

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the research findings and the discussion of the research based on the data gathered during the observation and the recording. The writer observed and analyzed the utterances from the Employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia during Finance and HR Workshop on October 7th, 2022.

4.1 Data Presentation

This section is to show the data findings by the method and procedure which describe in chapter III. The researcher did the observation and got the complete data from all the research instrument such as recording and Minutes of Meeting. The data were taken from the utterance of code mixing and code switching used by The Employees during Finance and HR Workshop. The material or discussion were chosen from the early session in the morning for the information delivered was not confidential and quite general to be presented in this research.

4.2 Research Findings

In chapter IV, the researcher analyzed the data that has been obtained from the recording of the Finance and HR Workshop on October 7th, 2022. The data obtained from the transcription have several types of code mixing. The researcher used the theory of Muysken (2000) to analyze the types of code Mixing, namely: Insertion, Congruent Lexicalization,

and Alternation. For the reasons of the code mixing, the Researcher used the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). There are 7 reasons of code mixing based on the theory, such as: Interjection, Repetition used for Clarification, talking about particular topic, expressing group identity, quoting somebody else, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and being emphatic about something.

After the process of data reduction, there are 61 utterances delivered in Indonesian-English. The data were classified based on the types and the reasons of code mixing. Based on the types of code mixing, there were 10 Alternation, 20 Congruent Lexicalization, and 31 Insertion. While the reasons of code mixing were 5 repetitions used for clarification, 55 talking about particular topic, and 1 intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor. There were no utterances classified as interjection, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity or quoting somebody else.

The researchers put the data into this table:

Table 2. Data of Utterances

No	Code Mixing	Classification	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Types	Insertion	32	52,46%
2		Congruent Lexicalization	20	32,79%
3		Alternation	9	14,75%
		TOTAL	61	100%
	Reasons	Interjection	-	
1		Repetition used for clarification	4	6,56%
2		talking about particular topic	55	90,16%
3		Expressing group identity	-	
4		quoting somebody else	-	
5		intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	2	3,28%
6		being emphatic about something	-	
		TOTAL	61	100%

4.3 Discussions

4.3.1 Types of Code Mixing

After classifying the data on table 4.1, it can be discussed that:

1. Insertion

Insertion is the type of Code Mixing that happens when a person inserts a word in a conversation from a different language.

SI29: *Tapi karena ini **urgent**, boleh aja lah.*

The sentences above are classified as Insertion because the speaker inserted a code in English “**urgent**” into the language in Indonesian. Based on the theory of Muysken, this is classified as Insertion, because it inserts a word “**urgent**” in the utterances which mainly use *Bahasa Indonesia* as the main language. The word ‘urgent’ means ‘*mendesak*’ in Indonesian.

SI62: *Jadi di bagian biodata ini, ada data **basic** ada data keluarga, identitas, kontrak, pengembangan diri, kesehatan sama data kepegawaian.*

This sentence, classified as Insertion for its whole language, was in Indonesian, but the speaker used one Code in English namely “**basic**”. As explained by Muysken, this type of Code Mixing is classified as Insertion.

MC5: *jadi gini, kami kerja sabtu minggu juga, nah itu waktunya di-**lock**, gabisa kami isi.*

The utterance is classified as Insertion because the speaker used “**lock**” which is the word in English, in the sentence delivered in Indonesian. the

terms '*di-lock*' means '*dikunci*' in Indonesian or '*locked*' in English, this code mixing happened at a phrase level.

2. Congruent Lexicalization

SI71: *Time recording* itu adalah ,ehmm sebuah *sheet report* yang bisa digunakan rekan-rekan melaporkan kegiatan rekan-rekan kepada *line manager* rekan-rekan semua. (Time recording is, ehmm... a sheet report that can be used by the employees in reporting the activities to each line manager)

The sentence above is classified as congruent lexicalization, which is defined by Muysken (2000) where two languages share similar grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from both languages. The use of phrases like Time Recording, Sheet Report, line manager has the same meaning as in the Indonesian version. In this utterance, the speaker clarified that the use of time recording is to report daily activity to the line manager.

SI46: *Terus ada bagian administrasi, keuangan manajemen, intranet, karir, terus ada kalender disana, terus ada **contact list**, dan juga ada tempat **download manual handbook**-nya, **setting** sama tombol **log off**.* (And then, there is administration, finance, internet, career and calendar sections in here. There is also contact list, and a section to download the manual handbook, setting and log off button.)

The utterances above are Congruent Lexicalization for each item from English fit very well grammatically with Indonesian language structure

SI75: *Jadi, ada bagian **project**, tanggal, jam, kategori, terus dibawahnya ada simpan sebagai **draft**, **submit**, sama **back**.* (So, there is **project**, date, time, category, and then there is also saved as **draft**, **submit**, and **back** options.

The utterance from SI75 above discussed the part of time recording. The speaker mentioned that there are some sections that are necessary for the employees in recording their daily activities.

3. Alternation

Saupia (2019) mentioned that the formation of alternation is by inserting the base word that has been naturalized from Indonesian or other languages. In this study, the researcher found some utterances that classified as Alternation, such as:

MK1: *I already did my time recording, sudah isi.*

In the case above, the utterances are mainly delivered in English, because the speaker is not Indonesian. Yet, this is the only one example from the workshop of which the Alternation happened. The speaker meant to say that she already did her time recording in Onetrace.

4.3.2 Reasons of Code Mixing

When bilinguals mix their language, there might be reasons for Code-mixing. According to Romaine (1995), a

speaker may possibly switch for a variety of reasons. The factors that often lead to Code-mixing occurred are the social situations, topics, and the participants. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991), there are seven reasons for Code Mixing. But based on the data analysis from this study, the researcher found and classified the reasons of code mixing into 3 reasons, namely:

1. Repetition used for clarification

Rianda (2017) stated that repetition is used to repeat a message from one code to another literally or in somewhat modified form. In this study, the researcher found one example of repetition:

SI82: *Next, selanjutnya.*

In this sentence, the speaker repeated the word “next” but in a different language. It has no different meaning, yet the speaker repeats it so the participants of the workshop can understand.

SI52: *Terus di bagian administrasi, ini adalah bagian yang paling penting di onetrace, **holy, holy spot.***

In this utterance, the word “**holy**” or phrase “**holy spot**” refers to the section of Onetrace and to emphasize the importance of that section. The use of “holy, holy spot” is like a repetition of the “...*ini adalah bagian yang paling penting di onetrace..*” which means “...*this is the most important section in Onetrace*” in English.

2. Talking about particular topic

When bilinguals often find it easier to switch from one code into another code. People usually like to use one language to discuss certain kinds of topics. In this study, the researcher finds several examples, such as:

SI89: *jadi kalo misalnya rekan-rekan bekerja di hari sabtu dan minggu, kita sarankan sesuai dengan ijin dari **line manager** masing-masing untuk mengambil **working in non-working days**.*

From this utterance, the speaker was using the code from the English language such as “**line manager**” and “**working in non-working days**”. The speaker was talking about a specific topic while explaining to the audience that they must ask for approval from the line manager in order to work on non-working days such as weekends (Saturday and Sunday).

3. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

SI53: *Kemudian ada pengajuan perjalanan dinas, kalau bahasa inggrisnya “**travel request**”.*

In this utterance, the speaker wants to clarify the meaning of travel request, by describing it in Indonesian first. The reason why the speaker clarified the phrase is because the participant of the workshop was more

familiar with the English word. In addition, the Onetrace app presented is using English as the language.

4.3.3 Final Discussion

As references, the Researcher used 3 (three) main references in conducting this study. And after conducting the research the Researcher made a comparison to each reference in terms of results. Compared to Sukrisna (2019), though both his research and this research are both about Code Mixing, the sub-topics are different. Sukrisna focused on the Types and Level of Code Mixing, while the Researcher in this study focused on Types and Reasons of Code Mixing. While compared to the research conducted by Dara (2017), the subject of the research was the video from Youtube about Music Program called Breakout in NET TV. Both this research and that research used a Qualitative Approach in analyzing the data. Lastly, the research from Arfan (2019) which studied Code Mixing in real life phenomenon. The researcher adopts the method used in the previous research as a model in analyzing the data. Though there were also several differences in the result.

The researcher would also like to add a reference to a reason regarding the phenomenon that triggered the use of Code Mixing between the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia, it is the habitual factor. According to Tebelessy and Umkeketony (2022) in their research, one of the contributing factors that lead people to code-mix is their

familiarity with a particular term, word, or phrase in another language. This situation is observed among the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia, where their habitual tendencies play a role in code-mixing. The Employees are more familiar with English words rather than Indonesian words, like for example the words “*line manager*”, “*time recording*”, “*project*”, “*daily worker*”, etc. Therefore, the use of English words in the utterance is happening more often in their conversation.

The researcher used these references as models in conducting the study based on its methods and topics as source of knowledge and as guidelines in conducting and analyzing the research. The research references provide a broader theoretical framework for understanding code-mixing and its phenomenon in real life situations.