CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, statements of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and the definition of the key terms. All of them are explained as follows.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is an important tool to communicate with others. According to Mesthrie (2000: 5), “language is not just denotational, a term which refers to the process of conveying meaning, referring to ideas, events or entities that exist outside language.” Without language, people cannot interact with others to express their feelings, ideas and emotion. Anggraini and Sudiran (2014: 3) also affirm that language is the way people communicate with others for expressing thoughts, feelings, ideas and emotion in order to get some responses from others. In other words, language and communication are the most important part in society.

An attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur is called sociolinguistics (Gumperz in Wardhaugh, 2006). Wardhaugh (2006: 13) states that sociolinguistic is concerned on investigation of the relationship between language and society. Its objective is gaining better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages are functioned in communication. Thus, language can be studied in sociolinguistics. It shows that sociolinguistic has relation with society and people who can speak more than one language. Like Indonesian people, mostly, they can speak or write in
English and mix with their mother tongue. For instance, they mix their language because of their environment; their environment requires mixing language for communication in daily life.

Sociolinguistic discusses bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilinguals are affected by the cognate status of the target words and whether the magnitude of this effect is influenced by bilinguals’ relative levels of proficiency in their two languages (Rosellie et al. 2012). Multilingualism is taken for granted, and moving from one language to another one in the course of a single conversation, which is very common (Wardhaugh, 2006: 97). Thus, using more than one language is called bilingualism while multilingualism is speaking more than two languages.

In sociolinguistics, there is phenomenon of using codes, which are code switching and code mixing. Code switching is a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles (Hymes as cited in Mabule, 2015), while code switching is changing a language to other languages. Code mixing is the expressions in which a mixture of the grammar of one language and another language is used without altering the grammar of the first language used (Mabule, 2015). Based on Ardila (as cited in Alcnauerová, 2013), code mixing is the alternation of two languages in single utterance. Code mixing is mixing one language with other language in utterance.

There are many previous researchers carried out the study about code mixing. Islahudin (2015) studied code mixing found in Breakout Music Program on NET TV. He wanted to know what code mixing that might be found in Breakout Music Program on NET TV, types of code mixing and the most dominant type of code
mixing found. The result of his study showed that there were two types of code mixing found on Breakout Music Program on NET TV. There were intra-sentential code mixing and intra-lexical code mixing. Intra-sentential code mixing were committed for about 74 times (69, 15%), occurring within a phrase and intra-lexical code mixing were committed for about 33 times (30, 85%), occurred within a word. The most dominant one found on Breakout Music Program on NET TV were Intra-sentential code mixing.

Another researcher, Wahyuni (2014) studying on code mixing found several occurrences of code mixing in Paparazzi Rubric of Cosmo Girl Indonesia Magazine. She intended to know about the form of code mixing in Paparazzi Rubric of Cosmo Girl Indonesia Magazine, kinds of code mixing and dominant form of code mixing in Paparazzi Rubric of Cosmo Girl Indonesia Magazine. She found five different forms of code mixing. They were word, phrase, clause, idiom and hybrid. There were two kinds of code mixing found in Paparazzi Rubric of Cosmo Girl Indonesia Magazine, namely situational and conversational code mixing.

Code mixing can be seen in written and spoken language. Code mixing in written form can be found in magazine, novel, tabloid, and so forth. The spoken form can be found in television program, radio program, teaching-learning process, and others. Thus, sometimes, people speak consciously or unconsciously by mixing English with their mother language for communication. In sociolinguistics, code switching and code mixing have become debated issues in the recent time. Mixing English with Bahasa Indonesia becomes an interesting issue to be investigated. The first-semester of English Language Education Department at University of
Muhammadiyah Malang is the freshmen. Mixing language can be found in speaking course, especially in ESP speaking class. ESP speaking course contains materials to be presented and the students are required speaking in English. Many students were reported to experience nervousness, frights, and shyness when they cannot speak fully English in their class, especially in ESP speaking class, which makes the students change the vocabulary into Bahasa Indonesia. The phenomenon of mixing English with Bahasa, in ESP speaking class, makes the researcher interested in analyzing the types and reasons of mixing the codes.

In regards to the issues, there are many researchers that concerning to the phenomena of code mixing. The researcher also considers this study give beneficial contribution to future students who are interested in studying code mixing. Thus, the background of study is sufficient to justify why this research on code mixing is conducted. The researcher is interested in studying code mixing under the title “A Study of Code Mixing Used by The First-Semester Students of English Language Education Department in ESP Speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.”

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the statements of the problem are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing used by the First Semester Students of English Language Education Department in ESP Speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang?
2. What are the reasons of using code mixing by the First Semester Students of English Language Education Department in ESP Speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the purposes of study are formulated as follows:

1. To know the types of code mixing used by the First Semester Students of English Language Education Department in ESP Speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

2. To know the reasons why the First Semester Students of English Language Education Department in ESP Speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang mix their language.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give contribution to the field of sociolinguistics, especially for lecturers and students of English Language Education Department.

The contribution for the lecturers of English Language Education Department, the result of this research, can be an additional resource, adding and enlarging the variation of sociolinguistics and be used to teach the students about code mixing.

In addition, the students acquire additional knowledge of sociolinguistics, especially about code mixing. This study also can be used as a reference when they study sociolinguistics subject, especially code mixing.
1.5 **Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is code mixing English and Bahasa Indonesia found in ESP speaking class. Meanwhile, this research is only limited to the B class of English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang who used more code mixing in the class.

1.6 **Definition of the Key Terms**

The definition of key terms of this study can be classified as follows:

1. Code is any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:88).

2. Code mixing is expressions in which a mixture of the grammar of one language and another language is used without altering the grammar of the first language use (Mabule, 2015:341).

3. ESP (English Specific for Purpose) is one of the programs that is held by Language Center of University of Muhammadiyah Malang.