

CODE MIXING USED BY ENGLISH LECTURERS IN UNIVERSITAS POTENSI UTAMA

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to know the types of code mixing usage in conversation and the reasons behind the use of code mixing. This study was conducted to observe and analyze from the interaction in daily conversation of English lecturers. The method in this study was a descriptive qualitative research where the researcher used a description table as data because the researcher was required to examine the data from the conversation and properly explain the results of the data that had been collected. In this study, there were 3 types of code mixing used, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Based on the data, there were 179 uses of code mixing in dialogue, 90 dialogues using insertion, 54 alternation and 35 congruent lexicalization. In addition the researcher found new code mixing namely repetition. The researcher also found out the reason why code mixing occurred in the conversation". There are six reasons why code mixing happened they are bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, social community, situation, vocabulary and prestige. Based on the data, the most common factor causes the code mixing is Social Community because people mix their languages when they are in the same community.

Keywords: bilingualism, code mixing, daily conversation.

Introduction

Bilingualism is the ability of individuals in using two languages. Bilingualism may appear since people research and know the other language beside of their mother tongue of first language. The bilinguals do not mean that the individuals master the second languages completely (Scotton, 2006). More than one language like in Indonesia, the bilingualism and multilingualism frequently happen in the daily life. Beside the bilingualism occurrence, the multilingualism also can be appeared as a result of learning the foreign language.

In the multilingual community, speaker tends to mix from one code to the others, in which this is commonly called as code mixing. People speak based on where they come from and their environment. It means that when they are in conversation, they use the language they have. To communicate with the others, language is needed as a tool for the people to do many things together such as to teach and learn in the class, to introduce someone to another, to offer something, and so on. It can be seen when people mix from one language to another in certain

places, such as in school, market, work place, and business place. They have some reasons why they mix into another language. Grosjean suggests some reasons for code mixing. For examples, some bilinguals mix two languages when they cannot find proper words or expressions or when there is no appropriate translation for the language being used. Also their interlocutors, situations, messages, attitudes, and emotions generate code mixing. The case of using two languages in their conversation can be considered as bilingualism.

According to Kachru in Nursjam (2004:8) code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages. That opinion is supported by Mujiono et al (2017:5) who said that code-mixing happens in which a bilingual group applies communicative method where they utilize the use of two languages during the conversation. From those experts' opinion above it can be concluded that code-mixing is a mix on of two languages in a conversation by distributing linguistic elements from the native language to the other language without change the topic of the conversation.

The elaboration above also happens to English Lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama which is located in North Sumatera Province, Medan Regency, especially in daily conversation which the most of lecturers are Mandailingnese, Padangnese, javanese and Malay. Related to the language use in conversion, the lecturers use Indonesian and English. The fact happens in conversation is really interesting to be observed. While conversation, the lecturers are talking mix Indonesian into English or Indonesian into mother tongue and sometimes speak Indonesian fully. This phenomenon indicates that there is a "chaos" of using language. Based on the topic above the problem that can be analyzed about types and factors of code mixing used by the English lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama.

Code

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002), a code is "a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes. The code is usually a variant form of the language used to communicate with the clear language of the community. Meanwhile, according to Jacobson, (2008), different languages or a different style of the same languages may have different codes. A code, as Jacobson defines it, is the speaker's system of speech that has to be deciphered by the listener.

Code Mixing

One of bilingual language aspect is code-mixing. Code-mixing is also used to mix the two different languages. Based on Muysken (in Deuchar, 2005), code-mixing is to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code-mixing often occurs within one sentence, let's say that one element is spoken in Indonesian and the rest in English. Wardhaugh, (1998) 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. It means that the conversant just change some

of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language, e.g. morphology and lexical items. The code mixing usual occurs in our daily life by orally, example : *jangan lupa bawa flashdisk nya ya!* Muysken (in Deuchar, 2005) suggests that one code-mixing model serving for all language pairs. He explains that the dominant code-mixing pattern in a particular speech community can be predicted on the basis of both linguistic and extra linguistic factors. For example, the typological distance may predict either insertion or alternation code-mixing, but not congruent lexicalization and a colonial setting may predict insertion. Muysken suggested that there are three main patterns of intra-sentential code mixing which may be found in bilingual speech community insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

In a formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language. Thus, it is necessary to use words or idioms from in other language. Thereby code-mixing happened caused interrelationship among role of speakers' language form, and language reason. Some of code-mixing form, that is (1) insertion of word, (2) insertion of phrase, (3) insertion of clause, (4) insertion of idiom or expression, and (5) insertion of form of baster (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language) (Sujana and Sri, 2009).

In relation to the language and social groups, code mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual speakers as involved persons in using two or more languages are involved with two or more cultures, and of course, it is not separated from the result of the language use. The using of two or more languages, personal or social group, commonly named bilingualism or multilingualism.

According to Nababan in Udoro (2008) code-mixing happens when people mix two languages (or more) languages in such speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing codes.

Code-mixing usually occurs in an informal situation using both languages which deals with grammatical and lexical as an act of language change (Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019: 144). The using of code-mixing can reflect someone's knowledge in language, the level of someone's education background, and so on.

Types of code mixing

According to Muysken (2000:1) divided into three main types:

Insertion (word phrase)

Approaching that inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language.. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. Muysken also stated that the structural characteristics of insertions, they are usually single and content word (such as noun and adjective) which is morphologically integrated. For example : *Jangan lupa copy berkas yang diatas meja*

Alternation

Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance. This approach departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. he elements proceeding and following the "switched string" are

not “structurally” related. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominant and language B is unspecified. Example such English-Indonesian : in my opinion, *itu lumayan bagus sih*.

Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure. For example : Software you *buat* convert file mp4 *jadi* mp3 *udah* expired.

The Reasons/Factors of Using Code Mixing

When bilinguals mix two languages, there might be motivation and reasons for code-mixing. For example, some bilinguals mix two languages when they cannot find proper words or expressions or when there is no appropriate translation for the language being used. Furthermore, their interlocutors, situations, messages, attitudes, and emotions generate code-mixing. On the basis of a number of reasons such as with whom (participants: their backgrounds and relationships), about what (topic, content), and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2004)

Based on Eunhee (2006) the reasons of using code switching and code-mixing are.

Participant Roles and Relationship

Bhatia and Ritchie (Eunhee, 2004) remark participant roles and relationships play a very critical role in bilinguals unconscious agreement and disagreement on language choice. That is, whether bilinguals code-mix or not depends on whom they talk to.

Grosjean (Eunhee: 2006) presents some interviews about how interlocutors affect bilinguals' languages. The interview who is a Greek-English bilingual remarked, “I find myself code-switching with my friends who are all Greek they know English so well and nobody gets offended by code-switching...I don't switch with my parents as I do with my friends”. Another interviewee who is a French-English bilingual said, “I tend to use both English and French within the same conversation, within the same sentence when I'm with Francis who are obviously bilingual, but also with Francis with whom I am at ease. As these two bilinguals, interlocutors and their relationship with interlocutors affect their code-mixing.

Situational Reasons

Bhatia and Ritchie (Eunhee: 2006) state some languages are viewed as more suited to particular participant/social groups, settings or topics than others. They also postulate that social variables such as class, religion, gender, and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching both qualitatively and quantitatively. Regarding to gender, one of the social variables, Bhatia and

Ritchie (Eunhee: 2006) state that in many traditional societies, where gender roles are clearly demarcated, i.e. men work outside the home and women are engaged in domestic activities, language mixing and switching in women is qualitatively different from that in men.

Message-Intrinsic Reasons

Some reasons and motivations are also highly related to messages alone. According to Bhatia and Ritche (Eunhee: 2006), there are some reasons which generate code-mixing such as quotations, reiteration, topic- comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections and idioms and deep- rooted cultural wisdom. Direct quotation or reported speech triggers language mixing/switching among bilinguals cross-linguistically.

Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security

Language attitudes, dominance, and security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language mixing Bhatia and Ritche (in Eunhee: 2006). As for the attitudes, the frequency of code- mixing from bilinguals depends on whether a society considers code- mixing positively or negatively. Poplack and Nortier (in Eunhee: 2006) postulate that speakers who code-mix fluently and easily tend to be quite proficient bilingually, whereas Weinreich (in Eunhee; 2006) thought that intra-sentential code-mixing was a sign of the lack of bilinguals proficiency and interference (in Muysken, 2000). As mentioned, dominance also affects code-mixing.

Dealing with the definition of code mixing, it can be concluded that code mixing is the reason to mix language to make conversation easy to understand, this is problem but also can help people to solve problem about monolingual language.

Meanwhile, according to Kim (2006:43) there are some factors that cause the code mixing appear in the conversation, they are:

- a. *Bilingualism*. It refers to the ability of someone who can use two languages in the daily life. It is be the basic reason why the people use code mixing in the conversation.
- b. *Speaker and partner speaking*. In the communication, it need at least 2 participants in it, they are speaker and the partner speaker. The conversation will be running well if they have the same interest on the particular thing. If some of them always use the code mixing in the conversation and the his/her patner has the same interst on it, so both of them must be use the code mixing in the daily conversation.
- c. *Social community*. It has the relationship with the second point above which there are some people who have the similarity in using two or more languages and apply it in their community and sometimes mix it in the daily conversation
- d. *Situation*. Code mixing usually use in the informal communication.
- e. *Vocabulary*. Sometimes someone want to say something but he/she feel confuse in choosing the appropriate vocabulary in a language, so he/shedecided to use the another word in the another language.
- f. *Prestige*. Globalization era has lead people must able to speak more than one language, especially English. For many young people code mixing becomes awn style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix language because of prestige.

In addition, Lestari (2012: 80-81) also explained that the code mixing is closely related to the characteristic of speaker, such as: religion, education and also social which causes the use of other languages/supporters interspersed with another languages. Code mixing can be used by mixing the words, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplication.

Method

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research. According to Winarni (2018:146) qualitative research is the inquiry of meaning, phenomenon, and consider the quality of the data and being represented in narrative way. The purpose of qualitative research is to search for the answer systematically and temporarily. The Researcher, employed descriptive qualitative research because in this research the observer collected the data, make an analysis, and make a conclusion. Data is the most crucial thing in the research, because without data the research cannot running well. According to Emzir in Djamal (2015:63), data involve anything which is written and found by researcher in a study, the data are included interview transcript, note of observation's result, diary and document. In this research, the data is about utterances of the English lecturers dealt with the code mixing.

Findings and Discussion

Types of Code Mixing

The researcher analyzed the types of code mixing that found in the utterances of English lecturers in the conversation based on the theory of Muysken (2000:1) that divided the code mixing into three main types, they are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Here, are the data analysis of the usage of the types of code mixing :

- 1) “*Dia pasti tertarik ama English ya keun?*”

This dialoge insert the word “**English**” from English into a structure of the Indonesian. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “**Insertation**”.

- 2) “*Muka kamu **shock** banget Bu*”

This dialoge insert the word “**shock**” from English into a structure of the Indonesian. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “**Insertation**”.

- 3) “*Ms, **are you kidding me**, saya di sini lo.* “

This dialoge mix two languages (English and Bahasa Indonesia) and separate in the bilingual utterance. “**Are you kidding me**” is English, and continue with “*gua duduk di sebelah lu loh* “ is Bahasa Indonesia. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “**Alternation**”.

- 4) “*Hai kalian bertiga, **how are you all**, cepat amat udah di sini*”

This dialoge mix two languages (English and Bahasa Indonesia) and separate in the bilingual utterance. “**How are you all**” is English, and continue with “*Hai kalian bertiga* “ and “*tumben muncul di taman*” are Bahasa Indonesia. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “**Alternation**”.

- 5) “*Saya rasa dia terlalu banyak **acting** dan jaga **image***”

(saya rasa dia banyak berpura-pura dan jaga sikap) or (I think she does more acting and keep her image well).

This dialogue shift and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language. This dialogue used two languages where share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “*Congruent Lexicalication*”.

- 6) “**Sorry** kita harus pulang sekarang **see you**”
(maaf kita harus pulang dulu, selamat tinggal) or (sorry we must go first, see you).

This dialogue shift and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language. This dialogue used two languages where share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Based on Muysken (2000:1) include in “*Congruent Lexicalication*”.

Based on the data analysis, there are 179 conversations that obtained by the researcher. It is consisted of 54 dialogues that using the insertion, 90 dialogues that using the alternation and 35 dialogues that using the congruent lexicalization. It can be seen that the using of alternation is more dominant than the others in the daily conversation of English lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama. It can be seen in the following figure.

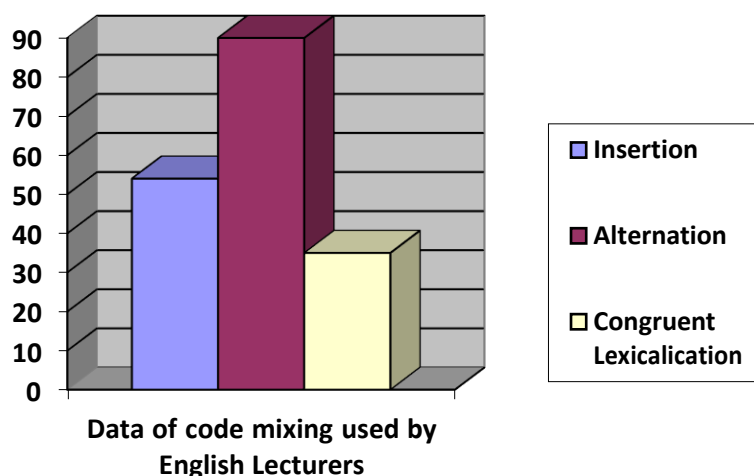


Figure 1. Code mixing used by English Lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama

Besides the types that showed by the researcher in according to Muysken, the researcher obtained the new style that didn't include in all types that have been mentioned, and the researcher named it as “Repetition”. The researcher found that there was a case which the lecturers mix two languages as the bilingualism. For example: “semangat ya, semoga berhasil, good luck”. In this dialogue, the lecturers want to say the same thing, but in two language, she speaks in Indonesian, and then she repeat it again, but in the other language, by translating the sentence that mention before in English. (semoga berhasil = good luck). Below is the graph of the code mixing used by English lecturers.

The reasons/Factors of code mixing used by English lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama. The using of code mixing in the conversation happen because some reasons according to Kim (2006:43), they are :

- a. *Bilingualism*. It refers to the ability of someone who can use two languages in the daily life. In this case all the lecturers knew more than one language, they have the ability to do it, and the always apply it their daily life.
- b. *Speaker and partner speaking*. In this conversation some lecturers such as Risa, Juliana, Dina and others always use the code mixing in the conversation when they are the same interest on it, so they must use the code mixing in the daily conversation.
- c. *Social community*. It happens when the lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama have the similarity in using two or more languages and apply it in their community and sometimes mix it in the daily conversation.
- d. *Situation*. Code mixing usually use in the informal communication. So, that's why the lecturers always combine either English and Indonesia in the conversation
- e. *Vocabulary*. It happen when the lecturers want to say something but they feel confuse in choosing the appropriate vocabulary in a language, so they decided to use the another word in the another language. People do code mixing is as a way of modifying language for the sake of personal intentions about certain topic and other person can understand what he or she is talking about. Or people makes code mixing to make meaning clear.
- f. *Prestige*. Globalization era has lead people must able to speak more than one language, especially English. For many lecturers code mixing becomes own style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix language because of prestige.

Conclusion

Based on the the research result, it can be concluded that in daily conversation of English lecturers in Universitas Potensi Utama there are so many code mixing happen in it. There are 3 types of code mixing they are insertion (54 utterances), alternation (90 utterances), and congruent lexicalization (35 utterances). In addition the researcher found the new code mixing, namely repetition. There are six reasons why code mixing happened they are bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, social community, situation, vocabulary and prestige. Based on the data the most common factor causes the code mixing is social community because people mix their languages when they are in the same community.

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