

**ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
BATCH 2016, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University as a partial fulfillment to
obtain the Sarjana Degree in English Department

BY

ANITA

F211 16 009

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

2021

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT BATCH 2016, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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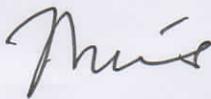
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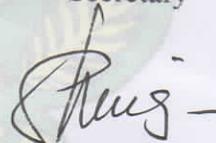
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Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.

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Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling.

NIP. 197203181998022001

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University



Prof Dr. AkinDuli, M.A.
NIP. 196407161991034010

Head of English Literature
Program



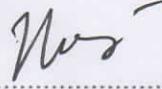
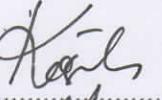
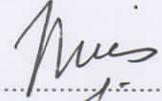
Dr. Abidin, M.A., Dipl.TESOL
NIP. 196012311986011071

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Today, Thursday 22 April 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by ANITA (Student No. F21116009) entitled, **ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED BY STUDENTS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT BATCH 2016, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, April 22, 2021

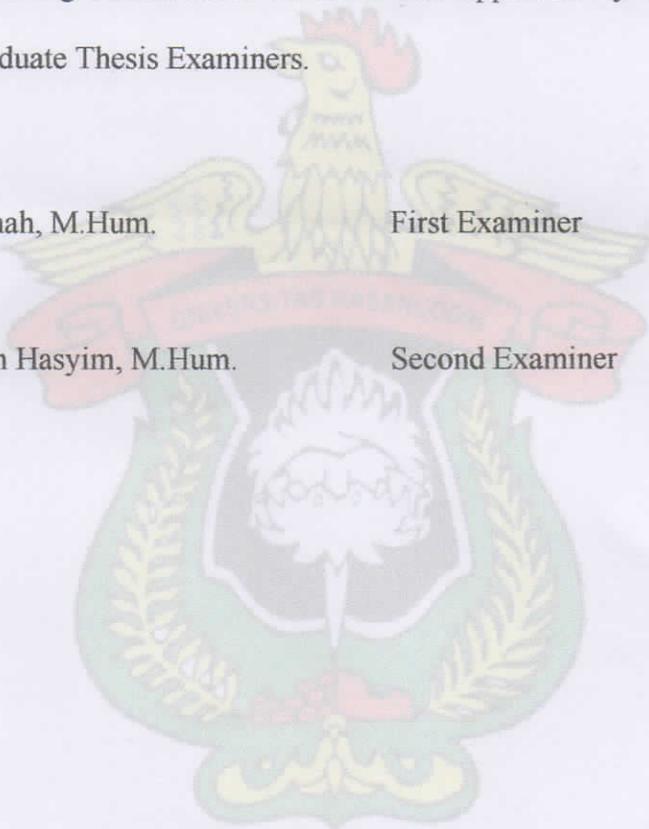
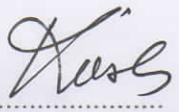
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The thesis by ANITA (No. F21116009) entitled, **ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY STUDENTS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT BATCH 2016 HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**, has been revised as advised during examination on 2021 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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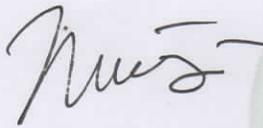
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Makassar, 22 April, 2021

Approved by

First Supervisor



Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 196311031988112001

Second Supervisor



Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling
NIP. 197203181998022001

Approved by the Execution of Thesis Examination by

The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean

Head of English Literature Program



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M. A., Dipl. TESOL
NIP. 196012311986011071

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama	ANITA
Nomor iduk mahasiswa	F21116009
Jenjang Pendidikan	S1
Program Studi	Sastra Inggris

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ANITA

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ABSTRAK

ANITA CODE MIXING USED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT , BATCH 2016, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY (SUPERVISED by NASMILAH and SITTI SAHRAENY).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan (1) tipe dari campur kode yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa Sastra Inggris angkatan 2016. (2) perbedaan penggunaan campur kode oleh mahasiswa yang berasal dari desa/daerah dengan mahasiswa yang berasal dari kota, serta (3) untuk mengetahui alasan dalam melakukan campur kode.

Metode pada penelitian ini adalah metode campuran kualitatif kuantitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dari ungkapan mahasiswa yang dilakukan di whatsapp, dan membagikan kuisioner kepada mereka. Total sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 16 orang, 8 orang dari desa/daerah dan 8 orang dari kota.

Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa mahasiswa sastra inggris yang berasal dari desa/ daerah yang menggunakan tipe intra-lexical code mixing jumlahnya sama banyak dengan mahasiswa yang menggunakan menggunakan tipe intra-sentential code-mixing. Sedangkan mahasiswa yang berasal dari kota yang menggunakan intra-lexical code-mixing hanya sedikit dibandingkan dengan mahasiswa yang menggunakan tipe intra-sentential code-mixing yang jauh lebih banyak. Mahasiswa yang berasal dari desa/daerah sering melakukan campur kode dalam bentuk kata jauh lebih banyak dari pada mahasiswa yang menggunakan dalam bentuk frasa. Mahasiswa yang berasal dari kota sering melakukan campur kode dalam bentuk frasa lebih banyak dari pada mahasiswa yang menggunakan dalam bentuk kata. Mahasiswa dari desa/daerah lebih sering menggunakan campur kode dalam bentuk kata dari pada dalam bentuk frasa. Mahasiswa yang berasal dari kota lebih sering menggunakan campur kode dalam bentuk frasa dari pada dalam bentuk kata.

Kata kunci: campur kode, mahasiswa dari desa/daerah dan kota. Whatsapp.

ABSTRACT

ANITA. CODE-MIXING USED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, BATCH 2016, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY (SUPERVISED BY NASMILAH AND SITTI SAHRAENY).

This study aims to find out (1) the types of code-mixing used by students in English Department batch 2016. (2) The differences in the use of code-mixing by students from rural areas and urban areas, and (3) to find out the reason behind doing this code-mixing.

In this study, the researcher uses a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher collects data from student's utterances on Whatsapp and shared the questionnaire with the students. The total in this study were 16 students, 8 students from rural areas, and 8 students from urban areas.

The results of this study show that students of English Department who come from rural areas used the intra-lexical code-mixing type have the same amount as the students who use the intra-sentential code-mixing type. Meanwhile, students from urban areas who used intra-lexical code-mixing have low amount than students who use intra-sentential code-mixing type have a high amount. Students who come from rural areas often used code-mixing in the form of words that have high amount than students who use phrases. Students who come from urban areas often used code-mixing by form of phrases have high amount than students who use by form of words. Students from rural areas often used code-mixing by form of words rather than in the form of phrases. Students who come from the urban areas more often use code-mixing by form of phrases rather than by form of words.

Keywords: code-mixing, students from urban areas and rural areas, Whatsapp.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is a very important thing in human life we can communicate with other people with language. Language is a vital tool for communication. It is not only a means of communication thought idea, but it builds friendship, economic relationships, and cultural ties. We can also express our idea, feeling, and wishes with language. The primary function of a language is to communicate and sharing any information. This function accepts or denies assumptions such as the scientific fact or the factual statement.

Language in human social life is very important because with language everyone can express everything they want because humans also need help from others. The researcher thinks that with language, everything can be communicated properly. These days many people want to express everything that in their mind, with language they think can be conveyed to many people. Moreover, as a developing country, Indonesia need people who think broadly for the development of the country, all of these need language.

If someone needs to explain something, she/he often uses different language especially when she/he forgets what words to use in the language they often use. As a student of the English Department, we often use Indonesian which is inserted in English, or vice versa. When she/he communicate use Indonesian

and forget the words to explain something, she/he automatically used her/his second language, which is the English that have learned.

Nowadays we can find that people know not only one language but two or more, so probably often doing code-mixing. In general, English is recognized as one of the most popular and studied languages in many countries.

Using bilingual or multilingual languages is the most common phenomenon in our country. We can find phenomena such as code-switching, code-mixing, and interference. The researcher only focuses on the difference between code-mixing produced by 2016 English Department students who come from rural areas and students who come from urban areas covering the conversation they have in group and personal Whatsapp messages. Because in Whatsapp they usually do code-mixing by words, phrases, or sentences that inserted every time they speak to convey what they want to say to the group or personal chat.

According to Fasold (1984:180) code mixing occurs when someone tends to mix words or phrases from two different languages in a single utterance. Labov (1971) in Fasold says that mixing is when a person uses a word or a phrase from another language. Code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morpheme, words, modifier, phrases, clauses, and sentences). Code mixing is much related to sociolinguistics. As the study of social uses of language, sociolinguistics encompass a multitude of possible inquiries. Code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent that they change from

one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103).

As a students of the English Department of course, we are required to always use English in-class activities but after class, sometimes we do not always use English because we have a native language, namely our local language and Indonesian. In the English Department, especially batch 2016 students come from various regions, such as from rural areas and urban areas. Therefore, the researcher wants to compare the use of code-mixing between these with different regional background. Find out how often they produce code-mixing in the group chat and personal chat in whatsapp such as discussing, providing information, or sharing academic information. Because of that, the researcher can find out how often they use code-mixing and find out the types of code-mixing they do, and the reason behind the use of this code mixing.

B. Scope of the problem

The researcher intends to research the types of code-mixing, the different use of code mixing between students of English Department Hasanuddin University who come from rural areas and the students who come from urban areas and reasons behind the use of this code-mixing.

C. Research questions

- a. What type of code-mixing used by English Department students, batch 2016?
- b. How is the use of code-mixing between students from rural areas and students from urban areas different?

- c. What are the reasons behind the use of code-mixing by these students?

D. Objectives of the research

To describe the type of code-mixing used by English Department students, the different code-mixing between students who come from rural areas and the students who come from urban areas and reasons behind the use of this code-mixing produced by English Department students of Hasanuddin University batch 2016. Based on the research question posed above, the objective of this research is set up as follows:

1. To describe the type of code-mixing used by English Department students, batch 2016.
2. To find out the difference in the use code-mixing between the students from rural areas and students from urban areas.
3. To describe the reason for doing code-mixing by the fore-mentioned students.

As a student of English Department, we always use English in class, and when we are having discussions we can often find that students do code-mixing even when talking to each other after finishing class. When conducting discussions in Whatsapp group or personal chat, they often mix Indonesian with English in the form of words, phrases, and sentences when we do communicate with the other people.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

There are several related research to this topic by the researchers who are interested in the topic. The first one is “Code-mixing in the film *Comic 8 Casino Kings part 1: A Sociolinguistics Study*” by Nurdin Kadatua (2017) from the Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University. He was concerned with the analysis of the form of the code-mixing and the reasons of code-mixing used in *Comic 8 Casino Kings part 1*.

The second is “Code-mixing in the Dialogues of Mahir Pradana’s *Here,after*” by Fatimah Nabila Y (2012) from the Faculty of Letters of Hasanuddin University. She was concerned with the analysis of the type of the code-mixing and the reasons that are used in the dialogue of the novel *Here, after* by Mahir Pradana.

Third is “Code-mixing in Advertisement (A Sociolinguistic approach)” by Ranta Eka Setia (2011) from the Faculty of letters Hasanuddin University. She was concerned with the type and function of using code-mixing in printed mass media advertisements.

In this research, there are similarities and differences from previous researches that have been done. The similarity with the previous research is the explained the types and the reasons for code-mixing carried out in the previous research. On the other hand, the difference is that the previous studies (1) analysis of the form and the subject were the actors of the code-mixing used in *Comic 8*

Casino Kings part 1. (2) The object was the dialogue of the novel *Here, after* by Mahir Pradana. (3) Used the object printed mass media advertisement. While this study used the object the message in Whatsapp by English department students which compared the students who came from rural areas and from urban areas within conversations they have in Whatsapp group messages and personal chat.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Language

Language is a system, the same as other systems, which are both systematic and systemic. Language is not a single system but rather is built by some subsystems (phonology, syntax, and lexicon). A language is a verbal tool used to communicate (Chaer, 2003:30). A language is a tool of social interaction, in the sense of a tool to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings.

As social beings, humans must interact with fellow humans, that is why humans need media or tools in the form of language, in general, language is a communication tool in the form of a sound or sound sign system issued by human speech tools. The way of communication consists of a collection of words, each word containing meaning, namely the relationship between words that symbolize the concept or object and then represented by the vocabulary or the collection itself.

2. Sociolinguistics

According to Fishman (1970), Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristic of their function, and the characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change, and change one another within a speech community.

3. Bilingualism

Lado (1964: 214) “Someone who has the ability to master 2 languages does not have to be the same level”.

C. Code-mixing

Code-mixing is the use of language elements from one language through a special speech into another language. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language such as phonology, morphology, grammatical structures, or lexical items. We could not avoid that the first language is a big effect on the second language. Interaction and mixing between languages result in various languages. Most of the people in the community mix their language with other languages by borrowing or using pieces of foreign languages even sometimes they are still influenced by their first language.

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 mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistics interaction.

Code mixing occurs when a speaker using a language dominantly supports an insertion utterance with other language elements. This is usually related to speaker characteristics, such as social background, education level, taste religion. Usually, the prominent feature is leisure or situation informal. But it can happen because of language limitations, internal expressions the language has no equivalent, so there is compulsion use other languages, although only supports one function. Code-mixing includes linguistic convergence. For example, when the students in the class (Indonesian/English bilingual) say: Ms. I want to go to the toilet (go, bathroom toilet). A code may be a language or a variety or style of a language, the term code-mixing emphasizes hybridization, and the term code-switching emphasizes movement from one language to another. Mixing and switching may occur to some extent in the speech of all bilinguals so that there is a sense in which a person is capable of using two languages.

Considering that code mixing allow the changes of the code, it is important to know factor that can cause of code mixing. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010). Code mixing is cause by several such as: the speaker, the address, the setting, the change of situation from the formal to informal, and the topic.

A. Types of code-mixing

Hoffman (1991:112) the types of code-mixing There are three types: intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

1. Intra-sentential code mixing

This kind of code-mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary, for example, English-Indonesian:

A: Sorry, bisa kah saya pinjam bukumu sebentar.(sorry, can I borrow your book for a moment?)

B:Oh iya of course kamu bisa meminjamnya until saya selesai bekerja.(Oh yes of course you can borrow it until I finish work)

In the example above, the speaker's A and B mix the language between Indonesian and English, the mixing is called Intra-Sentential code-mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary where the speaker A mix "Sorry" in she/he utterance, and the speaker B says "of course" and "until" she/he utterance.

2. Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. For example English-Indonesia:

A: Kita tidak boleh nge-judge seseorang hanya karena tampilan luarnya saja.(We shouldn't judge someone just because of their appearance)

B: kita seharusnya nge-respect pekerjaan seseorang untuk mendapatkan uang untuk keluarganya. (we should respect someone's job to earn money for their family)

In the example above, the speaker's A and B mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of the word, so it is called intra-lexical code-mixing.

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to the Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word “telephone” is said “telpon” or the word “television” is said “televisi” in Indonesia.

B. Reason for using Code-Mixing

The speaker's reason for doing the code-mixing process is an important consideration. According to Hoffman (1991:116), the reasons of people who produced code-mixing: clarifying the message she/he means in communication, talking about a particular topic, quoting something about the conversation from another person, to clarify the contents of the conversation.

a. Talking about a particular topic

People often prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable in expressing his/her thought and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language.

b. Quoting somebody else

Code Mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

c. Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally will switch one language to another language. Or on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes be marked by an interjection or sentence connector. An interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention.

e. Repetition used for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify her/his speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, she/he can sometimes use both of the languages that she/he masters to say the same message. When a bilingual wants to clarify her/his speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that she or he

mastered by saying the same utterance. The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message.

f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for an interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-mixing occurs. The speaker will repeat a message in one language to another language to make the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable. (Barnet,1994:7). Additional reasons were given by Saville-Troike (1986:69):