

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-  
MIXING USED BY EMPLOYEES IN PT MARUWA  
INDONESIA: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2019**

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



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## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Roi Marningot Tua Sinaga, NPM No. 140030004

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY EMPLOYEES IN PT MARUWA INDONESIA: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> February 2019

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

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## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini menganalisa penggunaan campuran bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia oleh para pekerja di PT Maruwa Indonesia dalam percakapan Skype. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan sociolinguistik untuk menganalisa salah satu intrinsik elemen linguistik, seperti bentuk dari campur kode yang digunakan. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan dan mengidentifikasi campur kode bahasa dengan menggunakan teori Hoffman (1991:112) dalam Kisno (2012:130) teori ini membagi tipe atau bentuk campur kode bahasa manusia kedalam tiga bentuk yaitu, intra-sentential, intra-lexical, dan Involving a change of pronunciation. Selanjutnya terdapat tujuh alasan menggunakan campur kode bahasa. Peneliti melakukan penelitian sebuah karya linguistik dengan maksud untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe code-mixing dan mengetahui jenis-jenis alasan menggunakan code-mixing di PT Maruwa Indonesia. Peneliti mengamati dan mengumpulkan data dari percakapan dalam Skype karyawan PT Maruwa Indonesia department production control. Metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah metode kualitatif. Di dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menemukan dua bentuk campur kode yang digunakan karyawan PT Maruwa yakni intra-sentential 51 data dan intra-lexical 17 data, dan terdapat tiga jenis alasan menggunakan campur kode yakni berbicara tentang topik tertentu 50 data, tegas tentang sesuatu 1 data dan pengulangan yang digunakan untuk klarifikasi 17 data.*

**Kata kunci:** *sociolinguistic, tipe code mixing, jenis alasan menggunakan code mixing.*

## ***ABSTRACT***

This thesis about the analysis of the use of Indonesian-English code-mixing by employees in PT Maruwa Indonesia in conversation Skype. In this thesis, the researcher used a sociolinguistic approach to analyze one of the intrinsic elements of linguistic that is the form of code-mixing in used. This study describes and identifies code-mixing theory by Hoffman (1991:112) in Kisno (2012:130) this theory which divides the type or form of code-mixing of human language into three forms of code mixing is intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation and seven types reason to use code mixing. The researcher did research a linguistic the objectives of this study are to find out the types of code mixing and to find out kind of reason of using code mixing in PT Maruwa Indonesia. The researcher observed and collects data from conversation Skype of employees PT Maruwa Indonesia department production control. The research method used by the researcher is a qualitative method. In this study, the researcher found only two forms of code-mixing-used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia that is intra-sentential found 51 data and intra-lexical found 17 data, three kind reason use code mixing that is talking about a particular topic found 50 data, being emphatic about something found 1 data and repetition used for clarification found 17 data.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistic, types of code mixing, the reason for using code mixing.



## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“every effort will get the results”*

*God says “Those who hope in Me will not be disappointed”.*

*(Isaiah 49:23)*

I dedicated this thesis to:

My beloved; my parents who always loving and supporting me, I’m proud of  
being their daughter (*Father: T.Sinaga and Mother: R.Situmorang*)

My beloved sisters (*Tiar Mida Sinaga, Rismewati Sinaga S.Kom, Betaria Sinaga  
and Stivan Sinaga*)

My beloved Brother (*Ambai Sinaga, Elek Maruahal Sinaga Amd, and Era  
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My lover (*Royan Siahaan*)

All of my friends in UPB 2019

*“I love them so much”*

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May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amin

Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> February 2019

Roi Marningot Tua Sinaga

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

Language is one of communicate system which is used by people in the life. According to Yule (2010:254), the term sociolinguistic is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. It shows that language and society have an effect on each other. Thus, people learn language in order to be able to interact with the other people. Sometimes people cannot interact with the other because both of them do not be familiar with the language that they used, It can make them confuse but it can be understood when they speak by mixing the language with the language belong to the hearer.

Based on Wardhaugh (2006) in Fitria Nur Hamidah (2015), stated that language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbol by which the member of speech community used as a means of communication to interact and express their ideas, feeling, and thoughts. This definition shows that the function of language is to make a communication and to deliver information each other. Language is really needed by people as a means of communication in the life.

Language can be studied through two items; they are linguistics science and social science. In linguistics science language remains itself, but in social science language always develops. Moreover, it is sensible because language is a part of social life. Thus, in studying language in social life is introduced of sociolinguistics. Language is object from sociolinguistics. Furthermore, in the

social interaction language has rule and it is learned in sociolinguistics. Social interaction cannot be separated from the sociolinguistics, because sociolinguistics arranges all about it. Example, people have characters as the social creature. In the society people need language to communicate between each other's and to support the human as the social creature to communicate among them in the society, people need language to interact and act in the society.

Moreover, according to (Wilson 2017), Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Example Batak language is the daily language is used by Bataknese. They use this language to informal situation such as family event, social custom and custom ceremony. Meanwhile Batak language based on interaction each other in conversation. They feel more comfortable if they used their own vernacular. People study sociolinguistics with mastery that means they where have knowledge about the language use in the society. Example: from one part of country or to another country so they need to understand among them what they mean. People as the social creature need sociolinguistics to communicate in their society. Example: people communicate with other by means of language, so language has the main function of communicate. As we know that most of people in a particular country do not know language of other more country. Many people sometimes mix their language to the language that other people used so that the people who talking with him can understand. In this case, code mixing happened.



According to (Muysken, as cited in Wilujeng & Suharto, 2017)) defines code-mixing (CM) as all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence without changing the topic of conversation. He proposed that CM is the use of lexical and/ or grammatical features from more than one language within a sentence or a clause. Indonesian people sometimes use more than one language to communicate to each other. They use Indonesian as a national language and also English as international language for Indonesian people. Many Indonesian use English for many purposes such as education, business, and job. So Indonesians can be called as bilingual or multilingual society. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people many produce certain codes because people want to make the communication run well. For example sentence use more than one language is: *pokoknya **happy mother's day** buat seluruh Ibu di Indonesia.*

Language and communication are related. Language is certainly used by people when they communicate with others. They can communicate each other by using two ways of communication; oral and written. Oral communication is communication which entails talking using the spoken word, such as talking face-to-face, on a telephone, on dialogue, etc. it can be trough visual aid or broad casting media such as radio and television. Written communication is the process of sending and receiving through press, such as letter, newspaper, magazine, WhatsApp, Skype, Messenger, etc.

Nowadays, talking about media written communication like Skype, WhatsApp, Messenger, Email and etc which the people can communication each

other without see directly or using post. Specially, in PT Maruwa Indonesia using Skype for communication. This application very popular in this company because, like in PC (Production Control) where it uses as an interaction with each other in working problems and sometimes they use more than one language to each other in work. Production control or PC have one group on the Skype, they are PC members store groups.

PT Maruwa Indonesia is one of company manufacturing which located in Tanjung Uncang – Batam, Indonesia. The product of this company is Flexible Printed Circuit Board knows as FPC. This company has eight hundred employees also have many customers local and other countries, they are using English and Indonesia language for the communication on the telephone although directly especially on the Skype. The researcher as one of employee in PT Maruwa Indonesia, and analyzing the code mixing communication of PC members store groups on the Skype as the research.

The researcher found problem code mixing between Indonesia and English language. The use of code mixing within Indonesia-English language in PC members store groups of the Skype as an example. The people of conversation of PC members store groups have 15 peoples and the example for this code mixing use by PC member group are : *tolong ya **shippingnya** di **cutnya** jam satu, jika ada **shipping** untuk besok hari ini harus di **follow up** ke **production***. From the example it can be identified that the utterance above contains a code mixing which is type intra lexical because this kind of code mixing which within a word boundary.

Actually there are many researches that have discussed about code mixing. Wulandari (2016), reported from her study about code mixing, it was found code mixing in *Raditya Dika's Manusia setengah Salmon novel*. Also, a study was conducted by Fitria Nur Hamidah (2015), in which his study subject is in *Bukan Empat Mata Program on Trans 7 Television Channel*. The current study follows the way of doing the research some researchers but there is no researchers doing research from Skype in company PT Maruwa Indonesia. Therefore the researcher doing research in this company.

Based on the explanation above the researcher takes the data at PT Maruwa Indonesia and want to analyze type code mixing appeared in conversation on the group Skype and also reason to use code mixing in their chatting of the group Skype Production control.

## **1.2 Identification of the problem**

There are some problems identified in the background at the research above in the below:

1. Code mixing in social media interaction
2. The types of code mixing appeared on the Skype production control group
3. The reason use code mixing on the Skype production control group

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the background of this study, this thesis will examine some of the scopes and limitations as the written below:

- 1.The types of code mixing used by employees departement production control
- 2.The reason employees departement production control used Indonesian English code mixing on the Skype PC members group.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the problem**

Based on research background, the writer proposed some problems as the following:

1. What types of code mixing are used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia?
2. What kinds of the reason of code mixing are used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia?

#### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

In here, the research has goal to answer the problems that mentioned above. They are:

- 1.To find out the types of code mixing that used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia
2. To find out kind the reason why do the employees PT Maruwa Indonesia mix their language while they are chating on the Skype Production Control members group

## **1.6 Significance of the research**

### **1.6.1 Theoretical**

It can be used as guidance for the next research to accomplish the final thesis particularly in analyzing code mixing and also to contribute the development of sociolinguistic study, especially in kinds of code mixing such as intra-sentential, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

### **1.6.2 Practical**

The readers will get the description about Indonesian-English code mixing in PT Maruwa Indonesia. Their sociolinguistics knowledge and to learn about code mixing variants. This research also can be used as an additional source for sociolinguistics study especially types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing.

## **1.7 Defenition of key terms**

**Sociolinguistics:** Sociolinguistics is an activity of people in the society by using language like communicate something. According to Stockwell (2002:1), there are three a sociolinguistic toolkit, they are all language events consist of language in a social context, every different social context determines that particular form of language and the language used in particular situation determines the nature of the social event.

**Code mixing:** Someone sometimes use two or more languages, they mixed their language from one language with another language. In

sociolinguistic is called code mixing. According to (Hoffmann 1991), code mixing is an act of switching one language to another used within the same sentence.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Sociolinguistic**

Sociolinguistic is an activity of people in the society by using language like communicate something. According to Stockwell (2002:1), there are three sociolinguistic tools. They are all language events that consist of language in a social context. Every different social context determines the particular form of language and the language used in particular situation determines the nature of the social event. The other expert (Omolara & Daniel, 2016) stated that Code-mixing has been defined as the mixing together of two codes in a communication event. It means that the determiner of the language form is influenced by social context. The author highlights about the relationship between language and social. Social context here means that the culture, occupation, age, education, and region, or ethnic where the people come from. While according to (Wardani, 2017) Code mixing occurs when the speaker uses speech with other language elements inserted. This event is usually related to the background social, religious and educational back. So people cannot be separated with the language and it is the only one way by using language to connect among people. Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistic concerned

with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning, (Wilson, 2017:1).

Furthermore, language is part of human life. It is very important thing to know how the effect if the language itself is never been existed on the earth. In social life, according to the research, the interaction of people in the society by using language whether they use one language in their greeting or they mix their language in their greeting but it is called also sociolinguistic. According to Hoffmann (1991), Situational code switching occurs when there is a change of topic or situation, while conversational code switching occurs where there is no change. So, people in social interaction need language, because language is the important part to social life. Sociolinguistics actually derived from two basic variables, the first is socio variable and second is linguistics variable. Socio basically study about the social and linguistics variable study about language.

According to Wardhaugh, (2006:13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of the language and of how language function in communication. It shows that how the language applied in the society, how the language created or built in the society and what is the language supposed to be in their communication. Based on the explanation above it could be concluded that sociolinguistics is a field of study that is need to learn more and to observe to get better understanding.



## **2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism**

Bilingual is a person who can speak in two languages. The development of the country forces the society to know the second language but first language should be remaining. According Wardhaugh (2006:96), Monolinguals, that is, the ability to use only one language, is such a widely accepted norm in so many parts of the Western world that it is often assumed to be a world-wide phenomenon, to the extent that bilingual and multilingual individuals may appear to be 'unusual.' According to Muflihah (2016) stated that bilingualism occurs because of the language contact between two different language groups, in every country in the world, in all community class, and in all age groups. Indeed, people often have mixed feelings when people discover that someone we meet is fluent in several languages: perhaps a mixture of admiration and envy but also, occasionally, a feeling of superiority in that many such people are not 'native' to the culture in which we function. Such people are likely to be immigrants, visitors, or children of 'mixed' marriages and in that respect 'marked' in some way, and such marking is not always regarded favorably.

According to Stockwell (2002:10), an individual's ability to speak more than one language, he or she usually uses the terms bilingual and multilingual. A person's native language, which they learnt as a baby, is their vernacular (or 'mother tongue'). This is sometimes referred to as first language. Many people go on to learn another language later in life, to the point at which they become fluent in this second language. Such people are compound bilinguals, since there is definite sequence of linguistic competence. The author comprehend that in

community, people used some words that used among the members of the communities and it become as an icon or identity to the community itself. Additionally, by using more than one language can be found in the others section also that use more than one language like a community in the company between foreigners and employees, teenagers and others.

Bilingualism is still considered an uninteresting field today that no really precise statistics talks about the member and distribution of speakers or two or more languages in the nation of the world. In the other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the language used in the community. They have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

Language as the native of region speakers as well as their second language beside Indonesian. A further cause of bilingualism in education. Many students from a country persue their study to other countries. This makes the students bilingual.

### **2.3 Code**

There are two understanding of code. One is referring to neutral label for any system of communication including language. So the term is not only limited to specific signaling system. Another understanding is that code represent all variation characterized in language; it is defined in terms of mutual intelligible. Register is a code, variation, style are codes. When the two person's communicate

use two different language and they are agree with and know it so that meat they are doing of the code.

### **2.3.1 Code switching**

When the people use one code language then switch to another code used to conversation in their community so they are doing code switching. Situational code switching occurs when there is a change of topic or situation, while conversational code switching occurs where there is no change (Hoffmann, 1991). People in the society sometime not aware if in their spoken use code switching. The example in our reality language which is using code switching to conversation every day in the society, like in the conversation as following

Andi : Sudah siap bimbinganmu Ani?

Ani : Belum, masih Bab II. Kamu, sudah siap?

Andi : Sudah Bab IV, tapi belum Acc.

Ani : *Is it easy from the first consultan?*

Andi : *Not so easy, but he is straight to the point. I like it.*

The conversation above is performed by two English student: Andi and Ani. Firstly they had it in Indonesia. But Andi decided to switch to English when he saw that two other student came toward them. The reason why he switch is that he wanted to be in prestige and considered as real English student.

### **2.3.2 Code mixing**

Code mixing happened when the people mix between one code language to another code used together to communicate in their society. According to Hoffmann (1991), code mixing is an act of switching one language to another

used within the same sentence. An example in conversation bellows use code mixing for communication.

a : *Please* ya warna bajunya di *change* ajah ku rasa tidak cocok.

b : Oh yah, tidak *matching* ya?

Code mixing used in that conversation is mixing between Indonesian into English language. The other example code mixing Indonesian-English language as example in conversation below.

a: Sis, saya mau yang ini bajunya tolong di *keep* ya, nanti saya transfer uangnya.

b: *Well* sis, thanks sudah *order*.

The conversation above is between seller and buyer, the conversation about someone want to buy the blouse to seller. The conversation above use code mixing between Indonesia-English language.

### 2.3.3 Types of Code Mixing

According Hoffmann (1991), classified three the type of code mixing as follow:

#### 1. Intra-sentential

Intra-sentential in this type, code-mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary. This kind of mixing occurs within a clause sentence boundary, as when speaker as example:

a. Di *prepare* ajah sekarang supaya tidak keburu-buru besok (*prepare* is actually English word, that occurs within a clause boundary).

- b. Untuk *check-in* hari ini untuk berapa malam? ( this type has characteristic that occurs within a clause boundary).
- c. Dari mulai kamu kerja, berapa kali kamu *checking*? (this type has characteristic that occurs within a clause boundary).

The example above describe one sentence contain one or two language mix Indonesian- English code mixing.

## 2. Intra-Lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, like example for bilingual as follow:

- a. minta tolong *orderanya* di kurangi karena uang tidak cukup lagi (suffix actually is structure to Indonesian).
- b. Untuk *check-inya* jam berapa Ibu? (Suffix “nya” only used in Indonesian words, but the speaker combine in English word).
- c. Berikutnya model A, *runningnya* seperti biasa ya. (Suffix “nya” only used in Indonesian words, but the speaker combine in English word).

The example above describe about use suffix structure to Indonesia in to English language.

## 3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word example:

- a. “*Strawberry*” is said “*stoberi*” by Indonesian people. Involving a change of pronunciation, it occurs in phonological level. The changes can be found in phonological structure.
- b. “*Helm*” is said “*helem*” by Indonesian people. In this word actually derived from English with the original word “helm”, but has modified to Indonesian with different pronunciation and structure become “helem” and his code has characteristic occurs at the phonological level.
- c. “*International*” is said “*internasional*” by Indonesian people. In this word actually derived from English with the original word “international”. But has modified to Indonesian with different pronunciation and structure become “internasional” and his code has characteristic occurs at the phonological level.

#### **2.3.4 Reason for Bilinguals Mix Their Language**

Based on Hoffmann (1991), gives some reason for bilingual switch or mix their language, they are:

##### 1. Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes the speaker to make their conversation more comfortable they use codes to conversation in the society, and not use their languages in everyday, for the example: *siapa **master mom** yang bisa tuntaskan semua ini?*

From example above, the bold word and sentence were such examples of talking certain topic reasons. They were mixed with Indonesian because the model talked about particular topic the product.

## 2. Quoting somebody else

Speaker sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are god at English, those famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

## 3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on other hand there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language, for the example: *'**Sorry sweetheart**, temboknya jadi kotor!'*

From the example above, the word **'sorry sweetheart'** was spoken because of the speaker intentionally switched from her second language (Indonesian) to her first language (English). It was also caused she felt more convenient to be emphatic to her boyfriend. She made the wall was dirty, so he switched "*maaf sayang*" in English rather that in Indonesian.

#### 4. Interjection (Inserting sentences filler or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connectors. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation. For the example: *makan-makan, **no problem***.

For the example above the word '**no problem**' was switched because the speaker expressed strong emotion for no more trouble.

#### 5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly), for the example: *what do you **like**, Chelsea? Mie Sedap ku suka. I **like** yang spesial.*'

From the examples above, the bold words, phrases, and sentences were mixed to English. The speaker wanted to repeat and also translate the same meaning or the same words and sentences into English which had been spoken in the previous words or sentences in Indonesian.

#### 6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual there will be lots of code mixing occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer, for the example: *tampil **sporty** dengan warna **two-tone** dan **striping** baru yang trendi.*



From the example above, the bold words and sentences were switched and mixed because the speaker intended to clarify the speech contents.

#### 7. Expressing group identity

In this era sometimes people are have graduate in good academic, then to make express and know to other people sometimes use code to expressing know other people.

Besides the seven reason from Hoffmann (1991), also add reason why bilingual switch or mix their language, such as:

##### 1. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as *Bahasa Indonesia*. However, code mixing and switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he/she can use a language that not everybody can.

##### 2. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilinguals to switch or mix their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the language. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in *bahasa Indonesia*, and vice versa, when he/she in English term.

##### 3. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or people interfering their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows/masters.

#### **2.4 Previous Study**

The researcher found the previous research that is related to this thesis. The first researcher analyzed about code mixing in *Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents* by Wilujeng & Suharto, (2017). That research is aimed to investigate the types of code mixing performing by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents and the reasons of OBC center agents' implemented code mixing in their call center activities as example in participant roles and relationship, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. The research use descriptive qualitative method to collect the data.

The second researcher researched code mixing by Wulandari, (2016) in *Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel. The researcher found out the word classes of code mixing, the meaning of the code mixing, the dominant use of the code mixing, and the reason for using the code mixing. Descriptive qualitative approach was applied in his study.

The last previous research was done by Fitriya Nur Hamidah (2015), the researcher did her research in *Bukan Empat Mata* program on TRANS 7 Television channel. The researcher to find out kinds of code mixing used by

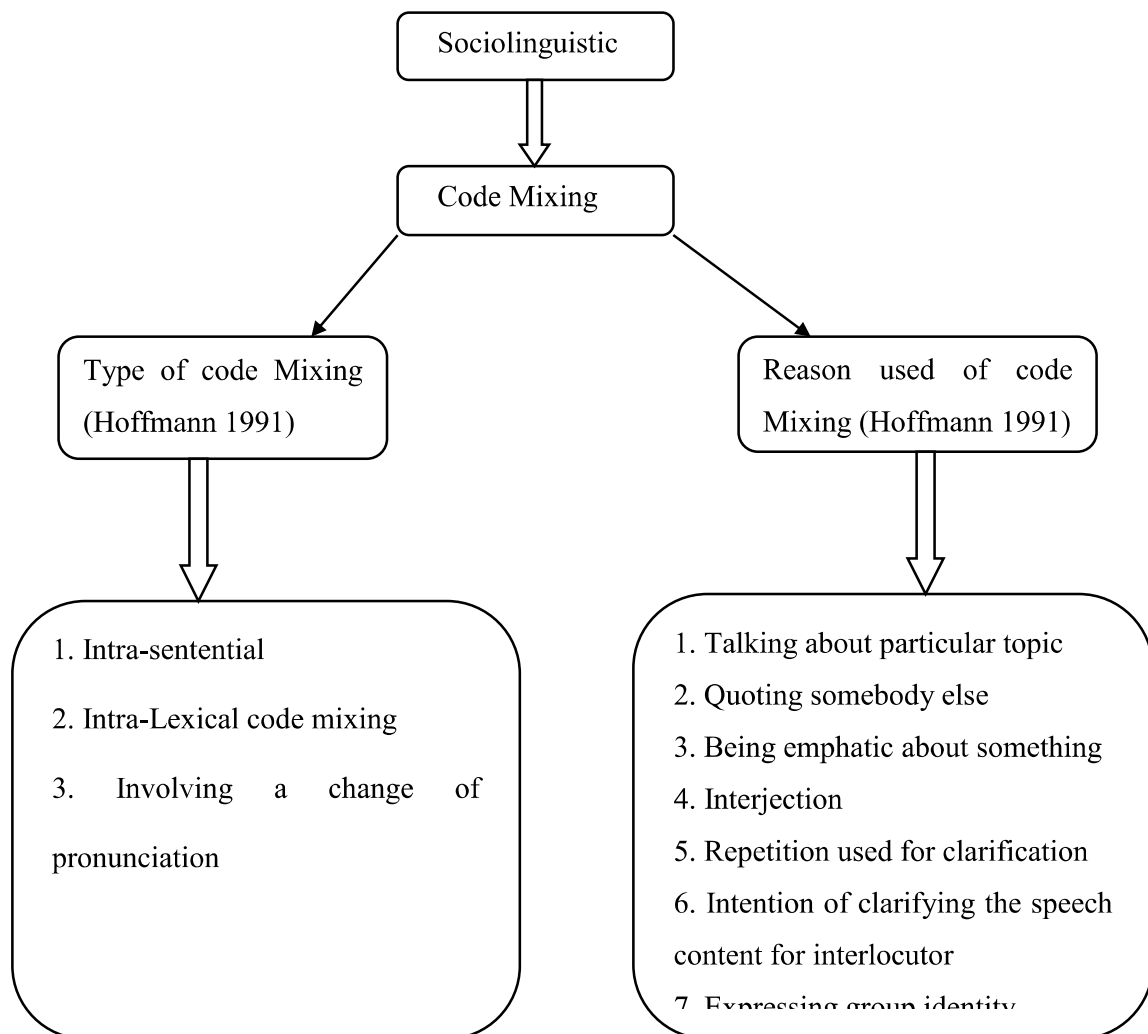
presenters and guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* program. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method to collect data.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher would like to analyze the various types and reason for code mixing that found in the group Skype PC member conversation used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia department Production Control. The similarities of third previous researches to current research are analyzing code mixing, using qualitative method and analyzing the various types of code mixing.

The different of third previous researches to current research types are the object of the research. Wilujeng & Suharto took the data from *Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents*, Wulandari from *Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel, Fitria Nur Hamidah from *Bukan Empat Mata* program on TRANS 7 Television channel and the current research would take the data from conversation in the group Skype PC member employees PT Maruwa Indonesia. The similarity of this research is using qualitative method for the method of research.

## 2.5 Theoretical Framework

In this thesis the researcher makes framework to present the simple explanation about the title and what will be analyzed. Below is the schema of the theoretical frame work in doing the research base on the some theories.



**Figure 2.1** The Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Every kind of the researches is having design where within research design, the researcher provided the method that has applied in the research itself and it used before collecting data. Research design is a work plan in doing a research or observation. It is used to ensure that the evidence enable the research to answer or to solve the problem that said in the previous chapter. The aimed of the research to found the type of code mixing and to found reason use code mixing in PT Maruwa Indonesia. There are some methods in doing a research. Sugiyono (2008), states, “qualitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on positivism philosophy, used to examine the population and specific samples, data collection using research instrument, data analysis is qualitative/statistic with the aim to test the hypothesis that has been established”.

According to Khotari (2004:3), type of qualitative research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose. Other techniques of such research are word association tests, sentence completion tests, story completion tests and similar other projective techniques. Attitude or opinion research i.e., research design to find out how people feel or what they think about a particular subject or institution is also qualitative research. Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the

aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. Through such research we can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people or dislike a particular thing. It may be stated, however, that to apply qualitative research in practice is relatively a difficult job and therefore, while doing such research, one should seek guidance from experimental psychologists. This research is a process to find out the truth and prove the phenomena faced with certain procedure.

In this thesis, the researcher used qualitative research and collected the data by observation and then reading conversation on the PC member group Skype for getting the finding and the result data. The data were taken into transcription and data analysis to find the type of code mixing and giving explanation in order to find the reason for using code mixing.

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

The data were taken from PT Maruwa Indonesia department production control which uses application Skype at the time of work between office production control and store. PT Maruwa Indonesia located in Brigjend Katamso Road, Bintang Industri II No C 31-32 Tanjung Uncang Batam. This company is divided into three based on the location or place. First, in Malaysia named Denshi Maruwa. Second, in Indonesia named PT Maruwa Indonesia. Third, in Japan named Maruwa Sanbongi. In PT Maruwa Indonesia, there are four department like department QA, department production, department technician, and department Production control. In this research, the researcher selects the data

from department production control on group Skype and collect data start from period December 2017 until Jun 2018.

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

In this case the writer uses the selected observation method by Sugiyono (2011). The writer analyzes PC Member group on the Skype to collect the data which related with this research. For collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follows:

1. The researcher conducted a direct observation to PT Maruwa Indonesia
2. The researcher read conversation on the PC member group Skype
3. The researcher collected the data finding the types of code mixing and find the reason use of code mixing

In this research, the researcher had observed on the PC member group Skype and then read conversation on group Skype where it has the type of code mixing and reason of using code mixing that would be as the instrument on this research. After getting the data on the group Skype conversation, the researcher would be to analyze the data.

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

Every kinds of research has a method in analyzing the data in order to solve the problem. After data have collected, the researcher analyzed the data. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative method. Qualitative method are used in this research in order to identify, describe and classify each

type of code mixing that is found in each data. The researcher would like to analyze the data as follow;

1. First of all, after collecting data the researcher read conversation and transcribed the data
2. Investigating each of the transcripts and classifying them base on the type of code mixing
3. Investigating each of the transcripts and classifying them base on the reason of using code mixing
4. Counting the types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing that dominant occurred in the utterances
5. Comparing both Indonesian and English that is used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia regarding the types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing
6. Making qualitative analysis by giving interpretation or comment of the utterance regarding to types and reasons of using of the analysis
7. Drawing conclusion base on the result of the analysis
8. Asking for verification of the result regarding to the theory that used



### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

The data is presented in a descriptive method by describing the fact about the topic discussed which is used code mixing in PT Maruwa Indonesia focusing on those question valued. The description is followed by interpretation and analysis making, use the concept related to sociolinguistic approach analysis of linguistic. The researcher presents the result of data analysis based on the purposes of the research to make the readers easily to understand. The result of analysis was presented in informal. Sudaryanto (2015:241), “The informal method is the formulation with ordinary words”. It means that the researcher described the result of analysis by descriptive way namely the researcher described them by words or sentences that are easier to be understood by the readers.