

# The Analysis of Code Mixing of English Department Students of Universitas Bandar Lampung

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## Abstract

Sociolinguistics is the study about language in a society. In learning about the language in society, there is a phenomenon called code mixing. In this study we focus on the reason of doing code mixing. It is to find the reasons of code mixing occur at English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung.

This study uses qualitative research design aiming to analyze the reason of using code mixing. The results were gained from observation and interview. Observation is aimed to find out the words uttered to be classified into reasons. The interview goal is to get more information from the students.

The result shows that some respondents tend to mix the language because they feel comfortable in doing this. They cannot express some words in Indonesian.

To sum up, the code mixing occurs unintentionally and spontaneously.

**Keywords:** *code mixing; reason of code mixing; phenomenon; bilingual; sociolinguistics.*

## INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is the relationship between language and society. We speak differently in different social context. In that case, we concerned to identify the social function of the language and the way it is used to convey social meanings. Oxford dictionary defines sociolinguistic as the study of the way how language is affected by differences in social class, region, etc. Language used can be differ based on the society. Holmes (2001) stated that sociolinguistics is a term of language in society. In learning about the language in society, we differ the terms Bilingualism and Multilingualism. The first term refers to an individual, group, and community who use two or more languages while the last develops competence in each of the codes to extent that they need it and for the contexts in which each of the language is used (Wardough, 2006:104). When talking about Bilingualism and Multilingualism, there is a phenomenon called code mixing. It does the mixing of the lexical and grammatical features from two languages

in a conversation. Wardaugh (2006: 103-104) stated that code mixing is when the speakers use two or more languages without changing the topic. For instance, **A: pak, sudah di mana. saya on the way ke kantor A: ok pak, take care.** We can see that code mixing here is in Indonesia and English.

People especially teenagers in Indonesia tend to code – mix English and in Indonesia for some reasons. The first reason is because of the trend which is called ‘Bahasa Inggris anak jaksel’. Another reason is because they feel it is hard to find a good diction so they feel comfortable in mixing the languages. The code mixing occurs in a conversation and there are some impacts of code mixing. One of the impacts of code mixing is the effective communication between one to another. Ahire (2015) stated that code mixing functions to meet the expressive needs of the listener and the speaker. Casielles-Suarez (2013) explained that code mixing allows speaker to be more precise in their languages. It gives them a

broader range of vocabulary from which to choose when searching for the most precise words to say. To sum up, the impact of code mixing is to convey the messages to the listeners.

Instead of to convey the message, another impact of code mixing is for a better communication. We choose to conduct this research because the code-mixing phenomenon occurs at English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung. We want to find out the reasons of code mixing in social communication at English Department of Universitas Bandar Lampung. This study aims to find out the reasons of code mixing in social communication at English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung.

Code mixing is when the speakers use two or more languages in a same utterance without changing the topic (Wardhaugh, 2006:103-104). Hoffmann (2014:104) defined code mixing as the switches occurred at lexical level within sentence. To sum up, the code mixing is a term where the speakers mix the language in a phrase or even sentences but still talking about the same topics. Code mixing also called intra sentential code switching or intra sentential, which occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009:69).

Muysken (2000:1) stated that code mixing is divided into three main types. Insertion (word phrase) Approach that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. For example, nanti malem, kita dinner di mana? Alternation Approach that departs from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. Example such English-Indonesian “ngecopy berapa Halaman ya ” Congruent lexicalization (dialect). The

notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper, for example, “hey what is up bro? apa kabar? been a long time sudah lama tidak bertemu”.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Exploratory research design does not aim to provide the final and conclusive answers to the research questions, but merely explores the research topic with varying levels of depth. Exploratory research tends to tackle new problems on which little or no previous research has been done”. As its name is exploratory, we explored the reason of English Department Students of Universitas Bandar Lampung code – mixing English and Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, we used qualitative data method by using observation and interview to gain insights and understanding on underlying reasons of them code – mix the languages.

In this research, we used observation and interview in gaining the data. In this instrument, we observed when the respondents communicated. we classified the words or even phrases in to which reasons. The last instrument was interview, we provided them five questions.

The population of this research was all of the students of English Department and for the sample, we used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is the sampling technique the way that researcher sample must be tied to their objectives and it is a series of sampling strategic choices about with whom, where, and how the researchers the research (Palys, 2008). The population of this research is all of students of English Department. The total population is 166 students. Then for the sampling technique, we used purposive sampling as it is based on the criteria.

In this research, we observed when the respondents and the interlocutors communicated. Then, the result is used to conduct an interview. Then we conducted

the interview to get more information and valid data from the students.

We used descriptive analysis since we explored the reasons why English Department students of Universitas Bandar Lampung code – mix. The steps in analyzing the data were, first, the observation has been done outside and inside the classroom when they communicated. We wrote the words, phrase, they uttered and classified into which reason. Then we did an interview for the respondents that we have chosen in gathering more information.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The sentence **Ya kalau bicara soal kuliah sambil working emang susah sih** uttered by the speaker in the conversation. He inserted the word *working* instead of *bekerja*. We figure out that he used it because he always says this word when talking about his job. It becomes a habit for him to say as he said that automatically.

**Salary nya cukup lah buat sehari hari** is the sentence expressed by the speaker when someone asked him about his job. The word *salary* changed the word *gaji* in Indonesia. He prefers to say *salary* instead of *gaji* because he always listens the word *salary* from his colleagues. Then, after he found out the meaning of *salary*, he always remembered that *gaji* is salary. As a result, he always says the word *salary*.

**It's okay, nggak ganggu kok.** This sentence uttered by the speaker when there was one person wanted to ask him something. the phrase *it's okay* replaced *tidak apa apa* in Bahasa Indonesia. We figure out that he said *it's okay* because he always listened the words everywhere and he assumed that *it's okay* can be used to express *tidak apa apa*.

**Kerja part time kalau weekend** is found in a conversation. When we observed him, he was talking about his job during his college life. He was answering while reading a book. He always read a book about being a success part timer. So, we figure out that he said the phrase *part*

*time* and the word *weekend* after reading that book.

**Ada banyak iklan spam deh** is the code mixing found in the conversation. The speaker watched the video on Youtube with his friends. There were some ads appeared before the video started. When it came to the last ads, he stated that there were so many ads which were a spam for him. We find that because the speaker saw the ads

frequently and when he wanted to skip it, there was written *spam* there. So, it made him say that the advertisement was a spam.

**OMG, lipstick nya bagus.** This code mixing occurred in the communication. At that time, the speaker watched make-up tutorial. We find that he said *OMG* because he repeated the beauty Vlogger who did some lipstick swatches and she was shocked that lipstick color was beautiful.

**Selamat siang, Mr.** occurred when the speaker greeted one of the lecturers at English Department. We find that this happened because of group identity reason. It means that as the speaker is one of the students at English Department, Universitas Bandar Lampung and the surroundings called the lecturers *Mr.* and *Miss* instead of *ibu* and *pak*.

The next code mixing happened when the speaker talked to his friend. He said **nonton make up tutorial ya** to his friend who watched the video. We can figure out that his friend watched and said the *makeup tutorial* frequently with him and it made him say the phrase *make-up tutorial*.

The speaker expresses the sentence **warna Pink nya bagus buat lipstick** when he saw the video Vlogger tried the lipstick. He used the word *pink* instead of *merah muda* in Indonesia. I figure out that the word *pink* will be a bit strange uttered in Indonesia. So, he had better say this in English.

**Nggak ada, wa gua ke reset.** This sentence uttered by the speaker when she said that she lost her contact numbers. She mixed the word *reset* in the conversation.

We figure out that she said *reset* because she saw something written *reset* on WhatsApp. so, she uttered this to her senior.

**Ayok next week, hang out dimana** was the code mixing expressed by the speaker. The speaker mixed two phrases in this sentence, *next week* and *hang out*. We figured out she used the phrase *next week* because it is a common phrase used by people. She used the phrase *hang out* because she hears the phrase from Jaksel phenomenon.

**Take care, ya** was the code-mixing phrase found in the communication. The phrase *take care* changed the word *hati-hati* in Indonesia. She uttered the phrase when the senior wanted to go. We figure out that the code mixing happened because she prefers to say take care in English to Indonesia since it is more convenience.

The speaker uttered the sentence **well, kabarin aja**. She mixed the word *well* instead of *baiklah*. We find out that she said well unintentionally because she says it frequently and she feels comfortable in saying the word. That what makes her mix the language.

**Cari tempat yang cosy ya, gimana sih bahasa indonesia nya** was the code mixing found in the conversation. She used the word *cosy* instead of *nyaman*. We find that she mixed the language because she cannot find and express the right meaning of *cosy*. She felt an inconveniency to say such word in Indonesia.

Ada discount baju. The word *discount* was inserted in the communication. This word changed the word *potongan harga* in Indonesia. We figure out that the speaker said *discount* because she always went to the mall and she found that word from the mall. That is why she uttered it.

*Belum masih* confused *beli yang mana* was the code mixing uttered by the speaker. The word "confused" changed *bingung* in Indonesia. She said it because she had no idea yet about which things she wanted to buy. We work out that the speaker wanted to improve her English as

well as the pronunciation by inserting some English words in Indonesia.

The speaker said Tapi, flat shoes juga bagus. She inserted the phrase *flat shoes* in the conversation. We find out that she inserted that phrase because the name is so widely used and she often hears it frequently at the mall and everywhere.

The sentence biasa, sama boyfriend gue was uttered by the speaker when she was talking with her friend. She mixed the word *boyfriend* instead of *pacar*. We figure out that she used the word *boyfriend* because she wanted to sounds foreign like her friend and it made her more convenient.

Sorry ya, gue lupa kalau lo jomblo occurred when the speaker talked with her friend. She started the sentence by saying *sorry*. We find out that she wanted to express some emphatic feeling because her friend does not have boyfriend and she often uses the word sorry.

Oke, example happened when the speaker communicated with her friends. She was teaching her friends grammar. We figure out that she used the word example because she got the word when she learnt grammar. The lecturer said *example* many times and it made her remember the word.

Jadi ini subject nya found in her conversation. She was teaching her friend about past tense. We found that she used the used word *subject* because at the time she was teaching her friend and she imitated the lecturer by saying *subject*. It made her friend understand easily instead of using another word.

Study loh woy occurred when the speaker talked to some of her classmate. The word *study* changes the word *belajar* in Indonesia. We figure out that she said *study* because she is a student of English Department and she was talking with her classmates in structure class.

*Jadi yang diubah ke past kata kerja nya ya, verb nya loh* said by the speaker when she taught her friends. She was teaching her friend grammar. we figure out that she repeated the word *verb* because she wanted

to emphasize that the verb changes to verb II if it was past tense. So, it made her friends understand well. That is why she mixed it.

In gaining further data, we conducted interview. The interview consisted of five questions. Some respondents stated that they have ever heard and read about code mixing while others have never heard about code mixing. Before coming to the next interview, we tried to explain what code mixing is to the respondents. They realized that they have just known the name of code mixing. It can be concluded that, they do not know what they are doing, and everything is done spontaneously.

When we asked them what code mixing was like, based on the result of interview, the respondent stated that code mixing is like mixing some words in Indonesia and English into one. It is like the phenomenon of 'Anak Jaksel' who mix some words in the communication such as literally, actually, etc. The code mixing is also about being comfortable in communication by mixing the languages and both of speaker and listener understand each other. To sum up, they actually do the code mixing unintentionally but they have just understood that what they are doing is code mixing.

In knowing in which situations and with whom they mix the languages, the respondents code mixes the languages in the situation mostly when they talk with their close friends. Another situation was when the speaker cannot express some emotion or words in either the first language or the foreign language, they tend to mix the languages and it becomes their habit. It can be concluded that, they mixed the language depends on the situation and the person they are talking to.

In knowing to figure out their reason in mixing the languages, the result showed that code mixing helped the respondents in improving their English skill. The students stated that they are improving their English ability by doing the code – mix. They got new words, they know the meaning, and

they remember about this. After that they insert the word in the conversation. For instance, the respondent got the word from Aladdin. She knew the real meaning of it then she uttered the word to her friends. She has a small note book containing the vocabularies, to make her easy to remember the word, she says the word in her daily communication.

The code mixing also occurred because the respondents have lack in the lexicon. They have less vocabulary and they sometimes forgot some vocabularies. It makes them tend to mix the languages. For instance, *Cari yang tempat yang cozy ya, gimana sih Indonesia nya*. The speaker feels difficult to find the right diction and express the word cozy in Indonesia. That is why she mixes the codes because she sometimes cannot find the right diction and expression either in Indonesia or in English. The code mixing makes the respondent feel comfortable in communicating.

In finding out about how importance of code mixing in this modern era, the results showed that code mixing is important because it make the speaker speaks better. It can be important also because of the situation. For instance, they are the students of English department and the code mixing can be done between one student to other students. If they are talking with the people who do not really know English, the code mixing is not needed. To conclude, the code mixing occurred in this modern era because they want to communicate much better.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this research, we wanted to find the reason of code mixing occurs at English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung. In conducting this research, we used qualitative analysis because we want to describe the reason of code mixing uttered by the students. We based on some criteria and selected the population of this research. The sentence uttered by the students is analyzed one by one.

The code mixing happened at English Department UBL are about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, group identity, because of lexical need. The dominant reason of doing the code mixing is because the respondents talking about particular topic. Another reason is the lexical need. Some of the respondents have less vocabulary in either the first language or second language, so they tend to mix the language.

To sum up, the students mix the code of the language frequently in their daily communication but they did not know the name of code mixing. They mix the language for some reasons in different situation depend on the person they are talking to. Since they are the students of English Department, they mix the language in order to improve their English ability.

The result of this research shows that the code mixing occurred at English Department Universitas Bandar Lampung have positive correlation for both speaker and interlocutor. We suggest that code mixing is good to improve English skill and make the speaker feel more comfortable in communicating. We expect other researchers to use this result of code-mixing reason a reference in code mixing.

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