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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Data Analysis in Writing a Library Research Paper	1
Sanggam Siahaan	
The Effect of Using Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) on the Eleventh Grade Student at STM Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar in Comprehending English Text	8
Alex Dharmawan Sianturi	
The Linguistic Features in the Conversation of Grade Eleven Students of SMA Negeri 3 Pematangsiantar	20
Kartika Lumbantobing	
A Deictic Expression on Students' Writing in Recount Text at Grade X SMA N 4 Pematangsiantar	37
Engelica Manurung	
The Effect of Skimming and Scanning Teaching Techniques on the Students' Ability in Comprehending Hortatory Exposition Text at Grade XI of SMA Negeri 5 Pematangsiantar	44
Jaka Andrian	
The Effect of Mind Mapping Teaching Technique on Students' Ability in Writing Descriptive Text at Grade X of SMK Teladan Tanah Jawa	56
Lika Julianta Siregar	
The Effect of Genre Based Approach (GBA) Towards Students' Achievement in Writing Hortatory Exposition	66
Jenni Yuliati Br Silaen	
The Effect of Jigsaw Teaching Technique on the Students' Ability in Comprehending Narrative Text at Grade X of SMA Swasta Dharma Bhakti Siborongborong, Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara.....	80
Ita Megawaty Sihombing	
Semantic Analysis of English Songs in Students' Coursebooks	97
Kristina Shintauli	

Students' Comprehension and Production of English Sibilant Sounds Dita Silitonga	108
Students' Error Speech Production in Pronouncing Consonants and Vowels of Eleventh Grade in SMA Swasta Kampus Pematangsiantar Siti Chaerani Putri	115
The Effect of Think Pair Share on Reading Comprehension of Hortatory Exposition Text Destiar Hotfide Manik	129
The Implementation of Video Clips as Innovative Technique to Improve Young Learners' Speaking Skill Anita Sitanggang	142
Code-Mixing in the Short Story of Love, You Are Mine Herman	150
The Effect of Word Webbing on Students' Ability in Writing News Item Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk	158
Effect of Tree-Two-One (TTO) Summarizing Strategy on Reading Comprehension of Second Year Students at SMA Negeri 1 Bandar Dumaris E. Silalahi	174
The Language Styles in the Classroom Conversation at Second Semester Students in Nommensen University David Togi Hutahaean	180

Code-Mixing in the Short Story of Love, You Are Mine

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Abstract - This research is conducted in order to find out the code-mixing in the short story of Love, you are mine. According to Muysken (2000), the three types of code-mixing are: (a) insertion, (b) alternation, and (c) congruent lexicalization. Insertion is said to be asking to spontaneous lexical borrowing and, depending on languages, it may consist of single bare nouns, bare noun phrases or adverbial phrases. Alternation entails a trueswitch from one language to the other, and involves both grammar and lexicon. Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. It is said to resemble style shifting and variation within a language. Problems discussed in this research : 1) what kind of code-mixing in the short story of Love, you are mine? 2) what is the dominant kind of code-mixing in the short story of Love, you are mine?. The data of this research are taken from <http://kaydelailastories.blogspot.co.id/2015/02/cerpen-love-youre-mine.html>. Finally the finding of this research all kind of code-mixing (a) insertion, (b) alternation, and (c) congruent lexicalization found in the short story of Love, you are mine, 2) the dominant kind of code-mixing in the short story of Love, you are mine is insertion.

Keywords: Alternation, code-mixing, congruent lexicalization, insertion

I. INTRODUCTION

Human need social environment, because human will never live alone but need communication each other . They will always take communication and interact anytime. A language is a tool used by human for a goal of communication and interacts with others . Communication is the way speaker tell something and to ask human to do something. Language is very important in human life because language, the human can live and be creative, and can create a culture through language. As has been said by Edward Sapir that " language is as symbolic of a culture " . Language is a symbol of culture, it signifies the language and culture have a relationship or have the bond that is very tied. each other in human life. Human is easier to reach what they want to communicate to others people. Sridhar in Mackay (1996: 74) defines that code-mixing implies quite in multilingual communities around the world and it is often used by the speakers who are highly proficient in all languages being mixed.

While Trudgill (1992:16) defines "Code-mixing is the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between languages of such rapidly and density, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking". Code-mixing can be seen in writing and spoken language. Code-mixing in writing language is such as a magazine, newspaper, tabloid, etc. Meanwhile, code-mixing in spoken is such as interview, speech, reality show, etc.

When one human interacting with another human, in some situation will get humans who are able to speak more than one language, that called to as bilingual or even humans are multilingual. In Indonesian generally is that people are bilingual, using Indonesian and local languages as a first language, many are multilingual, or the community in multiple languages (multilingual society), ie people who use multiple languages, either use the Indonesian language, regional languages and languages other foreign communities because some ethnic thus contributed to the shaping of society, so in terms of ethnicity can be regarded as a plural society, people are now rampant in the world thus becomes universal. Actually, the researcher interested with this case because, in this case is different with others, why? Code-mixing made our communication interest and alive. Code-mixing help us to say something more clearly when in the Indonesian language we can't find the right word to say our expression so that the speaker or reader can get it well.

Here are the utterances of code-mixing in short story Love, you are mine :

- AbangFiq *on the way*
- Bos ,*countdown*harini 90 harilagi
- *Love come. Sit here,*"tarikTaufiqsupayaAdeebaduduk di sebelahnya
- *Not bad. Katanya. Your turn,*"suruhAdeebageram

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Code-mixing

The discussion of the code-mixing starts from the opinion of some experts. According of some experts can be described as follows Sumarsono (2002: 202-203) states that "code-mixing occurs when speakers slipped elements other language elements while used a particular language ". For example, when speaking in Indonesia, a person will include elements of the English language Code-mixing is a phenomenon that commonly occurs in a bilingual and multilingualsociety.

It means sometimes aware or unaware people use two languages when they have a conversation with other people. They use it to help the listener easy to catch what the speaker mean, and also to make the conversation interested and fun.

Wardhaugh (1992) stated 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 (p. 106). It means that code-mixing occurs in a single utterance or even sentence. Code-mixing found when the speaker speaks in two languages but it occurs in

one sentence. It means that speaker produces utterance in two languages but these two languages occur in one sentence. In one sentence, there will be pieces or some words in another language. Muysken (2000:1) stated that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentences. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in formal and informal situation. Supported Muysken opinion, Kachru (1982:32) states that code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting the language elements from one language to another. The elements have been the part of the language inserted and totally only supported a function. Nababan (1985:32) states that code-mixing is a condition where two or more languages or language variants in a speech act or discourse are mixed without any of the situation in the languages force to do that. Here, the factor influence the speaker to do the mixing is because of their habit and the atmosphere of relaxation. Nowadays, code-mixing became a trend for some people especially teenagers that want look smart when using English during making a conversation with their friends etc.

2.2 The reason use of Code-mixing

There are four factors that influenced people in using two or more languages. It can be influenced by with whom there are talking to, the place where the conversation happens, what are they talking about and the aim of the conversation. Holmes (1990:11-12) states that linguistics choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more than of the following components:

1. The participant: who is speaking and whom they are speaking to
(For example: Husband-wife, teenagers, and children).
1. The setting or social context of the interaction: where they are speaking? (home, work, school)
2. The topic: what is being talked about?
3. The function: why they are speaking? What is the language being used for? Is the speaker asking a favor or giving an order to someone? The aim of purpose of the interaction may be important.

2.3 Kinds of Code-mixing

A. Insertation

In this type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes the place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. The characteristic of the insertation type is on the usage. This type is only has one words from one language (English) that insert or takes place in one part of structure of the other language (Indonesian) (Muysken, 2000:8-9)

Example of insertion (Indonesian/English)

A: Tergantung leader, terus juga tergantung situation.

(It depends on the leader and on the situation.)

B. Alternation

The second category proposed by Muysken (2000), alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level.

Example of alternation (English/Indonesian)

A: You mean, *gantike* kata laen.

(You mean, change it to another word.)

C. Congruent Lexicalization

The third and last category in code-mixing is congruent lexicalization, which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000).

Example of Congruent lexicalization (Indonesian/English)

A: Software *guabaat* convert file wav jadi mp3 *gaulda* expired.

(My software for converting wav files to mp3 has expired.)

2.4 The Factor Caused Code-mixing

Saville-Troike (1986: 69) stated some factors caused the code mixing, they are:

- a. Talking about a particular topic
They talk about the topic that consist of English such as English song lyric
- b. Quoting somebody else
They imitate the famous people by using their jargon and expression
- c. Being emphatic about something
People change their first language to second language to express their emphatic
- d. Sentence fillers or sentence connectors
People use interjection in their utterance such as *ouch*, *shit* etc
- e. Repetition used for clarification
People want to make their utterance clear by repetition it again with other language
- f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
People speak smoothly and so that the listener can reach what speaker mean
- g. Softening or strengthening request or command
As a way to show that they that use english more smart and command
- h. Expressing group identity
To show that their group are different with the other group and more high than other
- i. Real lexical need
Because sometimes people hard to find a good utterance in Indonesian language
- j. For the sake of efficiency.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in the process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. Qualitative employs conversation, document analysis, interview, and recording. This research employed document analysis. Best explains in documentary analysis, the following may be used as a source of data: records, reports, printed forms, letters, autobiographies, diaries compositions, themes or other academic works, books, periodicals, bulletins, or catalogues, syllabi, court decision, pictures, films, and cartoon. The source of data was taken from the text <http://kaydelailastories.blogspot.co.id>. Meanwhile, the data is the utterances of the short story of *Love, you are mine*. The data are in forms of words or utterances used in text contain code-mixing based on Muysken's theory. So, every utterance spoken by all characters became the sources for the researcher to be analyzed.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

The researcher accessed seven parts of *Love, you are mine*. The data in this research are taken from <http://kaydelailastories.blogspot.co.id/2015/02/cerpen-love-youre-mine.html>. The title were selected because the researcher interest to identify the code-mixing in that story. The data to analyze are all utterances by the participant in response to the other participant in the seven parts. Some utterances from the participants are also included to help the researcher analyze the code-mixing of the conversation.

3.3 The Method of Analyzing the Data

The data were taken by using the documentary technique.

Documentary technique means that the data are found from reading, studying, and analyzing by identification and classification to collect required information related to the study. The technique for analyzing data for this article consisted of (1) identifying code-mixing in the short story, (2) classifying code-mixing based on types, (3) counting the occurrences of each types of code-mixing, (4) finding the most dominant type of code-mixing in the short story.

IV. RESEARCH FINDING

After analyzing the data, the researcher found in his research that all type of code-mixing are Insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

A. Insertation

- Kita segera *kehospital* ya
- *Love!* Sekarang ke?"soal Taufiq tak percaya

- Mirul, kau *drive*,”arah Taufiq
- Dah sampai *hospital* baru teringat
- *Nurse* suruh tunggu dulu
- Tadikan kau tolong *drive* kereta aku?”soal Taufiq
- Deebe jaga *baby* tu
- Tak boleh, *Love*. Tak boleh
- Tiap pagi mesti ada *countdown* pesanan ringkas
- Bos ,*countdown* harini 90 hari lagi
- Adeeba duduk di *kitchen* Pelangi Resort.
- Keluar saja Chef Khalid daripada *kitchen*
- *Sorry*,”bisikTaufiq
- Sudahlah *member* tengah pasang badantu
- Apa kata kita buat *audition*
- Adeeba di sebelah kanan *ballroom*
- *Sporting*, sebiji macam Si Pembuat Air Jelita
- Si Pemandu Bos *Handsome* yang *blur* dengan berkesan sekali
- *Handsome* tak?
- Nak *add* dalam facebook
- *Youuuuu... I* laparlah
- Tengok nasi lemak *you* buat hati *I* berlemak-lemak nak rasa
- Itulah Tipah,awaktu power sangat
- Youu... malamni *datang* kerumah I-lah pulak
- Betul ke *darling*?
- Kelly *boyfiend* Kak Deebani memang dah tak sabar
- Chef Khalid siap tunduk *bow bow* lagi

B. Alternation

- Abang, *I'm your*
- AbangFiq *on the way*
- *No problem*. Driver aku dah ada kat bawah
- Selagi tak habis 100 hari *no more* peluk-peluk.
- *Love you*,Ton. Terimakasih kerana memahami.
- *YES! YES! YES!*..pastikan jadual bos awak kosong untuk seminggu Ton.
- Hahahahaha...*please* Cik Halimaton.
- *Lunch and Dinner*, setuju?
- *Oppss sorry* Ada tetamu ya.
- Errr... *Love. Wait! Love*,”panggil Taufiq bila Adeeba menarik daun pintu
- *My wife*. Matilah Abang Fiq lepas ni Juli
- Kau tolong *handle krew* dari Radio 99.9 katluartu
- *For what?*”balas Adeeba
- *Love come. Sit here*,”tarik Taufiq supaya Adeeba duduk di sebelahnya
- Okey, *now is your turn* Kak Deeba

- *Not bad*,"balas Taufiq buat kan Adeeba mencebik bibir
- *Always be yours*, 'ucap Adeeba dalam hatinya
- *Laratkeyouuuuu..... I girlfriend you* yang seksi menggoda pun you selalu tinggalkan

C. Congruent Lexicalization

- Nak saya tempahkan *hotel* mana untuk *honeymoon* bos lepas ni?
- *Sorry*, bos. Kenyataan hidup... jadi tak saya buat tempahan *hotel* untuk *honeymoon*?
- Adeeba sudah menempah *suite honeymoon* di *Pelangi Resort*
- *Not bad*. Katanya. *Your turn*,"suruh Adeeba geram
- *Shut up*, *Chef* Biar satu *resort* ni dengar *Chef* Deeba masak.

Based on the result of data from the text of the utterances that used in Love, you are mine. It showed that all type of code-mixing such insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization have different result although the dominant type of code-mixing it is intertation. And the highest total of type code-mixing that used in Love you are mine is intertation with the total result is utterances (54,9%) second is alternation (35,2) and congruent lexicalization (9,8). The detail can be seen in the table below.

No	Types of Code-mixing	Number	Percentage
1	Insertation	28	54,9
2	Alternation	18	35,2
3	Congruent Lexicalization	5	9,80
	TOTAL	51	99,9

V. CONCLUSION

Having collected and analyzed the data, some conclusions were given below. All types of code-mixing used in *Love you are mine*: insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It consists of 28 utterances (54,9%) insertation of code-mixing, 18 utterances (35,2%) alternation of code-mixing, and 5 utterances (9,8%) lexicalization of code-mixing. The result showed that the most dominant type of code-mixing used by *Love you are mine* is insertation.

People, who have already mastered two or more languages, usually use code-mixing like some people that able in more language. They usually mix more than one language when they speak. The use of code-mixing is to express the thing that cannot express with the Indonesian language. Before using code-mixing, they have to consider four things to think. The participant: who is speaking and whom they are speaking to The setting or social context of the interaction: where they are speaking? (home, work, school) The topic: what is being talked about? The function: why they are speaking? What is the

language being used for? Is the speaker asking a favor or giving an order to someone? The aim of purpose of the interaction may be important moreover, it's usually used in the informal situation. In short, applying code-mixing is really needed to make interest communication.

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