

Factors Behind the Occurrence of Code Mix in the Daily Conversation of Santriwati SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sragen

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Abstract

Purpose: The objective of this study is to describe the forms of code mixing used in daily conversation and to identify the factors that cause code mixing in the daily conversations of students at SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sragen.

Methodology: This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with students' speech as the data source. Data were collected through free listening, note-taking, recording, interviews, and observation techniques.

Results: The results show that forms of code mixing found include words, phrases, baster, and clauses in Javanese, Arabic, and English, which are inserted into Indonesian speech. Three factors were identified as the causes of code mixing: casual and informal situations, environmental influences, and the use of more popular terms.

Applications/Originality/Value: The application or authenticity of this research lies in providing insights into the forms and causes of code mixing that occur naturally in students' daily conversations, which can be used as a reference for further sociolinguistic studies or to develop teaching strategies that address bilingual or multilingual contexts in schools.

Introduction Section

The more languages a person speak, the further he or she can travel, because the language he or she speaks makes it easier for a person to interact with other people. In Indonesia, many people speak two languages, this is referred to as bilingualism. Suandi quoted from (Restyawan et al., 2023) states that bilingualism can be inter-preted as the use of two or more languages by speakers or language communities. The many varieties of languages found in Indonesia cause the majority of Indonesian people to master two languages, be it Indonesian, regional languages or foreign lan-guages. The mastery of two or more languages can cause various symptoms in lan-guage, including code mixing. Learning activities are basically a communication process. In the communication process, the teacher acts as a communicator whose task is to convey learning messages to the recipients of the message, namely stu-dents. So that the messages conveyed by the teacher can be well received by stu-dents, in the learning communication process a message channel is needed which is called learning media.

Language is a communication tool used by humans to communicate. Language can be used to convey feelings, ideas, and recommendations both orally and in writ-ing (Firmansyah, 2016). Unlike other living things, humans have a mind that allows them to use language to express everything they feel and think. As social beings who always communicate and interact with each other, it is expected that humans can understand the function of language so that they can more easily understand the communication process.

Language users usually consist of various people in terms of background, social status, education, occupation, residence, and ethnicity. In the end, these differences cause differences and variations between people who use one language and another. As a result, these differences create a community that is able to speak two or even more than one language (multilingual). Language connects people with each other. Language is one of the essential requirements for communication, and every action requires language. With language two or more people can talk about something. In addition, language plays an important role in interpersonal communication, so with-out language it is impossible for humans to understand each other's communication between fellow creatures.

People who have multilingual abilities in ordinary language more often mix codes, because according to them using one language can cause difficulties in com-municating or can hinder the socialization process between them. According to (Su-santo et al., 2023) multilingual communities in language usually use more than one language, each adapted to the context of the conversation. The theory of code mixing can be interpreted as a language is used predominantly, elements of another lan-guage are incorporated into it. When people speak two or more languages, code-mixing occurs when the two languages insert each other in the communication pro-cess.

Code mixing is one of the sociolinguistic studies where language and society or its users are always related. According to (Rindiani et al., 2022) A language situation in which a speaker combines two or more languages by inserting elements of one language into another. In code mixtures, elements of another language are incorporated by the speaker when using a particular language, this is known as interference or code influence. From the above statement Nababan (Desanti et al., n.d.) said that the main characteristic of this code mix is casualness or informal situations. In formal language situations, code-mixing rarely occurs because there are no appropriate words or expressions to replace the language used, so it is necessary to use words or expressions from local or foreign languages.

According to Suwito (in Tohang et al., 2023), based on the linguistic elements involved in the code mix can be divided into five including, code mix in the form of words, code mix in the form of phrases, code mix in the form of baster, code mix in the form of word repetition and code mix in the form of clauses.

Based on research conducted by (Linda & Rumilah, 2019) found the results of (1) code mix in the form of Javanese words, Balinese words and Arabic words; (2) Javanese clauses and Arabic clauses; (3) Javanese phrases and Arabic phrases. Research conducted by (Yanti et al., 2020) found the results in the form of a form of code mix insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, idioms or expressions and clauses. Further research conducted by (Rustan & Ajiegoena, 2023) found L1 and L2 code mixes in posts on social media including words and phrases manifested in the form of congruent insertion, change, and lexicalization. The influencing factors are divided into (1) speaker factors and linguistic factors. Then the research conducted by (Etik et al., 2022) resulted in (1) code mixing of Toraja language with Indonesian language, namely the insertion of word, phrase and clause elements; (2) factors that cause people to mix codes, namely linguistic factors, namely language friendliness, more familiarity, and habits; (3) the impact that causes code mixing, namely negative and positive impacts in Indonesian language teaching.

In addition, research was also conducted by (Lestari & Rosalina, 2022) and (Amanah et al., 2021) produced the same results in the form of inner code mixing and hybrid code mixing. The factors that cause code mixing are the limited code owned by the speaker, the use of popular terms, presenting the third person, and the speaker's personality. Research conducted by (Estetis, 2021) resulted in the factors causing code mixing, namely internal form code mixing (1) background on speaker attitudes, (2) background on language. Followed by research conducted by (Wiranto, 2022) producing forms of code mix are: (1) Based on sentence-forming elements, namely word elements and phrase elements; (2) Based on the categorization of words or lexical forms including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numeralia. Further research was conducted by (Fakhrudin et al., 2020) the results of the study found a form of code in the form of basic words that are affixed with words, and words that are repeated. The factors that become the background for the emergence of code mixes created by students are environmental factors and close friends. The results of research conducted by (Muadibah et al., 2019) and (Azis & Rahmawati, 2021) both resulted in code mixes of words and phrases but Aziz's research did not produce code mixes and identification of social settings as Muadibah did.

Furthermore, research conducted by (Purwanto, 2023) obtained results in the form of (1) Code Mix in the form of phrases, (2) Code Mix in the form of clauses, (3) Code Mix in the form of words, (4) Code Mix in the form of word repetition. The factors behind the occurrence of code mixes are: code limitations, the use of more popular terms, the speaker and the speaking partner and the speaker's personality, the place of residence and the time when the speaker takes place, the mode, function, and purpose of language variety and speech, the presence of third parties, the subject matter to generate a sense of humor, and for prestige. Research conducted by (NAF & Kartikasari, 2021) obtained results in the form of code mixes in the form of words, phrases, clauses, rephrases, bases, and idioms in the novel *Assalamualaikum Beijing*.

Code mixing that occurs when talking with peers is due to the ability to speak more than one language. The languages that support the code mix that occurs in the conversation are Javanese, Arabic, English and Indonesian. Code-mixing is commonly found in communication, including in the conversation. In daily life, there is a lot of code-mixing in formal or informal situations. The incident is usually done unconsciously and consciously by the speaker.

The code mix that appears in the conversation between speakers and speech partners does not simply appear without any background. This is what makes the author interested in studying more deeply the use of code mixes that occur in the daily conversations of santriwati. The phenomenon that often occurs in the field, especially at SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia, is using Indonesian and local languages as a companion language used every day then mixing into Arabic and English.

Methods

The type of research used in this study is qualitative description research. Researchers use this type of qualitative research which is presented in a descriptive way about the results of the analysis of the forms and factors behind the occurrence of code mixing in the daily conversations of female students of SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia. The object of this research is the daily conversation made by the students of class X and XII on Friday, May 24, 2024 until Saturday, May 25, 2024. The subject of this research is the daily conversation of the santriwati of SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia. The data used in this study are words or sentences in conversations that show the occurrence of code mix.

Data collection techniques used in this research include, free listening technique, recording technique, note taking technique and interview technique. The method used by researchers in analyzing data uses the commensurate method and the agih method. In the agih method, the data analysis technique uses the direct element division technique (BUL). The

technique used in the commensurate method is the ad-vanced technique in the form of sorting the determining element (PUP) technique.

Result and Discussion

This study describes the form of code mix and the factors behind the occurrence of code mix in the daily conversation of santriwati SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sra-gen.

Forms of Code Mix

Word Form Code Mix

According to Kridalaksana and Rahardi 2009: 12 in (Tohang et al., 2023) states that a word is a language unit that stands alone and can arise from a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes. The following is a form of code mix in the form of Javanese, Arabic and English words that occur in the daily conversations of santri-wati SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia. Form of code mix in the data 01 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “aku wes panik terus tiba-tiba kecoaanya terbang” is a code mix in the form of words from Javanese into Indonesian words. Word form code mix is found in Java-nese in the word “wes”, in Indonesian the word “wes” is “already”.

In addition to the form of Arabic code mix, the form of code mix in data 06 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “anti tadi beli shampoo? Mau donk” in the speech, the santri-wati is seen slipping Arabic words into Indonesian speech. Code mix in the form of Arabic words is found in the word “anti” in Indonesian which means “you (wom-an)”.

Furthermore, there is also a form of English code mix, in data 09 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “guys, makannya datang ayo piringnya dikumpul” there is a form of code mix in the form of words. In this speech, there are English words inserted in Indone-sian speech. The English word form code mix is found in the word “guys” in Indo-nesian which means “friends”.

Phrase Code Mix

The insertion of phrasal elements from a foreign language or local language into an utterance using a particular base language is known as a phrasal code-mix event. A phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words and does not exceed the limits of the clause function (Kokomaking et al., 2023). The following is a form of phrase code mix in the form of Arabic phrases, English phrases, and mixed phrases that occur in the daily conversations of female students of SMK Entrepre-neur Indonesia. Forms of code mix in the data 07 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “Na’am, tafadhol. Ambil aja kalau mau” In the speech, the santriwati are seen slipping Ara-bic words or sentences into Indonesian speech. The mixed code of phrases is found in the sentence “Na’am, tafadhol” in Indonesian which means “yes, please”.

The form of English phrase code mix is found in data 02 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “ayam apa? Fried Chicken? aku mau donk” the utterance has code mix from English into Indonesian. Phrase code mix is found in the sentence “fried chicken” in Indone-sian which means “Fried Chicken”.

In data 03, the form of mixed phrase code mix (PHSW/24-05-2024) “eh mau itu, chicken gongsonya siapa?” occurs in the form of mixed phrase code mix. In the ut-terance, the santriwati inserted English and Javanese words or sentences into the Indonesian utterance. The code mix in the form of English phrases is found in the word “chicken” in Indonesian which means “chicken” and the Javanese phrase “gongso” in Indonesian which means “stir-fry”.

Baster Code Mix

Code mixing in the form of baster is the presence of two languages in on sentence, for example Indonesian and English, which have the same meaning. According to Ala-wiyah (in Tohang et al., 2023) baster is a combination of native and foreign lan-guages. The form of Javanese baster code mix is found in data 03 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “eh mau itu, chicken gongso-nya siapa?” There is a form of code mix in the form of baster. In the speech, the santriwati slipped Javanese and Indonesian words, seen from the word “gongso-nya”. The word “gongso-nya” is taken from Javanese and Indonesian words. In Indonesian, the word gongso means “stir-fry” and the affix “-nya” in Indonesian which has a function to indicate something.

The form of English baster code mix is found in data 20 (PHSW/22-06-2024) “contohnya belum “di-download” There is a form of code mix in the form of baster. In the speech, the santriwati slipped English and Indonesian words, seen from the word downloaded. The word “di” in Indonesian and the word “download” are taken from the English word. In Indonesian, the word download means “download” and the affix “-di” in Indonesian has the function of forming verbs.

Clausa Code Mix

A clause is a collection of words that at least consists of a subject and predicate and may also be a sentence. According to Kridalaksana 2008: 124 in (Tohang et al., 2023) a clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words consisting of a subject and predicate and has the potential to become a sentence. In data 29 (PHSW/22-06-2024) “ho’o kon ndlok wayang, bar kui kon mengamati, terus buat laporan tentang wayang” There was a form of code mixing in the form of Javanese clauses with Indonesian. The code mix inserts Javanese into the Indonesian speech, namely “ho’o kon ndlok wayang, bar kui kon pengamatan”. The Javanese clause “ho’o, kon ndlok wayang, bar kui kon pengamatan” in Indonesian means “yes, told to see the puppets, after that told to observe”.

From the results of the discussion presented above, there are several forms of code mix from Indonesian into Arabic, English and Javanese. The form of code mix is in the form of word form code mix, phrase form code mix, baster form code mix and clause form code mix. These forms of code mix occur when santriwati interact or communicate with fellow santriwati in the dormitory environment with different regional backgrounds where the dormitory manager asks santriwati

to use Indonesian as a mandatory language. While the form of code mix from foreign languages occurs due to a program from the dormitory to learn to master or use foreign languages.

Factors Causing the Occurrence of Code Mix

Based on the results of the research and analysis of code-mixing factors in the daily conversations of female students of SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sragen, the re-researcher found several factors causing code-mixing.

Politeness and Informal Situation

One of the causes of code-mixing in the daily conversations of female students is politeness and informal situations. Politeness refers to a situation where conversations occur in an informal and relaxed atmosphere. This situation is a condition where speakers feel free and comfortable, without the need to follow strict language rules. Nababan (1993: 32) in (Wahyuni & Chadijah, 2021) also said that code mixing occurs because (1) the situation is relaxed or unofficial, (2) there is no appropriate expression in the language being used, so it is necessary to use words or expressions from foreign languages, (3) the speaker wants to show off his learning or position. One of the effects of politeness in code-mixing is comfort in communication, in a relaxed atmosphere, santriwati tend to use the language that is most comfortable for them. Santriwati who master more than one language, they will mix these languages to convey messages in a more natural way.

In addition, freer expression is also an influence of familiarity in code-mixing. Cantonese allows female students to express themselves without worrying about grammatical errors or rigid language norms. They can use words or phrases from different languages they speak to enrich their daily conversations.

Informal situations are those that are not bound by formal rules or strict social norms. Examples include everyday conversations within a dormitory, at home, among friends, or in familiar social settings. As in conversations “eh mau itu, chicken gongsonya siapa?” In this informal situation, there is a form of code mix in the form of phrases. In the conversation, the santriwati used Javanese, English and Indonesian together. Of course, this is one of the politeness and informal situations. Where santriwati are free to use language in daily conversations. In addition, the use of mixed languages is also one of the ways santriwati learn to use foreign languages.

In informal situations, santriwati are in a supportive and accepting environment, where santriwati do not feel the need to adhere to strict language rules. This encourages the santriwati to use the language they consider most effective for communicating in everyday life. The informal situation gives the santri the flexibility to mix languages according to their communication needs. For example, they may use a word from a foreign language that is more specific or familiar in certain contexts.

Environment

Environmental factors as causes of code-mixing can include several important aspects that influence the way individuals use language in everyday communication. In a multilingual environment, code-mixing is often the norm. Female students in this environment may feel more comfortable and efficient using a mixture of languages to communicate. For example, in the dormitory environment of SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sragen which consists of various regions, in daily conversations the santri may often switch between regional, national or even foreign languages. Due to the program of the dormitory to be able to speak using foreign languages, namely Arabic and English.

Environmental factors are also a major factor that causes code mixing in daily conversations or interactions, a clear example is urban communities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, where people often use a mixture of Indonesian and regional languages or even English in daily conversations. In this dormitory environment, most santriwati come from the Java region, of course Javanese is more often used than foreign languages or Indonesian. An example of the use of Javanese language in the daily conversation of santriwati occurs in the 29 data (PHSW/22-06-2024) “ho'o kon ndlok wayang, bar kui kon mengamati, terus buat laporan tentang wayang” There was a form of code mixing in the form of Javanese clauses with Indonesian. The code mix inserts Javanese into the Indonesian speech, namely “ho'o kon ndlok wayang, bar kui kon mengamati”. In the data above, it can be seen that the santriwati are very good at Javanese, seen from the large number of vocabulary or clauses used in Javanese compared to Indonesian.

Use of More Popular Terms

While the factors that cause code mixing use Suandi's theory (in Munandar, 2018) which divides the factors that cause code mixing into 13, namely the limitations of code use, the use of more popular terms, the speaker and the speaker's person, the speaking partner, the place and time of the conversation, the mode of conversation, the topic, function and purpose, the variety and level of language, the presence of third speakers, the subject matter, to evoke a sense of humor, and to simply prestige. Usually these popular terms can be related to foreign languages that are already quite popular to use or even quite popular to hear. Certain terms become more popular because they are often used in the media, such as advertisements, movies, and social media. This influence then carries over into everyday communication. An example of the use of popular terms in the daily conversation of santriwati is located in data 09 (PHSW/24-05-2024) “guys, makannya datang ayo piringnya dikumpulkan” There was a form of code mix in the form of words. In the conversation there are English words inserted in Indonesian speech. The word “guys” is one of the popular words that people in Indonesia often hear and even use to call friends or relatives. Usually, the word “guys” is used in non-formal situations.

The existence of more popular terms can also trigger code mixing in the daily conversation of santriwati. Especially as Indonesian people who have linguistic diversity, usually when there is a language that is trending or popular, Indonesian people can very easily and quickly follow a language trend.

There is no exact word equivalent or as effective as in the original language can allow the speaker to choose terms from other languages that are better known or frequently used. More popular terms tend to be more easily understood by listeners. The use of these terms facilitates communication and avoids misunderstandings.

The code mix that occurs in the daily conversation of santriwati refers to 4 forms, namely word form code mix, phrase form code mix, baster form code mix and clause form code mix. Of the four forms of code mix, the most occurs in the word form code mix. Although in the daily conversations of santriwati, the four forms of code mix are found, speakers mostly use word form code mixes from Arabic, English and Javanese to mix them into Indonesian speech.

This is in line with research conducted by (Fakhrudin et al., 2020) with the results of the study found that the form of code mixing that occurs includes code mixing in the form of basic words that are affixed with words, and words that are repeated. The code mix that often occurs is the basic code mix of word code. In line with research conducted by (Etik et al., 2022), (Yanti et al., 2020) and (Linda & Rumilah, 2019) produced three forms of code mix including word, phrase and clause code mix. (NAF & Kartikasari, 2021) found results in the form of four forms of code mix including word, phrase, baster and clause code mix.

In addition, (Fauzi & Tressyalina, 2021) found that the determining factors that influence code mixing events are the habits of speakers, speech partners, the presence of third speakers, certain topics and situations of conversation and the ability to use language. (Rustan & Ajiegoena, 2023) factors that influence code mixing (1) speaker factors and (2) linguistic factors. (Amriyah & Isnaini, 2021) found that code mixing in the ILC discussion was because of himself (personal speaker), language variety, and popular words.

From this discussion, there are differences and similarities between previous research and this research. The research equation is found in the forms of code mix which from previous studies found three forms of code mix, namely code mix in the form of words, phrases and clauses. While the difference is found in the code mix form of English baster and the factors causing the occurrence of the form of code mix in the daily conversation of santriwati which includes: (1) factors of politeness and informal situations, (2) environmental factors and (3) factors of using more popular terms.

Conclusion

Based on the research on the form of code mix, it can be concluded that there are forms of code mix that occur in the daily conversation of santriwati SMK Entrepreneur Indonesia Sragen, namely, (1) code mix in the form of Javanese words, Arabic words and English words; (2) code mix in the form of Arabic phrases, English phrases and mixed phrases of English and Javanese; (3) code mix in the form of Javanese baster and English baster; (4) code mix in the form of Javanese clauses. In addition, there are three factors behind the occurrence of code mixing in the daily conversation of santriwati including (1) the factor of politeness and informal situation; (2) environmental factors and; (3) the factor of using more popular terms.

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