

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN E-MAIL AT  
NPCB COMPANY: SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

**THESIS**

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



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Novia Amilia Sandria Sinambela  
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**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 6<sup>th</sup> Sep 2019**

**Afriana, S.S.,M.Pd.  
Advisor**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Sociolinguistik adalah studi tentang bahasa dan masyarakat. Dalam sociolinguistik ada pelajaran yang disebut pencampuran kode. Ketika orang berbicara dua atau lebih bahasa dalam satu ucapan itu disebut pencampuran kode. Dalam sebuah penelitian yang berjudul 'An Analysis of Code Mixing in e-mail at NPCB Company: Sociolinguistic Approach'. Peneliti bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pencampuran Kode dan alasan-alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode di NPCB Company. Adapun untuk menganalisa jenis-jenis pencampuran kode, peneliti menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Muysken, dan dalam menemukan alasan untuk menggunakan pencampuran Kode peneliti menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Hoffman. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sedangkan dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dan dalam menganalisis data peneliti menggunakan metode identitas referensial. yang diusulkan oleh Sudaryanto. Hasil penelitian ini peneliti menganalisa 23 data e-mail dan menemukan yang mengandung campur kode dalam e-mail di PT. NPCB. Peneliti menemukan jenis yang paling sering digunakan dalam email adalah tipe penyisipan dan alasan menggunakan pencampuran kode dalam e-mail disebabkan oleh keterbatasan kata atau ketidak tahuan pengirim e-mail terjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia.. Selanjutnya, hasil penelitian ini akan disajikan dalam metode formal dan informal.*

*Keywords: Sociolinguistic; Campur Kode; PT.NPCB*

## **ABSTRACT**

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. In sociolinguistic there is a study called code mixing. When people speak two or more language in one utterance it is called code mixing. In a study entitled 'An Analysis of Code Mixing in E-mail at NPCB Company: Sociolinguistic Approach'. Researchers aimed to find out the types of Code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing at NPCB Company. As for examining the types of Code mixing researchers used theory proposed by Muysken, and in finding the reasons for using Code mixing researchers used the theory proposed by Hoffman. This research is descriptive qualitative research. While in collecting data, researchers used observation method and in analyzing the data researchers used referential identity method. those proposed by Sudaryanto. The results of this study the researchers found 23 data that contain Code mixing in the rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company. As a result, the researchers found the most used type in the rubber clerk e-mail is insertion type and the reason of using code mixing in e-mail caused by limitations of word or the sender do not know the translation in Indonesia languages. Furthermore, the results of this study will be presented in formal and informal method.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic; Code mixing; NPCB Company.

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

In between goals is a thing called life, that has to be lived and enjoyed.

Learn to rest not to quit.

### **This Thesis is Dedicated to:**

My patient and kind-hearted parent.

My big brothers, Papin and Anggi

My supporting team in HLN Company

To all of my best friends who's keep asking for this

(Eva Susanti, Deny Shagita and BH girls)

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Novia Amilia Sandria Sinambela  
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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of The Research**

Human as a social being must interact with other human. This done for recognized the existence. For interact, humans need tools, media or tools in the form of language. Wardhaugh cited in (ELMES, 2013) defines language is a knowledge of rules and principles and of the ways of saying and doing things with sounds, words, and sentences rather than just knowledge of specific sounds, words, and sentences. Language as a communication tool can be used by the public to convey messages, information, intentions or mandate to others, either by using oral or written channels, directly or indirectly.

In Indonesia there is a lot of cultural that show society of Indonesia as a multicultural society formed by cultural differences including language differences. Besides to the diversity of local languages and Indonesian as the national language, the need for mastery of foreign languages, especially English, strengthens the status of Indonesian society into multilingual society, which can master two or more languages, when both languages are used in one speech in a particular dialogue. This indicates that there is a mixture of languages.

The mixture of language is called code mixing. Wardhaugh explained that code-mixing occurred when a speaker is able using two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Hariani, 2018). Code mixing is often used in multilingual communities

around the world and it is often used by speakers who are highly proficient in all the languages being mixed.

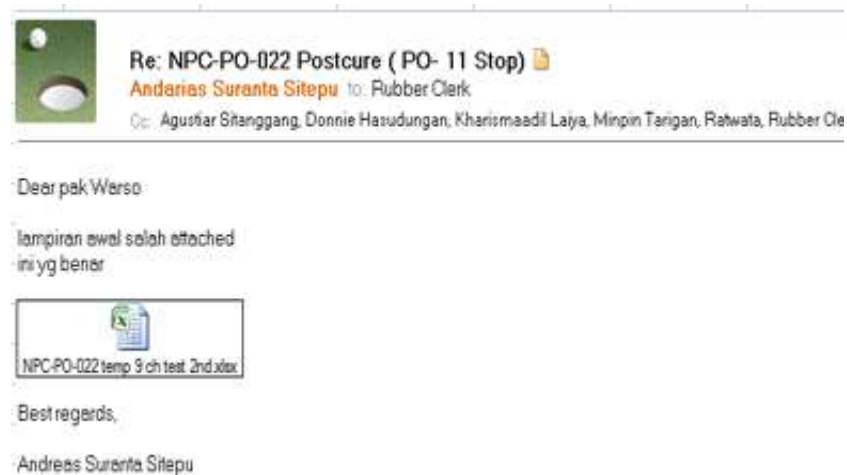
The research about code mixing has been done by Santika (2018) discussed about word classes of the Code mixing used in the novel entitled *Manusia setengah salmon* by Raditya Dika. The results showed that there are 65 sentences or utterances consisted English nouns as code mixing. They were categorized into countable nouns, uncountable nouns, abstract nouns, concrete nouns, and plural nouns. Among them, countable nouns are more dominant than others. Also, three kinds of translating process found are: borrowing consisted of 25 sentences, literal consisted of 14 sentences, and adaptation consisted of 28 sentences.

Another research comes from Didar Hossain and Kapil Bar (2015). The study meant to present how the mixture of English language with Bangla language is having an impact on both English and Bangladeshi culture. The study also found out that excessive and sometimes unnecessary use of English deterred communication. It gave a suggestion that speakers should learn or be taught to use both languages correctly.

A phenomenon of people using code mixing can be found in email usage. Email (Electronic mail) is one of the communication tools that have great importance in modern business communication. Every day, millions of emails are sent from companies to customers and suppliers, from employees to their managers and from one coworker to another. Email is sent and received almost instantaneously, whether the recipient is a few doors down or thousands of miles

away. Because of this, the use of language is really important in email, from using one code or mix the code according to the needs. Therefore, researcher choose e-mail as a data source.

The use of language in e-mail is usually done formally. Whereas, according to Kurniati code-mixing is seldom found in the formal situation (Kurniati, 2014). In this case the researcher certainly only get internal company e-mail that contain code mixing because external should more used formal languages means used English properly rather than internal email, as example of phenomena people use code mixing can be seen below:



**Figure 1.1**

From email above, the sender wrote ‘lampiran awal salah *attached* ini yang benar’ the sender used Indonesia and English language, found one English word *attached* incorporated into Indonesia language that could be categorized as insertional typology based on Muysken’s theory. When the sender inserted English word *attached*. The word attached means joined or fastened to something or in Indonesia language means terlampir. The sender prefers to use English word



rather than Indonesia because the sender may do not know the meaning of the English word in Indonesia.

A small analysis above defines code mixing typology based on Muysken's theory as a Muysken has three types of code mixing they are; Insertion refers to the act of inserting the materials in the form of both lexical elements and constituents of a language into the structure of different language. Alternation refers to the situation in which the two languages are divided into the grammatical structures that might be lexically by the elements of which ever language. The third is congruent lexicalization which refers to situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Beside Code mixing has several typologies; there must be a reason and factor of why people use code mixing in the email. According to Hoffman there are several reasons why people mix their code such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, expressing group identity, limited word or unknown translation. With Hoffman's theory the researcher will identify a reason why people used code mixing.

From the explanation above conclude that the researcher continuing research about code mixing, the researcher will analyze code mixing that is used in email Rubber clerk at NPCB Company to find out the types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

There are some problems that can be identified in the background of the research above, researcher found several problems:

1. Types of Code mixing used in Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.
2. Reason of using Code mixing in Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.
3. Possible Factor of used code mixing used in e-mail Rubber clerk at NPCB Company.

## **1.3 Limitation of The Problem**

According to the identification of the problems above the researchers found several problems that needed to be analyzed in Rubber clerk email at NPCB Company. However due to the limitation of time, research limits the problem as below:

1. Code mixing types used in Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.
2. Reasons of Code mixing used in Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.

## **1.4 Formulation of The Problem**

Referring to the limitation of the problem above, the forms of insertion of Code mixing type in the Rubber clerk email at NPCB Company is elaborated in the following question as the formulation of the problem:

1. What is Code mixing type used in the Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company?
2. Why people used Code mixing in the Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company?

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

Based on the formulation of the problem there are several objectives of this research they are:

1. To find out Code mixing types used in the Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.
2. To find out reasons of Code mixing used in the Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company.

### **1.6 Significance of The Research**

Theoretically, this study is expected to give a contribution for those who involved in this research and this research will motivate another student to conduct a research about sociolinguistic for their thesis. This research expected to give clear information or description about Sociolinguistic which that focused in the use of Code mixing not only in rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB Company but in another places.

Practically, both for the researcher and the employee, this research will give some knowledge about code mixing as they sending an e-mail. And for the next researcher whom interest about code mixing this research will provide some information about code mixing as they reference.

## 1.7 Definition of key Term

- Sociolinguistic** : The relationship of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. (Wardhaugh, 2006)
- Code mixing** : All cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Muysken cited in (Fanani,2018).
- E-mail** : Electronic mail (abbreviated as ratel or e-mail or e-mail) or electronic post (abbreviated as e-mail) or the name generally in English e-mail or e-mail is a means of sending letters via the internet. Stalord cited in (Nursholeh, 2019).
- NPCB** : Nok Precision Component Batam is one of the companies in Batam precisely in Gaharu street lot 101/102 Batamindo Industrial Park Muka Kuning that produced of rubber and plastic. NCPB divide into two groups, they are Rubber group and Plastic group (PT.NOK Precision Company Batam, 2016)

**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL**  
**FRAMEWORK**

**2.1 Sociolinguistics**

A term of sociolinguistics builds from two words, there are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to a science of society; and linguistics refers to a science of language. A study of language from the perspective of society may be thought as linguistics plus sociology. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language and the relationship with society as the object study.

According to Holmes Sociolinguistic is the study concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used (Holmes, 2013). In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society. It explains means people speak differently in different social contexts. It discusses the social functions of language and the ways it used to convey social meaning. All of the topics provide a lot of information about the language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

The study of linguistics in society proven that language and society cannot be separated to be analyzed. According to (Wardough, 2006) he defined that sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Thus, the

value of sociolinguistics is the light which it throws on the nature of language in general, or on the characteristics of some particular language. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that sociolinguistic is not just the study about a language but it is also the study of a characteristic of language uses in the society.

## **2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism**

The terms of bilingualism and multilingualism have come to be used, respectively, to refer to the knowledge of use two languages and the knowledge of use three or more languages. The existence may take place at the societal level or the individual level. A society can have many different languages spoken that is used by different groups of individuals. The individuals themselves may not necessarily be bilingual or multilingual. When an individual develops communicative competence in two or more languages, they have opportunities to express their feelings and thoughts and shape their identity.

According to Scotton (Myers-Scotton, 2006) bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Usually, the speaker's mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, to speaking more than two languages. Some researchers use the term plurilingualism for speak more than two languages.

Beside bilingual language the term of using more than two languages also we have known as multilingual. According to Bhatia (2017) multilingualism would include people who understand multiple languages in either spoken or

written form or both but do not necessarily speak or write all of them, a more common usage of the term refers to someone who can function in two or more languages in conversational interaction.

The languages they use also depend on to whom they speak to in another linguistic background in a conversation. Bilingual and multilingual speakers choose their languages according to a variety of factors, including the type of person addressed (e.g. members of the family, schoolmates, colleagues, superiors, friends, shopkeepers, officials, transport personnel, neighbors), the subject matter of the conversation, location or social setting, and relationship with the addressee (Bhatia, 2017).

From the explanation about bilingualism and multilingualism the researcher often found the mixing of language because of the people who master two languages or more sometimes they often used this and the study about mixing the language, we have learned in sociolinguistics about code mixing.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

One of the effects of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. 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, Wardaugh cited in (Siregar & Hariani, 2018).

Furthermore, Jendra cited in (Bahri, & Sanjaya, 2014) stated Code-mixing is a symptom of language usage in which “a mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause.” They do not change from one language to the

other in the course of single utterance. It means that the speakers insert some pieces or elements of another language while he is basically using a certain language.

Another expert tries to explain about code mixing. According to him, if in an event recalled the clauses and phrases used consisted of a mixture of clauses and phrases and each clause or phrases that no longer support its one function, then the events that happened is code mixing. In other word, if somebody uses a word or phrase from one language, the person has engaged code mixing (Chaer, the lender in Chaer (2004: 115).

Muysken added cited in (Fanani, 2018) states “code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence”. Code mixing (also known as intra-sentential code switching) is the switching of one language to another within the same utterance or sentence. It has become phenomenon in communities where two or more languages are alternately used for communication. On the contrary, code switching (also known as inter-sentential code switching) is defined as a means of communication involving a speaker alternating between one language and another at level of sentence.

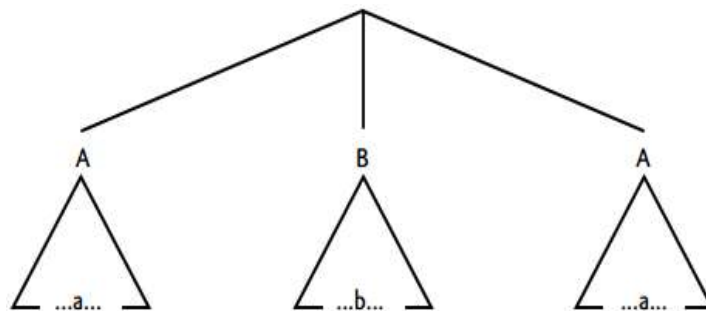
#### **2.4 Code Mixing Types**

According to Muysken cited in (Fanani, A.2018) stated there are three processes in intra-sentential code-mixing or typology of code-mixing. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.



### 2.4.1 Insertion

The first type of code-mixing is insertion. Insertion refers to the act of inserting the materials in the form of both lexical elements and constituents of a language into the structure of different language. The pattern of insertion might be interpreted through the Figure 1.



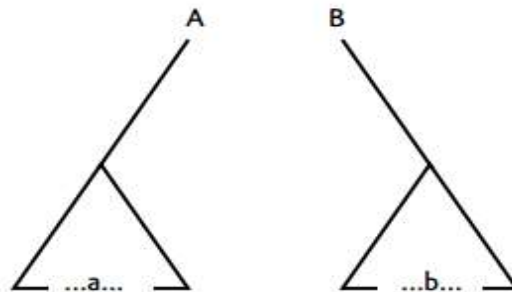
**Figure 2.1 The Tree Diagram of Insertion**

Based on the Figure 1, it is apparent that A and B refer to two different languages with A serves as the dominant language that shapes the sentence and B serves as the fragments that will be inserted into the dominant language or A. Each of A language and B language might be filled from the elements of A language and B language. The ABA pattern itself might change into AAB or BAA for the sentence in A language and BAB, BBA, and ABB for the sentence in B language.

### 2.4.2 Alternation

The second type of code-mixing is alternation. Alternation refers to the situation in which the two languages are divided into the grammatical structures that might be lexically by the elements of whichever language. This type of Code-mixing divides the structure of A language and that of B language. The two

different language structures are mixed into a sentence. Although the sentence is the results of the mixing between two different language structures, the sentence has good meaning clarity. The pattern of alternation might be represented below

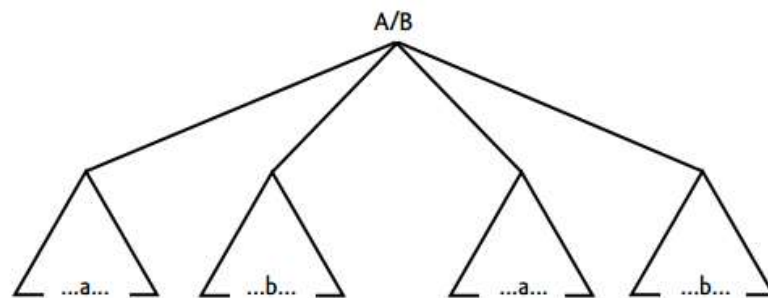


**Figure 2.2 The Tree Diagram of Alternation**

In this situation, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by a constituent from language B (with words from that language).

### 2.4.3 Congruent Lexicalization

The third type of code-mixing is congruent lexicalization. In the process of congruent lexicalization, there is a linear and structure equivalence on the syntactic level between the two languages. The pattern of congruent lexicalization might be explained through the Figure 3.



**Figure 2.3 The Tree Diagram of Congruent Lexicalization**

Based on the Figure 3, the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages a and b are inserted more or less randomly. It means that “the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages a and b are inserted more or less randomly”.

## **2.5 Reason of Using Code Mixing**

According to Hoffman (1991) in the book *Reasons for Bilinguals to Switch or Mix their Languages*, cited in Kurniawan (2016) there are several reasons for people to do code mixing. These reasons are:

### **2.5.1 Talking about a particular topic**

Talking about a particular topic means that people prefer to talk about the particular topic in any kind of subjects that makes them comfortable to express their situation, particularly informal situation. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another.

### **2.5.2 Quoting somebody else**

A speaker switches code 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. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. In short, the code which involves in code mixing is on the form of pieces (word or phrases).

### **2.5.3 Being Emphatic About Something (Express Solidarity)**

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. 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.

### **2.5.4 Interjection**

Inserting sentence fillers (interjection) in a certain situation of using language switching and language mixing, people tend to unintentionally or intentionally mark the interjection or sentence connector.

### **2.5.5 Expressing group identity**

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people out of the community.

### **2.5.6 Limited Word or Unknown Translation**

This kind of situation avoid the misunderstanding and be more understandable by the interlocutor, people tend to mix the languages which have no translation in Indonesia Based on these theories.

## **2.6 Previous Study**

The researcher uses several studies that conducted by others researcher. The researcher found some study that has same focus and method in research as the source in this research. This previous research also has their own specification related to the subject and the object of the research. In order to help the researcher, conduct this research. The researcher reads this previous research as the example and literally reviews.

The last is from Saeed (2016) entitled ‘A Case Study in Code-Mixing among Jahangirnagar University Students’. This study meant to present how the mixture of English language with Bangla language is having an impact on both English and Bangladeshi culture. The study also found out that excessive and sometimes unnecessary use of English deterred communication. It gave a suggestion that speakers should learn or be taught to use both languages correctly.

First journal is from Mujiono (2017) entitled Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC). The researcher is aimed to investigated the type of code mixing performing by outbound call (OBC) Center Agents and the reason Influencing of OBC Center Agents Implemented CM in their call center activities. The findings of the study revealed that reasons of Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents used CM were (1) participant roles and

relationship, (2) situational factors, (3) message-intrinsic factors, and (4) language attitudes, dominance, and security. The research also found that English codes occurred in different situations i.e. in order to appreciate customer, to persuade customer, to avoid the weakness of products, to follow-up new customer, to build the customer beliefs, and to attract customer.

Third study is from Octavita (2017) entitled 'Code Mixing and Code Switching in Novel the Devil Wears Prada by Lauren Weisberger: A Sociolinguistic.' The purpose of the research is to explain the types of code mixing and switching in The Devil Wears Prada Novel by using a sociolinguistic study. The research result shows that code mixing that occurs in the novel is classified into two types, inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Whereas, the codeswitching in the data set are divided into three categories or types, defined by Poplack (1978/1981), they are tag-switches, inter-sentential switches, and intra-sentential switches.

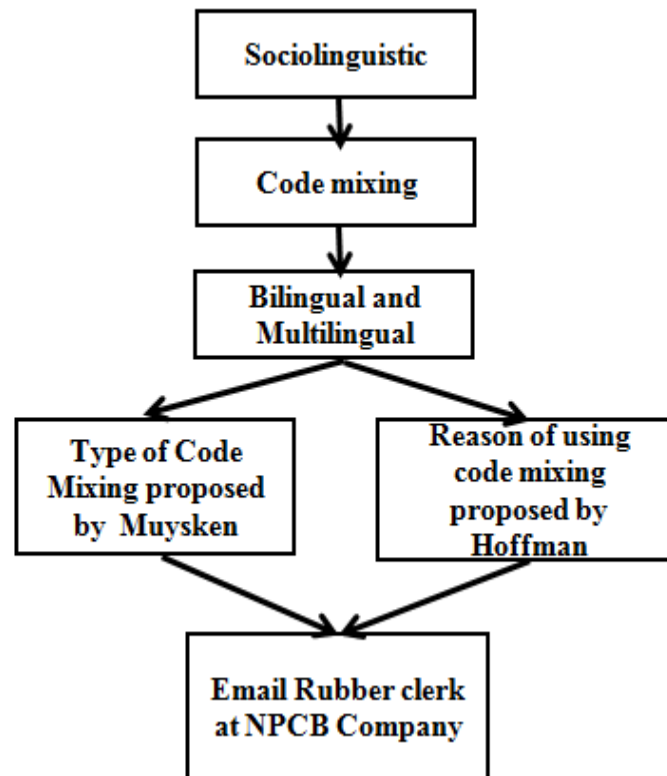
Second study by Wulandari (2018) in 'Indonesian-English code mixing in Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*' was aimed to find out the word classes of the code mixing, the meaning of the code mixing, the dominant use of the code mixing, and the reasons for using the code mixing. The results showed that there are 65 sentences or utterances consisted English nouns as code mixing. They were categorized into countable nouns (87.69%), uncountable nouns (3.08%), abstract nouns (6.15%), concrete nouns (1.54%), and plural nouns (1.54%). Among them, countable nouns are more dominant than others. Also, three kinds of translating

process found are: borrowing consisted of 25 sentences, literal consisted of 14 sentences, and adaptation consisted of 28 sentences.

The researcher could combine between previous studies above. Then, the writer will use them for references in this research with the same topic but different finding and discussion. In addition, the previous study gives more knowledge about phenomena of code mixing that also often happen in conversations or written. Besides, the writer can get more references and have more motivated to make this research.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

This research contains the framework which gives a brief summary to help the researcher to reach the goal during analyze data and to make the readers easier to understand this research by present it in main point diagram as below:



**Figure: 2.4 Theoretical Frameworks**

This design is a short-term content of this research. This part presents the theoretical framework underlying this research. The main theory is about code mixing proposed by Muysken cited in Fanani (2018) the definition and types of code mixing and also several reasons of using code mixing proposed by Hoffman cited in Kurniawan (2016), that found in Rubber clerk e-mail in NPCB Company.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A Research design is the plan and procedure of research in such a way that the author will get the answer to the problems formulated. The research design is needed to facilitate smoothness in the research process so that researchers easily to get the information. With the research design, the researcher can conduct research directed by using effort or energy, time and money efficiently (Kothari, 2004). The research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that will make it possible for an investigator to answer whatever question he or she has posted. The design of an investigation touches almost all aspects of the research, from minute details of data collection to selection of the techniques of data analysis (Flick, 2009).

Flick said when we construct a concrete a research design for our research, we should consider some of the components that important to find our goals. The components like the goals of the study, the theoretical framework, its concrete the question, the selection of empirical material, the methodological procedures, the degree of standardization and control, the generalization goals and the temporal, personal, and material resources available. Furthermore (Flick, 2009) says qualitative research is mainly concerned with the production and analysis of texts, such as transcripts of interviews or field notes and other analytic materials. Qualitative research aims to obtain a complete picture of a thing according to the

views of the human being studied. Qualitative research is related to the ideas, perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the people studied and all cannot be measured by numbers. Through this method, researchers do many things, such as making a description or description systematically and accurately about the data, properties and the relationship between existing sociolinguistic aspects with the use of code mixing found in incoming e-mail on the rubber clerk of NPCB Company.

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

Every Research needs the data to solve the problem that appears. In this research the object of research is basically the object is what will be investigated in the research activities. According to the sense, the object is the whole of the phenomena that surround our lives. The object of the research in this research is the Code mixing in Rubber clerk e-mail at NPCB (Nok Precision Component Batam) Company.

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

Data is information that has been collected by conducting research. To get the reliable data, the researcher has to do some techniques for collecting those data. Data collecting technique is an important step in research, because the aim of the research is to get the data. Collecting data could be done in any settings, any sources, and any ways. In this research, the researcher uses observation method and the technique used is a participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015) because

the researcher participates in email as one of worker in the NPCB company. Here are some of the steps for completing the process of collecting the data. They are:

- 1) First step of this research, Researcher received e-mail.
- 2) Reading every received email. Especially internal email during 2017.
- 3) Secondly, observe the email that content code mixing
- 4) After that copy and paste the email as a confidence or for analyzing section.

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

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the success and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into the conclusion of the whole research. In this research the data will be analyzed by identity method, the research method which its determiner device is outside of language, apart from and does not become part of the research language. There are five types of identity method; in this case, the researcher uses referential identity method by (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The technique of analyzing data for identity method is divided into two parts. Namely basic and continue technique. The basic technique used in this research is *sorting elements technique* especially the types of code mixing found in the e-mail. After that, the continuance technique used in this research is *technique to compare and to differentiate*, it means that the technique to compare all of the element which relevant with all of the specified data in the reason of

using code mixing in e-mail at NPCB Company (Sudaryanto, 2015). In order to make it clear, there are steps that are applied by researcher in analyzing data, there are;

- 1) Look for the data that already collected in the step of collecting data.
- 2) Then describe about the e-mail received.
- 3) Next the researcher determined the types of code mixing based on Muysken's theory.
- 4) Last, classified the reason of the sender using code mixing with Hoffman's theory.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Data.**

There are two kind ways to present result of research data analysis. They are formal and informal presentation method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Formal presentation method is the method which use symbol, sign, table and diagram to presents data analysis result, whereas informal method does not use them. In this research the author presents data analysis result by using formal and informal presentation method. The author chooses this method because the writer will be using the table and diagram to explain clearly.