CODE MIXING USED BY ENGLISH LECTURER IN TEACHING SPEAKING FOR BEGINNER LEVEL AT STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO

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Abstract

This research aimed to be know the type of code mixing, the dominant type of code mixing and the reasons why the lecturers used code mixing in teaching speaking for beginner level at STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO. This research methodology that used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. The subjects of this research were English lecturer that teach speaking for beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. This research used observation and interview in collecting the data. The result showed that there were three types of code mixing that used by English Lecturer in teaching Speaking for Beginner Level, namely Intra Sentential Code Mixing, Intra Lexical Code Mixing,and Involving Change of Pronunciation. Intra Sentential Code Mixing was the dominant type that often used by English Lecturer in Teaching S peaking for Beginner Level,which is 16 utterances included Intra Sentential Code Mixing,1 utterances included Intra Lexical Code Mixing,1 utterances included Involving Change of Pronunciation, while the reason is repetition used clarification and inserting sentence fillers or sentence conectors.

Keywords :Code mixing, Reasons, Lecturer, Type of code mixing

Abstract

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahaui jenis campur code, jenis campur kode yang dominan dan alasan dosen menggunakan campur kode dalam pengajaran berbicara tingkat pemula di STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. Metodologi penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif.subyek penelitian ini adalah dosen Bahasa Inggris yang mengajar berbicara untuk tingkat pemula di STKIPPGRI Sidoarjo. Penelitian ini menggunakan observasi dan wawancara dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis campur kode yang digunakan dosen Bahasa Inggris dalam mengajar berbicara untuk tingkat pemula, yaitu Campur kode Intra Sentential,Campur kode Intra Leksikal, dan melibatkan

perubahan pelafalan. Intra sentential code mixing merupakan tipe dominan yang sering digunakan oleh dosen Bahasa Inggris dalam proses pengaajaran berbicara tingkat pemula yaitu 16 ujaran,1 ujaran termasuk campur kode Intra leksikal , 1 ujaran termasuk melibatkan perubahan pelafalan,sedangkan alasanya adalah pengulangan menggunakan klarifikasi dan memasukan pengisi kalimat atau kalimat konektor

Kata kunci*:campur kode,alasan dosen, jenis campur kode*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a symbol of the sound produced by human speech as included natural phenomena, but language as a means of interaction social in human society is a social phenomenon when viewed from as a cultural product whose mastery needs to be studied hence language is also a product culture. According to (Wibowo 2001) language is a symbolic system that is meaning full and articulated (generated by speech tools) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of people to produce feelings and thoughts,Meanwhile (Tarigan 1981) states there are two definitions of language,first, language is a systematic system, perhaps also for generative systems. Second, language is a set of random symbols or arbitrary symbols.

As a communication tool and interaction tool which only humans have, language can be studied internally and externally. Assignments internally, internal meaning that the study is only carried out against the internal structure of the language alone such as its morphological structure, or syntactic structure. This internal review will produces the descriptions of the language without any relation in other matters outside of language. Study internal this is done using theories and existing procedures in the discipline linguistic only. On the other hand, external studies means the study is carried out on things or factors that are beyond ones language related to the use of that language by the speakers in social group community. The essence of broad, not only as a physical substance which is an object of knowledge because language cannot be separated from human experience.as a result of the relationship between language and society, various variations of language emerge. Language variations arise from the consequences of linguistic application in the context of

social relationship.one of them is the study material, namely the register. Language variations based on usage or registers regarding the language use for various purposes, for example in the fields of literature,journalism,military,agriculture,shipping,economy,trade,education,and other scientific activities, including in certain communities that often have language special.

Language can be learned in all fields. In the academic world, language is studied in Llinguistic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, etc. we kow in every field of language study focuses on different study but the study still has correlation to each other.The researcher in this study will research about one part of sociolinguistic,it is code-mixing. Sociolinguistic is a term that refers to the study of language,interrelationship of language,society society and how language is used by multilingual speech community.

The sociology of language focuses on a whole range of social-related topics organizing language behavior, including not only language usage but also language attitudes, overt behavior toward language and toward language users (Fishman, 1969:45).

(Holmes 2000:1) states that "sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meanings". There is two phenomenon that found in studying language,the phenomenon is bilingual and multilingual.

It called Bilingual when community or individual can speak in two languages. According to (Spolsky 1998:45) defines bilingualism as " a person who has some functional ability in the second language".Meanwhile when someone can speak in more than two languages in communicating to another

Code mixing is one of sociolinguistic phenomena which occur in bilingual and multilingual. (Wardhaugh 2006:103) in his study states that 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. In the other hand, there is another phenomenon about the changing one language to another language called code switching. The distinctions between code switching and code mixing is one of the most

puzzling debates in the study of code alternation (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009:68).

Code switching and code mixing has differently,the researcher in this study use theory (Wei in Claros & Isharyanti 2009:68) he states that "if code alternation occurs at or above clause level, it is considered code switching, but if it occurs below clause level then it is considered code mixing". Based on definitions above, it is known that code mixing is the using of one language in another language or the changing between language *a* and *b* (at the level word to word or phrase to phrase) at the same conversation's topic.

In this study ,researchers focused on the use of code mixing, and then to get the results, the researchers chose several theories that would support this research,in this research the researcher used theory from Baryadi's and Hoffman's theory to know the types of code mixing.(Baryadi ,2002) and (Hoffman 1991:112) shows there are three types of code mixing basic on syntatical patterns,those are Intra Sentential Code Mixing,Intra Lexical Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronunciation.Intra Sentential Code Mixing occurs within a phrase,a calusa or a sentence boundary,Intra Sentential Code Mixing occurs within a word boundary especially when the speaker mixed sufixes or affixes into her utterance and the last is

Involving Change of Pronunciation,this kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level. The occurrence of the use of code mixing is based on several reasons. According to (Hoffman 1991:116),there ten reasons for Bilingual or Multilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are :talking about particular topic,quoting somebody else,being emphatic about something (express solidarity),interjection,repetition used clarification,intention or clarifying the speech content for interlocutor,and expressing groupidenty.

Nowadays there are lot of findings about the use of code mixing,technological developments that are increasingly advancing rapidly make the spread of language more widespread. No exception in the world of Education,every educational institution certainly in teaching speaking for beginner level always uses code mixing. Based on the experience of the researchers themselves, in the previous semester the researchers found the use of code miixng by several lecturers at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. To find out more about the tittle,finally the researcher will analyze the code mixing used by English Lecturer at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, and this research entitled "CODE MIXING USED BY ENGLISH LECTURER IN TEACHING

SPEAKING FOR BEGINNER LEVEL AT STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO"

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study,the researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method of the research. Subject of this research is code mixing use by English Lecturer in Teaching Speaking For Beginner Level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

In this study the researcher was the main instrument,yet to make the rsearcher easier in conducting the the research,the researcher needed supporting instrument as recorder,pen and note book

PROCEDURE COLLECTING DATA

1.The researcher sent permission to the lecturer

2.The researcher observed in the classroom and use video recorder to record the lecturer's utterances in teaching speaking for beginner level

3.The researcher replayed the utterances of the lecturers in video recorder to make sure the data and wrote it down in note book

4.After observation is done the researcher interviewed the lecturer

5.The researcher anlyzed the data observation and interview

DATA ANALYSIS

1.Data Reduction

One part of data analysis was data reduction. In data reduction ,the researcher tried to arranged the data. Put them into categorues and classification which suitable to the focus aspect

2.data display

Second part is data display. In tdata display,the researcher identified the utterances from English Lecturer,put them into appropritecategories as define then displayed them in form of tables

3.conslusion drawing/verification

The last type of data analysis is conclusion drawing or verifications after the researcher insert data displayed in form of tabel,then the researcher would be able to make conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This researh conducted by researcher to answer the research question about the types of code mixing,the dominant type of code mixing and the causes use it.

1.type of code mixing

based on the observation,the type of code mixing in tabel researcher classification the result of the

Table the types of code mixing

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	✓	✓	
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?**	✓		

Based on the table types of code mixing,the result is there are Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM),Intra Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM),and Involving Change of Pronunciation (ICP)as the type of Code Mixing.The researcher explain one example in each type of code mixing. In data number 1 when the lecturer said "jadi dalam mata kuliah speaking" the lecturer in her utterance insert the English word in Indonesian utterance. The English word in her utterance is "speaking".the word speaking is mean berbicara in Indonesian. In this utterance the word speaking is an object, and based from the meaning of Intra Sentential Code Mixing,the researcher classified the data into a part of Intra Sentential Code Mixing.

Data number 13 when the lecturer said "jadi untuk materi writing itu kita selesaikan projectnya, maksudnya draftnya itu.the lecturer mixed the Word "nya" in her English utterance,the word nya in

Indonesian is a suffiks,suffiks is an affiks that is given after a root word.Suffixes are also called suffixes,example of Indonesian 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.the word "nya" the suffiks given to this root is used for third-person singular pronouns,in addition,the suffiks also means affirmation,or emphasis,and describe a certain situation,word "nya"in utterance "draftnya" means affirmation or emphasis,based from the meaning of Intra Lexical Code Mixing the utterance is included of Intra Lexical Code Mixing.

Data number 2 the lecturer said in Indonesian and then mixed the English word,the lecturer said "semuanya sehat,semuanya oke ya". After the reseacher classification the utterance,the lecturer mixing occurs at phonological level. The lecturer said semuanya sehat semuanya oke ya,the lecturer said okay as an English word that should be said /əʊ'keɪ/ but she said "oke",from the meaning of Involving Change Of Pronunciation the utterance is part of Involving Change of Pronunciation.

2. Dominant type of code mixing.

After classification the utteance above,the researcher found the dominant type of code mixing that use by English lecturer is Intra Sentential Code Mixing,the researcher showed the result on the tabel and graph

Table the dominant types of code mixing

No	Types of code mixing	Frequency	%
1	Intra Sentential Code Mixing	18	90%
2	Intra Lexical Code Mixing	1	5%
3	Involving Change of Pronunciation	1	5%
	Total	20	100 %

Based on the table dominant type of code mixing, the result is Intra Sentential Code MixingThere are 18 (90%) utterances of Intra Sentential Code Mixing,1(5%)utterances included Intra Lexical Code Mixing,and 1(5%) utterances Involving Change of

Pronunciation.the researcher make a graph the result of frequency of dominant type of code mixing

Graph dominant type of code mixing

- Intra Sentential Code Mixing
- Intra Lexical Code Mixing
- Involving Change of Pronunciation
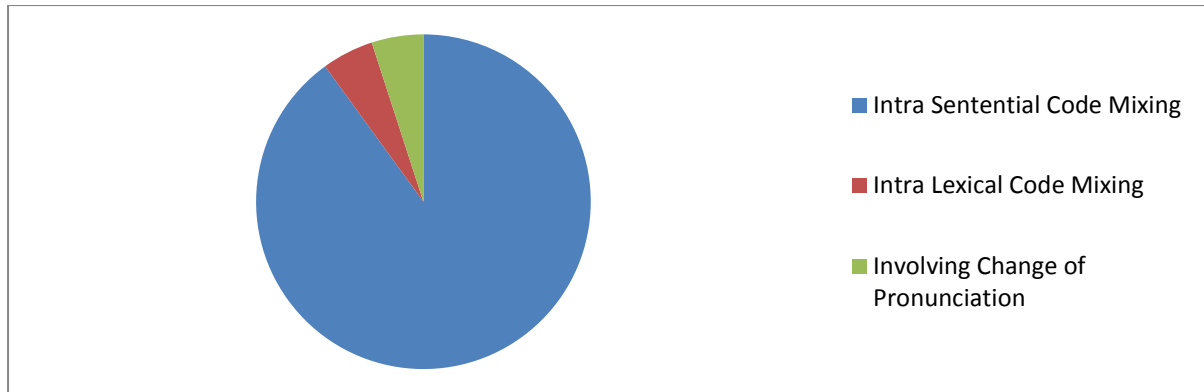
3.reasons of using code mixing

The researcher interviewed the English lecturer to get the reasons about the use of code mixing in teaching speaking for beginner level.the lecturer have two reasons and then the researcher using Hoffman's theory to combine and conclude the result

1.To create more relaxed condition because many student didn't understand the language fully,it means when the lecturer speak full in English while explained the topic and only many student could speak English anymore, based on the reasons,it could be concluded that the reasons of lecturer used code mixing is repetition used clarification

2.the second 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 lectutrer mix the word "ya"spontaenously",so based on the reasons and based on the Hoffman's theory the lecturer used code mixing is because interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

CONCLUSION

Based on observation result in observation the reseacher found the types of code mixing,the dominant type of code mixing and the causes used code mixing.

1.the types of code mixing

The researcher found Intra Sentential code mixing,intra lexical code mixing,and involving cahange of pronunciationa as the

types of code mixing that often used by English Lecturer in teaching speaking for beginner level,

there is Intra Sentential Code Mixing this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase,a clause or a sentence boundary.,Intra Lexical Code Mixing this kind of code mixing occurs within a wor boundary,and involving change of pronunciation this kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level,as when Indonesian people say in English word,but modify it to Indonesian phonological structures

2.the dominant type of code mixing

After classification the data based on observation,the researcher found the dominant type of code mixing is Intra Sentential Code Mixing

3.the reason of used code mixing

The result of the interview with the English lecturer the researcher found two reasons there were repetition used clarification and interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence conectors

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