

ABSTRACT

Lutvia Anisah (207500255): *Code Mixing in Conversations of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung State Islamic University College Students.*

Nowadays, many people in this world speak, or at least learn to speak or to understand more than one language. As the effect of that circumstance, some language phenomena appear, one of which is code-mixing. There are some research related to the study of code-mixing, for example, “Code-mixing on Some Indonesian Articles in Forum Magazing” and “Code-mixing on the English Broadcasting in Three Private Radio Stations: Ardan, Ninetyiners, and Oz.” Today, a lot of people, including college students, mix their language with other in their everyday conversations. Regarding this problem, the researcher discussed the type of code-mixing and the reasons for mixing one language with another in conversations. Therefore, this graduating paper concerned on two discussions, namely: (1) the types of code-mixing used by the research participants (seventeen college students of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung State Islamic University) and (2) the participants’ reasons for mixing Bahasa Indonesia with English in their conversations.

In order to find the answer of those two discussions, the researcher used some theories related to the study of sociolinguistics, particularly to the discussions of code-mixing. It included the definitions of bilingualism, the kinds of bilingualism, the definition of code, the types of code-mixing, and the reasons for bilinguals to mix their language. The researcher also included some theories related to the discussion of conversation, such as the registers and the characteristics of conversation.

The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. The combination of the two research methods was applied as a way of describing the researcher’s findings. The data of this research included some questionnaires filled by the participants and a list of English codes taken from some recorded conversations of the participants.

The data accumulated from the recorded conversations were one hundred and seventy data. The data then divided into five categorizations based on the types of code-mixing, namely categorization by words, phrases, word reduplications, idioms, and clauses. Meanwhile, the participants’ reasons for mixing Bahasa Indonesia with English were: “feels more comfortable to express my emotional feelings in language that is not my everyday language”, “quoting somebody else”, “to strengthen my utterance”, “to soften my utterance”, “because it is a term in my major”, “because there is no equivalent lexicon in Bahasa Indonesia”, and “others”.

The conclusion of this research was that the types of code-mixing used by the participants encompassed the five categorizations mentioned before. Yet, it was found out that there was a new type of code-mixing in the conversations, which was involving a change of pronunciation. And in some cases of code-mixing in the shape of words, the English words were attached by some Indonesian prefixes, suffixes, and the combination of both. In the meantime, the participants’ reasons for mixing Bahasa Indonesia with English in their conversations were covered in the seven reasons discussed earlier.