manually transcribed verbatim to preserve linguistic accuracy. Code-mixing instances were identified by examining each utterance to detect the insertion of non-Indonesian linguistic elements within Indonesian sentences.

Data analysis employed matching and distributional techniques with clearly defined operational procedures. The matching technique was applied by relating each code-mixed element to its communicative context, speaker role, and pragmatic function within the courtroom interaction. The distributional technique was used to classify code-mixing forms based on linguistic units (words and phrases) and to analyze their structural distribution in the discourse. These procedures enabled a systematic categorization of code-mixing patterns and their functions.

Data validity was strengthened through source triangulation and inter-researcher reliability testing. Two independent researchers analyzed the same dataset and identified code-mixing instances separately. The results were then compared and discussed to resolve discrepancies and reach analytical agreement. Additionally, the interpretations were reviewed through expert judgment involving linguistics scholars and supervising lecturers to ensure analytical rigor.

The dataset yielded 21 code-mixing units, consisting of 12 word forms and 9 phrase forms. Due to the qualitative nature of the study, the use of percentages is intended solely as a descriptive tool to illustrate proportional tendencies rather than to support statistical generalization. The limited number of data units is acknowledged as a constraint, and the findings are therefore interpreted contextually rather than universally. The percentage distribution of code-mixed forms can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Distribution of Mixed Code Forms in Court Proceedings

Variable	Category	Percentage (%)
Word	Outer Code (Foreign Language)	57.1
Phrase	Inner Code (Regional Language)	42.9

The phenomenon of code-mixing in the courtroom discourse is further interpreted in a functional context, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Code Mixing Phenomenon

This research procedure was carried out chronologically and systematically to obtain accurate and relevant data. The initial stage involved collecting data through video recordings of the E-KTP mega-corruption trial, which were published openly on CNN Indonesia's YouTube channel. These recordings were then manually transcribed into written text for analysis. Next, code mixing was identified by tracing each utterance to find any insertion of other languages within Indonesian.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Mixed Code Forms in Courtroom Speech

The findings demonstrate that code-mixing in the E-KTP Megacorruption trial occurs in two primary linguistic forms: word-level and phrase-level insertions. From the analyzed courtroom transcripts, 21 instances of code-mixing were identified, consisting of 12 words (57.1%) and 9 phrases (42.9%). Although quantitatively

limited, these forms are sociolinguistically significant because they appear in a highly formal and institutionally regulated setting.

The dominance of word-level code-mixing suggests that speakers tend to insert single lexical items rather than extended syntactic units. This pattern corresponds to insertional code-mixing, where foreign lexical items are embedded into Indonesian as the matrix language without altering its grammatical structure. Frequently used terms such as case, statement, and evidence, as well as phrases like money laundering case and court session, function as technical legal jargon that is widely recognized among legal professionals.

Table 2. Distribution of Mixed Code Forms in the Megacorruption Trial Discourse

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Word	Outer Code (Bahasa Asing)	12	57.1
Phrase	Inner Code (Bahasa Daerah)	9	42.9
Total		21	100

The predominance of outer code-mixing indicates the strong influence of global legal discourse on Indonesian courtroom language. Rather than reflecting a lack of Indonesian vocabulary, the use of English legal terms appears to be motivated by communicative efficiency and conceptual precision. Many of these terms have Indonesian equivalents, but their foreign forms are perceived as more stable, standardized, and institutionally legitimate. This finding supports sociolinguistic arguments that code-mixing in formal domains often serves pragmatic and professional purposes rather than stylistic variation or linguistic inadequacy. [25], [26].

3.2. The Function of Code Mixing in Legal Communication

Beyond its structural forms, code-mixing in the E-KTP trial performs important sociolinguistic functions, particularly social control, meaning confirmation, and professional identity construction. From an interactional sociolinguistic perspective, code choice operates as a contextual cue that shapes authority, interpretation, and power relations in courtroom interaction.

The function of social control is evident in the use of foreign legal terminology by judges and prosecutors when directing proceedings, emphasizing procedural rules, or clarifying legal concepts. In such contexts, code-mixing reinforces institutional authority and legitimizes legal interpretations, positioning legal officials as holders of specialized knowledge. This finding aligns with sociolinguistic studies on legal discourse that view language as a mechanism for maintaining hierarchical relations and institutional order.

In addition, code-mixing serves as a strategy for meaning confirmation. The use of terms such as cross-examination instead of pemeriksaan silang reflects an effort to ensure semantic accuracy and shared understanding among courtroom participants. These terms carry specific procedural meanings within international legal practice that may not be fully conveyed through Indonesian translations. Similar findings have been reported in previous studies, which emphasize that code-mixing in professional settings is often driven by the need for precision and efficiency rather than by linguistic preference alone. [27]-[29]. The choice of code in communication is directly related to the social context, the speaker's status, and the purpose of the utterance. In this context, code-mixing becomes a means of demonstrating professionalism and credibility in a legal environment..

Furthermore, code-mixing functions as a marker of professional identity and intellectual legitimacy. The consistent use of internationally recognized legal terminology signals membership in a global legal discourse community and reflects the influence of Western legal traditions on Indonesian legal practice. In this sense, code-mixing in the courtroom should be understood not as linguistic deviation, but as an adaptive strategy shaped by institutional norms and communicative demands. [30]-[32].

3.3. Implications for Indonesian Language and Literature Learning

From a broader sociolinguistic perspective, the findings reveal a dynamic tension between language policy and language practice in Indonesian legal institutions. Although regulations mandate the exclusive use of Indonesian in formal settings, actual courtroom discourse demonstrates a hybrid linguistic reality influenced by globalization, professional conventions, and functional considerations. This suggests that formal language use is not static, but continuously negotiated in response to communicative needs.

The study also has important implications for Indonesian Language and Literature learning at the senior high school (SMA) level, particularly in teaching negotiation texts. Courtroom discourse provides authentic examples of how language is used strategically to negotiate authority, clarify meaning, and achieve communicative goals in formal contexts. Integrating such real-world data into classroom instruction can help students develop critical language awareness and understand that effective communication involves contextual language choices rather than rigid adherence to prescriptive norms.

Overall, this study contributes to sociolinguistic research by positioning courtroom discourse as a significant site for analyzing code-mixing in formal domains. It highlights that code-mixing in legal

communication serves complex institutional and social functions, thereby enriching our understanding of language use in Indonesian public spaces while offering practical insights for language education.

This study addresses a significant gap in the sociolinguistic landscape of Indonesia. While existing research on code-switching has extensively covered informal domains, educational settings, and popular media, there remains a paucity of focused, empirical investigation into its function within the formal, high stakes environment of Indonesian courtrooms, particularly in landmark corruption cases. Prior studies often treat legal discourse as a monolithic entity of standardized language, overlooking the dynamic, strategic, and context-bound linguistic negotiations that occur [33]-[35]. Furthermore, the pedagogical discussion on teaching Indonesian in formal/professional registers often lacks concrete, real-world exemplars from actual institutional power centers like the judiciary. Therefore, this research bridges this gap by meticulously analyzing the specific case of the E-KTP trial, providing much-needed empirical data on how code-switching operates not as a linguistic deficit but as a functional tool within a specific legal, professional, and sociopolitical context, thereby connecting a micro-linguistic analysis to macro-level institutional practices [36]-[38].

The novelty of this research lies in its focused interdisciplinary intersection and its methodological contextualization. First, it pioneers a detailed sociolinguistic dissection of a single, nationally significant legal event the E-KTP megacorruption trial thereby capturing language use at a critical juncture of legal, political, and public discourse. This granular approach offers deeper insights than broader surveys of legal language. Second, it moves beyond merely cataloging switched items to explicitly theorizing their function as mechanisms of "social control" and "legal meaning reinforcement" framing code-switching as a power-laden, strategic practice rather than a mere convenience [39]-[41]. Third, and most crucially, it forges a direct and explicit link between these forensic linguistic findings and the practical domain of Indonesian Language and Literature Education. It posits that such real-world discourse analysis should directly inform curriculum design, specifically for teaching advanced competencies like understanding and producing negotiation texts, thereby offering a novel, evidence-based rationale for updating pedagogical approaches to reflect contemporary professional communication realities.

The implications of this study are twofold, spanning academic and applied pedagogical spheres. For sociolinguistics and discourse analysis, it reinforces the importance of studying language in its authentic, institutional habitat, demonstrating how macro forces of law, power, and professionalism are enacted through micro-linguistic choices like code-switching. It implies that legal discourse is inherently hybrid and negotiable. For Indonesian Language and Literature Education, the implications are transformative. It challenges the traditional, often prescriptive, approach to teaching "good and correct Indonesian" (*Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar*) by presenting a case for a more pragmatic, context-sensitive pedagogy. The research implies that educators should incorporate the analysis of real-world texts, such as trial transcripts, to teach students about register, rhetorical strategy, and the functional appropriateness of linguistic resources (including foreign terms) in specific professional settings. This equips students not just with grammatical competence, but with critical discourse awareness necessary for future roles in law, public administration, journalism, and other fields where formal negotiation and precise terminology are paramount.

Despite its contributions, this study acknowledges several inherent limitations that qualify its findings and scope. The most prominent limitation is its specific, case-study design focused on a single legal proceeding. While this allows for depth, it limits the generalizability (*external validity*) of the conclusions to other courtroom contexts, different types of trials, or other formal Indonesian institutions. Second, the corpus size, identified as 21 units of code-switching, is relatively small, which, while sufficient for a qualitative deep dive, may not capture the full range or frequency of switching patterns in extended legal discourse. Third, the methodological reliance on researcher-driven transcription and interpretive analysis, despite rigorous intent, carries an unavoidable element of subjectivity in identifying and categorizing the function of switched elements. Finally, a significant limitation is the lack of ethnographic data or participant perspectives. The study analyzes the *product* (the discourse) but does not access the *process* the motivations, awareness, or strategic intentions of the judges, lawyers, or witnesses who employed code-switching, which could provide a richer, emic understanding of the phenomenon.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conclusions, the analysis of the E-KTP corruption trial discourse reveals that code-mixing occurs primarily in the form of words and phrases, with numerous insertions from foreign languages. It functions as a mechanism for social control and legal meaning reinforcement to convey technical concepts lacking precise equivalents in Indonesian. These findings confirm the sociolinguistic significance of code-mixing in formal legal settings and its pedagogical relevance. However, the study is limited in generalizability as it focuses on a single case with a small corpus (21 units), relies on subjective qualitative analysis, and does not examine participants' direct perspectives. Therefore, future research is recommended to expand the data corpus across multiple legal contexts, integrate corpus-based or software-assisted analysis, and employ interviews or ethnographic methods to gain a more comprehensive understanding of language dynamics in Indonesian institutional settings. To address these limitations and build upon the findings, future research is strongly

recommended. This includes expanding the data corpus across diverse legal cases and court levels to enhance generalizability, integrating corpus-based or software-assisted methods for more robust and objective analysis, and employing interviews or ethnographic approaches to capture the direct perspectives and motivations of legal practitioners. Such multi-faceted investigations would yield a more comprehensive and dynamic understanding of language practices in Indonesia's formal institutional settings.

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The authors declarethat no artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used in the preparation, analysis, or writing of this manuscript. All aspects of the research, including data collection, interpretation, and manuscript preparation, were carried outentirely by the authors without the assistance of AI-based technologies

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