

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a symbol of the sound produced by human speech as included natural phenomena, but language as a means of interaction social in human society is a social phenomenon when viewed from as a cultural product whose mastery needs to be studied hence language is also a product culture. According to Wibowo (2001) language is a symbolic system that is meaning full and articulated (generated by speech tools) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of people to produce feelings and thoughts.

Meanwhile Tarigan (1981) states there are two definitions of language, first, language is a systematic system, perhaps also for generative systems. Second, language is a set of random symbols or arbitrary symbols.

As a communication tool and interaction tool which only humans have, language can be studied internally and externally. Assignments internally internal meaning that the study is only carried out against the internal structure of the language alone such as its morphological structure, or syntactic structure. This internal review will produces the descriptions of the language without any relation in other matters outside of language. Study internal this is done using theories and existing procedures in the discipline linguistic only. On the other hand, external studies means the study is carried out on things or factors that are beyond ones language related to the use of that language by the speakers in social group community. The essence of broad, not only as a physical

substance which is an object of knowledge because language cannot be separated from human experience. as a result of the relationship between language and society, various variations of language emerge. Language variations arise from the consequences of linguistic application in the context of social relationship. one of them is the study material, namely the register. Language variations based on usage or registers regarding the language use for various purposes, for example in the fields of literature, journalism, military, agriculture, shipping, economy, trade, education, and other scientific activities, including in certain communities that often have language special.

Language is very wide to be studied. In the academic field, language is studied in Llinguistic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, etc. Every field of language study focuses on different study but still has correlation to each other. In this research the researcher will research about code-mixing which is one area in the sociolinguistic field. Sociolinguistic is a term that refers to the study of interrelationships language and society and how language is used in multilingual speech community.

The sociology of language focuses on a whole range of social-related topics organizing language behavior including not only language usage but also language attitudes, overt behavior toward language and toward language users (Fishman, 1969:45).

Holmes (2000:1) states that “sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meanings”. In studying language society, it is found that there is phenomenon of language called bilingual and multilingual.

Bilingual or multilingual refers to a community or individual who can use two or more languages. Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as “ a person who has some functional ability in the second language”.in the other hand multilingualism refers to someone who can use more than two languages in communicating to another person.

One of sociolinguistic phenomena which occur in bilingual or multilingual society is code mixing. Wardhaugh (2006:103) states that code-mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. In the other hand, there is another phenomenon about the changing one language to another language called code switching. The distinctions between code switching and code mixing is one of the most puzzling debates in the study of code alternation (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009:68).

To know the difference between code switching and code mixing the researcher takes definition from Wei in Claros & Isharyanti (2009:68) he states that “if code alternation occurs at or above clause level, it is considered code switching, but if it occurs below clause level then it is considered code mixing”. Based on definitions above, it is known that code mixing is the using of one language in another language or the changing between language *a* and *b* (at the level) word to word or phrase to phrase) at the same conversation's topic.

Nowadays, the use of code mixing is easily found in the oral communication, especially in the daily communication even in the formal education. in education , based on what was experienced by researches ,the use of code mixing is often used by lecturers in teaching learning process at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. Therefore, in this study researchers will analyze the code mixing used by English lecturers at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo,and finally this research entitled “CODE MIXING USED BY ENGLISH



# LECTURER IN TEACHING SPEAKING FOR BEGINNER LEVEL AT STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO”

## 1.2. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem described above, it can be identified several issues such as:

1.2.1 What are the types of Code Mixing used by the English Lecturer in the Beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo?

1.2.2 What is The dominant Type of code mixing used By English Lecturer in Teaching Speaking for Beginner Level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo?

1.2.3 What is the reason of Code Mixing used by English Lecturer in teaching Speaking for Beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

In general, the purpose of this study is to analyze the used of Code Mixing in teaching Speaking for Beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, specifically, the objectives of this study can be detailed As follows:

1.3.1 To describe the Types of Code Mixing uses by English Lecturer in Teaching Speaking for Beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo

1.3.2 To describe the dominant type of code mixing that use by English Lecturer in Teaching Speaking for Beginner Level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo



1.3.3 To describe the Cause Code Mixing use by English Lecturer in Teaching Speaking for Beginner level at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo

#### 1.4 Significance of the Study

The result of the study were a description the code mixing use by English Lecturer in teaching speaking process at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, this description includes the types of code mixing used by English lecturer in teaching learning process at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo ,and description what the factors cause the code mixing factor in process of teaching learning . Provides benefits in the field of education, namely strengthening the theory of language contact in multi lingual society, there is an influence between languages in a Dwibahasawan, or multi lingual, one form of language contact is code mixing

#### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The use of code mixing is often used by English Lecturers that teach Speaking for Beginner Level in teaching learning process at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. Based on qualitative descriptive research, researcher play an important role as facilitators in the teaching and learning process and this cause researcher take English Lecturer that teach Speaking for Beginner Level as the subject of the research, and in this research, researcher focus on the use of code mixing, make it more specific by determining the Types and Levels of Code Mixing used by English Lecturer that teach Speaking for Beginner Level in teaching learning process at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo

#### 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the use of two languages in interacting with other people by a speaker

2. Multilingualism

Multilingualism is the description of a speaker that use more than two languages at once

3. Code

Code is dialect that use by speaker in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties

4. Code switching

Code switching is a switch in code, or a change in the use of language by a speaker, usually occurs when the speaker has two or more language skills

5. Code mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of two languages by a speaker in a conversation

