

CODE MIXING USED BY ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDENTS OF THE SEVENTH SEMESTERS IN DR.SOETOMO UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This thesis entitled "Code Mixing Used by English Literature Students of the Seventh Semester in Dr. Soetomo University" is a sociolinguistic study. The selection of objects is based on the environment of Indonesian and English bilingual languages in a circle of seventh semester English literature students at Universitas Dr. Soetomo. This thesis uses descriptive qualitative method. This study aims to determine the type of Code Mixing and the reasons of using code mixing by employing Hoffman's theory. Finally, it was revealed in the findings that the most dominant type of code mixing were Used by English Literature Students of the Seventh Semester In Dr. Soetomo University is Intra-Sentential Code-mixing in the form of phrases. Meanwhile, the dominant intra-lexical code mixing found is verb. As a whole, code mixing is found in the form of inserting English codes into Indonesian utterances. Involving changes to pronunciation only shows four data. This research also reveals the most dominant reasons for using code mixing among seventh semester students is to express group identity.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Bilingual and Code-Mixing.

Abstrak

Artikel berjudul "Campur Kode Bahasa Yang Digunakan Oleh Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Semester Tujuh di Universitas Dr. Soetomo" ini adalah sebuah penelitian sosiolinguistik. Pemilihan objek berlandaskan pada lingkungan bahasa bilingual Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris dalam lingkaran mahasiswa sastra Inggris semester tujuh di Universitas Dr. Soetomo. Skripsi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis Pencampuran Kode dan alasannya yang pada mahasiswa sastra Inggris semester tujuh di Universitas Dr. Soetomo dengan menggunakan teori Hoffman. Akhirnya, terungkap dalam temuan bahwa jenis pencampuran kode yang paling dominan digunakan oleh mahasiswa semester tujuh Fakultas Sastra Universitas Dr. Soetomo adalah Intra Sentential Code-mixing dalam bentuk Frasa. Sementara, campur kode Intra Leksikal yang dominan adalah berbentuk kata kerja. Campur kode secara keseluruhan ditemukan dalam bentuk pencampuran kode Bahasa Inggris ke dalam ucapan Bahasa Indonesia. Dan

Memasukkan perubahan pada pelafalan hanya menunjukkan empat data. Penelitian ini juga mengungkap alasan menggunakan campur kode yang paling dominan yaitu untuk menunjukkan identitas kelompok.

Kata Kunci: Sociolinguistik, Bilingual dan Campur Kode

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Language is used to communicate each other. People always use language every time. Therefore, people will never stop using language to talk each other. Language also makes people understand what other people mean easily. They commonly use language to express their feeling, ideas, information and message. It is an important tool in communication, and also be used by many people in the world, they use language for expressing their thought sadness, happiness and others, so that others can understand what they feel. He does not only use to express this thought but also He uses language to talk what someone expects. It can be seen in the statement of Atmazaki, (2006) that language is a means of communication which is used by people to express their feelings to other in right way.

Besides that the use of language in the society is so many variations, in indonesia there are so many variants of regional language such as Javanese, Sundanese, Betawinese, etc. So most indonesian people are bilingual or multilingual. Wardaugh (2006: 99) If bilingualism is actually sometimes regarded as a problem in that many bilingual individuals tend to occupy rather low positions in society and knowledge of another language becomes associated with 'inferiority' Wardaugh adds that bilingualism is sometimes seen as a personal and social problem, not something that has strong positive connotations. It means that they can speak at least

two languages: their mother tongues and indonesian as their national language. However

indoneian use multilingual too. It means people can speak two or even more than two languages in their daily conversation. The influence of modern era also can make indonesian used multilingual languages such as English ,Korean, Mandarin, etc. People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional. As Sridhar says in Wardaugh's book an introduction to sociolinguistics (2006:96), multilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon.

Wardhaugh (1983:10) Code mixing is two languages used together by the conversant to the extent that they change from one language into another language in the course of single utterance. It means that the code mixing is the used two or more language together in the conversation. Whereas, code switching is the change of the language from the orgin's language to other language. Mahootain (2006:511) if code switching is the phenomena of linguistic which happens when the speaker change their language from one code to other codes. In the globalization era requires the society mix and switch their language. The use an English as an international language to communicate with people all over the word and the use their mother tongue and national language as

their origin's community
 there are two statements of problem for this study: What are the types of Code- Mixing Used by English literature students of the seventh semesters in Universitas Dr. Soetomo ? What are the reasons of seventh semester students using Code mixing
 ? and there are two objectives of Study: to analyze the types of code mixing used by English literature students of the seventh semesters in Universitas Dr. Soetomo. to analyze the reasons of code mixing used by English literature students of the seventh semesters in Universitas Dr. Soetomo.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics, it studies the relationship between language and society. But in sociolinguistics, language is not only main concern. Another important part that sociolinguistics' investigates are society. Marjohan (1988) stated sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies language variation and its relation to social variation. The recognition of importance of the relationship between language and society has led to the growth of sociolinguistics (Susilo, 2014). Bell in Marjohan (1988) call sociolinguistics, "the relatively new approach within linguistics to the description of variation in language". Chika in Marjohan (1988), furthermore, defines it as "the study of the ways people use language in social interaction"

Furthermore, Nababan

(1984) defines sociolinguistics as the study of language, which relates to the speaker as a member of society. It can also be stated that sociolinguistics is the study and analysis of language society aspects, especially variation in language which relates to social factors. He also states that the main topics discussed in sociolinguistics are about language, dialect, bilingualism language community, language attitude, and the use of language, language and culture. Furthermore, fishman in Giglioli (1972) states that sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of the speaker as these are constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Hickerson in Chaer (1995) also states "sociolinguistics is a developing sub-field of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or social factors and linguistic variation".

Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a fact which is faced by all countries including Indonesia. The existence of bilingualism in Indonesia is caused by the existence of many races with their vernacular languages and also the compulsory of using Indonesian as the official language besides the interaction with other countries having different languages.

Many people in the world who use more than two languages. In general, bilingualism is the ability of using two languages by the speaker in interaction to each

other. In order to have a better understanding about bilingualism, theories concerned with the definition are presented as follows.

Spolsky (1998) defines bilingual as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language". In the other hand, Hamers & Blanc (1989) define bilingualism as "the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual". Singh (2001) says that bilingual ability at the level of predominance that is how far a bilingual is able to use the two languages, would affect one another in using the languages. A multilingual person, in the broadest definition, is anyone who can communicate in more than one language, actively (through speaking and writing) or passively (through listening and reading). As an addition, the terms bilingual and trilingual are used to describe comparable situations in which two or three languages are involved (www.en.wikipedia/multilingualism).

Code

In daily conversation people use more than one codes, they usually use different codes in different situation. They choose variety of codes because to make them easier when they speak or discuss a particular topic and when they speak with the people who came from different background of culture with different language. They may use the language that is

related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Wardhaugh (1986:102) says "that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties". It means that the technical term of code used to mention the one of variant language such as language (English, Mandarins, Indonesian, Japanese, etc), variant of regional language (Javanese, Sundanese, betawinese, etc).

Meanwhile, Stockwell says (in Cakrawati, 2011:05), a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate with others, such as in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.

Code mixing

A code is language, a variety or style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for the different strategies of verbal planning. In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort. Ajibola (2011).

Code mixing also called intra sentential code-switching or intra sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation, Claros

& Isharyanti, (2009). Wardhaugh (2006), states that the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing it happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code in process. Hamers and Blanc (1989), say code mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language.

Code Mixing is the mixing of one language in another language by the speakers in a communication. Gumperz (1977) also states that code mixing is the piece of one language by a speaker while is basically using another language. A piece of language refers to a word or phrase in one language that is mixed to another language.

Besides the code mixing, there is also phenomenon that happens in bilinguals or multilinguals community called code switching, the difference between code switching and code mixing is that code switching is the change of language from one language at all. But if the speakers mix language a to b at the clause or phrase level it is called code-mixing.

Types of code mixing

Hoffman (1991) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. Those are Intra-sentential code mixing, Intra-lexical code mixing and Involving change of pronunciation.

Intra Sentential Code Mixing

In Hoffman's view Intra Sentential Code Mixing happens when in sentence there is a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary mix another code within language base. for example English-Indonesian :

Speaker : *Never mind*. *Aku bisa paham bro* (Never mind, I understand).

In the example above, the speaker mix the language between Indonesian and English, the mixing is called Intra-Sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary where the speaker mix "never mind" in she or he utterance.

Intra Lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. For example English-Indonesia;

Speaker: *Kamu harus baca buku setiap hari untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di Negara ini.* (you have to read the books every day to update your knowledge about the problems that happen in this country).

In the example above, the speakers mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of word, so it is called intra-lexical code mixing.

Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word "telephone" is said "telpon" or the word "television" is said "televisi" in Indonesia.

Reason of code mixing

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation of reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are number of reason for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are : talking about a particular topic , quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition, used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

Talking about a particular topic

People often prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels and more comfortable in expressing his/her though and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language.

Quoting somebody else

Code Mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just tge words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch one language to another language. Or,

on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes be marked by an interjection or sentence connector.

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Duh!, Hey!, Oh!, Shit!, etc. Interjection has no grammatical value, but the speaker usually uses them in the conversation.

Repetition used for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood better bythelister, he/shecan sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he/shemasters to say the same message.when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she mastered by saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the massage.

Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code- switching and code-mixing occurs. The speaker will repeat a message in one

language to another language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable.

Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the people who are out of the community.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The writer applied descriptive qualitative research in analyzing the thesis. The Source of Data is the seventh semester students Fakultas Sastra (faculty of letters) especially in evening class.

FINDINGS

Types of Code Mixing

Intra Sentential Code Mixing				
Data	Words (W)	Phrases (P)	Clauses (C)	Sentences (S)
1	-	-	-	Don't ask me
2	-	Chapter four	-	-
3	-	The last of January	-	-
4	-	Go home, go home	-	-
Intra Lexical Code				

Mixing				
Data	Words	Phrases	Clauses	Sentences
5	Asking	-	-	-
6	Contact	-	-	-
7	Progress	-	-	-
Involving Change of Pronunciation				
Data	Words	Phrases	Clauses	Sentences
8	January (Januari)	-	-	-

Reasons of Used Code Mixing

Braga : *alasanaku pakai code mixing, karena saya terkadang sering lupa kosa kata dalam bahasa indonesianya sehingga secara tidak sadar terucap kosa kata bahasa inggris pengganti kosa kata dalam bahasa Indonesia yang saya lupa. Atau terkadang saya gunakan kosa kata bahasa inggris untuk mempertegas sebuah pembicaraan.*

Nisfi : *Karena kebiasaan ngobrol sama temen2 kelas pakai code mixing even English full kalo di kelas sama dosen, jadi secara otomatis pun pake code mixing.*

Tika : *karena satu memang karena alasan kita jurusan bahasa inggris jadi kita kan terbiasa conversation bahasa inggris tapi karena kita sendiri basicnya orang indonesia jadilah kita juga campur sama bahasa kita sehari hari bahasa indonesia , jadi itu karena*

kebiasaan. terus yang kedua karena tuntutan pergaulan karena aku sudah lama berbisnis sama orang asing dan punya beberapa teman orang asing jadi lidah itu terbiasa berbicara bahasa inggris tapi itu kembali lagi aku liat kalau sama teman teman indonesia ya ngomong bahasa indonesia jadi ini karena pencampuran dua pergaulan .

Zaki : *untuk berlatih bahasa Inggris karena saya ambil kuliah sastra Inggris, untuk menunjukkan kelas.*

Paulus : *karena lingkungan ya dan kadang memang perlu menggunakan Bahasa inggris untuk ngungkapin istilah-istilah.*

Ronald : *Karena saya bicaranya sama temen-temen sastra Inggris sih.*

Based on the reasons above, there are five students who give reasons of using Code mixing because of showing their group identity. And another students said because the language environment around. The reasons above are obviously matched with the theory of Hoffman as to express their group identity. The second reasons found as seen from Paulus reasons is that because he needed to use English language for mentioning some terminologies which he couldn't find Bahasa Indonesia. When bilingual people have a word that is lacking in English, He will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. The last reasons is that students said that she commonly used code mixing to strengthen her argument in order to be clarified, this reasons

are the same with Hoffman's theory called repetition use for clarification. It means that he does this in order what she/he says will be understood.

ANALYSIS

A: *apalagi maam yuli itu loh asking terus, asking terus kan , asking terus kita kan ,*

aduh tapi ini maksudnya mepet mepet mepet gitu aduh buat deg-degan gitu loh .

B: *iya, mestiin progressnya. tapi Chapter four aja gak selesai selesai.*

Description

This type of code mixing is Intra sentential code mixing because the mixing happened in a sentence boundary and the word that they mixed is English word so it is said that the mixing is English word in Indonesian utterance. the Students used the English phrase "Chapter four" in the middle of Bahasa Indonesia utterances. This type of phrase is identified as noun phrase because the phrase 'Chapter four' acts or functions as a noun in the sentence.

C: *udah gak di a force sama parentsmu lagi apa.?*

A: *iya masih, my parents has been support me but for*

financial i have to supporty. C:

your own financial needs, tapi

kalau educational masih itu

kan .

A: *Masih, tapi tetap kalau education itu iya harus sih aku sendiri, tapi mayoritas sekarang itu aku semua loh sekrang itu.*

Description :

The data belong to Intra sentential code mixing (ISM). The datum "your own financial needs, tapi kalau educational masih itu kan ." is in form of noun phrase with is categorized as type of Intra sentential code mixing (ISM). Regarding to the utterance, it is seen that in this type of Intra sentential code mixing (ISM) data isn't only Involved the phrase but as also depicted, there is another English code in form of word 'Educational'. The speaker used the English code in form of phrase 'your own financial needs' and 'educational' to be mixed in as a complete sentence with Indonesia utterance '*Tapi kalau Educational masih itu kan*'. Thus, this data is seen as the mixing of English code into Indonesia utterance.

B: *kalau soal informasi kan itu harusnya dari mahasiswa sendiri kan harusnya ada effort juga dong buat nyamperin dosennya, kalau Cuma ngandelin communication dari dosen nya sendiri kan gak bisa harus dari two ways lah.*

A: *iya sih, kalau kayak gitu kan jadi kayak anak senior high school gitu ya.*

B: *iya masak udah gedek-gedek gini masih dilectured mau arahnya*

kemana. Description :

This type of data belongs to Intra lexical code mixing (ILM), because the mixing happened within a words boundaries with the example of words verb data that mixed with *Bahasa Indonesia* prefix 'di' which function is to construct the English verb data as Passive verb with *Bahasa Indonesia* grammatical pattern.

Involving Change of Pronunciation

Normal (normal), Business (bisnis), and Focus (focus).

Description :

Involving change of pronunciation (ICP) is found only three times in the conversation 3. The mixing pronunciations are depicted on the words **Normal (normal), Business (bisnis), and Focus (focus)**. Involving change of pronunciation (ICP) data on the word "business" (soale aku punya business). (Because I have business) shows that the speaker uses the English pronunciation /'biz.nis/ where he was actually supposed to use Indonesia pronunciation of **Business**. The other two examples also shows the same Indonesia pronunciation from the words '**normal**' and '**focus**' where the speaker was supposed to pronoun it in English way. This type of

Involving Change of Pronunciation is in form of the mixing of English code into

Indonesia utterance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis the researcher summarizes some points from the types of code mixing used by seventh semester student of Fakultas Sastra Universitas Dr. Soetomo. The most dominant types of code mixing as proposed and categorized by Hoffman's Theory, it is identified that the common types used by seventh semester students of Fakultas Sastra Universitas Dr. Soetomo is in type of Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISM).

This study also depict that the most dominant data of Intra sentential code mixing (ISM) is the mixing of English code into Indonesia utterance. The most dominant data of Intra sentential code mixing (ISM) is Phrase. The most dominant type of words from Intra Lexical code mixing (ILM) data is Verb. And the general code mixing used is inserting English Code into Indonesia utterance.

The study also depicts three forms of reasons from seventh semester student responds toward the question of why the used code mixing. Those three types of reasons are to express group identity, repetition used for clarification, and real lexical need. The most dominant reasons of all reasons are found to be involved as to express the group identity.

SUGGESTION

Based on the study dealing with the topic of code mixing here, the researcher provides suggestion

for further research with the scope of object study in Fakultas Sastra Universitas Dr. Soetomo .

Further study about code mixing can use deeper analysis toward seventh semester student in form of speech presentation class data. Further, and code mixing can use the first semester student data either in form of daily conversation or class presentation to draw the different of type of code mixing used by the seventh semester student and the first semester students.

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