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**THE USE OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE SWITCHING AND
CODE MIXING:
A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS AT 8TH SEMESTER
OF *PBI-A* OF *IAIN SYEKH NURJATI* CIREBON**

THESIS

**Presented to
English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* Faculty of
Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)***



By

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ABSTRACT

SITI NURHAJA SARAH: THE USE OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS AT 8TH SEMESTER OF PBI-A OF IAIN SYEKH NURJATI CIREBON

English as a global language has commonly demanded people to know it. They begin learning it so that they can survive as the global era runs. That the people of our country begin learning that foreign language, it reflects to the idea of bilingualism and multilingualism, such as the English students of PBI-A of IAIN Syekh Nurjati. Code switching and code mixing is the linguistic phenomena and conversational behavior that appear due to the fact of bilingualism and multilingualism among the people. Thus, in this research, the investigation aims to describe such kinds of conversational sociolinguistic phenomena, especially in studying the formulation of code mixing, the type of code switching and code mixing, and the reasons and motivations of PBI-A students switching and mixing the codes.

Poplack (cited in Kim, 2006) states that code switching is the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent. In addition, code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in a sentence (Muysken, 2000).

This research is a qualitative study in the form of a case study, in which the researcher only investigates a speech community of *PBI-A*. In this research, there are some steps in analyzing the problem of the research; coding, classifying and describing, which all data of formulation and of type of code switching and code mixing are performed in table.

The research findings show that there are two ways of formulation code mixing like the two of three theories that Muysken describes the process of code mixing. The researcher also finds that the six theories of Hoffman (1991) in classifying code switching and code mixing really occur in the discourse of the respondents. In addition, there are many reasons and motivation why the respondents of PBI-A switch the English-Indonesian codes.

After analyzing and discussing the study, it can be concluded that the phenomena of code switching and code mixing is a sociolinguistic conversational behavior in bilingual and multilingual sphere. The research also has implication that it can give a better understanding to the readers about such a conversational behavior of code switching and code mixing. The other implication of this research is to build the perspective of awareness in interacting and contacting to people. One cannot apply a same code, especially code switching and code mixing, to all people in all situations. However, ones have to realize the condition, situation as well as the interlocutors they talk to by choosing proper codes, in this specific investigation is the use of code switching and code mixing.



PREFACE

The very first gratefulness is delivered to The Almighty, Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala*: The Greatest Creator and The Best Motivator to His everlasting and mercy keeping me tough during my writing; therefore, this thesis is finally completed. Secondly, May invocation and safety always be given to the prophet Muhammad *Shallallahu 'alaihi wassalam*, his family and his followers up to the end of the world, the one who has guided us to the very bright path.

The thesis entitled, “**The Use of English-Indonesian Code Switching and Code Mixing: A Qualitative Study of Sociolinguistics at 8th Semester Of *PBI-A* of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon***” is presented to fulfill as one of requirements to achieve the degree of Islamic Scholar in Education at English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* Faculty of *the* State Institute for Islamic Studies of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*.

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and there are many mistakes either in the arrangement or in the content.. Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will give some valuables to the readers, especially for the writer herself and for the English Education Department of *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies.

Cirebon, July 2012

The Writer



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Human beings are the social creatures who are always determined in social interaction. They live in the form of society in which the social contact is always provided in the daily life. As human beings, people take a role as the society, and in society there are always interaction and communication that use languages as the connector. Some experts laid in a discussion about the relationship between language and society. Some said, like Hudson (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) that there is no correlation between both terms, regarding that language has the systems called “linguistic items”: such as sounds, symbols, words, grammar. In other hand, some experts, especially sociologists, viewed that language is the element that cannot be separated in social life.

Wardhaugh states (2006) that there are some possible relationships between language and society. First, social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior, for example in age grading phenomena; young children speak differently with mature adults. A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may



influence each other. A fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and that each is independent of the other.

In the researcher's opinion, since the social interactions occur, and the languages take a role as the connector of society in succeeding communication and interaction, the two terms are correlated each other. And both two terms have their influence among people's life. Thus, the language has significant correlation toward society.

While languages have significant role toward society, the study about language in accordance with society was released that is called sociolinguistics. Some assumptions about the relation between language and society are tried to be investigated in a study of society. Gumperz stated (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p.11) that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. Language that is functioned as the tool of communication constitutes the main elements for the people to express their idea and notion to other people. This study, sociolinguistics, aims to describe the condition of the language in social life. Since the variety of society influences the social interaction, the language that identifies the society may be various as the society itself.



The dynamic of society with its color leads the language to be like the dynamic society. It is shown in how fast language changed and language variation. The flexibility of the society leads the language to be arbitrary. Then the arbitrary leads the people to change languages since they can be accepted and understood by others.

In global era, the society may change their pattern of interaction based on the era demands. The people interact globally with some purposes and again to lead the successful interaction, people need language that can be accepted by others. Thus, in the global era, language is determined to take apart. The global communication needs the tool that may help people to express what are in their mind. Then by looking at English historical view, English is judged to be a global language.

That English as global language has been known in all over the world. People see English on technology; use English in a foreign country; practice English in the discourse of politics, economy, and so on. English has global status before the world's eyes. English is everywhere. It sounds like English is not only belonged by British or American, but English is the world's language. The English status toward the world may be influenced by two factors (Crystal, 1997, p.59): the expansion of British colonial power, which peaked towards the end of the nineteenth century, and the emergence of the United States as the leading economic power of the twentieth century. English



is such a power to the world to create global relation in which people need for their purposes.

Due to English is supposed to be global language, people learn it more intensively. The need of English competence demand people to use English communicatively. The wide of spreading English as global language also recognized as world *Englishes* as stated by Kachru (as cited in Lee McKay, 2010, p, 89): ‘The *World Englishes* is based on Kachru’s early description of institutionalized varieties of English. Kachru distinguishes three major types of users of English: (1) native users of English for whom English is the first language in almost all functions, (2) nonnative users of English who use an institutionalized second-language variety of English, and (3) non-native users of English who consider English as a foreign language and use it in highly restricted domains’. Most of countries all over the world learn English as a first, second even foreign language. The global era automatically demands people to do extra effort in which they can survive and exist in committing their individuals’ interaction in a globalization life.

The world *Englishes* in global era has implication also in sociolinguistic condition in Indonesia. English becomes more popular in Indonesia as a foreign language and that being the well-known and popular foreign language to be learnt. The need of English has been built the social awareness that English is very important and useful in globalization. The

reality brings the people in those countries to create bilingual or multilingual circumstance in their environment because they know language more than one, more than their mother tongue, more than official language.

The fact that English has become more popular is that some International schools appear over Indonesia. The schools provide English as vehicular language in instructional process in class. The international class is even introduced since the preschool or kindergarten schools. Those facts show that English is more common and well-known in this country. The world Englishes lead the countries to be bilingual and multilingual because they are introduced English as a second or foreign language.

Bilingualism is the ability of individuals in using two languages. Bilingualism may appear since people study and know the other language beside of their mother tongue or first language. The bilinguals do not mean that the individuals master the second languages completely (Scotton, 2006). The bilingualism conduct the people used two different languages in a discourse. The ability of using second language (L2) will not be equal as the first one (L1). Although the bilinguals sound fluently in speaking L2, they do not use it equally as their first discourse. Thus in bilingual societies, they frequently switch and mix the code.

Beside the bilingualism occurrence, the multilingualism also can be appeared as a result of learning the foreign language. In societies which have



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more than one language like Indonesia, the bilingualism and multilingualism frequently happen in the daily life. Bilingual and multilingual seem provide some languages in a discourse.

As the result of bilingualism and multilingualism of discourse in a social communication, code switching and code mixing often occur. Such phenomena occur when societies live in bilingual and multilingual sphere in which some languages are used to express in communication. People who live in bilingual area tend to switch one language to the other. The term code switching can be defined as the alternation of two or more languages in a discourse, while code mixing is the alternate languages or change languages without change the topic and the situation in word or phrase in a sentence.

As an example of the existence of code switching and code mixing is in a sentence of the lyrics in Indonesian song of Cherry Belle Girl band, you probably ever hear;

“Don’t cry! Don’t be shy! Kamu cantik apa adanya.”

The lyrics above consist of two languages in which the Indonesian as the L1 and English as the L2. A part of the Indonesian song above can be a proof that the phenomena of code switching-code mixing, has been common in this country.

Based on the fact of such sociolinguistic condition, the researcher is curious how the process of code switching occurrence in social



communication, what are the characteristics of such code, and what are the motivations that societies switch the language. Thus the researcher is going to commit the study of code alternation or code switching.

The researcher will do the research of **“The Use of English-Indonesian Code Switching and Code Mixing: A Qualitative Study of Sociolinguistics at 8th Semester of PBI-A of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon”**.

It will describe the study of code switching and code mixing used in a community simply in the case of the alternation of English and Bahasa Indonesia. It stands to the limitation that may specify and border the research.

The phenomena of code switching and code mixing have been studied in many researches that committed all over the world. Although the research of code switching and code mixing had been committed, the study may not be lasted because of the dynamic of English. The researchers can take different objects from their linguistic features that may not always be the same with others. Thus, this research seems beneficial to give an extend understanding such study about sociolinguistics, particularly in the study of code switching and code mixing that may occur in Indonesia.

Some previous studies that are relevant to such this research are found in some discussions that have been studied in Indonesia. First research is **Code Switching and Code Mixing in 'Smart Bussiness Talk' of Smart Radio 101.8 FM in the Theme 'How to become a Superstar Salesperson' by Emi**



K Sinulingga. In this study, the research, Emi K Sinulingga, describes code switching and code mixing that happened in one of radio program. The research focused on the types of code switching and code mixing used in the conversation during the program of ‘Smart Bussiness Talk’ of Smart Radio 101.8 FM and the probable reasons of the presenters and callers in switching and mixing the codes.

The second research is **Analysis of Code Switching And Code Mixing In The Teenlit ‘Canting Cantiq By Dyan Nuranindya’ by Dias Astuti Cakrawarti.** This research studies about code switching and code mixing that are found in the novel ‘canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranidya’. Dias’s investigation is based on the content analysis of the discourse in the dialogue of the written form, novel. In that qualitative study she investigates the types and the reasons using Hoffman’s and Seville-Troike theories. Then she classified them based on the theories.

The previous studies above show different investigated object to acquire the primary data. While the first study, investigates of the discourse uttered in the radio program, the second study investigates code switching and code mixing in the dialogue written in the novel.

Referring to those studies, this research provides different study in investigating the phenomena of code switching and code mixing. The research takes the data from the naturally social communication or interaction; in this



case, she investigates the English Department community of the 8th semester of *PBI-A of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*. Thus, the researcher will really find such phenomena in the real discourse and may give different discussion from the others.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The identification of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. The writer arranged the identifications of the problem refer to the background above are:

1. How is the process of occurrence of code switching and code mixing?
2. How is the formulation of code switching and code mixing that may occur in society?
3. What are the types of code switching and code mixing?
4. What are the effects of code switching and code mixing occurrence in the field of English grammar?
5. What are the effects of code switching and code mixing occurrence in the field of Indonesian grammar?
6. What are the effects of code switching and code mixing toward social interaction in social view?
7. How are code switching and code mixing accepted in society?



8. What are probable reasons of people using code switching and code mixing in their interaction?
9. What are the media that influence and support people using code switching and mixing?
10. What are the difference between syntactical rules of L1 and L2?

C. The Limitation of The Research

In this research, the researcher will limit the study deal with the title, **“The Use of English-Indonesian Code Switching and Code Mixing: a Qualitative Study of Sociolinguistics at 8th semester of *PBI-A* of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*”** into some points. First, the researcher will describe code switching and code mixing phenomena only in the case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, in order to specify the object of the research while in case the sample of the study live in a multilingual sphere that consist of Sundanese, Javanese, who maintain their own languages and use a national language (Bahasa Indonesia) as the tool of their daily communication. Thus, the researcher limits the study only for English and Bahasa Indonesian Code Switching and Code Mixing.

In other hand, the researcher specifies the respondents of this study for English department students of 8th semester of *PBI-A* at *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*. The researcher assumes that the respondents who are chosen will



give significant data for the researcher's necessity. It stands as the assumption that the English department students may know much about English, so that the researcher is interested to investigate how far one language interfere the other language.

The phenomena of code mixing and code switching have been the most dynamic study of language. Since this phenomenon was studied in many perspectives, this research will limit the problems that will be investigated based on what the researcher mentioned in the questions of the research.

D. The Questions of The Research

Based on the background above and the identifications of the problem that mentioned in accordance with the research of **“The Use of English-Indonesian Code Switching And Code Mixing: A Qualitative Study of Sociolinguistics At 8th Semester of PBI-A of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon”**, the researcher is going to investigate the problems:

1. How are the formulations of code mixing used by the respondents?
2. What are the types of code switching and code mixing used by the respondents?
3. What are the reasons and motivations of the respondents using English-Indonesian code switching and code mixing?



E. The Aims of The Research

In accordance with the problems that will be investigated, the researcher aims this research:

1. To know the formulations of code mixing used by the respondents.
2. To know the types of code switching and code mixing used by the respondents.
3. To know the reasons and motivations of the respondents using English-Indonesian code switching and code mixing.

F. Significance of The Research

This research has two significances; theoretically and practically. The research contributes the theoretical significance regarding to sociolinguistics, specifically the phenomena of code switching and code mixing that may happen in Indonesia. The research product is hoped to be able to increase the development and understanding of language learning, especially in the field of Sociolinguistics.

Code switching and code mixing may describe such matter that occurs in the bilingual and multilingual in Indonesia. In the perspective of generalization theory for the phenomena that may occur in Indonesia though the researcher takes a case study which specifies the respondents.

Practically, since the study of code mixing and code switching describes the linguistic condition in society, this research is hoped to establish the readers' awareness to have a better communication in the society, for instance the readers could place the code switching and code mixing appropriately based on the listeners backgrounds.



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