CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of study, statement of problems, purposes of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People say that language is one of the most important things in people’s life. Masamichi (2006) says that language is used to communicate, so it is able to be said that language and communication are related. In order to build a communication, there must be a language as a chain. Therefore, we need a language to be civilized and communicate with each other. However, according to Arderson (2009) there are 6,909 distinct languages spoken in the world and the urgency to master more than one language cannot be denied.

People who master two languages are called bilinguals, and people who master more than two languages are called multilingual. According to Zentell (1997), a bilingual person is someone who can speaks two languages. Meanwhile, a person who speaks more than two languages is called multilingual. It is possible for a person to know and to use three, four, or ever more languages fluently. For example, some people in Thailand also speak Malay. Yet, there are some people who master English, Malay and Thai language, so they are called us multilingual.

In bilingual and multilingual community, people use certain codes to communicate to make others understand what they say. In every interaction,
people usually choose different code in different situation. There are two kind of code: code mixing and code switching. Wardhaugh (1986) states, “Code mixing occur when communication use both language together to the extent that there change for one language to other in the course of single utterance”. For example, “I have เคล็ดลับ how to be a good student” (I have kleb lab how to be a good student). (Translation: I have trick how to be a good student). In addition, code switching is switching two languages or more in the same sentence or discourse. For example, “ลูกตอบแม่ว่า what is this?” (Luk tob mea sih wa What is this?). (Translation: Baby answers to mom what is this?) The difference between code mixing and code switching is that in code mixing, speakers mix one language with other languages and it must be smaller than clause (word or phrase). Whereas in code switching, speakers change from speaking one language into other languages, clause or sentence.

By using code-mixing and code-switching it will be easier for speakers to communicate. Nowadays, globalization is developing in the world, so it makes people increasing the global. Globalization influences people to increase their ability in their language skill, especially English.

Today, English is very important for Indonesian. It is because English used in every part of education life. For example, English used in national exam, in continuing study especially in abroad and etc. Because of these reasons, many English courses appear and grow up in Indonesia. Especially in East Java. Pare is one of districts in East Java that become the most famous place for English courses. Besides, some of English courses do not only teach English language but
also Korean, Arabic, and Japanese languages. Pare becomes a magnet, not only for local students but also for foreign students like Thai students.

Pare becomes famous because Pare offers good English Courses with affordable fee, so it attracts many people to study there, including Thai students. Thai students who are currently studying in Indonesia are interested in increasing their English ability because they are aware of the importance of English. One of English course that attracts Thai students to join in is FEE Course.

FEE Course (Future English Education) in Pare is one the courses that has many Thai students. FEE Course is English education institution located in Kampung Inggirs. FEE made agreement with Rachin Hassanee, someone who is responsible of inviting Thai students to join English Course in Pare. There are about 140 Thai students who have been joining this course since 2010 until now. Thai students in FEE Course often use code-mixing when they have a discussion. When they have a discussion they make several groups. The way the teacher makes group is by counting number. Most of Thai students cannot speak English well; the instructor mix English and Indonesian because Indonesian is similar to Malay. However, Thai students usually mix English with Thai in discussion among themselves to mix their communication easier and also help them understand the material better when they have lesson in class.

According to Astutik (2013) on thesis “A Study on Code Mixing Used by the Teacher of Hidayatulloh English Course in Bangkalan.” find that the forms of code-mixing used by the teacher of HEC in Bangkalan were insertion of word, phrase and clause.
Based on the explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting a research on code-mixing. In addition, the researcher is a Thai herself. By this reason the researcher fully understands the code-mixing spoken by them which is predicted to be in English and Thai.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, this study has two statement of problem:

1. What are the patterns of code-mixing used by Thai students in FEE Course, Pare Kediri?
2. What are the forms of code-mixing used by Thai students in FEE Course, Pare Kediri?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study has two purpose of the study:

1. To find the patterns of code-mixing used by Thai students in FEE Course, Pare Kediri
2. To identify the forms of code-mixing used by Thai students in FEE Course, Pare Kediri.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the code mixing used by Thai Students in FEE Course at Pare, Kediri. Meanwhile, the study is limited to the discussion of code-mixing of Thai and English languages. Used in discussing topic ever by instructor.
1.5 Signification of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to bring advantage for students who are interested in sociolinguistic, especially in code-mixing. By reading this study, the readers will have a deeper understanding about code-mixing and the use of it in real life.

In addition, the researcher also expects that this thesis can be used as a source of additional information about code-mixing for readers or other researchers who are interested in doing a similar research.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Code-mixing: Code-Mixing is two languages used together by the conversant to the extent that they change from one language into another in the course of single utterance. Wardhaugh, (2000).

2. Thai Students: Thai student refers to students from Thailand who are studying in Indonesian universities. In this case, to improve their English, they join English course in FEE Course, Pare Kediri.

3. FEE center: FEE (Future English Education) is an English educational institution located in the Kampung Inggris Singgahan, Pare Kediri, East Java.