

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF CODE MIXING USED BY EXPAT IN
BATAM ISLAND**

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ABSTRACT

This study was to analyze the phenomenon of code mixing used by the expat in Batm Island. The lexical types of code mixing found in the dialogue among the expats and the local employees at PT Nindya mix code in their English and Indonesian Language. This research used theory of bilingualism phenomenon of code mixing by Wardhaugh (1986). The data research obtained from the expat and local employees at PT. Nindya, Batam, Kepri. Then the data descriptively qualitative analyzed.

The finding was the data found 52. The data consists of either code mixing. The form of code mixing namely; words and phrase. the total frequent use code mixing among expat and local employees is 52 Code mixing. There are consist of: The words found 40 and the phrases 5.

Thus, the data of the reason of the code mixing, those are talking about a particular topic found 3 data. Then the reason for memorizing found 1 datum. And then the reason is for being respected of Person found 4 data . The last is data found 8. This study concluded that the reason of the code mixing due to talking about a particular topic. Then the reason for memorizing. The final reason that I done due to for being respected of Person.

Key Words: code mixing, phenomenon and expat.

A. Introduction

In interaction, particularly in a company for example in Batam island, the peoples will communicate through language that understandable to each other and the language used depend on correlation between speaker and listener refer to necessary on it. It means Human beings are social beings who are always committed to a certain group of people called a community. A particular community has its own characteristics, including the way of communication. Spolsky (1998: 24) also defines speech community as “all the people who speak a single language and so share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar”. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2006:1) explains that a language is what the members of a particular society speak. The definite on of language includes in it a reference to society. Language is a communal possession, although admittedly an abstract one. Knowing a language also means knowing how to use that language since speakers know not only how to form sentences but also how to use them appropriately. A language use occurring in a speech community must be in relation to speech situation, speech event, speech act, and speech styles, as well as components of speech. Those form an integrated parts in the communicative behavior. The need of communication is felt when they want to tell some information or messages to others. Everyday, peoples are more often to communicate by using more than one language. This will emerge mix or switch language. In reality, everybody needs to communicate with their environments. There are many kinds of nation in the world and each of them need a communication to others. Language is tool of communication, whether it is written or spoken. In line with this statement, Sadry (1980:6) stated that “Language is a medium to express an inner will, opinion, and feeling which are

expressed or which one of the five senses or with symbols according to certain purposes of human.”

In a company is not just getting their employees from the local but they need “foreigner” to combine or to meet the company strategy to get the large markets more. Of course, use of English as one of international language become to important thing. As stated by Milroy and Muysken (1995:1-2) in Namba (2008:66) note, the increasing use of international languages stimulated by modernization and globalization, the phenomenon of language revival, and the economically motivated migration of people, have led to wide spread bilingualism in the modern world.

Bilingual is text or language which has the same content, using or able to use two languages especially with equal fluency. In Indonesia “bilinguals” is usual phenomenon. People not just know *bahasa Indonesia* but they are really understand about their mother language (*bahasa daerah*) also as their daily speech. Intellectuals are more extraordinary about using language. On the other hand, they able to speak in three languages or more. Like *bahasa Indonesia*, Mother tongue and English.

Although Bloomfield (1933) in Namba (2008:66) defined bilingualism as “native-like control of two languages” and Haugen (1953:7) asserted that bilinguals can give “complete meaningful utterances in the other language”, Mackey (2000:26) argues that the concept of bilingualism needs to be broadened, to accommodate variations in degree, function, alternation, and interference. It is not a clear-cut phenomenon. Grosjean (1995:259) says “Bilinguals are not the sum of two complete or incomplete monolinguals but have a unique and specific linguistic configuration”.

Therefore language contact phenomena have attracted the interest of many linguists. Myers-Scotton (2001:5 “original emphasis”) in Namba (2008:66), for example, observes that “what outcomes are possible in contact phenomena are empirical windows on the structures of the language in general. In Batam Indonesia which known as an industrial island, so many expats stay long time due they work, English is as foreign language common used in interaction, and the other thing they should survive to use local language (Indonesian) to communicate with the local people. Therefore, they tend mix each others. According to Nababan (1993) in Cakrawarti (2011:14) that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language. So, it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language. According to Jendra (1996:185), code mixing is a situation where two or more languages or varieties of a language are mixed in a conversation. In addition, (Wardhaugh, 1986:103) Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic.

Jendra (1996:184) explains that bilingualism is a situation in a speech community where two languages are used. People who are not monolinguals but speak two languages everyday are named bilinguals (bilingual people). There was an argument that a person should be only called a bilingual when he or she can use two or more language in the same level of performance. But a more moderate view suggested that for a person does not need to command two or more languages in the same level to be called a bilingual. And this second view is preferred in general.

Jendra (1996:69) then adds that the second typology splits between the compound and coordinate bilinguals. The compound bilinguals refer to people who learn a second (foreign) language after they have a perfect command in the first. Indonesian people who can speak English fluently and often use the language in their routine are of this bilingual type. To a compound bilingual the languages are mixes in his (her) cognitive system, which causes two words from the different languages may be used to refer to a single concept. The co-ordinate bilingual refer to people who learn two different languages in different situation. As it is develop in a separate context, each language is used to refer to different system. Consequently, every word in each language will be associated to a different concept. Wardhaugh (2006:88) explains that we will look mainly at the phenomenon of code-switching in bilingual and

multilingual situations. However, many of the issues that we will see there will also arise with those codes which can be called sub-varieties of a single language, e.g., dialects, styles, and registers. In particular, we will examine the so-called diglossic situation in which clear functional differences between the codes govern the choice. Following a brief look at some types of bilingual situations, we will consider code-switching as a phenomenon that requires serious explanations. Wardhaugh (1986:103) adds 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. It means that the conversant just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language, e.g., morphology and lexical items.

Furthermore, Woolford (1983) in Liu (2006:15) states that code- mixing can only take place when the syntactic construction is common to both languages. If the structure is unique to only one language, code- mixing will not occur, as we can see in example. Woolford's theory also predicts that if there are identical expansion rules in the two languages involved, the phrase, or clause, or the sentence may have its elements randomly filled from either lexicon.

B. Research Method

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area . Beside descriptive method, the writer also applies qualitative method. According to Creswell (2003:119) in qualitative research the hypotheses and research questions are often based on theories that the researcher seeks to test. In qualitative research, the use of theory is much more varied. The research was conducted at PT. Nindya which is located at Kabil – Batam. In conducting this research, the researcher used purposive random sampling technique. The chosen sample absolutely has the context, reasons, and the type of code mixing. In this research, the researcher took the sentence or utterance samples which show the different context, types and reasons of code mixing. The researcher took the last technique that is analyzing the data. The method of analyzing data is used in this research refer to Creswell (2003:191-195) involve such as firstly organized and prepare the data for analysis. Then transcribing interviews taken, typing up field notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. Finally step in data analyzed based the data obtained.

C. Finding and Discussion

The data collected by random method the 11 conversations of code mixing and code switching among expats and local employees in daily conversation at PT. Nindya, the data recorded their conversation by phone and transcribed into written using data. The recorded data selected was transcribed orthographically in order to get a written semblance of the speaker language using the transcription conventions. The data consists of code mixing . The frequency of code mixing used by among expat and local employees at PT. Nindya, the total frequent use code mixing among expats and local employees is **52** Code mixing.

a. Using of word form in code mixing

The data found can be seen in following table below:

TABLE 1

NR.	WORD	FREQUENCY	PERSENTAGE
1	Pak	15	$15/40 \times 100\% = 37.5\%$
2	Breakfast	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
3	Bolos ya	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$

NR.	WORD	FREQUENCY	PERSENTAGE
4	Ya	9	$9/40 \times 100\% = 22.5\%$
5	Diinformkan	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
6	Ruang	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
7	Tongkang	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
8	Besok	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
9	Bagus	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
10	Kampung	2	$2/40 \times 100\% = 5\%$
11	Kamis	2	$2/40 \times 100\% = 5\%$
12	Dua, Dua, dua,	3	$3/40 \times 100\% = 7.5\%$
13	Makan	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
14	Hari ini	1	$1/40 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$
Total account of using word in code mixing		40	100%

4.1.1 Using of Phrase form in code mixing

The writer found 5 analyses from 11 data used the Phrase form in code mixing. The show of the word into table 2, as follows:

TABLE 2

No	PHRASE	FREQ	PERSENTAGE
1	Ruang meeting	1	$1/5 \times 100\% = 20\%$
2	Air bersih	1	$1/5 \times 100\% = 20\%$
3	Dua minggu	1	$1/5 \times 100\% = 20\%$
4	Tiga hari	1	$1/5 \times 100\% = 20\%$
5	Nasi Goreng	1	
Total account of using Phrase in code mixing		5	100%

4.2 Discussion

The researcher grouped type of code mixing. Secondly, she groups reasons of using of code mixing and switching. Based on the research finding The lexemes of verbs are 12 times occurrences, while noun 28 times occurred. Words (Lexemes)

The lexeme firstly used in following data is noun. The noun is the lexemes which place as subject or object. The lexeme of noun can be the name of a thing, a person, a place, an animal etc

Data 1

Pak (Mr.)

Subject 2 : Yes, I'm **pak**. // Give me your number and I'll arrange to the Telkomsel. [smile]

Subject 1 : 0813XXXXXXXXX. // Any other requirements needed??

Based on the data 1 above that the expat (Subject 1) is having trouble with his mobile phone, the local employee (subject 2) offering to help him trying to solve the problem. This can be seen in table 1

Data 2

Sarapan (Breakfast)

Subject 1 : Desy, trisna, wina ... kita **breakfast** yook? [Louder]

Subject 2, Subject 3, Subject 4 : ayo. [together]

Data 3

Bolos (Out earlier without permission)

. Subject 5: No no no, I don't want you inform to your boss that I joint breakfast with you on the working time. [laughing] // **Bolos** ya? [wink]

Data 4

Ya (Yes)

Subject 5: No no no, I don't want you inform to your boss that I joint breakfast with you on the working time. [laughing] // **Bolos** ya? [wink]

Based the data 2,3 and 4 above that when the local employees (Subject 1, 2, 3, 4) still have breakfast together, suddenly the expat employee (Subjectb5) passed them and starts the joking. This can be seen in table 1

Data 5

Ruang (Room)

Subject 2: 5 minutes later, pak. **Ruang** meeting is still prepared by Ria and Desy. [smile]

Subject 1: Pak Odman also attends the meeting, right?

Subject 2: yes pak //, he will come after the room is prepared. (everybody waiting outside till room is ready)

Data 6

Informkan (Informed)

Subject 3: Okay ... thank you. //Ohh ya desy, bisa minta tolong panggilkan pak Odman dan **informkan** ke beliau meeting akan segera dimulai. [small voice]

Subject 6 : Okay pak .
(She walks out of the meeting room)

Based on the data 5 and 6 above that 3 local employees (Subject 2, 3, 9) and 2 expats employees (Subject 1, 4) stand up at front of the door, they are waiting preparation room. 1 expats employees (Subject 5) was come late. This is their mild discussion before meeting started. This can be seen in table 1

Data 7

Tongkang (kind of boat)

Subject 5: Refer to our schedule, **tongkang** H851 will berthing 9 days only here//. For the requirements job, we sent already by email two days ago with the items as follows: [looks at his paper]Electrical shore during the barge stay

Based on the data 7, *tongkang* is to address a boat . this is spoken on Thursday, March 22th, 2012 02: 00 pm) in the whole meeting: Subject 2, 7, 8, 9 are Local Employees and Subject 5 is Expat employee.

Data 8

Kamis (Thursday)

Subject 1 : Knock knock knock ... Excuse me, sir. // I just want to make sure the requirements that you need for **kamis** regarding to the offloading barge.

Subject 2 : ohh yaa ... That's correct.// I almost forget it. //Wait a few minutes ya? I wanna check my computer first.

Based on the data 8 above that Subject 1 as local employee, she passes the Subject 2's desk (Expat employee) and wants to confirm the requirements of the barge. She knocks on the door and starts the conversation. It was spoken on Tuesday, April 3, 2012 14: 30 pm. This can be seen in table 1.

D. Conclusion

The data consists of either code mixing and switching. The frequency of code mixing and used by among expat and local employees at PT. Nindya can be divided into two part form. The form of code mixing namely; words and phrase. The form of code switching namely; clause and sentence. Based on the table above, the total frequent use code mixing among expat and local employees is 52 Code mixing. There are consist of: The words found 40 (52,92%) and the phrases 5 (6,58%). Finally, the reason of the code mixing consisted of four types. Those are talking about a particular topic, for memorizing, for being respected of Person, the last no choice of the words.

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