THE USE OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN COMMUNICATION OF THAI STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER IN 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

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Abstract

This research aimed to know the Thai students used code switching and code mixing in communication, identifying types of code switching and code mixing and to explain reason of using code switching and code mixing in communication of Thai student at University of Muhammadiyah Jember in 2017/2018 academic year. The type of this research was the nature of qualitative. The data was obtained through recorder and interview. The subjects of this research were the Thai students in studying at English education on eleven students. The research instrument of analyze data was the researcher herself with the language of sociolinguistic. The finding showed in code switching was tag-switching (5 utterances) and in code mixing was alternation (59 utterances) in three times used by Thai students in communication. Therefore, they can speak 4 languages, include Melayu, Thai, Indonesia and English for understand and practice in communication by Thai students at University of Muhammadiyah Jember in the 2017/2018 academic year.

Key Words: Code Switching, Code Mixing

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of communication systems which are used by people in life. Without using language, people will get difficulty to communicate one another. Cook (2008:1) states that Language is important for human life. We use it to show our love or our hatred, 'to achieve our goals and further our careers, to gain artistic satisfaction or simple pleasure, to pray or to blaspheme'. Beside, Prasithrathsint (1997) in Papijit (2013:2) stated that most people in Thai society are either bilingual or multilingual. They can understand and speak many languages and switch or mix them causing one language to influence

the others and the people easy to many aspect of human life. People who master in two languages are called bilinguals, and people who master more than two languages are called multilingual. Moreover, in bilingual and multilingual community, potentially people will use two or more codes to communicate to make others understand what they say. In every interaction, people usually choose different code in different situation. There are two kinds of code; code switching and code mixing. Code switching is an important tool of bilingualism or multilingualism.

Code switching

In the studies of code switching, there have been various definition of the term "code switching". Poplack (2001:2062) describe code-switching (CS) is alternate by bilinguals or multilinguals, of two or more languages in discourse, not changing the interlocutor or the topic. Such mixing can occur at any level of linguistic structure, but its appearance within the boundaries of a single sentence, constituent, or even word, is most interested in linguistics. Besides, There are many definition of code switching proposed by some experts. Auer (1998) in Kongkerd (2015:127) explaining code switching as a part of verbal communication and the "alternating use of two or more codes within one conversation episode." That people who conversations must to understand codes used. Furthermore, Myers-Scotton (1993) in Kongkerd

(2015:127) says code switching as "the use of two or more languages in the same conversation."

From all these definitions above, it can be said that the speaker in a code-switching environment is bilingual; it may be the first language is the mother tongue [MT] and the second language is another language (L2), in the same discourse.

Types of code switching

There have been many attempts to give a typological framework to the phenomenon of code mixing. Two of the most frequently discussed are that given by Poplack (1980) in Jingxia (2010:10) and Kustati (2014:178) They identified three types of code switching which occurred in their data, namely tag-switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

Tag-switching is insert of a phrase or a word in the other language. "It seems that the fixed phrases of greeting or parting are quite often involved in switches". Tags are words or short sentence, that easily inserted in a monolingual utterance. Some English tags are: you know, I mean, it's okay, don't forget, no problem and etc.

Inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language to other language between outside the sentence or the clause level.

Intra-sentential switching is similar to inter-sentential but it occurs within the phrases or same sentence and it's the most complex form of switching. Often found in the speech, although it's

the greatest risk the switch between languages in clauses or sentence boundaries.

Code mixing

As one of language phenomena, code mixing exactly cannot be prevented in multilingual country such as in Thailand. Most of people in Thailand tent to mix between two or more language during the speech with another bilingual person. In this case, they have code mixed. Code mixing occurs when people incorporate small units (words or short phrases) from one language to another one.

There are so many definitions proposed by experts dealing with the term of code mixing. For example, Ahmad et.al. (2015:47) describe code-mixing occurs when speaker fluent-bilingual without any change in situation. "The code-mixing seems to be to symbolize in ambiguous situation. The speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail in order to create effective communication". Besides, Muysken (2000:1) stated code mixing as having lexical items and grammatical features from two languages in one sentence and remaining the topic of conversation. It involves all level of lexical and syntactic structure including words, phrases, clauses and sentences (Hudson, 1980:613).

Types of code mixing

Muysken (2000:3) identified three main code mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communication: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

The concept of insertion means insertion of material (vocabulary and entire constituents) in utterance from one language into a structure from the other language. Besides, the concept of alternation is between structures language, from the first language alternate to second language. And the concept of congruent lexicalization is defined that of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. From one language into a structure other language and alternation that language again.

The reason of using code switching and code mixing. Code switching and code mixing are used to show courteousness and respect. In Thailand culture, the courteousness and respect is important for the people. Prasithrathsint (1997:179) stated that most people in Thai society are multilingual. They can understand and speak many languages and switch or mix them causing one language to influence the others. Furthermore, Many Thai people believe that those who are knowledgeable and able to mix others words when talking about technology are popular. The mixing and switch of other word can be seen often via print advertisements, Facebook, Instagram, chat, music lyrics, TV programs and atc. Moreover, This is because he/she may learn and memorize many word and sentences more easily from the context in the conversation.

METHOD

The type of the research used was the nature of qualitative. The aimed of this research the researcher will record their conversation in bilingual use of code switching and code mixing by Thai student at University of Muhammadiyah Jember. qualitative research is difficult to define clearly. It has no theory or paradigm that is distinctively its own… Nor does qualitative research have a distinct set of methods of practices that are entirely its own (Ritchie et.al. 2014:2).

In this research, there were two methods used in order to collect the research data. The researcher used record and interview to get the data. In the record the researcher has directly participated or join any activity with them. The researcher equips herself with field note in order to get the data and used recorder to record the use of code switching and code mixing in communication of Thai students. Furthermore, the interview used unstructured interview are used to get the main data about the reason of use code switching and code mixing in communication of Thai students. This interview was use questions. The researcher is contacting the participants to be interviewed.

In addition the instrument to get the data is researcher herself with the language of sociolinguistic. The technique of analysis data are the firth data collection using recorder and field notes all conversation of Thai students in communication. The second data reduction that is selecting the code switching and code mixing. The third data display to identifying the types of code switching and code mixing. And the last drawing to describing the results of the data analysis and drawing the conclusion based on the results of the study. To examine the collecting data, the researcher does triangulation. Beyond that data for need to checking or as a comparison against that the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of the recorder data was conducted to get the data about the usage of code switching and code mixing in communication of Thai students. Beside, the recorder was conducted three times. There were three types of code switching and code mixing.

Types of code switching

The types of code switching were identified, tag-switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

Table1: The types of code switching used by Thai student

No.	The types of code switching	$\sum$ of utterances	Percentages (%)
1.	Tag-switching	$\frac{5}{10} \times 100\%$	50%
2.	Inter-sentential switching	$\frac{1}{10} \times 100\%$	10%
3.	Intra-sentential switching	$\frac{4}{10} \times 100\%$	40%
	Total all types of the code switching	$\frac{10}{10} \times 100\%$	100%

Based on the table above, we could see tag switching 5 times (50%), inter-sentential switching 1 times (10%) and intra-sentential switching 4 times (40%) used by the Thai students in communication.

The Thai students utterances that belonged to tag-switching were

"สวัสดีค่ะ Nuri speaking" (Hello, Nuri speaking).

Based on the type, the Thai students inserted Thai tag in other language.

The Thai students utterances that belonged to inter-sentential switching were

"Congratulations my sis. น้องสาวเขาและ" (Congratulations my sis. She is his sister).

Based on the type, at the first sentence is English and switch to Thai sentence.

The Thai students utterances that belonged to intra-sentential switching were

"Da mari dok wak po li, da mari supo นักท่องเที่ยว" (Da she don't make anything she arrive like the tourist).

Based on the type, they are the first is Melayu and switch the phrase of Thai within same sentence.

Types of code mixing

There were three types of code mixing namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Table 4.2: The types of code mixing used by Thai student

No.	The types of code switching	∑ of utterances	Percentages (%)
1.	Insertion	$\frac{47}{113} \times 100\%$	41.5%
2.	Alternation	$\frac{59}{113} \times 100\%$	52%
3.	Congruent lexicalization	$\frac{7}{113} \times 100\%$	6%
	Total all types of the code mixing	$\frac{113}{113} \times 100\%$	100%

Based on the table above, we could see insertion 47 times (41.5%), alternation 59 times (52%) and congruent lexicalization 7 times (6%) used by Thai students in communication.

The Thai students utterance that belonged to insertion were

"นี้คือ example ของวันนี้" (This is example for today).

Based on the type, from one language into the other language.

The Thai students utterance that belonged to alternation were

"Kalu dok lepah keno revisi" (If don't pass must to revision).

Based on the type, from the Melayu alternate to Indonesia in utterance.

The Thai students utterance that belonged to congruent lexicalization were

"สี ning doh สีม่วงมังคุด aku tengok hok Hana hata" (This violet of mangos teen I looked of Hana sent in the line).

Based on the type, from Thai language into Melayu and alternate that language again.

In addition, the result from interview data, the interview was

conducted with the Thai students to get the data about the use of code switching and code mixing because the Thai students can speak 4 languages in communication. They live in the Thai, Melayu and Indonesia speaking society and English because they study English department. In the English they are memory a few words so they can't to speak English full sentence. Beside that code switching and code mixing in communication for help the Thai students understand in utterance, get what they want to feel, try to speak and practice English in their daily life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result concluded the types and reason of using code switching code mixing. The Thai students at University of Muhammadiyah Jember used code switching and code mixing in communication. They used of code switching covered tag-switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. There were three times in 123 utterance get 10 utterances that contained code switching. The high was tag-switching 5 utterance (50%) below it intra-sentential switching 4 utterance (40%) and the last was inter-sentential switching 1 utterance (10%).

In addition, the types of code mixing concluded insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Based on the research, there were three times in 123 utterance get 113 utterance that contained code mixing. The high was alternation 59 utterance (52%) below it insertion 47 utterance (41.5%) and the last was congruent lexicalization 7 utterance (6%).

Especially, The Thai students used Melayu, Thai is national and official language in Thailand, the environment their used Indonesia and they study English department. They are bilingual in communication.

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