CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the initial overview of this study. In this chapter are the background of the study, statement of the problem, and objective of the study. Moreover, it also describes the assumption, the significance, the scope and limitation as well as the operational definition.

1.1. Background of The Study

In our daily life, we often face different who society has the different language, usually people as the speakers occupy more than one code and require aselected code whenever they choose to talk with other people. According to (Cakrawati, 2011) "the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism". A lot of people in the world usually use two or more languages in their daily life. It makes possible to us facing the problem of communication in different situation, it also takes effect in the class when we taught foreign language for students. According to Bloomfield, "a bilingual should possess native like control of two or more languages". McNamara (1969 cited in Rene Appel and Pieter Muysken, 2006) proposed that "somebody should be called bilingual if he has some second language skills in one of the four modalities in addition to his first language skills".

Code mixing happens to Indonesian people who are multilingualism. Indonesian people are master at least the Indonesian language that is Bahasa

Indonesia and their local language. "Bilingual means a person who can use two or more than two languages for communication". (Appel., 1987) have discussed two definitions regarding a bilingual speaker. The fact is English has spread most extensively ascross global and in Indonesia it has become language as a foreign language which is taught in the formal educational system from primay level to college level. So, that teaching English as one of the subjects in the classroom is founded on the curriculum used. We couldn't avoid that the first language is a big effect in second language. Interaction and mixing between languages result in various languages. Usually people in the society mix their language with other language by borrowing or using pieces of foreign languages even sometimes they are still influenced by the first language. According to (Abdullah, 2011)the condition where the people use two or more languages in the same sentence or discourse is called code mixing.

Kachru in Nusjam (2004) defines "code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction". Related to Kachru definitive above, we can see the reality in the class, when students says something in English, they mix some language in the sentence that they don't know how to say in English it means combine the language between Indonesia and English.

According to (Spolsky, 1998)people often develop code mixing when they learn a new language. When they speak, they often use many words from their new language in their old language because they speak to know both languages, the case above is same as the students' and the teachers' classes. They often mix their code in their utterance in teaching and learning process and use many words from their new language in their previous language.

In the other hand, there is another phenomenon about the changing one language to another language called code switching. The distinction between code switching and code mixing is one of the most puzzling debates in the stud of code alternation (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009:68). To know the difference between code switching and code mixing the researcher takes definition from (Claros, M, S, C, & Isharyanti, N. , 2009) 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". Code mixing can be found in spoken and written language. Code mixing in written language can be found in newspaper, magazine, novel, etc. The code mixing can also found in spoken language such as radio program, Television program, teaching and learning process. Students and the teachers often use code mixing in teaching and learning process. It is something natural when it happens in teaching process, because the teachers and the students are Indonesian people while English is a new or foreign language for them.

Nowadays, the use of code mixing is easily found in the oral communication, especially in the daily communication even in the formal education. In education, based on preliminary by interviewing the English teacher of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON. The researcher found that the English teacher is use code mixing between Indonesia and English when teaching English subject. In this research, the researcher is interested in doing research about code mixing. The researcher chooses the teacher of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON of Learning as the Subject of this research.

From the problem and some theories above, the researcher wants to know more about code mixing in the teaching and learning process. So in this study entitled "Code Mixing Analysis in the Teaching Learning Process Speaking for seventh grade at Junior High School of Smp Perjuangan Prambon" the researcher wants to analyze the type of code mixing that will be used by the teacher in English teaching and learning process at language class in the seventh grade of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON. The researcher is interested in knowing what types and what are the students perceptions about this learning process.

1.2. Statements of The Problem

Based on the background presented above, the statement of the problem of this study can be stated as follows:

1.2.1 What are the types of code mixing used by the teacher in teaching at the Seventh grade students of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON?

1.2.2 What are the students perceptions on code mixing used by the teacher in teaching at the Seventh Grade students of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON?

1.3. Object of The Study

Related to the problems formulated above, there are two objectives in this research which are:

1.3.1 To describe the types of code mixing used by the teacher in teaching at the Seventh Grade students of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON.

1.3.2 To describe the students perceptions on code mixing used by the teacher in teaching at the Seventh Grade students of SMP PERJUANGAN PRAMBON.

1.4. Significance of the Study

1.4.1 For English Learner,

The result of this study can anticipated to enrich the literature of code-mixing by enhance and improve general understanding of the theoretical and practical aspects and attitudes towards Indonesia and English code – mixing.

1.4.2 For English teacher,

This research is expected to give knowledge for the teachers in general about code-mixing.

1.4.3 For further researcher

This research will be an inspiration to encourage in speaking activity and can be one of the references for the researcher to choose a better strategy in teaching English.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is focuses on the teaching English especially in speaking by using code mixing base on Hoffman's theory (1991).

To limit the investigation of this research, the researcher focus her research to looked at issues such as the types of code mixing and students perceptions about process of code mixing practiced by the teachers. Those are; intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. Especially in involving a change of pronounciation, the researcher focus in America and English British speech.

1.6. Assumption

The researche is conducted under assumption that the teacher use code mixing. The teacher employes code mixing when teaching speaking in the class.

1.7. Operational Definition

1.7.1 Teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving instruction, guilding in the study of something, providing with knowledge, causing to know or understand.(H. Douglas Brown, 2000:7)

1.7.2 Bilingualism is the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) (Cakrawati, 2011)

1.7.3 Code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. (Kachru in Nusjam, 2004)