CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

When people have a communicative occasion, there will be a moment to boost them to mixing from one language into another or even several other languages. Due to the incapability of the speaker to express his/her real meaning of utterance in one language, therefore, he/she mixes to the other languages to compensate the deficiency. Even sometimes, the speakers also do the code mixing in a short utterance. However, many of them do not realize what they said is belong to a code mixing.

These statements above were illustrated through this research, which happened in expatriates’ daily activities as they stay in Semarang. The code mixing can be caught from the transcript result of the video recording observational which already collected by the writer. They mix from English to Indonesian, and vice versa to transfer what in mind to the interlocutors, especially to the local people. In this chapter, the writer would reveal the problem formulation section into the objectives of the study. By the video recording observational result, the writer analyzed it to answer about what type of code mixing used by exchange students and what factors have affected them to applying it as well.

4.1 The Type of Code Mixing Used by Speakers

Based on the data result of video recording, the writer examined the time that the exchange students apply code mixing to communicate with local people in Semarang. The theory used as a framework of this analysis is the

1) Interjection

One of code mixing types found in the data is interjection. According to Hoffman (1991), interjection is kind of expression which is inserted within the sentence in order to expressing surprise, illustrating strong emotion, or gaining attention. Interjection itself is divided into three types; they are inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors. Code mixing application among bilingual or multilingual society can be a sign of sentence connector.

Based on the researcher’s analyses, these data below related with Hoffman’s theory for the interjection point. In accordance with Data 4.1, the participant mixes two languages with “satu chicken berapa?” which is contains inserting sentence type that occurs in the word “chicken” between the words “satu & berapa”.

Data 4.1 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)
A: Satu chicken berapa?
Seller: Eee... Satu chicken itu ada satu kilo ada lebih. Any one kilogram, any... Yes, ya seperempat.

Moreover, interjection by the participant also occurs as sentence connector type that is found in Data 4.2. The sentence connector type is found when the participant mixes with English in the middle of his utterance in Indonesian language. It happens when he said “and then ...” that stands between “mau setengah kilo ini & tiga ribu lombok”.

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Data 4.2 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 2)
A: Eeee permisi ibu. Mau setengah kilo ini (was pointing out kecambah),
and then eeee tiga ribu lombok (was pointing out chili).
Seller: Pendek apa panjang?

2) Repetition

The second type of code mixing is repetition. Hoffman (1991) said that repetition is used for clarification in code mixing. Bilingual or multilingual speakers mix languages due to an initiative to clarify his/her speech. Therefore, the listener will understand it better. Sometimes, the speaker uses both languages to deliver or can be said to emphasize the same message.

Through the data, it shows that the code mixing appears when the speakers want to emphasize their meaning to the interlocutors in order to make them understand it. Therefore, the speakers repeat the words twice with the same meaning, but in the different languages.

Data 4.3 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)
A: Pelajaran jamu.
Seller: Apa itu?
A: Jamu. Ya, traditional herbal medicine.

Here is a brief explanation of the analyses. From Data 4.3, the participant says “Traditional herbal medicine” right after “Jamu” to tell the speaker that what he means with Jamu is herbal kind of medicine.

Data 4.4 (see appendix, video transcription, location 1, topic 1)
R: A large portion hehe. Okay, and with nasi.
Y: Eeee nasi goreng.
Next, from Data 4.4, the participant says “Okay, and with nasi” and it is followed by another speaker with “Eeee nasi goreng” to tell the interlocutors about what she exactly wants as well.

Data 4.5 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)
Seller: Ya, nggakpapa hehehe, orapopo. Cincang?
A: Minted. Saya mau cincang, ayam cincang.

Then the last, from Data 4.5, the participant says “Saya mau ayam cincang” right after “Minted” to make sure that the seller clearly knows what he exactly wants.

Repetition is not only used when the speakers are unsure to use Indonesian language, but also when the speakers speak in English or other languages that he/she is familiar with, in the very beginning of their utterances. Afterwards, that repetition will be followed by Indonesian language.

3) Addressing particular topic

Hoffman (1991) stated, when a speaker is in conversation with the interlocutor, sometimes the speaker changes the code. The speaker may feel free and enjoy expressing his/her emotional feeling about topics specific or particular in different language rather than his/her daily language.

Data 4.6 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)
A: Ya, pencak silat.
A: I like because mmm... I can protect myself and my family.

Based on these utterances above, it shows that the speaker wants to tell the interlocutor about the reason why he likes pencak silat. The speaker
mixes with Indonesian language when he talks about “pencak silat” which is that language is uncommon to translate in English or other languages. Pencak silat itself is the traditional fight from Betawi culture in Indonesia. There is a silent moment in “I like because mmm...” which shows that he is trying to explain in Indonesian language, but unfortunately, he fails to find the words. Therefore, he goes on with “I can protect myself and my family.”

**Data 4.7** (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)
A: Hmmmm finish, graduation.

Beside that, based on other data, the speaker wants to make sure about the interlocutor utterance that has been said “…finish.” The speaker wants to know whether it will be only finish or will be officially graduate from the college. However, he cannot find the words in Indonesian language, it can be seen in a short silent moment. In the end, he was going on with “Hmmm finish, graduation.”

### 4.2 The Factor of Code Mixing Used by Speakers

Furthermore, the writer examined what factors have affected the exchange students to applying code mixing. It is described as follows.

1) **Social Context**

According to Holmes (2013), social context refers to the place that being social setting and background of the interaction which is going on. This involves where they (participants) literally do the conversation.

**Data 4.8** (see appendix, video transcription, location 1, topic 1)
R: **This one** (is pointing book menu).
Waiter: **Mix mushroom, with tofu, and bean peanut, and in a clay pot.**
R: **Okay, ya.**
Waiter: **Wanna try?**
R: (nod her head).
Waiter: **Sapo aneka jamur kembang tahu** (tell to the chef).
R: **Ya, dua.**
Waiter: **This one. We have fresh, fresh fruit. Mmm juice, tea, or Chinese tea.**
Y: **Is this fresh?**
Waiter: **Fresh.**
R: **Mmm I would like pepaya jus.**

The data above shows that the speaker tends to mostly speak in English rather than mix it with Indonesian. When the writer asked her the reasons for using English, the participant said that she used English because the person she talked to was able to speak English well.

The writer asked her in a chance of interview for further details, **“When I was filming you at the restaurant, you did not speak with Indonesian language too much. May I know why it was?”** She answered, **“I think the waiter spoke to us in English really well. His pronunciation was so good. Therefore, mostly I answered them with the same language.”** (Interviewee 1, 2017/08/04)

Furthermore, the writer asked why she mixed several words in English and Indonesian. For example **“I would like pepaya jus.”** and **“Ya, dua.”** The participant answered that the people there mostly spoke in English with her. Therefore, she just followed them because she could do it as well. In addition, she had no problem at all to memorize number and other kinds of one syllable word in Indonesian language. It was so easy thing to remember than apply it...
for communication. For example “dua” and “pepaya jus” that can be found on the data above.

Basically, code mixing occurred when she was in the area where people there were able to speak in English, which that conversation was taken in the international Chinese restaurant. Moreover, at that time, the waiter who was serving the guest had pretty good English.

Another example comes from Data 4.9 that was taken in a traditional market. In contrast, through the data below, it will show that the speaker tends to mostly speak in Indonesian rather than mix into English. It occurred when he was in the area where not so many people were capable to speak in English. Furthermore, the seller was literally speaking in Indonesian all the time.

Data 4.9 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 2)

A: Eeee permisi ibu. Mau setengah kilo mi, and then eeee tiga ribu lombok.
Seller: Pendek apa panjang?
A: Hehehe.
Seller: Pendek apa panjang?
A: Pendek.
Seller: Pendek ini.
A: Ohh, pan... panjang, panjang. Eeee sudah sudah. Berapa?
Seller: Delapan.
A: Delapan? (and then was giving Rp 50,000,-)

The transcript result above is also supported by the interview result. During the interview section, the participant answered about the question of the use of Indonesian language for his communication when he was staying in Semarang. He said that he used Indonesian language in a kind of simple conversation, and depended on the person that he will talk to of course.
Moreover, the kind of situation also affected him to use Indonesian language. For example, he used it when he needed to buy something and if the shopkeeper were not able to talk in English, he would use Indonesian language in simple way.

Furthermore, the writer asked why he dominated his utterance with Indonesian language. He answered afterwards,

"The seller was really nice to me. Moreover, during almost one year I lived in Semarang, I've got so many words in Indonesian language. It made me confident to speak with the citizen." (Interviewee 3, 2017/08/04.)

Overall, the participants tended to use English when the person he/she talked to was able to speak English. Therefore, Holmes' theory was applied by the participants because the participants chose to speak a certain language based on its social setting.

2) Solidarity

According to Holmes (2013), solidarity is one of the factors that determine people to mix languages. In solidarity factor, there is a moment when people break out the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor. Through mixing languages, the people who involve in the conversation will get closer.

Data 4.10 (see appendix, video transcription, location 2, topic 1)

Seller: Where do you come from?
A: My mom.
Seller: Oh yes?
A: My mom.
Seller: Oh for your mom?
A: Ya, ibu saya hahaha.

Ah from USA.

From these data above, it shows that the speaker makes a joke with the interlocutor. Firstly, when the speaker answers the interlocutor’s question, it appeared misunderstanding with ”Oh for your mom??”. Then, the speaker mix into Indonesian with “Ya, ibu saya hahaha. Ah from USA.” in order to clarify that the speaker’s answer was just kidding.

In the interview section, the participant said that he used Indonesian language to establish a good connection with the interlocutor who was a woman seller. He stated that the woman was really nice to him. Moreover, during almost one year he lived in Semarang, he had so many words in Indonesian language. It made him confident to speak with the citizen. Moreover, he just wanted to respect them through using their language.

Furthermore, when the writer asked him why he mixed language based on the video transcription, he answered,

“She was really nice to me when we were talking. I wanted to make her happy to talk with me. Actually, I like when the person I talk to is happy and get what I mean. At that time, I was kidding her that I came from my mom. Maybe, I think it tends to be more flowing easily when I answered her about myself and my hobby silat in Semarang. Therefore, I spoke a lot in Indonesian language, even I also mixed it with English.” (Interviewee 3, 2017/08/04.)

Data 4.11 (see appendix location 2, topic 1)

Seller: Why do you like gulat? Kenapa suka gulat?
A: Silat?
Seller: Ya, gulat or silat?
A: Silat.
Seller: Ooh silat.
A: Ya, pencak silat.
Seller: Oo pencak silat, wataaaw.
A: I like because mmm... I can protect myself and my family.
Seller: Ahh good good, yaaa.
A: And mmm... keep my thin body.
A: I want terlihat cantik, you know?
Seller: Ohh hahaha. No body language?
A: Woaaa, hati-hati bu.

Another example of establishing relationship can be seen from the data above. It shows that the speaker also makes a joke with the interlocutor. The speaker tends to mix with Indonesian a lot when he has initiative to convey humorous expression. Yet, sometimes he backs into English when he cannot tell in Indonesian words. Moreover, the interlocutor seems connect and respond to the conversation, so the code mixing happens based on this factor.

Furthermore, based on the data above is related to socio cultural adaptation in expatriates adjustment theory. Barhem (2008) emphasized that knowledge of culture is one of several factors that affected expatriates to living their overseas life. When foreigners know about the culture of a country that he/she lives, it also determines how well they communicate and adjust with a new environment through a new language as well. From Data 2, it can be seen that the participant and the seller talk about pencak silat which is a traditional fight from Betawi culture, Indonesia. It shows that the
participant mix the language to show that he already engaged with the culture since he lived in Indonesia.

3) Status

Holmes (2013) said that the status factor that affected a speaker to mixing code is depends on what is the social role of each participant. It can happen according to listeners, context, role, and educational or career background. In this data result, the code mixing appears between a student as the speaker and a seller as the interlocutor.

Data 4.12 (see appendix location 2, topic 1)
A: Saya di sini mahasiswa di Unika.
Seller: Oh Unika, jurusan apa?
A: Pelajaran jamu.
Seller: Apa itu?
A: Jamu, Ya, traditional herbal medicine.
-----------------skipped------------------
Seller: Mmm semester berapa?
A: Semester dua.
Seller: Oh masih baru.
A: After this, go home. Satu tahun habis, finish, go home.

From the data above, it illustrates the code mixing occurs when the speaker shares to the interlocutor about his concerns in Semarang. He tends to frequently mix into Indonesian to responds the interlocutor’s question. This phenomenon can be belonging into status factor.

The participant explained in the interview section that he mixed English and Indonesian language when he talked about his concerns in Semarang because the woman seller was asking about what he is doing here. Then, the participant answered to her that he was studying Jamu, which is
traditional herbal medicine. When he answered like that, he repeated the words twice in the different languages because he thought that it would be easy for them to understand what he meant.

Besides those analytical data results above, the writer can examine during the research observation by approaching and following the participants as they interact with local people. First thing is the participants decided to make utterance whether in English or Indonesian language, it will depend on with whom they are talking to and where they are communicating.

Furthermore, the writer already categorized the fluency of using Indonesian language by the participant. It can be summarized in the diagram below.

![The Amount of Indonesian Words Usage through Code Mixing](image)

The diagram above illustrates that the highest point belongs to Participant 1, followed by Participant 2, and the last is Participant 3. The writer finds that it is connected to how long they have been staying in Semarang. The
participant 3 has been staying in Semarang for 10 months, while the
Participant 2 and 3 just less than 5 months.

In the end, the writer concludes that the longer foreigners live into
another country, the more they catch new words and capable to apply it for
communication with the citizen as well. That illustration is connected with
the review of literature in the expatriate’s adaptation theory section. Barhem
(2008) emphasized that level fluency of language, residency period in the
host culture, knowledge of culture, quantity of interaction, and familiarization
with host citizen are the factor that considering expatriates to get adjust with
the new environment that related with why expatriates involving code mixing
for their way to interact with local people.