

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language as stated by (Fasold 1984) plays key role in communication in expressing thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Language and society are inseparable since the language reflects the characteristics of its speaker. In addition, people modify their language by mixing or switching language. In communicating, people tend to choose particular language, dialects, accents, or style in different situation and different purposes. In multicultural society, people tend to speak more than one language and their choice depend on the social factors which cover addressee, context, function, and topic (Holmes 2013). It means that those people are bilingual or multilingual.

In communicating, people tend to modify their language based on the situation of modifying (in this case mixing or switching) the language or code. Such phenomenon is deeply analyzed in the study of code-mixing and code-switching. In sociolinguistics, bilingualism can be described along with or without diglossia.

The distinction between code – mixing and lexical borrowing should also be drawn in order to avoid confusion and misinterpretation. Kamwangamamlu (1992) stated that borrowing refers to linguistic units from one language that combine into the linguistic system of other language. Grosjean (1982) suggests that borrowing is an adaptation of a word to the base language that occurs on individual level (speech borrowing) or community national level (language

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borrowing). Holmes (2013) stated that borrowing is an adaptation of words which do not occur in the speaker's first language, pronounced and used based on the grammatical rules of the first language. For instance, borrowing from English into Indonesian language is cable into *kabel*. The meaning for cable according to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary (2010) is thick strong metal ropes used on ships, for supporting bridges, etc; a set of wires, covered in plastic rubber, that carries electricity, telephone signals, etc. Meanwhile, *kabel* according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Daring, refers to wire used for carrying electricity that covered in plastic (2016).

As the home of hundreds of local languages (Kirkpatrick, 2010), some Indonesian people are bilinguals who use two languages for different functions. Some other are multilinguals who use various and distinct languages. Holmes (2013) describes the situations of bilingualism with and without diglossia. She added that in diglossic situation with bilingualism there are two languages which serve full range of domains. For instance, in Surabaya, Indonesian language is widely used in formal setting such as, in school and government institutions. The interaction between lecturer and students during the class. Meanwhile, local language is used in informal setting. However, there are some speaking communities that are monolingual or only speak one language to cover all domains.

In fact, Bahasa Indonesia is still a lingua franca that broadly used in various occasions (Montolalu and Suryadinata 2007). As Indonesia has emerged as one of the countries with rapid economic growth, the use of English in various

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aspects, mainly business and education, is inevitable though English is still a foreign language. The use of English in higher education sector or varsity level covers many aspects, from lecturing to management level. At management level in a university, English is used in many opportunities such as in international higher education exhibition or hosting international students since the students usually come from different countries where English is not the first language. It makes English becomes commonly used in communicating with these international students. Then, Indonesian language and English are used in different domains which Indonesia language is used for domestic affairs or for internal affairs such as intern meeting or briefings while English is used where the addressee are coming from overseas such as exchange students or visiting guests in international exhibition. However, in using Bahasa Indonesia and English in different domains, speakers usually mix the languages while speaking and this phenomenon is called code mixing.

There are various views about code – mixing and according to Muysken (2000), code-mixing refers to conditions where there are lexical items and grammatical features mixed in the same sentence. He emphasizes that the difference between code-mixing and code-switching is only on whether the switches occurs on a single sentence (intra-sentential) or not. If the switches occur in a single sentence, it is called code-mixing. Meanwhile, if the switches occur between sentences or (inter-sentential), it means it is code-switching. Moreover, Muysken describes the code-mixing phenomena from the grammatical perspectives. Another scholar Kamwangamalu (1992) supports Muysken on

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differentiating code-mixing and code-switching based on the appearance (intra-sentential or inter-sentential). Fischer (1972) added that code – switching occurs in inter-sentential code-alternation where a bilingual speaker uses more than one language between clauses in one utterance. Meanwhile, Richards and Schmidt (1983) stated that code switching occurs when there is a situation demands. Similar to Richards and Schmidt, Holmes (2013) defines code-mixing and code-switching as motivated switching.

The phenomenon of code mixing is easily found in many domains especially when a speaker is able to speak more than two languages or bilingual. In this case is a higher education institution or a university which attempts to achieve a world class university title so that the use of English is frequent though Indonesian language is the dominantly used. Such fact encourages the writer to take pre – observation data collection as an evidence of code-mixing performed by the international office of Universitas Airlangga’s staff; here is an example of code mixing taken from an informal conversation between two staff at AGE UNAIR:

Staff A: Ayo kita main DOTA!

Let’s we play DOTA

(Let’s play DOTA!)

Staff B: Aku ga tau caranya tapi

I do not know how but

(I don’t know how to play it though)

Staff C: Mainnya itu berstage ta?

play it stage do

(Do we play it in [stages]?)

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This study takes Airlangga Global Engagement at Universitas Airlangga as the place of the study where the writer investigated the phenomena of code-mixing used by the staff. This office focuses on handling the process of academic internationalization in Universitas Airlangga. Moreover, this study will determine the lexical categories in the mixed code occurred. This study of code mixing by Bahasa Indonesia speakers aims to overview the code used by those speakers in office setting. By conducting this study, the writer attempts to determine the impact of mixing code in Indonesia language and English brought when someone speak in the formal setting is inevitable and would be inappropriate for not using the standart of Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, working under educational institution suggests that the staff should be able as well as familiar in using the standard of Bahasa Indonesia besides of the appropriateness, it also as a medium to familiarize in standard translation of Bahasa Indonesia.

This unit is one of the supporting units under Universitas Airlangga that concerns with international affairs including broadening academic partnerships, organizing international programs, responsible for sending student abroad, and hospitality for incoming international students. Therefore, the use of English in formal as well as informal situation is rather high if it is compared to other working units at UNAIR. Moreover, one of the requirements to be employed as AGE staff is that the applicants should have a certificate of English proficiency at minimum TOEFL ITP 500 and IELTS Band 5. This supports the use of English by the AGE staffs and increases the probabily to use English at the informal conversation at the work place.

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However, the staff use English in particular domains because Indonesian language is still the main language spoken. It means that the staff only use some elements of English into Indonesian language especially vocabulary. This may trigger sentiments from the addressees who have higher position in the university. Moreover, the staff may find difficulty in finding the correct translation in Indonesian language since they are probably more familiar with the English ones.

There have been several studies conducted under the topic of code mixing and using Muysken's theory of code mixing. The first study titled "English-Malay Code-Mixing Innovation in Facebook Among Malaysian University Students" conducted by Bukhari et al in 2012.. This study analyzed the mixing words in Facebook postings that identify the features of Malay lexical items that have been code-mixed with English morphemes. This study explained that code mixing is a common phenomenon in Malaysia. Furthermore, in Malaysia, English has become an instruction language particularly in educational institution and Malay serves as the mother tongue which is used in informal domain. Facebook is chosen to be the object of the study since the rapid use particularly among university students. This study identified the code mixing insertion of English morphemes into Malay lexical items as an innovation towards English language usage in Malaysia. The result of this study showed that the most dominant reason for the language alternation among students is to amplify and emphasize a point.

Another study was conducted by Nurul Azizah Ikhsani in 2012 titled "Code Mixing in the Article of GOGIRL! Magazine February, 2013 Edition."

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This study examined the occurrences of mixing in Gogirl! Magazine February 2013 edition. This study aimed to elaborate types of code mixing applied in the Gogirl! Magazine February 2013 edition and categorized the most frequently type of code mixing. The study also determined the reasons for using code mixing based on theory of Nababan (1984). The result of the study showed that insertion was the most frequently used in the magazine and the reason of using code mixing in the studied magazine was to create fun or informal situation in order to create intimacy with the readers who are mostly teenagers.

The other study titled *Code-mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study* conducted by Yuliana et al in 2015. This study is a comparative study aimed to identify types of code mixing and code switching which frequently used by Indonesian celebrities. This study used quantitative and qualitative methods. This study divided the object of the study into two groups that based on consideration that the celebs were born from English native speaker parents while the other group was based celebrities who were capable of speaking two or more languages. The result of this study showed that celebrities who are capable of speaking two or more languages tend to perform code mixing and code switching.

However, this study about code mixing of Indonesia and English performed by AGE UNAIR staff differs from the previously mentioned studies which also used Muysken's theory on code-mixing particularly in identifying the lexical categories mixed in one sentence. This study takes a place in natural setting among the staff of an international office in a university. Moreover, the

function of English as a foreign language also determine the mixed code performed in workplace setting that opens further opportunities to conduct research on code mixing phenomenon. The purpose of studying the types of code mixing by Musyken (2000) is to analyze the cases of code mixing from a grammatical perspective since code mixes occur at specific points within a sentence.

1.2. Statement of The Problem

In this study, the writer has two questions:

1. What type of code mixing that is mostly performed by AGE UNAIR staff?
2. What is the lexical category of the codes mostly being mixed by AGE UNAIR staff?

1.3. Objective of the Study

1. To determine the type of code mixing that is mostly performed AGE UNAIR
2. To find out the lexical categories of the codes mostly mixed by AGE UNAIR staff.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study aims to contribute to the Sociolinguistic field where language and culture are inseparable as well as the importance of language mastery as bilingual or even multilingual speakers. This study aims to enrich the research on code mixing in different situation and different multilingual society. Moreover, this study contributes the analysis of code-mixing phenomenon using Muysken's theory which emphasizes on the lexical items and grammatical feature.

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Practically, the writer expects that this study will encourage other students to explore more on code mixing and its effects on society.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

- Code Mixing : code mixing refers to lexical items and grammatical categories of two languages in the same sentence (Muysken, 2000)
- AGE : stands for Airlangga Global Engagement is a working unit in Universitas Airlangga which responsible for organizing all activities related to university internationalization in various fields.
- Lexical categories : lexical categories are noun, verb, preposition, adjective, and adverb (Muysken, 2010).