CODE MIXING USED BY THE STUDENTS OF 2016C ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STKIP PGRI JOMBANG IN IC SPEAKING PRACTICE CLASS

Article

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ABSTRACT
In this research the researcher examines code mixing in the students' conversation in IC speaking practice class. Especially in this research aimed to find out the types and the reasons of code mixing performed by the students of 2016C English department. The data collecting in this research is documentation and interview of the students. Then, it analyzed with the descriptive qualitative technique. The result of this research is the researcher found a phenomenon of code mixing in applied linguistic by the students of 2016C English department STKIP PGRI Jombang. The researcher found three types of code mixing which it is based on Muysken theory. There are three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The researcher also found the reasons why the students do code mixing and it based on Hoffman theory.
Key words: Bilingualism, Code Mixing

ABSTRAK
Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti meneliti code mixing dalam percakapan siswa dikelas IC speaking practice. khususnya dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan alasan code mixing yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa 2016C jurusan bahasa inggris. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi dan wawancara para mahasiswa. Kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti menemukan fenomena code mixing dalam linguistik terapan oleh mahasiswa jurusan bahasa inggris 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang. peneliti menemukan tiga jenis code mixing yang didasarkan pada teori Muysken. Ada tiga jenis code mixing: insertion, alternation, dan congruent lexicalization. Peneliti juga menemukan alasa mengapa mahasiswa melakukaan code mixing dan ini berdasarkan teori Hoffman.
Kata kunci: Bilingual, Code Mixing

Introduction

Developing communicative competence in two or more languages gives individuals opportunities to express their feelings and thoughts and shape their identity. It also helps them satisfy their individual and social

needs in the different contexts of the languages used. The phenomena of code switching and code mixing have become an interesting phenomenon to study in particular of language usage in society because it is part of development process and use multiple languages (bilingual) or a multilingual.

The phenomenon of society which is having more than one language is called as bilingualism. According to Mackey (1962:12) and Fishman (1975:73) in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 84) bilingualism is a use of two languages or codes by the speakers in their society. In other words, bilingual is an ability of using more than one language in our daily life.

Furthermore, code mixing is mixes two or more language in speech act. People sometimes mix code to make easier to communicate or to discuss a particular topic when they get difficulties in the conversation. (Scotton, et al) stated that code-mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text. It is a common phenomenon in the society where two or more languages are used together.

In daily life, we can find the phenomenon of code mixing in many media such as magazine, newspaper, radio, and television, especially in educational life. There are several studies of code switching and code mixing has done by researchers which are focused in different context. For example, in entertainment program of television a research is done by Yuliasari (2015) reported findings about code switching and code mixing in the "Kick Andy" interactive dialogue in Metro TV. Then, in radio there was a study done by Rafi (2012) about code mixing on language used by the broadcaster on Pro Kamu Program in 98,2 Citra Fm Radio Jombang.

The several studies above were about code mixing in the different context. Each researcher used different method and theory in analyzing the data. The researcher conducts the further research about code mixing because the researcher is interested in continuing the study of the previous researchers in sociolinguistics especially in the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing. The researcher is interested to analyze the phenomena of code mixing in educational life where code mixing often occurs. This research is expanding the form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in classroom context which is done by the students at 2016C English Department in speaking practice class. Then, it also classified various kinds of their reasons in using code mixing.

In Indonesia, English is as foreign language; it is learned deeply by the Indonesian people just since they are adult, such as when they start studying in Senior or Junior High School. Even the English which they learn is only theoretical side. So, it seems to be rather difficult to get a good practicing in speaking English. Their tongue which have been shaped as Javanese or Indonesian tongue influence the way they speak English. It happens in some English learners. Some English learners tend to use code mixing in their speaking because they are still influenced by their first language. It happens to a lot of students of English students at 2016c English department STKIP PGRI Jombang.

In English department, on the lecturing all the students have to speak English especially in IC speaking practice class. It forces them to speak English as

they can. Because the ability of English had by the students at 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang are still limited, sometime they produce English not as well as grammatical rule. Therefore, through this research the researcher hopes can actually help to find and analyze code mixing problem in the students at 2016C English department in IC speaking practice class. Then, contributes a reflection or even a problem solving of code mixing for the students or the lecturer of IC speaking practice class. So, the learning process and students' speaking can be better.

Based on the background above, the researcher intends to analyze the code mixing in student's conversation at 2016C English Department STKIP PGRI Jombang in IC speaking practice class.

Methods

This research is qualitative design uses case study approach which is the researcher observes the field phenomenon naturally about mixing of English and Indonesian languages in 2016C English department STKIP PGRI Jombang. The source of the data in this research is the students of 2016C English department while the data in this research is the students' utterances.

In this study the researcher uses three instruments in collecting the data. The instruments are follows: (1) The researcher as Non participant observation. The first instrument in this study is the researcher, because the researcher as implementer of the whole research process. (2) Documentation which is the researcher transcript the students' utterances. However, recording the students' utterances is one of document form in this research. (3) Interview, here researcher uses structured interviews in getting the data about the reasons of the students why they mix their languages in others.

Furthermore, the data collecting procedure in this research are: (1) Recording the conversation among the students of 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang in IC speaking practice class. (2) Transcribing the record of conversation which is done by the students into written form. (3) Classifying the code mixing based on the process of code mixing as suitable with Muysken's theory. In which they consist of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. (4) Checking the data by the expert to get the data validation. (5) Interviewing the students to find out the reasons why they do code mixing.

Then the data analysis in this research follows two processes. The first is data reduction; this is the process in preparing the data for analysis which this research focuses in answering the research question about types and reasons of code mixing used by the students of 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang in IC speaking practice class. The second is data conclusion, in which there are two conclusions for each of the problem related with this study. It is about the language mixing used by the students of 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang in IC speaking practice class. The first problem was identifying the types of code mixing and the second problem was identifying the reasons of using code mixing used by the students.

The data in this research also validated. Validation is useful for knowing the validity of the data that will analyze especially for qualitative research. In this research the researcher used triangulation in validate the data. The triangulation if

this research is based on the methods of data collection because the researcher uses documentation and also interview to get a validation and confirm the data. Besides that, this research also had validated by the expert to get the data validity.

Findings

In this study, after the researcher get the data of transcript in the students' utterances, the researcher classifies and analyze the data which include the types and the reasons of code mixing based on Muysken and Hoffman theory.

Muysken (2000:3) stated that there are three types of code mixing; they are Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1. **Insertion**: this characterized by insertion of word. The word can be verb, adjective, or noun (single noun)
   a) Insertion of Noun
      Can I have a sendok?
      The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing that is insertion. It happens because there is a word from Bahasa "sendok". The word "sendok" is a "spoon" when it is translated into English. The word "spoon" is a noun. As suitable with indicator of insertion, "insertion is used mostly in verb, adjectives, and noun (single noun)".
   b) Insertion of Verb
      Could I pinjam the menu?
      The utterance above indicates one of type code mixing that is insertion. It is happen because there is a word from Bahasa "pinjam" which is inserted into main clause. The word "pinjam" is "borrow" when it is translated into English. That word is a verb. As suitable with indicator of insertion, "insertion is used mostly in verb, adjectives, and noun (single noun)".
   c) Insertion of Adjective
      Do you know? I am breakfast in the morning but I still lapar
      The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing that is insertion. It happens because there is a word from Bahasa "lapar" which is inserted into main clause. The word "lapar" could be "hungry" when it translated in English. The word "hungry" is an adjective. As suitable with indicator of insertion, "insertion is used mostly in verb, adjectives, and noun (single noun)".
2. **Alternantion:** this alternation usually occurs between structures from [different] languages. Alternation also occurs in phrase or clause.
   a) Alternation of Phrase
      Please give me an omelette because the noodle is kurang matang.
      The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called alternation. It happens because "kurang matang (under cook)" is a phrase which embedded in English language. As suitable with the indicator of insertion, "focus on phrase or clause".
   b) Alternation of Clause
      Reporting kan kita melaporkan apa yg sudah terjadi

The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called alternation. It happens because "kan kita melaporkan apa yg sudah terjadi" is a clause which is alternated in English language. And it has similar meaning with the next sentence. As suitable with indicator of alternation, "focus on phrase or clause".

c) Alternation resembles switching between clauses or utterance

The food is so long time. Lama banget.

The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called alternation. It happens because "lama banget" is a phrase which embedded into English after. As suitable with indicator of alternation, "embedding discourse, alternation resembles switching between clauses or utterance".

d) Doubling

Kadang night kadang morning

The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called alternation. It happens because the word "kadang" is the words which get repetition in one utterance. It is alternated in English language and suitable with the indicator of alternation, "doubling".

3. **Congruent Lexicalization:** Muysken, (2000: 221), observes that the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation. Congruent lexicalization is similar to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions.

a) Style or register shifting &dialect

Ok I will tell you about the Jebol spinach

The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called congruent lexicalization. It happens because "Jebol" is the style of shifting that congruent in English language. Jebol spinach is one kind of the spinach especially in Jombang. It is most famous in village area. As suitable with the indicator of congruent lexicalization, "C.L. is akin to style or register shifting &dialect (standard) variation".

b) The vocabularies come from two or more different languages and it is mixed randomly

Story sama news itu beda ta

The utterance above indicates one type of code mixing called congruent lexicalization. It happens because "story" and "news" are two different language which is inserted randomly and indicated of congruent lexicalization. As suitable with the indicator of congruent lexicalization, "the vocabularies come from two or more different language randomly".

Furthermore, after the researcher analyze the utterances based on the types of code mixing then the researcher define the reason of the students' in using code mixing. In this research, the researcher found some reason which caused the students' of 2016C use code mixing in their conversation. It is based on Hoffman's theory, those are:

1. Talking about particular topic

Ok I will tell you about Jebol spinach

The utterance above is about the speaker wants to tell about her interlocutor about her reporting text of *Jebol spinach.* Here is suitable with the reason that people sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in one language than in another, sometimes , a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

2. Because of real lexical need

   Can I have a sendok?
   Could I pinjam the menu?
   Do you know? I am breakfast in the morning but I still lapar
   Please give me an omelette because the noodle is kurang matang
   Kadang night kadang morning

   Here, why the students do code mixing is they can be categorized as a beginner so they still have limited vocabularies. Most of them are in the first practice in speaking English. So, sometimes they automatically insert a word which they cannot say in English to Indonesian language. It is suitable with the indicator of this reason, that is the most common reason for bilingual / multilingual person switch or mixing their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term.

3. Repetition used for clarification

   Reporting kan kita melaporkan apa yg sudah terjadi

   The utterance above said by the speaker to his friend when she got such a misunderstanding in their conversation. So the speaker repeated his sentence in another code. Here, a repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

4. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

   The food is so long time. Lama banget
   Story sama news itu beda ta

   When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/ multilingual, there will be lot of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener.

5. Quoting somebody else

   I want jus orange one

   In everyday life especially for modern people, there are a lot of terms which it's mostly from some English speaking country and become such a well-known expression for Indonesia people. So they often use the terms in their everyday communication. It is because many of Indonesia people nowadays are good in English. For example the terms *jus orange*, this term is already well-known in the community.

6. Interjection

   Hey, this is kerupuk

The utterance above showed to gain an attention by the speaker to her interlocutor. The expression of *Hey* is used to attract the attention for interlocutor. It is suitable with the indicator for the reason of interjection that is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: darn! Hey! Well! Look! Etc.

Discussion

Code mixing in this particular research reveals to the phenomenon whereby two languages are mixes during conversations by the students at 2016C English department STKIP PGRI Jombang in IC speaking practice class. The subject of this study is the utterances/transcript that spoke by the students. The utterances were extracted and analyzed by indicating Indonesian – English. In addition, code mixing was used by the students' at 2016C English department and most of the words are commonly occurring in their class especially in IC speaking practice class.

This study attempted to describe of code mixing as a conversational strategy. The patterns are more complex including the types of code mixing. The students intend to code mixing especially insertion type than alternation and congruent lexicalization. Then, most commonly why the students mix their language form English and Indonesian language is because of real lexical need. The interview of the students supports this reason because they could be called still less in their vocabularies. So it is possible that when the students are practicing an English conversation, then they found a word or words which they cannot say it in English they automatically say them in Indonesian language, and vice versa. Then the background knowledge also influences them in practicing English. Most of them are in the first practicing conversation in English and they never had a course before which it could be influence them in speaking English. Besides, the influence of mother tongue also has a role in their grammatical structure of speaking. So, sometimes the students produce a sentence in two languages unconsciously.

Furthermore, related with the previous study the researcher could determine that there is something which it did not do from the previous researchers. This current research is validated by the expert to get the validity of the data. Validation is useful for knowing the validity of the data that will analyze especially for qualitative research. So the data analyzed here is accordance with the theory used.

Then, this current research is applied linguistic in the education aspect. So, this current research makes something interesting to be investigated based on code mixing phenomenon. Here, the researcher can observe directly the phenomenon of code mixing in the class. IC speaking class is a class where the students should practice their speaking in English, but it have explained before that there are some situations influence the students' conversation. That is most of them are still cannot full speaking in English. So, by this research the researcher explore the facts in the IC speaking practice class especially in the use of language used by the students at 2016C English department STKIP PGRI Jombang.

Conclusion

In this part, the researcher draws the conclusion of this research after discusses about code mixing which done by the students at 2016C STKIP PGRI Jombang. Before drawing the conclusion of this research, the researcher will review the result of the first analysis to make it clearer. In the conversation that used between the students there are seventy two codes mixing that occurs in the utterance.

By the result of analysis, the researcher can draw conclusion that the types of code mixing done by the students include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Firstly, insertion type occur when speaker insert a word like verb, adjective, or noun in Indonesian while the main language is English. Then, alternation occurs in a phrase or clause; and within language. The languages are Indonesian and English. The last is congruent lexicalization is a register shifting and dialect. The reason of changing from one language or variety to another could be talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and the last is because of real lexical need. Furthermore, the most common cause why the students do code mixing is because of real lexical need. Actually, in speaking practice class all of students have to speak English. But, it can be seen that they still have such a limited vocabulary so sometimes they speak some word in Indonesian language for which they cannot say it in English.

Suggestion

Through this research, the researcher would like to suggest the readers who are interested to code mixing in order to understand more about code mixing itself.

Thus, after doing this research; the researcher knows that code mixing can be found in many societies in this world especially for educated people which is the have ability in speaking more than one languages. This phenomenon occur in educational life which is the researcher took the students of 2016C English department as the object. There are lot of students mix their language in their communication, and it has the reason itself.

Hopefully, the next researcher can explore more various types and the reason for the use of code mixing that occurs in some other form. Besides that, the researcher hope that this study can be useful as an additional source of science and for gaining knowledge about sociolinguistics study especially about the types and of code mixing that represented in the Indonesian-English code switching.

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Interaktif "Kick Andy" di Metro TV Episode 06 Maret-24 April.

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the article of Alfi Rohmatin has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board Examiners.

Jombang, 23rd August 2018
Advisor

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