

**THE FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF CODE MIXING
USED BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT STATE UNIVERSITY OF
PADANG IN THEIR CONVERSATIONS**

THESIS



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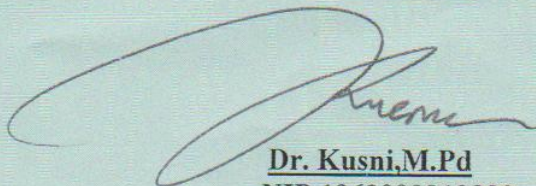
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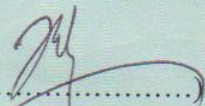
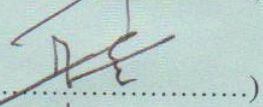
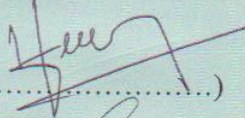
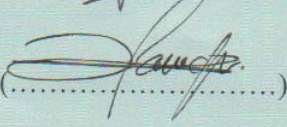
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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang ragam bentuk dan fungsi campur kode yang dihasilkan oleh mahasiswa bahasa Inggris di Universitas Negeri Padang. Peneliti menggunakan teknik rekaman dan pencatatan yang bermanfaat dalam menganalisis bentuk dan fungsi peristiwa campur kode yang terjadi antara mahasiswa bahasa Inggris di Universitas Negeri Padang. Dari data yang diperoleh, peneliti menemukan gambaran bahwa dalam percakapan antara mahasiswa bahasa Inggris di Universitas Negeri Padang, mereka juga menyisipkan unsur-unsur bahasa lain di samping bahasa acuan yang dipakai oleh mahasiswa bahasa Inggris di Universitas Negeri Padang, yaitu bahasa Inggris. Bentuk penyisipan unsur-unsur bahasa Inggris yang paling sering muncul adalah penyisipan dalam bentuk kata, di samping penyisipan frasa dan klausa. Di akhir penelitian, peneliti menemukan fungsi yang paling mendominasi dari peristiwa campur kode dalam hal ini adalah sebagai fungsi gaya bahasa (*stylistic function*) disamping adanya fungsi-fungsi lain (*identity marking, as strategy of neutrality, dan socioexpresive function*).

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I hope that this thesis will give contribution to the linguistic study. Any mistakes and misinterpretations in this thesis remain mine.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

People are always faced with code choice when they speak in their daily conversation. The phenomenon where two languages are spoken is called *bilingualism*. In case of more than two languages are spoken is called *multilingualism*. In a bilingual and multilingual society, the people must select particular codes. When people have a conversation in a society in which more than one languages, they must select particular codes in order to communicate easily. Wardhaugh (1988: 86) states that a code refers to kinds of system that two or more people employ for communication; one of the system is called *code mixing* that occurs when speaker combines two or more languages together in one conversation. This can be the combination of Indonesian with English, for instance, Indonesian with Arabic or Indonesian with local languages (Sundanese, Minangkabau, etc). The code mixing itself can be the mix of words, phrases, or clauses from the two languages together employed by bilingual or multilingual community in many countries in their communication (Bokamba in Ayeomoni, 2006).

The use of code mixing often occurs when people are involved in a conversation. This is a phenomenon that is often found not only in a society but also in academic environment. English students learn English as a compulsory subject that they have to master. To improve their comprehension and mastery of English, they must practice it in their daily life. Finding a pair to speak English is one common way they apply. However, it is not easy for them to speak English all the time, so they sometimes combine it with their own language in the conversation. In this case, the code mixing is used.

Code mixing is usually used by people in a conversation to send their messages and aims. For example, since the English Department students at State University of Padang are from different countries so they use code to send or receive message in their conversations, especially informal conversations. Here, code mixing occurs. This phenomenon is closely related with sociolinguistics as discusses about society and language, it happens because of the condition where there are some people who master more than one language is called bilingual or multilingual society. Weinreich (1994: 54) defines bilingualism as the alternation use of two languages. It is the process of use of two languages by people that consists of the native language and the second language. Moreover, it is also possible for the bilingual or multilingual people to use more than one code or language in a communication.

One of the language phenomenon especially in the study of bilingualism problem is called code mixing. Wardhaugh (1988: 103) states that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change

from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. English as one of the international languages has great influence to the most Indonesians. In speaking, many people often insert the English expression into their words. It also happens among English Department students at State University of Padang to communicate. Generally, they mix between the native tongues with English. For instance, they mix between Minang language with English and Minang language with Indonesian, or Javanese with Minang, and so on. Code mixing of these languages is used in variety of forms and functions in their conversations.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

At English Department at State University of Padang, students speak many languages like Batak, Minang, Jawa, etc, because they come from different places. However, most of them usually mix English with their language to communicate each other in the college. It happens because they think it is great and sounds better if they combine their own language with English. Shortly, it can be said that students do not say all things in English.

Related to this fact, there are many research problems that can be studied such as the use of code mixing, the reason why students use code mixing, the time of code mixing used, the factors that caused of the use of code mixing, the function of code mixing, and also the form of code mixing.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the problem of the study is limited to the forms and functions of code mixing between English and The Minang

Language used in informal conversations by the English Department students at State University of Padang.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study is formulated into: “What are the forms and the functions of code mixing between English and The Minang Language used in conversations by the English Department students at State University of Padang?”

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research answers the questions as the following:

- a. What are the forms of code mixing used in conversations by English Department Students at State University of Padang?
- b. What are the functions of code mixing used in conversations by English Department students at State University of Padang?

1.6 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research is to describe the forms and the functions of code mixing used in conversation by English Department students at State University of Padang.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research hopefully can give knowledge about code mixing in the linguistic study especially for students. This research is also expected to give additional information and better comprehension to everyone who is interested in analyzing about the forms and the functions of code mixing. Finally, this research can give several descriptions about code mixing for other researchers in doing the research in other problems.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

- a. Code mixing is the mixing of two languages deliberately in the daily conversations between English Department students at State University of Padang.
- b. English Department students at State University of Padang are the students who study English at State University of Padang
- c. Informal Conversation is the conversation which does not apply the rules of language that are applied to formal communication.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Nature of Language

Interaction is an important thing in human life in order to fulfil their daily needs. To interact with others, people need language to communicate. In other words, language is the basic form of communication between human beings in a society. According to Wardhaugh (1988:2), a language is what the members of particular society speak. In addition, Chan (2007) states that language is important to human are daily-life since they have to communicate with others. Therefore, language cannot be separated from human's life or society in the case of communicating with each other. The way to communicate and transfer ideas and opinions by using language as media allows people to produce and understand the message transferred.

In the normal transfer of information through language, people use language to send vital social messages about who they are, where they come from, and who they associate with (Wolfram 1991). People communicate each other because of human's social needed to interact in verbal or non verbal. Language is a way of

verbal communication; meanwhile nonverbal communication can be done through gestures, facial expression, and etc

In conclusion, language is a basic system of communication between human beings, and in a society that using sounds in expressing a meaning, idea or thought. They can communicate each other through communication by using language. Because of through the language, people may have social interaction and create the natural communication. So, it is important to use language in communication and interaction.

2.2 Nature of Speech Community

The speech varieties employed within a speech community form a system because they are related to a shared set of social norms. Gumperz (1968/71:114) says that speech community is any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language usage. Gumperz also argues for regular relationships between language use and social structure.

Definition of speech community also explained by, Romaine (1994: 22), says that speech community is a group of people who do not necessarily share the same language, but share a set of norms and rules for the use of language. The boundaries between speech communities are essentially social rather than linguistics

Wikipedia (Retrieved on September 15th. 2010) explains that languages used in community are varied; the variations of language actually are the effects of social aspects of language. Speech community is a empirical concept in

sociolinguistic that describes a more or less discrete group of people who use language in a unique and mutually accepted way among themselves.

As the theory before speech community is a core concept in empirical linguistics, is the intersection of many principal problems in sociolinguistic theory and method. Every branch of linguistics that is concerned with representative samples of a population; that takes individual speakers or experimental subjects as typical members of a group; that studies language as attributable to a socially coherent body or that takes as primitive such notions as 'native speaker', 'competence/performance', 'acceptability', etc., which manifestly refer to collective behavior, rests partially on a concept equivalent.

2.3 Concept of Code Mixing and Code Switching

2.3.1 Code Switching

Most code-switching research has thus been confined to bilingualism. According to Myers-Scotton (2000:55), code switching is term in sociolinguistics for language and especially speech that draws to different extents on at least two languages combined in different ways. Furthermore, when combining two languages in speech, one language seems more dominant than the other one. The more dominant language is the Matrix language (ML) and the other one is the Embedded Language (EL). ML might be identified as the first language of the speaker or the language in which the morphemes or words are more frequently used in speech.

Code mixing cannot be separated from code switching. A speaker selects his own code while talking and may switch from one code to another or mix codes even create new codes. Wardaugh (1988:100) states that code switching is a conversational strategy used establish, cross or destroy group boundaries to create,

evoke or change interpersonal relation with their rights and obligations. Furthermore, Crystal (1987; 1) suggests that code switching occurs when individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his speech with another bilingual person. A bilingual person is able to communicate in second language but not for some times, he only has skills to speak in the second language. Then Gumperz declares about code switching as juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or sub-systems.

Clyne (2000) stated code switching is the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety, Code-switching is distinct from other language contact phenomena, such as borrowing, pidgins and creoles, loan translation (calques), and language transfer (language interference). Speakers form and establish a pidgin language when two or more speakers who do not speak a common language form an intermediate, third language. On the other hand, speakers practice code-switching when they are each fluent in both languages.

2.3.2 Code Mixing

Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. in sociolinguistics the terms code-mixing or language alternation are used to describe more stable situations in which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects. Hoo (2007) says that Code-mixing is the mixing of one language with another language within the same utterance. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Studies of code-mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraints of language.

Code mixing is the mixing of word(s), phrase(s), or clause(s) from two languages within the same sentence and speech event. Code mixing occurs when a conversant uses two languages together to extent that he/she changes from one language to the other in the course of single utterance Wardaugh (1988; 103) the case of code mixing usually occurs in informal and same situation and in the primary code or the base code that is used and has function while another code in speech case is only the pieces without functioning as a code.

2.3.3 Factor to use code mixing

According to Wardaugh (1988:104-106), the use of code mixing can happen because of several factors.

a. To show solidarity of familiarity

Conversational code mixing is not just haphazard mixing of the languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of these. Rather, it requires conversant to have sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be absolutely aware of community norms. These norms require that both languages be used in this way so that conversant can show their familiarity or solidarity

It means that, the use of code mixing has function to create more close relationship and reduce distance between the speaker and the hearers. In formal situation factor likes education in school environment, business, government official situation, and etc.

b. To show prestige

The speaker uses code mixing to show their prestige or their education. Syafi'ie, I. (1981;40) also found the language situation in Indonesia is considered

higher than the local languages and English is considered higher in prestige and social status than bahasa Indonesia.

Related to this, the use of code mixing also happens in daily conversation between English Department students at State University of Padang. It hoped in order listener to know the purposes of conversation. So, by this way the readers do not bored to read it.

2.4 Forms of Code Mixing

According to McKay and Hornbeger (1996; 58), code mixing is divided into three forms, they are:

a. The insertion of Words

Kari (1992) says insertion of a word into another is in general a set with cardinality greather than one. Insertion of words can get from phenomena in conversation between students at State University of Padang. This segment typically consists of one or more morphemes, includes bases and affixes.

b. The insertion of phrases

According to Westphal (2000; 11), a phrase is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both and does not express a complete thought. Therefore, a phrase can never stand on its own as a complete sentence. Understanding how different kinds of phrases function and are constructed enables writers to create informative and descriptive sentences that vary in structure.

c. The insertion of clauses or sentences

Hartmann and Stork (1972; 137) state that, a clause is a grammatical unit that of words which contains both a verb and its subject. They divided clause into two:

main clause (independent clause) which can stand alone as a sentence because it is grammatically complete, and dependent clause which can not stand alone (incomplete sentence). For example: The work stops then, the *corner* lot needs mowing, and etc.

It means that, there is also the insertion of English clause/sentence found in the conversation. The examples of code mixing above occur because, that clause inserted into Indonesian since the clause comes from English.

The same thought is also stated by Chaer and Agustina (1995; 116-117), code mixing can be the insertion of word, phrase, sentence and clause of a language into the language base of the discourse. So, there are insertions of other language when a language is being used.

In brief, based on the explanation above, code mixing can be divided into three forms. They are the insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences. A word is a free form that can be divided wholly into smallest free form. Next, a phrase is a group of related words without subject and predicate. And, a clause or sentence is a group of words which contains both a verb and its subject.

Related to this, that there are several forms of code mixing that can be found. It might be insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences that can be found in conversation between English Department students at State University of Padang.

2.5 Functions of Code Mixing

According to McKay and Hornbeger (1996; 58-60), there are five functions of code mixing:

- a. As the identity marking

A speaker uses this code to signal a specific type of identity. In bilingual and multilingual society a speaker uses a particular code to give a specific sign of identity. As we know, identity marking is used to show the characteristic of something. For example, United States of America is a country in the world has its own characteristic as super power country in the world. The characteristic which is hard ever country can distinguish that country from others. It may be culture, religion language ethnic, business and commerce, science and technology power and etc.

- b. As a strategy of neutrality when the use of any one language in the repertoire might advice the wrong message.

In this function, code mixing can be used for avoiding misunderstanding (miscommunication) among friends talking while we make a mistake like suggest the wrong message in our speaking.

- c. Stylistic function

In a certain condition or situation, people create a particular style in using language. By this way, like the use of code mixing, people knows how to use the language or to tell something in order to attract of other people attention and she/he can convey ideas or opinion and his/her feeling about something.

- d. Serves important sociocultural and textual as an expression of certain types of complex personalities and communities

Many people use code mixing as a powerful expressive resource to convey multicultural experiences. As increased communication bring greater linguistic and cultural contact among nations, and expressing something that can be found in many multilingual societies around the world.

e. Socioexpressive function

This function speaker is free to express feeling by using code mixing. In certain situation or condition that able for speaker to convey seriousness or joking,

There are five functions of code mixing according to Bandia (1996). First, as foregrounding that is used by speaker to use a code that appeals to one person. Second, as identity, it is used to mean the use of language as a means of solidarity, friendship, and other types of group membership. Third, as focusing, it is the use of language to isolate the addressed as the sole intended listener to the utterance in question. Forth, as distancing, it is used as the force when speaker speak to the listener “You are outside (exclude), or venerable, or young, old, etc. And fifth, as neutralization, the use of code mixing here is to neutralize the effect of message whether carried in another code.

This research analyze about the functions of code mixing based on the McKay and Hornbeger’s theory. Related to this, it can be predicted that in conversation between English Department students at State University of Padang can be found several functions of code mixing based on McKay and Hornbeger’s theory.

2.6 Related Findings

Relevant to this research, there are some researches done about code mixing. Some of them will be discussed here. The research was conducted by Dewi (1999). Her research entitled about “an analysis of code mixig used by visitors towards vendors at Pantai Ria Kenjeran, Surabaya”. In her research, she found out that Javanese codes occurred more often than the Indonesian code in the conversations

among visitors toward vendors. In terms of code mixing form, the visitors do code-mixing in the form of words more often than in the form of phrases. Also, function words are mostly produced by the visitors in the conversation. Finally, the writer found out that the Chinese-Indonesian and the Javanese visitors were similar in using the codes, codemixing forms, and code-mixing items (which belong to parts of speech); but they were different in the frequency.

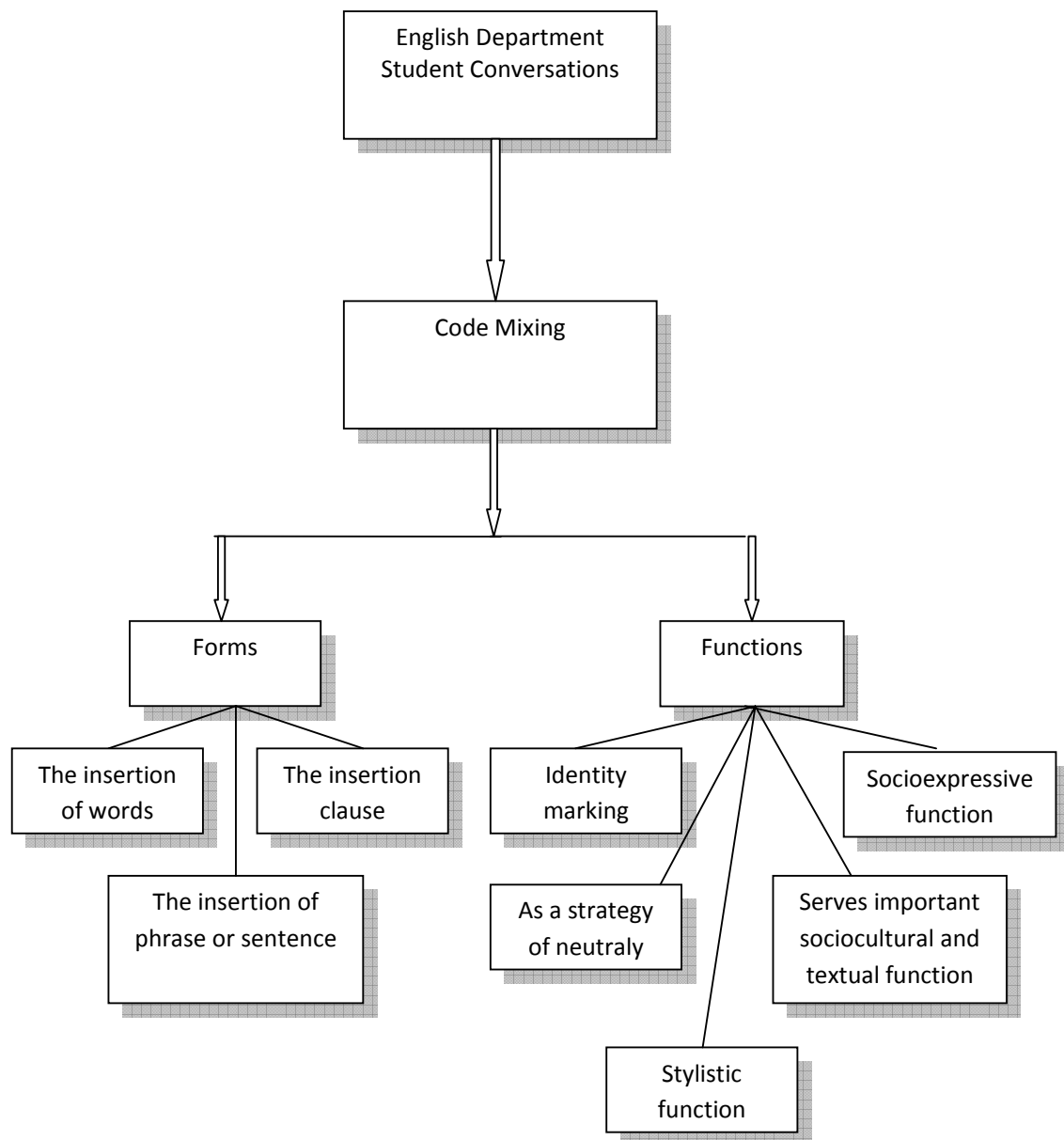
The research conducted by Susanto (2001), entitled *“the Study of Code Mixing in RCTI program ‘ketoprak humor’ in the episode ‘Keong Mas’ by Presenters of TV Program “*, studied the forms and the functions of code mixing that produced by the presenters on the TV program “RCTI Ketoprak Humor”. The forms were grouped into three categories which were the embedding of words, the embedding of phrases, and the embedding of clauses. And he found five types of inner code mixing and six types of outer code mixing, he also find the form of code mixing based on Suwito’s theory, The six forms are words (W), phrases (Phr), hybrid clause (HC), word reduplication (WR), idiom (I), and clause (CL). Among the eleven types of code mixing, Indonesian- Javanese (I-J) code mixing has the highest occurrence and the ‘word’ form also occurs more than the other. Compared to ethnicity, the writer discovered that gender differences have a greater role in setting up code-mixing.

The study conducted by Nur (2008). *“An Analysis on Code Mixing Conducted by English Students of Ahmad Dahlan University in Academic year 2005/2006”*. In her research, she found that the forms of code mixing that conducted by English students of Ahmad Dahlan University are words, phrases, and sentences. The words are nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. The phrases are noun phrase,

and adjective phrase. The sentences are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The highest frequency of all code mixing is the noun, other words fall under the noun word. The words have the frequency of about 71.28 %, the frequency of phrases is about 17.02 %, and the frequency of sentences is about 11.70 %. The probable reasons of doing code mixing conducted by English students are to show the prestige, to be intimate to the interlocutor, no exact terms or words in Indonesian, the interlocutor, and emotional appeal.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

In this research, speech community is one locus of the happening language alternation. It happens because of people are more attractive and creative in using the language for their activities. In some situations, people are able to use two or more languages together called as bilingualism or multilingualism. Sometimes, they mix or switch the use of codes or languages in order to makes the conversation become more interesting. Such an example is in the conversation between English Department students at State University of Padang. This research will analyze about the forms and the functions of code mixing in conversation between English Department students at State University of Padang.



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and findings, it was found that in conversation by English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang, the code mixing was frequently used. The kinds of code mixing which were applied in conversation by English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang like English, Arabic, and local language. Most of language applied in the form of code mixing were English.

This research analyzed the forms and functions of code mixing used by English Department students at State University of Padang. There are three forms of code mixing; the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases and the insertion of clauses or sentences. Most of code mixing in conversation by English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang appears in the form of the insertion of words. In addition, there are five functions of code mixing; as the identity marking, as a strategy of neutrality when the use of any one language in the repertoire might advice the wrong message, stylistic function, serves important sociocultural and textual as an expression of certain types of complex personalities and communities, and as socioexpressive function. The researcher found that most of code mixing in conversation of English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang functions as stylistic function.

Beside that, in this research the researcher also found out that the context in which the speakers did code mixing was in informal situation. They used code mixing to convey their opinions, expressed their feelings and emotions such as anger, seriousness etc.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research is far from perfect. But, the researcher believes that this study will be useful for English Department students to study the forms and the functions of code mixing. Then, this study is expected to be useful as a related literature for other researchers who are studying the form and function of code mixing.

Moreover, the researcher only analyzes the forms and the functions of code mixing in conversation of English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang while there are many studies that can be done related to the language alternations like code switching and borrowings. The researcher suggests the future researchers that might be interested in analyzing about code mixing in conversation can continue this analysis on other forms, reasons and functions of code mixing or find the effects for the development of language for future.

In addition, the researcher also suggests the speakers to use code mixing which can be understood by the listeners in their conversations. So that, the listeners can get the whole messages that are transferred. Beside that, since the theory about the language used in conversation of English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang are not available yet in the review of related literature, it

is expected that for the other researchers to find more related theories about the language used in conversation by English Department Students at the campus of State University of Padang.

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