

INTRODUCTION

language. Arthur YAP said that all societies are multilingual on an interaction basis as the members of the society use more than one language in their day to day interaction³.

Multilingual is related with bilingualism. Nababan said that bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interactions⁴. The phenomenon of bilingualism commonly happens in the classroom when the teaching and learning process is done. It happens because the students often use two languages. They use Javanese when they have joke with their friends, but when they have lesson in classroom they use Indonesian to get interaction with their teachers.

In teaching English, to build the interaction between teacher and student is not easy. When the teacher transfer the material in the teaching learning process besides the using of some interesting methods, the language choice influence the students to get the goal of improving their study. In class the teacher and student always use two languages in their teaching and learning process. The main language (L1) is Indonesian language and the second language (L2) is English. It happens because they are in the English lesson, so the teachers and students should put English as their second language in the classroom.

³ YAP Arthur, *Language Education in Multilingual Societies* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1978) P.121

⁴ P. W. J. Nababan, *Sosiolinguistik: Suatu pengantar* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1993) P. 27

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chooses the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in her research. This phenomenon can be found in SMPN 40 Surabaya during the teaching and learning process. The teacher do not only use one language in their teaching and learning process but they also switch and mix it with another language. This phenomenon is called code switching and code mixing.

Two languages phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual societies are code switching and code mixing. Here, the teacher often switch and mix from one language to another. They commonly used English in teaching but they also commonly used another Language. As known in SMPN 40 Surabaya, the English teachers often switch and mix their English utterances with Indonesian language. Here the example of teacher utterances commonly happen in the classroom which is using code switching and code mixing.

Teacher: "Do you understand?", "Apa kalian sudah paham?"

Students: “Not yet...!”

Teacher: “Ok, Now saya akan jelaskan lagi”.

From the example above we can know that the first teacher utterances “*Do you understand? Apa kalian sudah paham?*” is the use of code switching, because the teacher changes sentence of a language to another sentence of a language. And the second teacher utterances “*Ok, Now saya*

akan jelaskan lagi" is the use of code mixing because the teacher insert words that are different language in one sentence of a language.

Holmes suggests that code mixing occurs when the speaker combines their code randomly or may be because of insufficiency, while the code switching are properly in meaning of the codes ⁵. The code mixing can be triggered by the lack of knowledge to describe an object. Code mixing is mixing essentially word or group of words in sentences. It is clearly a rule governed and function dependent phenomenon. In term of function in some multilingual situation, it is almost a sign of language dependency. On the other hand, code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language.

Switching and mixing one to another is a complex phenomenon, in which it may relate to many factor, and purposes are said to trigger code switching or mixing. There is no proper word or expression in the language being used. Holmes states that the way people talk are influenced by the social contexts. Furthermore he also states that code switching and code mixing as part of sociolinguistic phenomenon are concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which they are used. People have to

⁵ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 50

select appropriate language in a context to make communication process easily⁶.

Through this research, the researcher studies about the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching used by English teachers to their students in class activities. There are several reasons why researcher chooses English teacher as the subject of the study. The first reason is that English teachers are supposed to be the models for using English in every teaching learning process in the classroom. Secondly, the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching that happens to the teacher in SMPN 40 Surabaya remain untouched until now, in fact it frequently happens both intentionally and unintentionally.

There are some previous studies about code switching and code mixing. First researcher ever researched “*code switching and code mixing in Pojok Kulonan*” By Nur Azizah in English Department Faculty of Art and Language Surabaya State University 2002. She observed the form of code switching and code mixing in “pojok kulonan”. She analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing in “pojok kulonan”.

⁶ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (London: Longman, 1992). P. 1

The second researcher ever researched “*code switching and code mixing used by the presenter of Go in country on metro TV*” By Eri Ariani in English Department Faculty of Art and Language Surabaya State University 2002. She observed one of metro TV music program that is Go in Country which the presenter often switches and mixes his language into English during the show. She also analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing during the show.

From some previous studies above, code switching and code mixing are done by several people with slight differences in their background. Meanwhile, in this study the object of the study is the teachers in SMPN 40 Surabaya and focus on the teaching and learning process. The researcher tries to find out the forms and contexts of code switching and code mixing used by teacher in SMPN 40 Surabaya, and also the reasons why the teachers used code switching and code mixing during the teaching and learning process.

B. Statement of the problem

Based on the theory in the background above, the statements of the problems stated are as follows:

1. What are the forms of code switching and code mixing which teachers used in SMPN 40 Surabaya?
2. On what contexts do the teachers use code switching and code mixing?

3. Why do the teachers use code switching and code mixing during class activities to the students?

C. The objective of the study

In the line of the study, the writer wishes:

1. To explain the form of code switching and code mixing used by teachers in SMPN 40 Surabaya.
2. To describe the context of the teachers use code switching and code mixing.
3. To describe the reason of the teachers use code switching and code mixing during class activities to the students.

D. Significance of the study

The writer expects that this study will comprehend the phenomenon of using code switching and code mixing in the teachers' environment. It can also enrich knowledge about one of sociolinguistic phenomenon that occurs in SMPN 40 Surabaya. It can help English teachers to know what actually students need to reach the goal of improving their study.

E. Scope and limitation

This study is limited to analyzing the code switching and code mixing used by teachers that happen in the teaching learning process of SMPN 40 Surabaya.

F. The definition of key term

1. Code switching : Brown said that code switching is the term occurs between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair⁷.

Trough this research, Code switching is the language choice of the teachers in the teaching and learning process which is the teachers changes from Indonesian to English or English to Indonesian in their utterances of bases language.

2. Code mixing : Chaer and Agustina said that code mixing is the insertion a word or phrase from another language⁸.

⁷ Steve Brown and Salvatore Attardo, *Understanding Language Structure, interaction and Variation: An introduction to applied linguistics and sociolinguistic for nonspecislist* (United States of America: The university of Michigan press, 2000) P. 84

⁸ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995) P. 152

Through this research, Code mixing is the language choice of the teachers in the teaching and learning process which is the teachers inserts word or phrase from Indonesian or English in their utterances.

3. Teacher : person which is giving a lesson to the students in the classroom.