CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The chaphter will present all the data that researcher found from English lecturer in teaching Speaking for Beginner Level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. There is one lecturer who taught Speaking for Beginner Level. The researcher came to one class,there were the class C will start from 16.00 pm and finish at 16.50 pm

In findings,the researcher presented all the data to answer the research questions about the types of code mixing,the dominant type of code mixing, and what the cause use code mixing in teaching learning process. This research used Baryadi (2002) and Hoffman's (1991:12) theory about three types of code Mixing,there were Intra-Setential Code Mixing, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing and Involving Change Of Pronunciation.

The researcher used observation and interview to get the data. The obsevation sessions were conducted in13 October 2021 and 22 December 2021. The researcher found the result type of code mixing used by English lecturer that Teach Speaking for Beginner Level.

The interview sessions were conducted in 14 January 2022 in interview sessions the researcher interviwed the Lecturer that teach Speaking for Beginner Level to know the reasons of used code mixing in teaching learning process.

The researcher used table to analyz code mixing to know the types and for the reason the researcher, described in from of text

1. The Types of Code Mixing used by English Lecturer that teach Speaking for Beginner Level

   The researcher would analyze the types of code mixing . in the types of code mixing ,the researcher used Baryadi's (2002) and Hoffman's (1991:112) theory which are divided into three, they are :Intra Sentential Code Mixing, Intra Lexical Code Mixing, Involving Change Of Pronunciation.

   The first, Intra Sentential of Code Mixing ,this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, the second Intra Lexical Code Mixing This kind of Code mixing occurs within a word boundary,the last is Involving Change of Pronunciation this kind of code mixing occurs at phonological level.

   a. Lecturer that teach Speaking For Beginner Level first observation :13 Oktober 2021 at 16.00-16-50 pm.

      To made it simpler,the researcher made code in each type of code mixing. The codes are written bellow

      ISCM   :Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

      ILCM   :Intra- Lexical Code Mixing

      ICP   :Involving Change of Pronunciation

   Based on the result of observation on lecturer that teach Speaking for Beginner Level .the researcher found 13 utterances of lecturer that included code mixing.

To find out the types of code mixing ,the researcher analyzed the code mixing used by lecturer that teach Speaking For Beginner Level to make it clear,the researcher use table,as bellow:

Table 4.1 types of code mixing used By English Lecturer

No	Teacher utterances	Types of Code Mixing		
		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Jadi dalam mata kuliah **speaking** (D1)	✓		
2	Semuanya sehat, semuanya **oke** (**okey**) ya(D2)			✓
3	Jadi hari ini kita akan mempelajari mengucapkan selamat **congratulations** (D3)	✓		
4	Contoh kalimat yang didalamnya ada ungkapan **expressions** (D4)	✓		
5	Ungkapan selamat seperti **congratulation on birthday** (D5) ya	✓		
6	**Belated birthday** (D6) atau yang lebih **something** (D7) lagi	✓		
7	**Achievment** (D8) misalnya **winner of competition** (D9)	✓		
8	**Speaking** (D10)asalan saja ya	✓		
9	Yang kalah **from the circle** (D11)	✓		
10	Ada yang ingin nunjukkin temanya,**congratulations** (D12)apa	✓		
11	Yang temanya **congratulations** (D13)	✓		
12	I think enough **ya** (D14)	✓		
13	Jadi untuk materi **writing** (D15)itu,nanti kita selesaikan **project nya** (D16),maksudnya **draft nya** (D17)itu	✓	✓	

Note:ISCM:Intra- Sentential Code Mixing

ILCM:Intra -Lexical Code Mixing

ISM :Involving Change of Pronunciation

b. Lecturer that teach Speaking For Beginner Level.last Observation :17 December 2021 at 16:oo-16.50 pm.

To made it simpler, the researcher made code in each type of code mixing,the codes are written bellow:

ISCM :Intra- Sentential Code Mixing

ILCM :Intra -Lexical Code Mixing

ICP :Involving Change of Pronunciation

After the researcher analyzed the code mixing in second observation,the researcher found that there were 5 utterances of English lecturer that teach Speaking For Beginner Level that included code mixing. To make it clear,the researcher used table, as bellow:

table 4.2 Types of Code Mixing used by English Lecturer

No	Findings	Types of code mixing		
		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
14	Hari ini kita akan berdiskusi ya tentang **Trip** atau perjalanan (D18)	✓		
15	Ada **city,village,mountain,and beach,**	✓		
16	Teman-teman nanti salah satu atau salah dua memberikan pernyataan atau **expression** (D19)	✓		
17	Teman-teman memilih satu kedepan,kemudian memberikan **clue** (D20)	✓		
18	Nanti pilih salah satu untuk menjadi **Travel agent** (D21)	✓		
19	**Travel agent** (D22) nya masuk kesisni **okey** (D23)	✓		
20	Yang Paling belakang menulis didepan,**get the poin?**	✓		

Note : ISCM: Intra -Sentential Code Mixing

ILCM:Intra- Lexical Code Mixing

ICM :Involving Change of Pronunciation

2. The most dominant type of code mixing used in teaching learning process

(1) in first observation :13 Oktober 2021 at 16.00-16.50 Pm

After the researcher analyed the types of code mixing that used by English lecturer in first observation, the researcher found the lecturer often used Intra Sentential Code Mixing. Other types that she used were Intra Lexical Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronunciation. It could be seen by table below:

Table 4.3 the dominant type of code mixing used by English lecturer

No	Types of code mixing	Frequency
1	Intra Sentential Code Mixing	11
2	Intra Lexical Code Mixing	1
3	Involving Change of Pronunciation	1
	Total	13

(2) The most dominant type of code mixing that used by English lecturer in last observation :22 December 2021 at 16.00-16.50 PM

In the last observation, the researcher would analyze the code mixing that used by English lecturer in teaching Speaking for Beginner Level,the researcher found English lecturer often used Intra Sentential Code Mixing in teaching learning process. It could be seen by table bellow:

Table 4.4 the dominant type of code mixing used by English lecturer

No	Types of code mixing	Frequemcy
1	Intra Sentential Code Mixing	7
2	Intra Lexical Code Mixing	0
3	Involving Change pronunciation	0
	Total	7

2   The reason of English lecturers used code mixing in teaching speaking for beginner level

Based on the interview session,the researcher analyze the reasons why the English lecturers used Code Mixing in teaching speaking for beginner level

(1) Based on the interview,the researcher got the reason why English lecturer used code mixing in teaching speaking for beginner level the lecturer have many reasons there are to create a more relaxed condition because many student didn't understand the language fully,another reasons is because the use of code mixing occurs spontaneously there are no equivalent words with native speaker

B. Discussion

In this part,the researcher explained all the data that have been have been found in lectuer's utterance in teaching Speaking for Beginner Level by using Baryadi and Hoffman's theory about three Types of code mixing were Intra Sentential Code Mixing,Intra Lexical Code Mixing and Involving Change of pronunciation

1.Types of code mixing used by English lecturer in teach Speaking For Beginner Level

1) Intra Sentential Code Mixing

zIntra sentential code mixing appearance code mixing within a phrase, a calausa or sentence boundary.

a. Word

Word is smallest language unit that fills one of the syntatic functions in a sentence. Words have parts, such as: verbs, nouns and adjective,based on the data ,the researcher found 11 data in the word construction.

(a) Nouns

Noun is a noun that shows a person, thing, place ,and idea. Based from the data, the researcher found 7 data as the part of noun,there are data number 1,3,6,7,12,15,17,18 and 19. Example in data number 1 the lecturer said "jadi dalam mata kuliah speaking"(so in speaking course). In indonesian word "speaking"mean berbicara. Based on the theory about Intra Sentential Code Mixing, the lecturer mix the word in Intra Sentential Code Mixing, those words are classified as the types of intra sentential code mixing ,because it is related with the deffinition of Intra Sentential Code Mixing,in this parts the English word "speaking"are nouns.

second example is in data number 17 when the lecturer said " nanti pilih salah satu untuk menjadi travel agent"(later choose someone to become travel agent) this utterance is in Indonesian and then the lecturer mixed the word "travel agent"in her utterance. The word "travel agent"means "agen perjalanan "in Indonesian. So the lecturer mixed the word " agen perjalanan in the end of her

utterance it could be said intra sentential code mixing and also it could be said the mixing English word in Indonesian utterance

Another example is data number 12. The lecturer said "i think enough ya (i think enough okey)This utterance is in English and then the lecturer mixed Indonesian word "ya" in the end of her utterance. The word "ya" means "ok" In English. So it could be said Intra Sentential Code Mixing and the world that she mixed is Indonesian word so it is said the mixing is Indonesian in English.in this utterance Indonesian words "ya" are nouns

(b) Adjective

Adjective are class of words that change a noun or pronoun by describing it or making it more specific. Based on the data,the researcher didn't found the type of intra sentential code mixing as a part of adjective.

(c) Verb

Verb is a word that describes an action,condition or experience of something. Based from the data, the researcher found 3 data as verb, there are data number 8,14,and data number 16.

Example in data number 8 when the lecturer said a" (just speak carelessly, okay) in this utterance the lecturer mixed the English word "speaking" as verb in Indonesian utterance,so the lecturer mixed English word in Indonesian utterance it could be said Intra Sentential Code Mixing and also it could be said the mixing English word in Indonesian utterance.

Another example is data number 16. The lecturer said "teman-teman memilih salah satu kedepan, kemudian memberikan clue"(friends choose one then give a clue) The lecturer mixed English word "clue"as a verb in Indonesian utterance, so it be called Intra Sentential Code Mixing .

(d) Adverb

Adverb is an adverb that describes a verb as well as an adjective, based from the data above,the researcher didn't find the data as a part of adverb.

b. Phrase.

Phrases are combination of words that are non-predicative. That is, the phrase only consist of one function, it can consist of only a subject,it can also only consist of a verb or it can start with a preposition,and the phrases have 9 types,there are : noun phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase,adverbial phrase,gerund phrase, infinitive phrase, appositive phrase, absolute phrase and participial phrase .based on the data the rsearcher found 2 type of phrases that use by English lecturer there are noun phrase and prepositional phrase. The researcher found 7 data in the phrase construction,and the researher classify to the types of phrases.

a) Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun as acore, and noun phrases can be distiributed directly with nouns. Based from the data the researcher found 1 data as anoun phrase,it is data number 6. The lecturer said " belated birthday atau yang lebih something lagi"(belated

birthday or something more) the English word belated birthday as a noun phrase on this utterance

Table 4.5 Noun phrase (Intra Sentential Code Mixing)

Phrase	Head	Modifier
Belated birhday	Birthday	Belated

On this utterance the lecturer mixed the word belated sian utterances,so it be said Intra Sentential code mixing.

b) Prepositional phrase

This phrase includes a preposition and a noun, the head is preposition, while the modifier is the object of the preposition. Based on the data the reseacher found 3 data included preposition phrase,there are data number 5,7,and 14. In data number 5 the lecturer said "ungkapan selamat seperti congratulation on birthday ya" (congratulations like congratulation on birthday ya) in her utterance she mixed English in Indonesian Utterance,the phrase" congratulation on birthday "on her utterance included prepositional phrase.

Table 4.6 Prepositional phrase (Intra Sentential Code Mixing)

Phrase	Head	Modifier
Congratulation On birthday	Congratulation on	Birthday

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In this utterance The lecturer mix English in Indonesian utterance so it could be said Intra Sentential Code Mixing. Another example is data number 14,the lecturer said "hari ini kita akan mempelajari tentang trip on holliday" (today we will learn about trip on holliday) on this utterance the lecturer mixed English phrase "trip on holliday "on her Indonesian utterance, the phrase trip on holliday included Prepositional phrase.

Table 4.7 Prepositional phrase (Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Phrase	Head	Modifier
Trip on holliday	Trip On	Holliday

Based from this utterances it could be said Intra Sentential Code Mixing.

2) Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Intra Lexical Code Mixing appears code mixing within word boundary. Intra Lexical Code Mixing occurs when someone puts affixation into his or her uttrance. Here the affixation is Indonesian affixation,there are two kinds of affixation,there are prefix and suffix. Based on the data the researcher only found suffix. There is data number 13

Data number **13** .is the mixing English word in Indonesian utterance. The lecturer said "jadi untuk materi writing itu,nanti kita selesaikan project nya,maksudnya **draft nya** itu". (so for the writing material, we'll finish the

project later,meaning the draft) Word "nya" in indonesian is a sufiks. Sufiks is an affix that is given after a root word.

Suffixes are also called suffixes,examples of suffixes are :an, kan, nya, iman/wan/wati, kah, and suffixes attached to foreign borrowed words are:al, iah, asi/isasi, er, if ,or,and ism. Suffiks " nya" the suffix given to this root is used for third-person singular pronouns,in addition, the suffix also means affirmation,or emphasis, and describe a certain situation . word "nya" in utterance "draft nya itu"means affirmation or emphasis,so the lecturer mixed word "nya" in English utterance so it is called Intra Lexical Code Mixing. So the code mixing occurs within word boundary.

3) Involving Change of Pronunciation

Involving Change of Pronunciation appears occurs at the phonological level, while phonologi is the science of the vocabulary of language sounds and their level,and language sounds has smallest unit it called phoneme,a phoneme is a sound that creates a different meaning.

Data number **2** is Involving Change Pronunciation,because the lecturer mixing occurs at the phonological level. The lecturer said "semuanya sehat,semuanya **oke** ya" (everything is healthy, everything is ok ya) the lecturer said English word okay that should be said /əʊˈkeɪ/but she said "oke". Based on the meaning of phoneme ,Different language have different phonmes.Even though the words above have the same sound according to the rules of English phonemes, they are still considered the same. the lecturer said "oke" in her utterance so it is called Involving Change of Pronunciation

2. The most dominant types of code mixing

Based on the data found by researcher, the result showed that Intra Sentential Code Mixing was the most dominant type often used by English lecturer in teaching Speaking for Beginner Level. Based on all the data found by researcher in first observation in 13 oktober 2021 at 16.00-16.50 pm,the researcher found 11 Intra Sentential Code Mixing (84,61%),1 Intra Lexical Code Mixing (7,69%) and 1 Involving Change of Pronunciation (7,69%).

In last observation in 22 desember 2021 at 16.00-16-50 pm ,the researcher found 7 data. 7 of them is Intra Sentential Code Mixing (100%), 0 Intra Lexixal Code Mixing (0%) and 1 Involving Change of Pronunciation (0%).

3. Reasons of using code mixing

Based on the lecturer reasons before, the researcher would combine and conclude result by using Hoffman's (1991:16) theory.

(a) The first reasons is why the lecturers used code mixing is to create a more relaxed condition because many student didn't understand the language fully,it means when the lecturer used full english while explainned the topic and many students could speak English anymore,based on the reasons, it could be concluded that the reasons of lecturer used code mixing is repetition used clarification.

(b) The last reasons is the lecturers used code mixing because occurs spontaneously,there are no equivalent words with native speaker, for example in data number 12 ,the lecturer said "i think enough ya". The lecturer mix the word"ya"in her utterance spontaneously, so based on the reasons and based on the Hoffmasn's theory the

lecturer used code mixing is because interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)