CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of The Study

Language is a means of communication in the society .language of human beings is very important because language is a part of the culture and it can describe a certain message to the society. Language and communication have a close relationship. Human being needs to communicate with others in their daily life, and the language itself is medium for people to make a communication.

In general as human beings, people are always faced with language choice when they speak. Normally, people speak at least one language during their daily activities, but when people belong to the same group in a community or live in a bilingual community there are many different races around them. People tend tom use two varieties of communication to each other. Therefore, people will mix up two or more language in communication to each other as the occasion arises. The phenomenon of code mixing in Nababan (1993 :27) defines as "the use of elements of one language within a sentence in another language'' is then considered common in bilingual or multilingual societies.

Actually people who live in Indonesia still use Indonesian as their national language. However, they also use their local language as a means of communication for the people who live in it to communicate with one another. Indonesia language is usually used as a language for a wider communication by Indonesians of various ethnic groups to communicate with one another.

Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or language; usually without a change of topic it indicates language transfer because of situation change. Appel says (1976;79) in formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idioms in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from another language.

Based on the experience of the writer on the ppl many student use the code mixing and code switching unconsciously or not. Code mixing and code switching itself has become a habit or trend for students in daily life along with the time. As for some the advantages or positive of the using thecode mixing and code switching, students are easier to speak in a moderm way to communicate because the languages is mixed and not too focused on using the correct grammer.

The language or word used in code mixing or code switching is usually the word, that is not too difficult to read and is difficult to guest by students so that it can be a new vocabulary for them. The other positive side that can help the teacher in delivering the material in class because by using the code mixing and code switching students are easier to understand the material taught.

1.2   The Problem of The Study

What dominant of code mixing and code switching that use in conversation by X grade students of SMAN 2 KABANJAHE?

1.3   The Scope of The Study

There are for types for sociolinguistic, they are, Bilingualism and Multilingualism, code choosing, code switching and code mixing. Code mixing and code switching in conversation by the students of SMAN 2 KABANJAHE.

1.4.   The Significances of The Study

There are some significance drawn from the study:

For student:

1. This study would give the description about communication strategies especially code mixing and code switching used by the students in their English acquisition.

2. This study would give information whether the use of code mixing and code switching encourage the students to find the correct from of the target language.

For teachers:

1. This study wouldl give the description about sociolinguistic especially code mixing and code switching used by the students in their language acquisition.

2. This study would inform them whether the use code mixing and code switching can facilitate the student's communication breakdown or not.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LOTERATURE

2.1   Theoretical Framework

The chapter focuses on the underlying conceptual framework which is related study. In the stage the theories are presented in the following terms, there are sociolinguistic, Bilingualism and multilingualism, code choosing, code mixing and code switching..

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2.2   Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic one of studies about language in relation with the condition of the society. Hudson (1980) says that " sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society" while Fishman (1972) in his book titled sociology of language says that : the sociology focuses upon the entire gamut of the topic related to the social organization of language usage parse, but also language attitude, overt behavior toward language user".

Sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society, and in draws on insight from other areas of study. In particular, studies in sociolinguistic have demonstrated the importance of the social function of language and shown that it often possible to find social explanation for aspect of linguistic structure. Sociolinguistic studies are concerned with the way in which language varies based on the social context in which it is used and sociolinguistic as the study of the social uses of language consists of social variable. The social variable is the factor

that determines a variation in language. The social variable might be a language, dialect, style, register, politeness, slang, code mixing-switching.

Communicative repertoire also include the occupational codes, the specific region language, sound of whistling or drum language, and the varieties which is used to speak up by the stranger, children or pets. In other side, communicative repertoire from one group also include the varieties of interaction strategy may be valid in the group.

By the existence of varieties previously, some people need to choose the code or interaction strategy correctly to use random context (ibid). Many expertise or sociolinguistic try to exam carefully the important factors in choosing code and variety.

Ervin trip suggests four primary factors in which cause the changing code or varieties such explained before.

1. Background (time and place), situation (such, party, lecturer, etc.)

2. The interaction of participant : their age, gender, and their play in role in the relation one each other (such: worker, employer, husband wife)

3. Topic (occupational, sport, national event/moment)

4. Interaction function : demand, giving information, daily greeting (hi, thank you, apologize)

Topic is usually regarded as the primary factor in language use as multilingual context. It caused by the studying other language, and studies other subject in other language. In using one of language, which is mastered by the speaker, while discussing certain topic the speaker is only master some of the

processed in the language or the speaker feel spontaneous to do it. If I say "there is a home in your left ear". It may well because you panic, and scream.

The speaker can choose between the varieties of region language switch containing in the valuable objects depend to the geographic territory and sub-grouping of population where they are identified them-self, or when they are travelling from the one area to another.

The fact that sociolinguistic is a multidisciplinary subject and therefore requires and interdisciplinary approach has been recognized by many investigators. Fishman (1972b), for example, has indicated that there are several levels and approach to sociolinguistic description.

It would be foolhardy to demand that one and the same method of method of data collection and data analysis be utilized for such a variety of problems and purposes. It is one of the hallmarks of scientific social inquiry that methods are selected as result of a problem specification rather than independently of them. Sociolinguistic is neither methodologically nor theoretically uniform (Fishman, 1972 b ; 29-30 emphasis in original).

Although diverse kind of inquiry go under the banner sociolinguistic it is generally accepted that sociolinguistic inquiry ; inquiry deals with those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their application. As every theoretical approach should be based on data from empirical inquiries, which are usually conducted with different methods, sociolinguistic inquiry, therefore, can only be carried out adequately from a broadly sociolinguistic perspective.

Within the tradition of sociolinguistic, there are two methods which have been widely used in order to solve the problem of ascertaining sociolinguistic, which is based mainly on the works of Goffman (1961-1963) and Garfinkel (1967), has been used principally by Gumperz (1967) and Bloom and Gumperz (1972) and several other anthropologically- trained sociolinguistic. Bloom and Gumperz, for example, apply the method in their investigation of the social meaning of code switching behavior in Hemnesberget, Norway.

In various places, Gumperz (1967, 1972) has claimed that the interactional approach can overcome the inadequacy of correlation measurement in which the explanation for the different social norms and rule underlying the actual communicative behavior are not available. Referring particularly to one Labov's earliest studies, (see labov, 1966, Gumperz claimed that the interactional approach, denies the parallel between social and physical measurement, therefore, always involves both the informant's and the investigation's perception of the categories that are being measured (Gumperz, 1972:15)

In terms of obtaining and eliciting data, the interactional approach considers that social relations become the most important determinant of speech behavior." Outside factors such as ecology, rank educational background significantly affect verbal behavior only to the extent that they influence speaker's perception of their social relationship (Gumperz, 1967:134). For the interaction, the use of participant observation is very crucial to achieve an adequate sociolinguistic description of a speech variety.

The correlation approach, on the contrary, is always characterized (by the extreme application of field surveys using questionnaires, interview and some

particular test. Although participant observation is also used in various contexts, its application is strictly supplementary and not as widely applied as in the interactional approach. The correlation approach regards the relationship of linguistic to social categories as one closely connected but independent system. Language is seen as set of rules enabling speakers to translate info 6oration from the outside world into sound. Social categories are often treated as independent variables and the linguistic ones as dependent variables (see labov, 1966, 1972). According to Dittmar (1976), for the, correlationts:

The empirical premise is that systematic changes in the social and linguistic structure can be revealed by correlating the two sets of variables which have been measured independently of one another (Dittmar, 1976 :190)

However, the differences (the interaction versus the correlation approaches) can be seen from another perspective as the differences between macro and macro-levels of sociolinguistic approach, in terms of which type of linguistic interaction become the focus. Macro-sociolinguistic theory focus on social institutions and functions rather than on face-to-face social processes. In contrast to micro-sociolinguistics. Which puts an emphasis on the way in which the individual does not fit into some arbitrary defined sociological norms, macro sociolinguistic seeks to account for the distribution of language differences through a society in terms of the age, sex, education occupation and ethnic membership of the speakers studied (Labov 1966:25)

In fact, several work have made use of the two approaches together, and even Labov, who is claimed by Gumperz and others (see Dittmar, 1972) to be principally a correlation, has combined the correlation and interactional

techniques together in his study of the non-standard English of black American and Peurto Rican speakers in New york city (see Labov et all, (1968) meanwhile, Fishman (1972b) has develop a more comprehensive language approach to the study of language choice behavior which also links both micro-with macro sociolinguistic behavior such as ordering and descend successively to constructs of a lower rank Fishman has invoked the concept of domains of language choice behavior and incorporated domains, social relations and locations and locales into the situation analysis of language and behavior.

Is not the language but the speech community, which is the natural unit of sociolinguistic description and taxonomy. For speech community is the social matrix which patterns language use and is the source of language development. But despite being the natural unit of sociolinguistic description, defining speech community has even remained problematic.

Problematic in the definition has been on account two reason. First, historically, there has been a lack scholarly consensus on the definition of a community in general and a speech community in particular. Secondly, emanating from this lack of the consensus is an priori assumption of speech community without realizing that any description of a particular speech community is a matter of ethnographic investigation, and hence. It should not be taken for granted of uncritically.

2.3   Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Sociolinguistic research discussing code mixing has closely related with bilingualism. Bilingualism is included in this related theory since it underlies the occurrence of code mixing and code switching phenomenon.

Indonesia people are at least bilinguals. People have seen that almost Indonesia people master Indonesia language and vernacular language. When we meet someone speaking two languages in the conversation with other people, then he/she become bilingual. Also, foreign language acquisition will add the language they master, so they are not only be as bilingual, but also multilingual. In bilingual community, the switch of language that they mastered is influenced by many factors

Bilingual speech makes an important contribution to the field of language contact. It is not, however, an introductory text for persons wishing to find out about code –mixing from a more general perspective. Familiarity with the issues and debates in the area of code-mixing and bilingual research is helpful in order to understand variations in synonymous terms adopted throughout the book to refer to various language contact phenomena. A formal knowledge of generative linguistic is also needed to follow some of the discussion. Several typographical errors are present in the text, which sometimes make it difficult to follow certain examples and lines of argumentation, but these errors do not invalidate the claims put forth. This is an obligatory reference for those working in the field of language contact from a grammatical.

Wardaugh (2010:99) explained that multilingualism, that, is, the ability to use one language, is such a widely accepted norm in so many part of the western

world that it is often assumed to be a world – wide phenomenon, to the extent that bilingual and multilingual individuals may appear to be 'unusual', I,e..to be the marked case.

In addition, people who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the language (or varieties) : even, that kind of parity may be exceptional (Wardaugh,2010;93)

2.4   Code

Code is a system of rules that allows people to give information in a symbolic form. Human language is a code. It consists of words the represent ideas, event, and objects. When it is put together in certain circumstances, it will help people to communicate. According to Fasold (1990:48), code is term which refers to variety.

Wardaugh (1986;86) also states that the term 'code' can be used to refer to any of system that two or more people employ for a communication or code is generally used to communicate. In this case a code is the particular language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for a communication between two or more parties. When people are about to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds of feeling. The particular code in this case can be a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily situation, people many use different code in different situation. When people think that they need to use a certain people, they will adjust the type of code depending on the need.

2.5 Code Choosing

Hymes in Made Iwan (2010;71) outlined eight elements which influenced of using code mixing. It called as component of speech. In short, all the elements are being abbreviated in SPEAKING:

1. **Situation (Setting and Scene)**

   The setting scene are the place, occasions, or natural situation that can influence the people in choosing the code. People may consider choosing a more formal variety of a language when talking in an office than when talking in a picnic place. A moderate attitude in speaking is also found in a ritual or ceremonial occasion than in a street or supermarket.

2. **Participants**

   The participants are the people involved in the communication found in the setting. A good public speaker for example, wants to know about his audience before performing a speech. He may think of considering what kind of jokes he should tell or whether he should speak in more casual way or formal one after considering the audience. Another example, two girls chatting in a library may also want to change their ways of speaking (intonation, pitch) as well as their body language after a boy is passing them.,

3. **Ends**

   The ends are the goals or purposes that the speaker wishes to reach. If a political party delivers a speech in campaign, he wishes to persuade the crowd before him in order to receive support for election.

However, if a mother speaks to her son before he leaves for school , she might want her son to behave himself in the school.

Thus, for different ends, speakers of language often choose different code.

4. **Act sequences**

The act sequence refers to the order of a speech, a narrative, a conversation, or a talking. A formal speech for example, is set carefully with an opening expression, followed with an introduction, a story, before entering the main topic. The sequence in speaking is then considered to be also an important factor to consider.

5. **Keys**

The key is referred to manner, spirit and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere, modest, or low.

6. **Instruments**

The instrumentalities are referred to the register and forms or the speech. The forms that might be under considerations are whether it will be delivered in more formal way or a casual friendly one.

7. **Norms**

Two kinds of norms discussed by Hymes are including norms of interaction and norms of interpretation. Norms of interaction related to the analysis of social culture and social relationship in a community. The norm is the contextual custom in using the code, including for

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example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing and audience, eye contacts, distance, asking question about belief, etc.

8. **Genres**

Genre is about in what form the speech event is happens. As hymes (1974:61) clarified that the speech even can be conveyed in several forms as follows ; poem, myth, tale, proverb, riddle curse, prayer, oration, lecture commercial, form letter, editorial, etc. it can be said, we use different code fore different genre.

2.6   Code Mixing

Code mixing is a situation where people mix two (or two) language or variety of language in an act of language (speech act or discourse) without change topic in the language situation. In such circumstances, only leisure speakers and or habits that followed. Acts of such language is called code mixing (Nababan, 1984;32). In Indonesia code mixing often present in a state of conversation, by using mixed Indonesian with local languages. If people who talk that "educated" we can also see the code mixing between Indonesian language (local language) with a foreign language (English or Dutch)

Nababan also state that a prominent feature in this code mixing is the leisure or informal situations. In a formal language situation , there are rarely mixing codes. If there are mixing code in such circumstances, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used, so it needs to use words or phrases from foreign language ; the written language in this case we express it with italic or underlined print of the word/phrase foreign language concerned.

Sometimes there is also code mixing when the speaker wants to show off 'his educated'' or 'position'

Wardaugh (1998:103) also defines '' code mixing as of code that occurs when conversation uses two codes together that changes from one ode to the others in the course of a single utterance. Thus if someone mixes two codes in one sentence by inserting other elements of language, it means that the use code mixing''. Nababan (1993:32) says that code mixing is the situation where the speaker mix the language or variety of language in a speech act or discourse without a situation or condition that need a mixing of the language. The special characteristic on code mixing in the relaxation on informal situation. In formal situation, the code mixing is very seldom. If there is code mixing in that situation, it is caused by there is no right expression to substitute the language which used so that it is important to use word or expression from another language.

In principle, code mixing is the mixing from one language into the structure of other language in same utterance. It is the embedding of various components of language such word, phrase, clause, and even sentence in the same utterance. The component of language between two language involved do not influence is structure.

There are some factors, that cause people do mixing according to Breadsmore (1982;38). They are:

1. Bilingualism

   It cannot be avoid that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factors of code mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual.

2. Speaker and Partner speaking

   Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversations. Speakers needs partner speaking to

communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand well.

3. Social community

An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two language in their interaction. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

4. Situation

Usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

5. Vocabulary

There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary is one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase form one to another language and it can be combined together.

6. Prestige

Globalization era has lad people must able to speak more than one language, especially English. For many young people code mixing becomes own style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix language because of prestige.

2.6.1 Types of code mixing

According to Siregar (1996;50), code mixing is divides into two types:

1. **Intra –Sentential Mixing**

   Intra sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance. Some examples of code mixing in English are described as follows;

   1) Sejak usia tujuh tahun helmi sudah tekun berlatih sehingga *skill* nya berkembang bagus. (since 7 year old helmi has diligent practice until his skill blossom out)

   2) Hukuman pinalti diberikan kepada Sriwijaya FC setelah Yohanis Nabar *handsball* dikotak terlarang (penalty punishment give to Sriwijaya FC after Yohanis Nabar handsball off limits box.)

   3) Seringnya pemain Sriwijaya FC *turn over* harus mengakui keunggulan persib 1-0 (frequency of Sriwijaya fc player turnover have to admit superior of persib bandung 1-0)

   Based on the examples above, it can be seen that those are code mixing sentence with single word (sentence a), single phrase (sentence b), and single clause (sentence c) the word 'skill' the phrase 'handball' and the clause 'turn over' are taken from English.

2. **Extra-Sentential Mixing**

   Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentences boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic in code mixing interaction between two language involved in code mixing. As the following example . life is choice. Oleh kare itu setiap orang mempunyai masalah masing-masing. (life is choice therefore everybody has or her own problems)

2.6.2 Level of Code Mixing

The linguistic levels dialing code mixing are morphological and syntactic level. According to Goh and Silver (2004:2) morphology is the study of morphemes and the way to combine word formation. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in language. For example, happiness is formed from two morpheme and ness I bound morpheme.

Syntax is the study of architecture of phrase, clause and sentence. It is the way words combine to form sentences and the rules to control those combinations (Goh and Silver, 2004:3). Morphology, syntax and semantics are recognized to deal with the structure of word.

1) Morphological Level

1. Word.

According to Lyons (1968:200) word is group of a particular meaning with a particular complex of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment. It may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morpheme. Words is divided in two part, they are single word and compound word.

1) Single Word

Single word is only exist of one word and it cannot be separated into two or more words. Sometimes it has suffixes. That included in single word are noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

2) Compound Word

A compound is made when two words are joined to form a new word.

2. Hybrid

In oxford dictionary (2011:217) hybrid is animal or plant produced from two different species. But in linguistic side we can conclude that hybrid is the combination of word pieces of two different languages, such as English word and Indonesian word.

3. Reduplication

Reduplication is an often grammatically functional repetition of a radical element or part of occurring usually at the beginning of a word and often accompanied by change of the radical vowel syntactical level.

2) Syntactical Level

1. Phrase

A phrase is group of word which have a particular meaning when used together. (oxford dictionary 2011:329). Usually its function is together within a sentence and has one meaning. Kinds of phrases are adjectives phrase, adverb phrase and noun phrase.

2. Clause

Clause is group of words that contains a subject and a verb. Clause is divided into main clause and supporting clause. Main clause has its own meaning and can stand themselves without depend on others part of sentences. Supporting clause is the opposite of main clause. It cannot stand alone and depend on others parts of sentences.

2.7   Code Switching

There more commonly used term code switching will reserve for the rapid succession of several languages in a single speech event, for reason which will be made clear. People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch. Besides, code switching may be related to a particular or addressee (Holmes 1992;41)

Code switching is defined as the alternative of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent. Pietro in (Made Iwan 2010;74) stated that code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. Hymes in (Made Iwan 2010 ;74) suggest code switching has become a common term for alternate use or more language or varieties of language, or even speech styles.

Code switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speaker although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from a variety or style to another (Made Iwan 2010:74). The examples of these statements are the report of tanner on linguistic usage of a small group of Indonesian graduate students and their families living in united state.

Wardaugh (2010;101) split up code switching into two: metaphorical and situational code switching. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find them: they speak one language in one situation and another in different one. No topic change is involved. Metaphorical code switching is a kind of code switching when there is a change of topic in the language used (Wardaugh 2010;106). It can be said that

this kind of code switching occurs when the speakers consider that using some of foreign words or sentences will emphasize to what is pointed out, in order to get attention from listener.

Jakobson Fant and Halle in Peter Auver, 1998:30 mention three research trends converge in consolidation of code switching studies: structural phonology, information theory, and research on bilingualism. Jakobson Fant and Helle intergrates with intelligence, boldness and sense of opportunity the foundational block of information theory: the notion of code as a mechanism for the unimbigous transductions of signal between system and specifically.

Here speech however must regard in this material, physical dimension. Jakobson adapts the nation of switching code to the change a monolingual or bilingual speakers must effect in order to interpret (decode) another person's system (code) or to produce such a change.

Obviously such a task of deciphering more difficult in the frequent cases called 'switching code' by communication engineers or 'coexistent phonemic system' by linguist. The Russian aristocracy of the last century with is bilingual speech-switching continually from Russian to French and vice versea even ithin a single sentence.

Practically all research on code switching has been on the identification of code and linguistic variety as interchangeable notion (Gumperz and Herasimcuck in peter auver 1998;34)

Further, code or variety consists of a systematic set of linguistic signals which co-occur in defining setting. For spoken language, alternatives code maybe vernacular or superposed varieties. Sociolinguistic variants are those linguistic

regard as free variants or optional variants within a code, that is, two different ways saying the same thing (Ervin Tripp in PEeter auvar 1998;34)..

Code switching itself is perhaps not a linguistic phenomenon, but rather a psychological one. However, code switching is obvious to be considered as the use of two languages in the foreign language

Code switching in Norway purpose two kinds of code switching that are:

1. Situational switching, it happen the language shifted by the existing the changing topic or participant, or in unusual the situation of communication changing.

2. Metaphorical switching, is happen when the same situation shift and give the add of meaning to the components like the relation of act.

Factors of code switching:

1. Situation

    The accurate of speaker in choosing language appropriate with time and place minded as the skill to point the situation.

2. Participant

    Factors include the mastering language, favorite of one language, socio-economic statue age, gender, occupation, education, cultural background, the relation between the participant, the manner on language and the pressure from outside. The speakers usually compare the listener proficiency/skill in choosing language.

3. Topic

    Some time, a topic more enjoyable if used in conversation by one language (I,e,X language) than more (i. e. Y language) because Y language is not

good enough in specific words or Y language mind as regard discuss the topic.

4. This problem can be shown, i. e. in people discussed the serious thing, people use the language formally, but when the topic shift to social problem or relax time the consider to another language which in formally. Or the speaker switch in code, because, the speaker want to change the topic of, there are some reasons and why speaker use code switching, as follows:

1. The speaker (who wants to get benefit or advantages)

2. The listeners ability in speaking

3. The change of situation by presence the third person

4. The change form formal to informal

5. The change of the topic situation

One of the characteristic of code mixing that occur in an informal situation, is caused by the speakers habit only, in relax situation, some usually mix or her language .

In Indonesia code mixing often occurs when the people mix BI with their native language according to their tribe.

Code mixing involves of two languages without an associated topic change. This means that the conversation goes on normally without any change of topic or joining another participant. He continuous that code mixing is not just a haphazard mixing of two languages by laziness or ignorance or some combination.

2.8   Similarity and Differences between Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code-switching and Code mixing are well known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society. Both occur in bilingual communication by using more than one language. In sociolinguistic study, code switching and code mixing are often discussed inseparably although those are hard to differentiate.

2.8.1   The Similarity between Code switching and Code Mixing

The similarity code switching and code mixing is the used of two or more language or two varieties of language in utterances. Code mixing and code switching are well known in the speech pattern of the bilingual in human society.

Furthmore Chaer (2004:114) defines "both occur in bilingual communication by using more than one language". In sociolinguistic, code switching and code mixing are often discussed inseparably although those are hard to differentiate.

Chaer (2004:114) "code switching is mixing two language where there is main code used in its function but contractive condition with another one involve

2.8.2   The Differences between Code Switching and Code Mixing

Which is an only piece in the utterances of code mixing. Code switching occurs, if the utterance of sentence from one language and clearly it has grammatical construction.

Fasold (1984:54) added that if someone utters a word or phrase from one language when he is speaking in certain language, it is code mixing. But if he utters sentence from one language and clearly it has grammatical construction so the code switching occurs, for example a bilingual who uses two languages alternately toward his partner speaking.

2.9   Conversation

Conversation theory regards social systems as symbolic, language-oriented system where responses depend on one person's interpretation of another of another person's behavior, and where meanings are agreed through conversation. But since meaning are agreed, and the agreements   can be illusory and transient, scientific research requires stable reference point in human transactions to allow for reproducible results. Pask found these points to be the understandings which arise in the conversation between two.   Participant individuals. And which he defined rigorously.

Conversation theory describes interaction between two or more cognitive systems, such as a teacher and a student or distinct perspective within one individual, and how they engage in dialog over a given concept and identify differences in how they understand it.

Conversation came out of the work of Gordon Pask on instructional design and models of individual learning style. In regard to learning styles. In regard to learning styles, he identified conditions required for concept sharing and described the learning styles holist, serials, and their optimal mixture versatile, he proposed a rigorous model of analogy relations. Level of conversation:

Conversation can be conducted at a number of different levels:

1. Natural language (general discussion)

2. Object language (for discussing the subject matter)

3. Meta languages (for talking about learning/language)

Through recursive interaction called 'conversation' their differences may be reduced until agreement-that is agreement up to a point which Pask called ''agreement over an understanding may be captured as an ''entailment mesh'', an

organized and publicly available collection of resultant knowledge, itself a major product of the theory as devotees over semantic networks and other, less formalized and non-experimentally based ''representations of knowledge''.

From conversation theory, Pask developed what he called a "cognitive reflector". This is a virtual machine for selecting and executing concept or topics from and entailment mesh shared by at least a pair of participant. It features an external modeling facility on which agreement between, say, a teacher and pupil may be shown by reproducing public descriptions of behavior. We see this is essay and report writing or the "practical" of science teaching.

The form not the content of the theories (conversation theory and interaction of actors theory) return to and is congruent with the forms of physical theories , such as wave particle duality (the theoretic enfoldment part of conversation. Theory is radiation and its reception is the interpretation by the recipient of the description so exchange. The particle aspect is the recompilation by the listener of what a speaker saying. Theories of many universe, one at least of each participant A and one to participant B are bridged by analogy. As before this is the turn value of any interaction.

2.10   Previous Research

In the research the writer review some report of related researches about sociolinguistic especially Indonesia-English code mixing. The writer uses some graduating paper as following:

"*A Descriptive Analysis of Indonesia –English Code Mixing in Jsyk Rubric Published on May – July 2012 Edition of Cosmogirl Magazine*" which has been researched by Siti Rohma Noviyani, the student of State Institute of Islamic

Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. She use Cosmo girl magazine as data source and analyzed the types of code mixing from the magazine. The writer identified that English insertion are in the form word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, idiom, and clause. The factors influencing code mixing are the informal situation (situation), the educated class of the writer and readers (participants). The purpose of writing magazine that is to entertain the readers (ends), the topic about young lifestyle (act sequence), relax way to deliver the message (key), written language as the way to deliver a message, non-standard language used in magazine (instrumentalities), the engagement between young people with English, the preference of young people of choose something that is famous and western oriented (norms), and printed media form to publish magazine (genre).

Another previous research was written by *Debby Mediyanthi. She wrote " a descriptive study of code mixing in social networking (Facebook)"*.she identified five norms of Indonesia- English code mixing and the type of code mixing from pc media magazine. From the result of the study, the researcher finds the use of code mixing in the forms of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clause, and word reduplication. She also found the purpose of code mixing are: expressing solidarity and intimacy, asserting status, pride and power, lexical needs, incompetence, expressing self- emotion, making jokes, and being more informative. Moreover the researcher analyzed the factors influencing the used of code mixing in Facebook : speakers and personal speakers, partner speech, presence of three speakers, time and place the conversation lasts, the purpose of conversation, topic being spoken, it means that the use of code mixing is often used in our life both in everyday conversation or social networking.
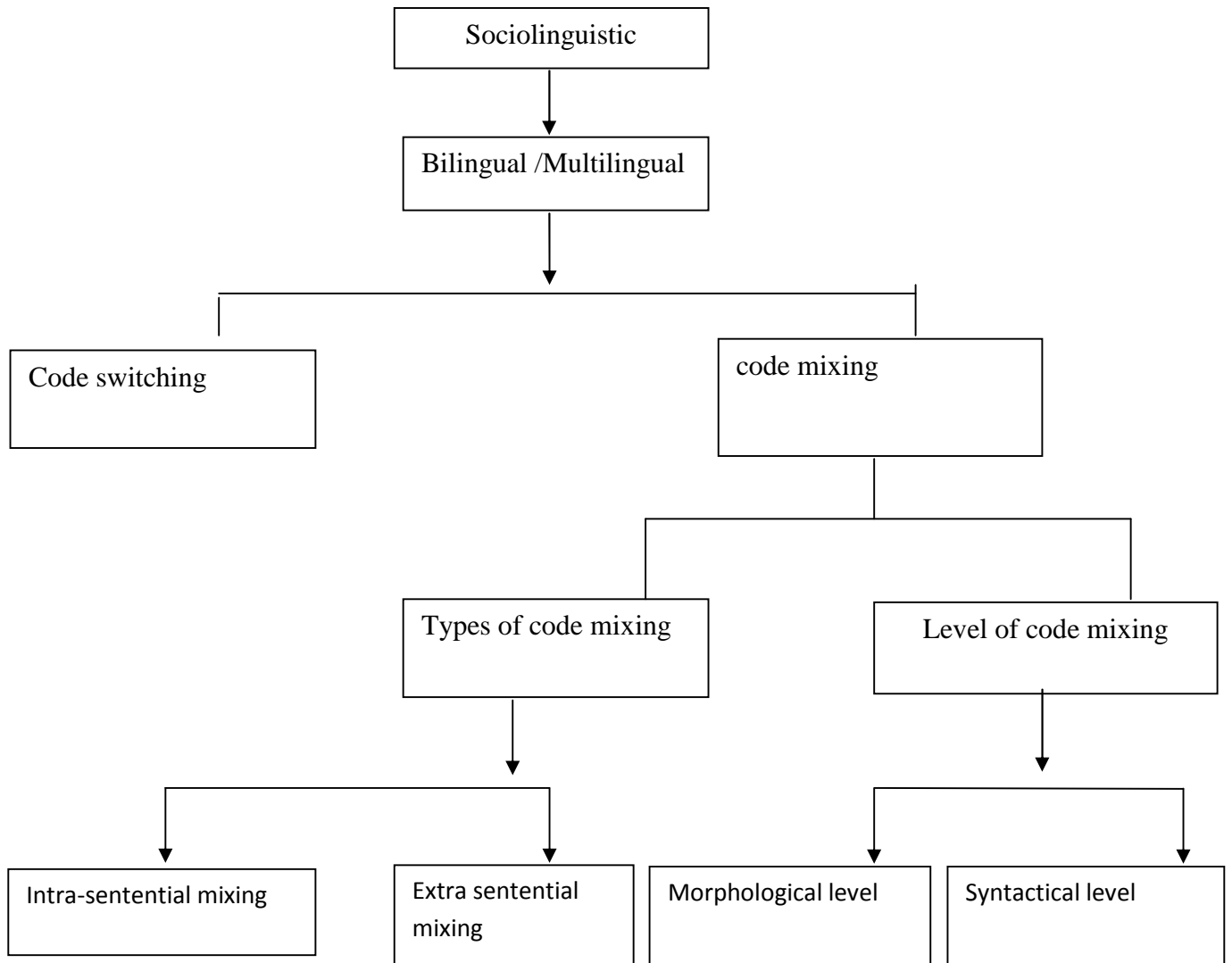
a paint to being again the title of "*code mixing and code switching used in conversation by x grade students for sman 2 kabanjahe*".base on contex above the writer explaint what her goal from that title.

The purpose is people will be able to speak in at least two diffrent language, and also people may produce certain codes to enable them to communicate with others smoothly and as a result, the communication can run well. Sometimes the language are mixed or they are switching to another one. Than these phonema are known as code-mixing and code-switching.

Code mixing and code switching are common ways in , either bilingual or multilingual, in communication. Code-switching is a combination of 2 (two) language and more in accordance with the rules of the incorporation of the language such as merging the world with words, phrases and sentences with phrases and accordance with the rules of the language such as merging the world with words, phrases with phrases and sentence with phrases. While code mixing in incorporation language in accordance with the rules by which to be heard and understoood by the users of these language and this occurs because speakers of other language and speak with a language that is not his negative language so that mixing occurs naturally.

The related previous researches above explain the form and types code mixing in written language. Then the writer extracted to explain types, influencing factors code mixing found in English subject at SMAN 2 KABANJAHE.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

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                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │   Sociolinguistic    │
                    └──────────┬───────────┘
                               ↓
                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │ Bilingual /Multilingual │
                    └──────────┬───────────┘
                               ↓
            ┌──────────────────┴──────────────────┐
            │                                      │
   ┌──────────────────┐                  ┌──────────────────┐
   │  Code switching  │                  │   code mixing    │
   └──────────────────┘                  └────────┬─────────┘
                                                  │
                              ┌───────────────────┴───────────────────┐
                              │                                       │
                   ┌──────────────────┐                  ┌──────────────────┐
                   │ Types of code mixing │              │ Level of code mixing │
                   └──────────┬───────────┘              └──────────┬───────────┘
                              ↓                                     ↓
            ┌─────────────────┴─────────────┐       ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
            ↓                               ↓       ↓                               ↓
 ┌──────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
 │ Intra-sentential mixing │ │ Extra sentential │  │ Morphological level │ │ Syntactical level │
 │                      │  │ mixing           │  │                  │  │                  │
 └──────────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

This final project concerned more with words utterances rather than numbers as the data analysis. Therefore, in analyzing the result of investigation, the researcher employed by Descriptive qualitative approach. This approach would aim to describe code mixing and code switching employed by the students when the encounter problems during their communication.

Qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach , this mean that qualitative research study things in natural settings attempts to describe code mixing and code switching , often in the words of selected individuals (the information). The data were conducted by using descriptive research and describing code mixing and code switching in recording that made by X-Science In senior high school.

3.2   The Population and Sample

Population and sample have a different meaning. Population were a set (or collection) of all elements processing one or more attributes of interest. While sample is a part of Population.

3.2.1 Population

Population is all members of the research subject. Population is all individuals from whom the data are collected. Population of this research was the students of X-Science of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe consists of 150 students. And the writer choosed the population because there is no person who have done before in that school.

3.2.2 Sample

Sample is part of the population which is investigation. If the research subject less than 100 is better to take all of it. So, it is regarded as a population research. But if the research subject more than 80, the researcher can take 10-15% or 20-25% from the population.

In the research, the writer took sample 20 students from 80 students. The writer used the random sampling to get the sample because the classes have the same quality, there were no classifications.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting the Data

The writer would be used some instruments to help her in collecting the data. It would be by recording the daily they used code mixing and code switching in student communication. And then asked the student code mixing and code switching in conversation ability.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection in this research conducted through observation. The researcher recorded the conversation produced by the student. To manage this method the vital instrument would a tape recorder to record the conversation and the mark of code mixing and code switching that found in it. Recording also used to find an answer about any important information and why the student code mixing and code switching in their conversation

.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

Conducted by recording the daily conversation produced by the student. The outcome of this investigation was in form of description and transcription of code mixing and code switching that would be employed by the student. And then the writer made conclusion from the daily conversation used code mixing and code switching.