

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Findings

After do the research in October until December, the writer get some conversations from 2 foreign students. Actually, the samples are the students of graduate school in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and they are from Philippines. The writer only take 2 students, because they have special characters in their skill of English especially in speaking. Then the fact in this 2 samples, they are who do language choice during the observation.

Based on the research objections, the discussion in this chapter include : i) the forms of code mixing used by foreign students of graduate school in their daily activity, ii) the types of code switching used by foreign students and iii) the reasons or the factors why foreign students using code mixing and code switching in their society or area.

4.1.1 The Forms of Code Mixing Used by Foreign Students of Graduate School in their Daily Activities.

The writer devided the forms of code mixing into 4, they are:

- a. Word insertion : The insertion of words here means inserting words from another language into a dominant language that used in a conversation.

- b. Phrase insertion : Phrase insertion here a sequence of words, which used to refer to a sequence of words functioning as a single unit.
- c. Hybrid insertion : hybrid is the combination between native and foreign form. Such as, combine the prefix from one language with a word from another language.
- d. Reduplication insertion : Reduplication is a repetition of word.

Table IV.1. Word Insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid insertion, reduplication insertion

No	Form	Examples
01	Word insertion	<i>Mau dimasukkan ke YouTube? , iya aku tahu, semenjak mereka tahu itu, mereka jadi badmood kalau dikelas.</i>
02	Phrase insertion	<i>Thank you ya atas bantuannya, kemarin aku log in pakai handphone miliknya dia. Happy birthday ya. Kalau ada card reader aku pinjam ya?</i>
03	Hybrid insertion	<i>Kemarin fotonya sudah diupload? , kalau facebook dihack itu gara-gara lupa dilog out</i>
04	Reduplication insertion	<i>Iya makanya tinggal follow-follow saja semuanya, kalau tidak ingin dihack-hack seperti itu ya lebih baik tidak usah buat akun facebook.</i>

Conversation 1

Time : 14 October 2013 11.30 am

Location : area of dormitory

Participant : Philippines students and researcher

Mr. Nagz : ada perlu apa, Nuna?
 Nuna : apakah Mr. Nagz ada waktu?
 Mr. Nagz : I've no time tetapi kalau Mr. Butch tidak sibuk. Sebentar saya panggilkan dulu ya?
 Nuna : ok. Thank you, Mr. Nagz
 Mr. Butch : ada apa, Nuna?
 Nuna : saya ingin mengucapkan happy birthday Mr. Butch.
 Mr. Nagz : wow! Surprise sekali kamu Nuna.
 Mr. Butch : Oh My God! I forget about it. Thank you Nuna.
 Nuna : you're welcome! By the way, Mr. Butch punya card reader?
 Mr. Nagz : yes, I've. Mr. Butch not.
 Nuna : saya ingin meminjamnya.
 Mr. Nagz : ok. Silahkan.
 Nuna : thank you, Mr. Nagz

From conversation 1 between Philippine students and researcher was mix and switch their language. They enjoy use more than one languages to communicate each others. According to the conversation above, there are some examples of phrase insertion such as happy birthday, thank you, oh My God, you're welcome. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words, which used to refer to a sequence of words functioning as a single unit. In every conversation that different participant always mix or switch their code based on their ability to understand their communication. Indirectly the speaker or participant mention some word that it shows include in forms of code mixing. It happens because of unconsciously when they communicate in different condition, actually in their code.

Conversation 2

Time : 24 October 2013 11.00 am

Location : in front of mosque

Participant : researcher and Mr. Butch

Nuna : ada apa Mr. Butch?
 Mr. Butch : saya ingin tanya tentang chatting tadi malam Nuna.
 Nuna : oh iya, saya lupa belum cerita.
 Mr. Butch : cerita? For what, Nuna?
 Nuna : untuk menjelaskan apa yang terjadi di chatting tadi malam.
 Mr. Butch : ok. Nuna. Please!

- Nuna : tadi malam yang membalas chatting itu sebagiannya adalah teman saya, Mr. Butch.
- Mr. Butch : what do you mean?
- Nuna : when I go to bathroom, teman saya memakai laptop saya.
- Mr. Butch : oh yeah. I see. Ok. It's no problem. I just worry.
- Nuna : don't worry, Mr. Butch!
- Mr. Butch : ok. Thank's Nuna atas support kamu buat masalah saya tadi malam.
- Nuna : sama-sama Mr. Butch. By the way, kemana Mr. Nagz?
- Mr. Butch : Mr. Nagz masih on the way kesini. Tadi masih mencuci.

As shown in the conversation, the speaker and participant also mix their code in order to they understand each other. in this conversation was found the example of form of code mixing like in phrase insertion and also word insertion. Such as the word *chatting* in this sentence (saya ingin tanya tentang chatting tadi malam, Nuna) and also the word *support* in this sentence (ok. Thank's Nuna atas support kamu buat masalah saya tadi malam) word insertion is inserting word from another language into a dominant language that used in conversation. The word *chatting* and *support* in this conversation include in word insertion. But such as for what, don't worry and on the way, that is all include in phrase insertion like in the conversation before.

From the scope of this research, the writer focus on code switching and code mixing between *Bahasa Indonesia* and English. So, it is clear that the type of code mixing that occurs in the conversations is outercode mixing because Holmes (1983) divided code mixing into two : innercode mixing and outercode mixing. Innercode mixing is sourced from the native language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal or non-standard). While outercode mixing is sourced from foreign language. Code mixing usually occurs unintentionally, it becomes

usual for people use it in their speech. It may be because there are a lot of words of foreign language, such as English, that are well-known so they can use it easily. It is the reason why word insertion becomes the highest frequency of forms of code mixing. The second place is Hybrid insertion. It may be because when the speakers or the samples mix their language with English, they are still influenced by the structure of bahasa Indonesia, that is, the use of affixes such as se-, -nya, -mu, etc. Besides, they feel more comfortable using those kinds of affixes rather than using the original structure of English. Phrase insertion becomes the third place, it may be because there are just a few phrases in English that familiar for Indonesian speakers or perhaps they do not know which phrases is. The fourth form is reduplication insertion, this form is less frequently used may be because it is heard displeasing by the listener and the speaker as well. The last one is idiom or expression insertion. This insertion have no number because, there is no idiom that used by the samples. It may happen because the samples do not know which idiom in English is and English idiom is not familiar to them.

4.1.2 Types of Code Switching Used by Philippine Students in conversation

Not only mix their code, but also they usually switch their code. In this case, was found extern code switching as type of code switching. Extern code switching means a code switching that happens between native languages with foreign language for example a speaker switches Indonesian into English. Such Holmes said that types of code switching has 2 types. First, intern code switching (a code switching that happens between the languages itself) and extern code switching. For example in the conversation 8 :

Nuna : ya, what happen Mr. Butch?
 Mr. Butch : saya ingin tanya mengenai skill yang kamu punya.
 Nuna : for what?
 Mr. Butch : by the way, apa kamu punya skill lain except English?
 Nuna : I have skill in writing such as wite a short story or poem.
 Mr. Butch : good skill, Nuna. I have good news for you hari ini.
 Nuna : what is it?
 Mr. Butch : ada competition of writing yang diadakan di blog teman saya
 Nuna : lalu? Mr. Butch invite me untuk competisi itu?
 Mr. Butch : of course! Saya yakin you can do it.
 Nuna : ok, Mr. Butch I will try it.
 Mr. Butch : ok. Do the best, Nuna!

As shown in this conversation, philippine students and the researcher mix and also switch their code. Because of they in different cultural, country, automatically they are in different code. So, that is why they mix their code to make it clear when they communication. Actually in sociolinguistics, we know a term lingua franca. It happens when there are two people in different code. In order to understand each other when they communication, they should mix their code and they should choosing a language to make their conversation clearly. Like in this conversation above, they choose Indonesian and English language to communicate whereas Mr. Butch from Philippines, he does not use Tagalog in conversation but sometimes he mix or switch their code by using Tagalog. It just to show their identity.

4.1.3 The Reasons Why Philippine Students Mix and Switch Their Code

After discussing the forms of code mixing, the writer now will discuss about the probable reasons why the speakers or the samples mix or switch their language.

In this research, participant influence the speaker to mix or switch their language because all the population and the samples are Philippine students who

speak English fluently or at least know about English although English is one of the language that they use to communicate, it's usually called lingua franca . It is shown in some conversations, there is a time when speaker A speaks in English and then speaker B reply the statement or the question in Bahasa Indonesia.

Situational factors also ignored by the writer because religion, gender and age in this observation is not influence the samples about their language choice. Language attitude, dominance and security are psychological factor that also ignored by the writer. In this population, another language is accepted to involve in a conversation so the speakers or the samples can mix or switch their language freely. When the writer do the observation, there is no situation that makes the samples feel not secure then they mix or switch their language.

As the writer write above, that the samples are the foreign students of Graduate School who fluent enough in English of course and even in Indonesian language, so they can mix or switch their language and accept it well.

The Factors of Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Conversations Between the Philippine Students of Graduate School and the Researcher :

a. Idiom and Cultural Wisdom

Most of the code switching and code mixing that occur in these conversations are the familiar words using by the speakers or the samples in their community group.

For examples:

conversation 1 : “saya hanya ingin mengucapkan **happy birthday...**”

The phrase happy birthday is a familiar one to Indonesian speakers. This has been frequently used by people rather than *'selamat ulang tahun'*. So, when the speaker mix his language, the listeners are understand about it well.

Conversation 2 : “supaya **badmood**, badmood..”

In this example, the speaker explaining the detail of their plan to their birthday friend. They want to make their friend feels upset and sad. He uses the word ‘badmood’ rather than ‘perasaan yang buruk’ to express what will happen to their birthday friend. This ‘badmood’ word is a very common word in youth community to use that refer to their upset, sad, or bored feeling.

b. Reiteration

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). This case also happens in the conversation, for examples :

conversation 14 : “ish, kakak ini, **you are so dirty**” “**you are so foul**”

In this example, there are two speakers. They are protest for what a girl that they called ‘kakak’ do. The first speaker says that she is so dirty and the second speaker repeat what the first speaker means by using other word ‘foul’. It has the same meaning with dirty, so the second speaker says that to clarify their dislikeness.

Conversation 2 : “bukan makan bakso Arema.. **it is not mean** that we are eating bakso Arema. **No....**”

This example shows that the speaker try to clarify his speech by using a word ‘no’ to change the utterance ‘it is not mean’. Although it is a different form and contain, but it has a same meaning. Quotations usually make a bilingual mix or switch their language. Because we can not change the form and the contain of the quotations. In these conversations, there are some quotations. For example :

c. Expressing ethnic identity

Language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has become an identity of a social gruop. For the example :

“Mr. Nagz mau kemana? Sudah sore begini mau sholat maghrib.”

“Iya ini saya mau ke masjid, mau adzan dulu. *Magandang kabin..!!!*”

From the conversation above, indirectly Mr. Nagz as foreign student from Philippines wants to show his identity that he is Phillipinee. So, that’s why he swicth his code in his language (tagalog) such as *Magandang kabin*, *selamat sore/malam* in Indonesia, *Magandang umaga* (*selamat pagi*).

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. Language choice is one of branch knowledge of sociolinguistic that explain about choosing a language used in certain domain because of mastering more than one languages.

In the language choice there are some point that has relation with it, such as diglossia, code switching, code mixing, bilingualism, multilingualism, the factors caused code mixing and code switching. In this research, the writer try to describe

about her research about language choice by analyze the forms of code mixing and the types of code switching used by foreign student during they communicate or make conversation with others and also analyze the factors caused code mixing and code switching that was found in the conversation.

So, from the point above, the writer focuses on code mixing and code switching as the theoritical framework to analyze language choice used by foreign students of graduate school in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

After finding in chapter IV finished, apparently it is found that there are 2 types of code switching but just one type used by the samples in their activities; it is extern code switching. Then, the forms of code mixing consist of 4 forms; word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid insertion and reduplication insertion.

The last, the writer found 4 reasons why foreign students switch and mix their code; Idiom and Cultural Wisdom; expressing ethnic identity, and reiteration. Also the writer found some of word or phrase of Tagalog in foreign student's conversations because sometimes they use their oriented language.

Moreover, there are some diffrent focuses with the others researcher before. In my research, I focuse on language use with 3 problems of study that is use code mixing and code switching as the theoritical framework.

When analyze about language choice by using code mixing theory, I explain more about it, also the code switching theory. I found 2 types of code switching and also found 4 forms of code mixing. But for the factors, one of of them have same factor.

Table IV.5. Previous Studies

Name	Years	Title	Source	Focus
Siti Fauziyah Az Zahroh	2004	A Study Of Code Switching In The Bilingual Situation Of English Departement Of Adab Faculty IAIN Sunan ampel Surabaya	Students of English letters in Adab Faculty	Discussed about language style showed in the code switching
Dwi Yuliani Kurniasih	1994	Study on Language Style Used In The Teenage Magazine	Teenage Magazine	Characteristics of the language style, language or dialect influence the language style
Amalia	2007	<i>Language Choice of Non-Javanese Immigrants in Sepanjang-Taman, Sidoarjo</i>	Students (her friends)	some social factors which are estimated to influence those Javanese immigrants language converse to Javanese

From the table above, it shows that each researchers have different idea about language, especially in language choice. The researcher compare her research about language choice with Siti Fauziyah Azzahroh's thesis. In my research, I as researcher find about forms of code mixing, types of code switching and also factors or reasons code mixing and switching but in Siti's research does not tell about it. She focus on language used in bilingual, automatically of course she also explain about code switching and mixing in her findings.

Beside it, the table above also shows that human in this universe have some opinions because everyone have different brain to think everything. Of course, it also has relation with language. In this world not only has one language, but also has some languages. Every ethnic group, every city, every country has different languages. So that's why language choice is important to studied by everyone, because language is one important thing to make everything be better and success to make good relation with other people. As a Moeslem, we do not blame other people when they do anything with their code because they just want to show their ethnic identity indirectly. As Allah SWT says in Koran, Q.S Al Hujurat [49] verse 13 :

“O mankind! We created you a from single (pair) of a male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise (each other). verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things)”.