

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN “PT SUMITOMO  
WIRING SYSTEMS BATAM INDONESIA WEEKLY  
MEETINGS”: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

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SYSTEMS BATAM INDONESIA WEEKLY MEETINGS”:  
SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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**2020**

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Batam, 24 Juli 2020



**Nila Sari Haloho**  
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## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Nila Sari Haloho, NPM No. 161210040  
Hereby declare that the Skripsi entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN “PT SUMITOMO WIRING SYSTEMS BATAM INDONESIA WEEKLY MEETINGS”: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

It is a real work of researcher and researcher realizes that this thesis never published anywhere before, in part or in full, on behalf of researchers.

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> July 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Sari Haloho', written in a cursive style.

**Nila Sari Haloho**  
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**By:**

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**Thesis**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana  
Sastra (S1)**

**The Skripsi has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, July 30<sup>th</sup> 2020**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pencampuran kode yang ditemukan di PT. Sumitomo wiring systems. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan alasan mengapa pemimpin menggunakan pencampuran kode selama pertemuan rapat mingguan dengan karyawan. Pemimpin memimpin rapat pertemuan mingguan pada hari Senin, dalam ucapannya, itu berisi beberapa pencampuran kode. Untuk teorinya, peneliti menggunakan pakar Wardaugh dan Hoffman. Untuk mendukung penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data adalah observasi. Langkah-langkah yang diambil dengan merekam ucapan dari pemimpin kemudian mengamati kata-kata yang berisi pencampuran kode dan alasan memilih untuk menggunakan pencampuran kode. Hasil analisis ini adalah untuk menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis pencampuran kode. Mereka adalah pencampuran kode intra-sentensial, pencampuran kode intra-leksikal dan melibatkan perubahan pengucapan. Alasan pencampuran kode juga bervariasi dari berbicara tentang topik tertentu, mengutip orang lain, bersikap tegas tentang sesuatu (Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil adalah bahwa secara tidak sadar setiap orang telah mencemooh pepatah jenis ini tetapi sekali lagi bagaimana membuat pendengar mengekspresikan solidaritas), kata seru, pengulangan digunakan klarifikasi dan yang terakhir adalah mengekspresikan identitas kelompok. Muncul yang paling dominan adalah pencampuran kode intra leksikal dan penggunaan topik tertentu. Kesimpulannya adalah pencampuran kode adalah penggunaan satu bahasa dalam bahasa lain atau perubahan antara bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia.

Kata kunci: sociolinguistics, code, mixing

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study examines about the code mixing found in PT. Sumitomo Wiring Systems. The purpose of this research to find out the types of code mixing and the reasons why the leader used code mixing during the weekly meetings with the employees. The leader leaded the weekly meeting on Monday, in his utterances, it contained some code mixing. For the theory, the researcher used the expert Wardaugh and Hoffman. To support this research, researchers used a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection method is observation. The steps taken by recording the utterance from the leader then observing the words that contained code mixing and the reason of choosing to use code mixing. The result of this analysis is to show that there are three types of code mixing. They are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. The reasons for code mixing also varied from talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used of clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and the last is expressing group identity. The most dominant appear is intra lexical code mixing and the use of particular topic. The conclusion is code mixing is the using of one language in another language or the changing between language English and Indonesia.*

*Kata Kunci: sociolinguistics, code, mixing*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

All praise to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, who has given His love and blessings to the researcher until can finish this thesis with the title " an analysis of code mixing in “Pt sumitomo wiring systems batam indonesia weekly meetings”: sociolinguistics approach”. Peace and gratitude are always with the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided all beings from darkness to light, from the era of ignorance to intelligence in the Islamic realm. This "thesis" is presented as partial fulfillment of the requirements for a bachelor's degree fully aware that this thesis cannot be completed without the motivation, support and assistance of many people.

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4. Rizki Tri Anugerah, S.H., M.H., Dean of Faculty of Science and Humanities of Putera Batam University
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7. All of friends who are Researching at Putera Batam University who have giving some suggestions, advise, and also spirit.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, constructive suggestions are needed for further research progress. May Allah always bless us, Aamiin

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> July 2020



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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the research**

Every day people interact with the other people in the society both oral and written. In their interaction to other people, they can use language as a tool. Language is related to understand what the other people said and having interpretation. According to Haloho & Johan (2020) stated that language is a system of words or signs which people use to convey one another's thoughts and feelings. It has a connection to the meaning of the words itself when thinking about thoughts and feelings. Language is the identity of the nations and every country in this world has different languages because of that, even though the different languages around the world, it still makes people interacted to each other.

Interacting to each other has related to social field. However, According to Trudgill (2000) Sociolinguistic is the relationship between language and the use of different languages in social contexts of dissimilarity seeks to define the social roles of language and to be used as a means of conveying social meaning. One of the phenomena of sociolinguistics is when people can understand two or more language. It is called as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is when people can speak two languages and when people mix more than two languages.

In sociolinguistics, it is called as code switching and code mixing. The use of two languages that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance, it is called code mixing. It can be concluded that code mixing is the mix of the language which is inserts another language in the speech that caused by a condition and situation.

Actually there is some research that had analyzed this topic. The first research that has been done by Fanani & Ma'u (2018), they described the types and the factors of code-switching and code-mixing in the English learning process of MA KHAS Kempek Cirebon. The objective of the study wanted to analyze the types and the factors that caused the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing. The difference between other research is from the source which the writer used company to analyze her research.

The second research had done by Raihany (2018), The goal was to explain the forms, forms, functions and causal factors of code mixing used as a keynote speaker for the Islamic Teaching Forum on Parenting and Children's Education, with the subject "How to Interact with Children" downloaded from YouTube. The data were in the form of oral data from words used by her. The different from this research was the different of using source of data.

These phenomena became a trend of speaking in society, especially for the teenager who thinks that using mixing language is one of the more trending ways to talk. Code mixing is not only happened in the conversation between teenager and also

trend of speaking in the company. In this research, the researcher used PT Sumitomo Batam as the company to find the data. The data were taken when doing weekly meeting in the company. The data were spoken by the leader during the meeting.

The first example is *untuk masalah **strand out** atau **wire out** (for strand out or wire out problems)*. This sentence was the data that contains code mixing. This sentence was spoken by the leader during the weekly meeting. From the example above, strand out was the language between Indonesia and English. The mixing was called as intra-sentential code mixing because it mixes the languages in a sentence boundary. The second example was *saat ada masalah tidak kita **record** (when there was a problem we did not recorded)*. From the sentence, Record is the Intra-Sentential code mixing because they mixed the languages in a sentence boundary where leader said “record” in the utterance. Actually the leader wanted the employee to notice and write what problem that they faced. But besides it, the leader used code mixing because they want to learn and add English vocabulary, this company demands that every leader must be able to use English, even once a week the leaders are facility an English course.

The use of code mixing nowadays has been found easily in oral communication, particularly in daily communication. For this study the researcher was involved in doing this work on code mixing through the use of code mixing phenomena in this social environment is always found, even the person who did not know English well, they used code mixing especially the mix between English and

Indonesian in their communication in during the weekly meeting. And also to minimize the using of mixing language because it could make people who did not know the word made confused. So the writer made some problem related this object of the research.

## **1.2. Identification of Problem**

Based on the phenomena from the company during weekly meeting, the writer formulates some problems stated below:

1. The types of code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings
2. The reasons why people decided to use code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings
3. Most dominant code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Because of limited time so the researcher limited the problem from identification to focus on two problems only. The researcher focused to answer:

1. The types of code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings
2. The reasons why people use code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the problem above the writer formulates the question below:

1. What are the types of code mixing found in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings?
2. What are the reasons people use code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings?

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Research**

According to the problem that researcher has stated above. This research has two objectives:

1. To find out the types of code mixing found in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings
2. To explain the reason people use code mixing in PT Sumitomo wiring systems Batam Indonesia weekly meetings

#### **1.6 Significances of the Research**

Significances of the research are the purpose of this research. The researcher purposes it into two parts.

##### **1.6.1 Theoretical Significance**

Based on objectives of the researcher that has been mentioned, this research is expected to have benefit to the reader and it can develop the study about the types and reason of code mixing. The researcher also hopes the reader knows about the



purposes of this research to improve the knowledge in using code mixing especially in daily conversation.

### **1.6.2. Practically**

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the following parties. This research can be implemented in studying English language and this researcher wanted to give practical contribution for the research in describing the phenomena.

### **1.7. Definition of Key Term**

1. Code : refers to any kind of system that two or more people employ for a communication
2. Mixing : a combination of two or more varieties of the same language or of different languages together (Wardough,1987)
3. Sociolinguistics : sociolinguistic is study about the relation among the language, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used a way of conveying social meaning (Trudgill, 2000)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between society and language. Trudgill (2000) stated that sociolinguistics deals with of the characteristics of language varieties, Sociolinguistics is about studying the relationship between language and culture with the aim of providing a deeper understanding of the language structure and how languages act in a community. Language has many varieties. Language is used as communication tool and giving information. Because of that, the researcher concluded that sociolinguistics is the study about language related to society, the function and the use of language. According to Spolsky (1998) defines bilingual as a person with a certain functional capacity in the second language and the state of a linguistic group where two languages are in contact with the consequence that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of people are bilingual.

#### **2.2 Code Mixing**

Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual communities. Code mixing is a transitional event from one code to another or from one language to another. According to Yule (2016) code mixing is a state of language that mixed two or more languages in a language act (speech act or discourse) without something in a

language situation that demands mixing of languages and code mixing is an occurrence of speech, both clauses and phrases that are used consist of clauses, mixed phrases and each clause or phrase no longer supports its own function. Language referred to phrase and word in one language that is mixed. The speakers mix language a to b at the clause or phrase level it is called code-mixing. Hudson (2000) states Code mixing means something that a fluent bilingual conversation with another fluent bilingual language that can change the language without any change in the situation.

### 2.3 Types of code mixing

Wardough (1987) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, for the further explanation can be seen as below

#### 2.3.1 Intra-sentential code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, for example English-Indonesian:

A: *it's okay*, aku bisa paham kok (it's okay, I understand).

B: semua itu bisa berhasil karenateam *work* dan juga *lucky* (all can be successful because of team work and lucky)

In the example above, the speakers A and B 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 A mix "its okay" in she/he utterance, and speaker B says "team work" and "lucky" in she/he utterance.

#### 2.3.2 Intra-lexical code mixing

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

- A: perhatikan jika ada sesuatu happened.  
 (look if there is something happened).  
 B: Kamu harus lebih sering update foto di instagram mu  
 (you have to more updating your photo on Instagram)

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

### **2.3.3 Involving a change of pronunciation**

This code mixing happened if the phonological level in 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 Indonesian.

## **2.4 Reasons of code mixing**

When code mixing occurs, there are also the motivations or reasons of the speaker are an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffmann, (1970), There are a number of reasons why bilingual or multilingual people switch their languages or blend them together. They are:

### **2.3.4 Talking about a particular topic**

People used to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Since, the speaker felt easier and more comfortable in expressing their

though and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language.

#### **2.4.2 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 the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

#### **2.4.3 Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)**

As normal, when someone who speaks using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about it, he would turn one language to another, either deliberately or accidentally. 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.

#### **2.4.4 Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)**

Code mixing can sometimes used with an interjection. Interjection can be defined as words or expressions, 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 used them to make easier in the conversation.

#### **2.4.5 Repetition used for clarification**

When a speaker needs to explain his / her speech in order for the listener to understand it better, he / she can often use both of the languages (codes) that he / she masters to convey the same word. When a bilingual wants to explain his/her speech that makes the listener more understanding, they can use both languages that he or she mastered by saying the same utterance repeatedly. This repetition has function to emphasize the message and speech.

#### **2.4.6 Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor**

A lot of code-mixing can occur when a bilingual person talks to another bilingual. The speaker may repeat a message to another language in one language in order to make the speech work smoother or to explain the concepts and make the communication more comprehensible.

#### **2.4.7 Expressing group identity**

Code mixing also is used to express group identity. The meanings of group identity are the way of communication of people in the community and out of the community are different from the people who are out of the community.

### **2.5 Previous Research**

In doing this research, there are some previous studies that have been done by the researchers or it is known as the previous study. The researcher found seven previous researches related to this object of research. The first research was done by Ayeomoni (2006), she investigated into the types of languages in a speech

community; in other words, the Ikale in the Irele and Okitipupa Local Government Areas of the Ondo State. Via a questionnaire of about fifty respondents to the target population, the researcher was able to predict that the average child in the community should begin to be bilingual from the primary school stage of his or her education. The second research was done (Niesler & de Wet, 2009), they stated that If accent recognition is more effective in speaking English in a different language as part of a mixed code than in speaking English as part of a monolingual dialogue. They focus on Xhosa and Zulu, two South African languages for which code-mixing with English is very common. The different with this research is from the source of data which is the utterances in speech.

The third study was done by Agustina (2012) this study wanted to find out the factors that teachers use code switching and code mixing in the process of teaching and learning. The data was taken by observed, interviewed and a questionnaire set was given. There are two findings of the analysis. Next, the teachers use code switching and/or code mixing to ensure smooth running of their teaching and learning process. Second, during the teaching and learning process, the students had a good view of their teachers' use of code switching and code mixing. The different between this research is from the source of data which taken in school.

The fourth research was done by Mashiri (2012), she concerned with the code-mixing behavior of Shona-English bilingual students at the University of Zimbabwe. These students have Shona as their mother-tongue (L1) and English as their second

language (L2). The observations are made. English is the embedded or guest language that supplies elements which decide mainly the semantic aspect of the mix. The research is different from the source of data which is in University.

The fifth research was done by Octavita (2017), she revealed the type code mixing and code-switching in the novel *The Devils Wears Prada* by Lauren Weisberger. The novel is read thoroughly to get the understanding of the content as a whole. The research method used in this research is content analysis. The research result shows that code mixing that happened in the novel is classified into two types. The different from this research is from the source which is using novel as the source of data.

The sixth previous research was done by Ansar (2017), He disclosed that in English Language Teaching classrooms code switching is used either in the discourse of the teachers or the students. While speaking in the class they frequently revert to a flipped and mixed code (Indonesia-English) in English learning. The use of English elements is sometimes unconscious. Code-switching and code-mixing are well-known characteristics of the normal bilingual speech pattern of every human society in the world, both of which are the most noticeable and commonly used in different languages.

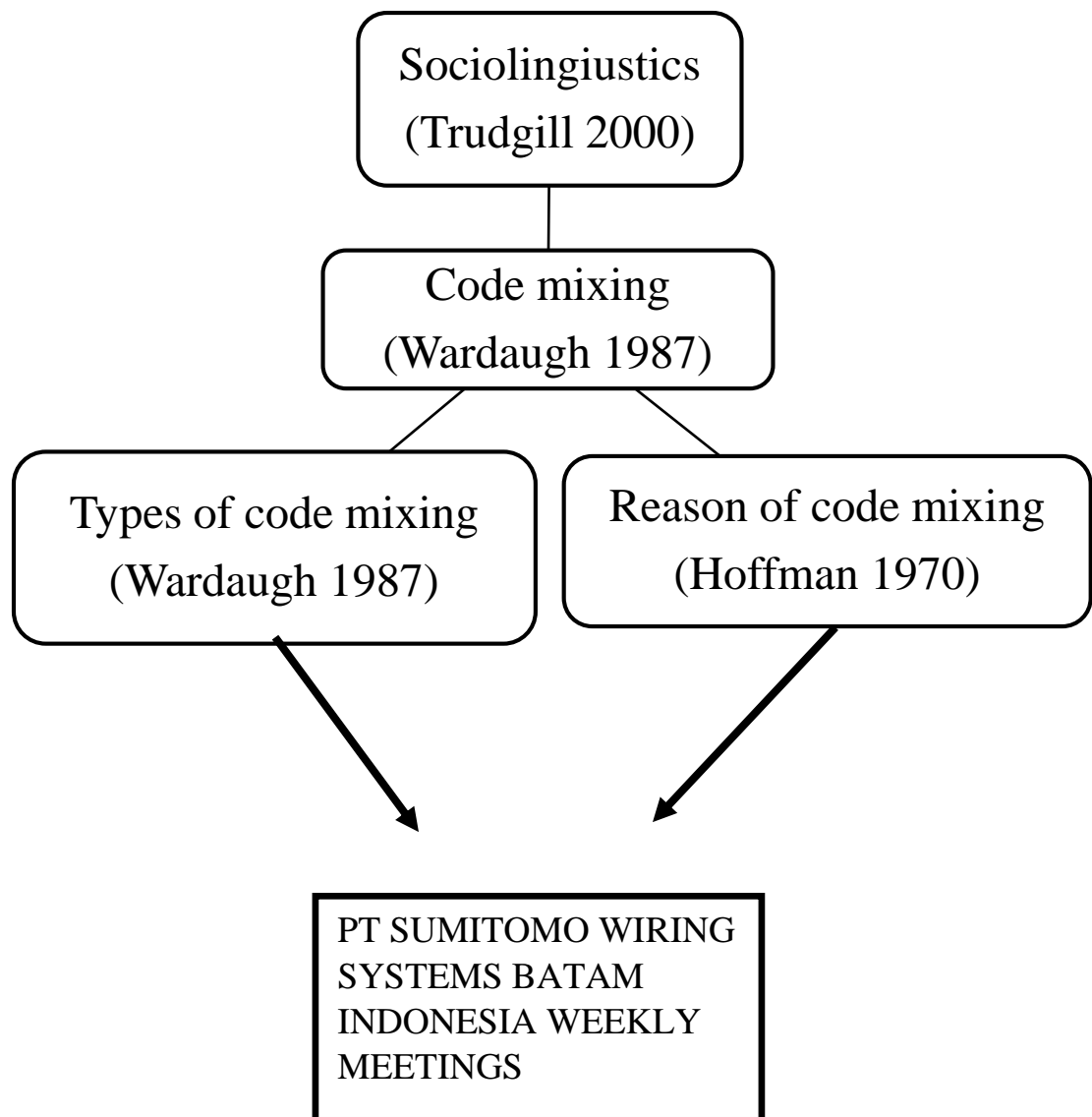
The seventh previous research was done by Wibowo (2017), he revealed the use of code switching and code mixing in the speech of the spoken language. The research used qualitative research. The data were collected from script documented.



The writer took steps such as analyzing and editing the voice, and selecting phrases that involved code mixing and code switching. The theories were applied to the research subject of the speech by the former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

From all the previous research; it had the different from one to another. For example the first previous research talked about code mixing that happened in interaction during the class. The second previous also different to the first from the source which is novel, the third also difference from the second which was analyzing in the school interaction. The fourth is the one that difference because it was analyzing in the speech.

## 2.6 Theoretical framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter contains the research method that applied in constructing the research. The research method is used to solve a problem or phenomena that writer found. The researcher will discuss about the research design, what method in the collecting the data, how the researcher analyzing the data, and also presenting the result from analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are so many phenomena that happen in the society. One of the phenomena that are interested to be chosen by the researcher is code mixing that found in PT Sumitomo Wiring Batam. The phenomena that contain code mixing during the weekly meeting. Based on the phenomena that has been discussing, the researcher will use the method to solve this case. A process is a kind of organized work plan to promote the study work, so that it can accomplish its main objective. Actually, there are two kinds of research methodology, quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research is when collecting and generalizing numerical data across groups of individuals or explaining a specific phenomenon. While qualitative study focuses on generating descriptive information and not prove the research is wrong or not. Descriptive data is used because the data which exist in written words

or sentence from the leader. In this research, qualitative research and also the data will be existed in PT. Sumitomo Batam while doing weekly meeting.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

Object of the research in this research is code mixing. The researcher must be careful in deciding the data used in this study. The data can be found from recording that is talked by the leader in weekly meeting. Then, the data is searched from the sentences that contain code mixing which is uttered by the person in *weekly meeting*. This research takes in PT Sumitomo as the source of data. PT Sumitomo is the company that produces the wire to makes the spare parts of car and it delivered to Japan. Sumitomo located in Muka Kuning Batamindo Industrial Park.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher used method is observation. The observation method is a technique to get information about human behavior by watching and recording without any direct contact or it is known as no one involved in this research. In this case, the researcher used the technique. This research used the recorded data, it was using participatory technique, and the researcher involved as participates in collecting the data. There procedures which the researcher took to collect the data are

1. The first, the researcher opened application of recorded voice.
2. Second, the researcher recorded the voice during the weekly meeting to know the code-mixing found in during their talk.

3. Third, the researcher listened back and classified the data based on the research question that had been made.
4. Last, the researcher analyzed and found the utterance which has relation to the title.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory from Wardaugh's theory. The theory that the researcher do is method of Sudaryanto (2015) by using Pragmatics Identity Method.

There are some procedures that were taken in the process analyzing the data in this study are as follows.

1. After classifying the data into type of the code mixing and reason of code mixing.
2. Analyzing types of code mixing based on the theory that will be used with the data that we have obtained based on the theory.
3. The analysis was re-checked and re-read again if there was any mistake.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis**

In this research, there is also presenting the data. Sudaryanto (2015) reports that there are two methods of presenting an analysis of the results, the first is informal and the second is formal. Formal method is using the symbol and table. Whereas the informal method refers to the method of providing an analysis of the results using words: this means that the findings can be presented.