

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter analyzes the data which have been collected. The data are analyzed in order to be able to answer the problems of the study. In this study, the source of the data is the workers of PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR that used code switching and code mixing. Here the utterances workers are recorded and then transcribed in on this paper. Besides, the employees are interviewed more, the problems that are be discussed in this chapter are types of code switch switching and code mixing available in “ the workers of PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR for code switching and code mixing.

4.1 Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing in “PT. SINDOREKSA ABDIMAKMUR”

Indonesia has many languages which are used by Indonesian people. People have more than one language available for their communication. This condition makes them use one language and another alternatively. This also allows them to switch or mix element of one language into another. These phenomena are called code switching code mixing.

4.1.1 Code Switching in PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR

Code switching sometimes happens in bilingual society or even in multilingual. It happens in order to make communication comfortable among the people. For example, when we talk to our friend using Javanese, but one of our friends doesn't know what we talk about. So, we switch into Indonesian in order to make conversation clearly. Code switching sometime happens since there are difficulties in finding the right word to speak and the speaker can switch the code.

Table of code switching

| No | Fragment | Kind of language | |
|----|---|------------------|---------|
| | | Indonesian | English |
| 1. | A: Nurman. Use your motor to <i>beli bensin, habis</i> . B: Berapa bos? A: <i>Sepuluh ribu</i> . | √ | |
| 2. | A: Ask to Gufor, please mix cement and sand. <i>Dengan air ya</i> . B: Masih makan ! makan .eat. A: <i>Trima kasih</i> . | √ | |
| 3. | A: <i>Mas. Motor</i> . buy. B: Kemana? A: <i>Beli pulsa</i> . | √ | |
| 4. | B: Pagi, Bos! A: <i>Pagi!</i> B: No kopi. No makan A: I don't like kopi. C: Gayamu, Es es. A: <i>Ya.sakit</i> . | √ | |
| 5. | B: Poso. Puasa. A : I don't know B: <i>No makan. no minum</i> | | √ |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| | C: <i>Fasting.</i> | | |
| 6. | <p>B: Buat apa mas?</p> <p>A: Machine <i>salah.</i></p> <p>B: No salah. Rusak</p> <p>A: Ya sorry. <i>Rusak</i></p> | √ | |
| 7. | <p>A: Where Rofi. Gak masuk.</p> <p>B: Saudaranya meninggal. <i>Family.dead.</i></p> <p><i>Maybe at nine.</i></p> <p>A: Oh.</p> | | √ |
| 8. | <p>B: Pak. saya disuruh pak Nanang antar uang.</p> <p>Orang asing.</p> <p>C: Sampeyan antar sendiri ya.</p> <p>B: <i>Mr. Nanang asks me give money.</i></p> <p>A: Thank you. Mr.Nanang no comes?</p> <p>B: <i>No. At home</i></p> | | √ |
| 9. | <p>B: You have money Peso?</p> <p>A: No. Why?</p> <p>B: Buat kenang-kenangan. How much peso <i>dengan rupiah?</i></p> <p>A: One Peso <i>di sini.</i> One hundred. <i>Seratus.</i></p> | √ | |
| 10. | <p>B: <i>Never go home Philipina.</i></p> <p>A: Oktober. Duapuluh tiga</p> <p>B: <i>Then. come Indonesia again</i></p> | | √ |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| | A: I don't know. | | |
| 11. | B: Where you go? A: Surabaya. Ramayana. C: <i>Sir. I am ses ya!</i> A: Oke. C: <i>Thank you. thank you!</i> | | √ |
| 12. | A: What mean hidup <i>seگان mati tak mau.</i> B: No life no dead. Ada apa? C: <i>Terima kasih</i> | √ | |

4.1.1.1 Situational Code Switching

Code switching sometimes occurs because of the change of situation. Situational switching exist when the language used change according to the situation in which conversational take place. The use of language depends on the situation. It occurs when the language change accompanies particular participant, or to show the solidarity/group identity. From the table above we can find example of situational code switching.

B: Pak. Saya disuruh pak Nanang antar uang orang asing.

C: Sampeyan antar sendiri.

B: Mr. Nanang ask me give money.

(Then the workers meet the foreign workers and give money)

A: Thank you. Mr. Nanang no come?

B: No. At home.

Here the speakers used English when talk with foreign workers. This example show the solidarity or give respect to foreign workers.

4.1.1.2 Metaphorical Code Switching

Code switching is when a change a topic requires a change in the language used. The workers use Indonesian when they talk with Indonesian and change English requires change a topic. The speakers can deliberately change codes in the middle of situation. The example are:

B: You have money peso?

A: No. Why?

B: Buat kenang-kenangan. How much Peso in rupiah?

A: One Peso disini. One hundred. Seratus

B: Never go home Philipine?

A: Oktober. Duapuluh tiga

From the example above the speaker uses English when he talks with the foreign workers and then changes a topic. That situation can be a factor workers used code switching and code mixing.

4.1.2 Code Mixing in PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR

Code mixing occurs when the speaker uses word or phrase from another language. Code mixing is analyzed with Indonesian and English. There are two form of code mixing that is analyzed; they are in the form of word and in the form of phrase.

Table of code mixing

| No | Fragment | Kind of language | |
|-----|--|------------------|---------|
| | | Indonesian | English |
| 1. | A: Nurman. Use your motor to <i>beli bensin, habis.</i> | √ | |
| 2. | A: Ask to Gufor, please mix cement and sand. <i>Dengan air ya?</i> | √ | |
| 3. | B: Masih makan! makan <i>.eat</i> | | √ |
| 4. | A: <i>Mas. Motor. bu.</i> | √ | |
| 5. | B : <i>No makan.no minum</i> | | √ |
| 6. | B: <i>No life no dead. Ada apa?</i> | | √ |
| 7. | A: No. <i>Trima kasih</i> | √ | |
| 8. | B: <i>No kopi. No makan.</i> | | √ |
| 9. | A : <i>Machine salah</i> | | √ |
| 10. | B: <i>No salah. Rusak</i> | | √ |
| 11. | A: Ya sorry. <i>Rusak</i> | √ | |
| 12. | B: Buat kenang-kenangan. <i>How much peso dengan rupiah?</i> | | √ |
| 13. | A: One Peso <i>di sini. One hundred. Seratus</i> | √ | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 14 | A: Oktober. <i>Duapuluh tiga</i> | √ | |
| 15 | A: Where Nurman. <i>Gak masuk.</i> | √ | |
| 16. | B: <i>Maybe at nine.</i> Saudaranya meninggal. <i>Family.dead</i> | | √ |

4.1.2.1 Code Mixing in the form of Word

The table show about code mixing that appeared in PT.SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR. There are two kind of code mixing in the table those are Indonesian and English. From the table we can see that workers often mixed the language into another.

4.1.2.1.1 Indonesian-English

Code mixing in the form of word is simply the insertion of another language that different from the base language in a single sentence or single utterance. Here the speakers insert English to Indonesian.

Masih makan. *Eat.*

No kopi. No makan

Family.meninggal

The examples above are code mixing in the form of word. The word used to make a simply and effective. This type often used by workers of PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR.

4.1.2.1.2 English-Indonesian

English-Indonesian is insertion English to Indonesian language. Here the speakers insert Indonesian to English.

Machine *salah*

One Peso *disini*. One hundred. *Seratus*.

I don't like *kopi*.

The examples above are code mixing in the form of word. The speaker insert Indonesian to English. The word used to make a simply and effective. This type often used by workers of PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR.

4.1.2.2 Code Mixing in the form of Phrase

In this study, we also found other form of code mixing. It was code mixing in pattern of phrase. Some examples of phrase insertion code mixing from the data:

4.1.2.2.1 Indonesian-English

Code mixing, in the form of phrase contain at least two words. It is usually used by works. Here the speakers insert English to Indonesian.

Maybe at nine. Saudaranya meninggal.

No life. No dead. Ada apa?

How much Peso in rupiah?

The phrases *Maybe at nine*, *No life. No dead*, *How much* are the phrase of English that insert to Indonesian. From that example we can find that workers inserted the phrase English to Indonesian.

4.1.2.2.2 English-Indonesian

From the data we can find phrase insertion code mixing in English-Indonesian. That is the insertion Indonesian phrase to English. Some examples of Indonesian phrase to English.

Ask to Gufor, Please mix cement and sand. *Dengan air ya.*

Use your motor to *beli bensin. habis.*

The phrase of *Dengan air ya, Dengan air ya* are the phrase of Indonesian that insertion to English. It is usually used by workers in their communication.

4.2 Reason for Code Switching and Code Mixing in PT. SINDOREKSA ABDIMAKMUR at Gresik

There are several reasons of code switching and code mixing are used in PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR because to make an easier in understanding, showing ability and give more information clearly. The background of workers can be a factor to used code switching and code mixing in their language. The workers of PT.SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR are Indonesian especially Javanese and Foreign. So it is possible to use two or more language in their communication.

4.2.1 Make an easier in understanding

Sometime people do not understand what we talk about. We need to switch our language to another language which can be understood by listener. It happens in PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR employees.

4.2.2 Showing the ability

People show their ability in other language because they want to be considered as well educated person and mastering other language is pride.

4.2.3 Being more informative

Reason why the workers do code switching and code mixing give more informative so that the communication is more understandable.