CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In society, communication is a very important aspect at this time, in communication we certainly use language as the delivery of thoughts, ideas, or cooperation between one another.

Language is an important aspect of daily communication, because language is something that is used in communication between people.

According to Jendra (2010:19) Language used in societies function in different ways and linguists have attempted to identify those function. Language is something that is used to socialize with one another and to identify what is meant by the other person. The function of language itself is not only to communicate but to adapt to the environment and social control. In the world many languages have developed, namely more than 7000 languages. For example, the language that is widely used by several countries is English. The relationship between the development of the times with the use of language is very close so that led to a phenomenon called Code Mixing.

According to Trudgill in Udoro (2008:15) defines "Code Mixing as a process in which the speaker enjoys the transfer of codes between languages with such speed and density, even in sentences and phrases that are impossible to say at a certain time which language they use".

Code Mixing arises because of the influence of Western culture which is worldwide and because it brings high prestige to its users. Nowadays, many high school students want to look cool in English but mix with Indonesian. They spoke in Indonesian but some of their words changed with English.

According to Muysken (2000:1) Explanations based on conversations that have intra-sentential, contextual and situational honestly and have a purpose to combine and improve the social status to maintain self-esteem when speaking in the community.

Events that often occur in school are some students are afraid to use English because they are shy but they used English so that the code mixing came out. This is what triggers the writer to examine this phenomenon.

Following are some phenomena that occur in the school environment:
1) Some students mix Indonesian language with English.
2) Students rarely use English completely.

LITERARTURE REVIEW

a. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic is a lesson that learns language and social relations. According to Jendra (2010:9) Sociolinguistic is the science of explaining human ability in language use the right rules in different situations.

According to Weiner in Jendra (2010:10) Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors.

The language used by the community varies and the language used depends on the language that is often used in daily life. Language is used to communicate with each other, to provide information and opinions, and to express what the speaker feels.

Based on the above, the author stated that Sociolinguistics is one of the areas of study that study the relationship between social and language and to discuss language relations with society, diversity, function and language users.

b. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a person's ability to use two languages to communicate with others every day.According to Jendra (2010:68) People who do not use monolinguals but speaks in two languages every day called bilingualism.

According to Jendra (2010:69) There are five types of bilingualism, those are:

a. Partial Bilinguals

The partial bilinguals are people who have the ability to use multiple languages but one language or several languages is not fully understandable. In this type, it is suggested that bilinguals that can be fluent in two languages are almost never found. In other words, bilinguals like just dreams.

b. Compound Bilinguals

The compound bilinguals refer to people who learn a second language (a foreign language) after they can use their first language perfectly. Indonesian people who can use English fluently and often use in everyday communication and their routine is a type of bilingual.

c. Co-ordinate Bilinguals

The co-ordinate bilinguals are the one who learns two different languages but in different situations, because the two languages are used in different systems that result in each word in each language different content.

d. Additive Bilinguals

The additive bilinguals is a situation of two languages used by the bilinguals which assume both of these languages are important and complement each other. In this type both languages are used, and are retained in the same level. In other words, these two languages are considered equal in all aspects of social and cultural.

e. Subractive Bilinguals

The substractive bilinguals can be found when the language used is considered to be harmful to other status, because there is a possibility that the community considers the language that is more beneficial in economic, social and political increases. One example is English, some speakers are more happy to use English, and may feel that English is substractive.

c. Code Mixing

Code Mixing is a condition where people use two languages and mix them in a condition. According to Whardaugh in Saleh (2017:12) states that the occurrence of bilingualism resulted in a mixture of languages when a speaker needs a specific code. Code Mixing is one language mixing with one language in which you communicate.

According to Gumperz in Saleh (2017:13) says that the mixing of code is part of the language spoken by the speaker basically using a part is another language, a piece of language containing words or phrases mixed with other languages.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Code Mixing is a phenomenon where a speaker communicates by mixing language in another language but in a similar condition.

d. Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman in Saleh (2017:13) shows that there are three types of Code Mixing based on the syntax pattern. There are:

1) Intra-sentential Code Mixing

The mixing of this language occurs in phrases, clauses or a sentence boundary. For example :

A: manaya handphone ku?

B: lu letak dimana .. see la bagus bagus ..

Based on the example above, speaker A and B speak using two languages in one sentences and this condition called intra-sentential code mixing.

2) Intra-lexical Code Mixing

Intra Lexical Code Mixing occurs in word boundary, for example they combine the prefix and suffix in Indonesian with English words, for example "men-follow" (In this word there is a prefix "men" with the English word "follow"), another example is the word "posting-an" (with the suffix "an" and the word "posting").

3) Involving a change of pronunciation

This Code mixing occurs in phonology, for example English spoken with a structure of Indonesian phonology. For example, the word "telephone" in English becomes "telpon" in pronunciation using Indonesian language structure.

e. Reasons of Code Mixing

Code Mixing is a lot of reasons, the reason of the speaker using language mixing is very important to know. According to Hoffman in Saleh (2017:15) There are several reasons of bilingual mixing their language. Those are:

a. Talking About a Particular Topic

Many people discuss one topic using one language than another, but sometimes speakers are more comfortable to express feelings or situations using a language that is more frequently used daily.

b. Quoting Somebody Else

Code Mixing occurs because the speaker quotes words, sentences from someone or some famous figure. The mixing of language that occurs because the speaker quotes someone's words.

c. Being Empathic About Something (Express Solidarity)

When a person uses language and suddenly empathized about something, either intentional or accidental, can change from the first language to the second. Or he is more comfortable to empathize using a second language than the first language.

d. Interjection

Interjection is a word used when someone is surprised, emotions are increasing and want to get noticed. For example: "Duh!", "Hey", "Shit!", etc.

e. Repetition Used for Clarification

When someone speaks and wants to say one thing and wants to clarify that this message is more comfortable using two languages, then the speaker will use both languages in his/ her speech, in other words when a speaker wants to Clarifying the speech can be understood by listeners, sometimes they use two languages mastered by saying the same understanding.

f. Expressing Group Identity

Way of communicating in a community with members clearly different from those outside the community.