Code Mixing In the Text of Observation Result Report Composed By the State Vocational School Students in Wonogiri (A Sociolinguistics Study)

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to describe the forms of code mixing in the text of Observation Result Report (ORR) composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri. This study is a descriptive qualitative study. The strategy of this study uses content analysis to identify the use of code mixing in ORR composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri. The data of the study is in the form of ORR texts composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri. The data collection uses observation method with basic techniques of library and interview, and advanced technique, note-taking. The data validation uses theory triangulation and source triangulation. The data analysis technique of the study is inductive by using phenomenology procedures. The result of this study is that there are various forms of code mixing in the text of ORR such as foreign language, regional language, and scientific language.

KEYWORDS : *Sociolinguistics, code mixing, Observation Result Report text*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication medium used to interact, convey intentions, ideas or information to others. The role of language is crucial in human life. It can be said that "*Language is the ultimate achievement of civilized society. It is a tool to communicate, feel, elaborate and express thoughts, feelings and actions*" (Chaturvedi: 2015). In other words, language is the highest achievement of civilized society to understand each other and comprehend one another. By using language, human can communicate to convey the message to the interlocutor. Communication is an event experienced by every human with a variety of languages.

The society diverse condition will affect the language diversity used by the society. The diversity of culture, race, tribe, and religion also affect the diversity of language. Therefore, the diversity of the society, especially in Indonesia, makes the society use more than one language besides their mother tongue. Moreover, digital factor also influences the language used by the society. In the event of communication, the use of the language by speakers and interlocutors is related to each other. It is not all speakers and interlocutors that have the same language acquisition. Sometimes, the speaker has to mix the language when talking to the interlocutor that the society has their own social class.

Communication is very compound events in which the message delivery is processed by a speaker and conveyed to the interlocutor. The message can be received by the interlocutor if the speaker uses language with meaning that commonly comprehended by the interlocutor and does not use only one language. As stated by Fishman (1972: 1715) that the citizens tend to use language that is easily accepted by the surrounding environment so that they often mix their own regional language.

This mixing of languages is called code mixing. Code mixing often occur in communication of diverse and compound Indonesian society. Code mixing does not only occur in direct speech but also can occur in text messages or discourse. This study describes the event of code mixing in the text of Observation Result Report (ORR) composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri.

II.   THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationships and between language behavior and social behavior. Language use in the society plays a role of code mixing in interacting (Kridalaksana, 2008: 225). According to Chaer and Leonie (2004: 4), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which is interdisciplinary related to Sociology, with the relationship of research object between language and social factors in the speaker's society. It can be concluded from those two experts that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in the society.

Rahardi (2001: 55-56) stated that sociolinguistics approach views the language codes phenomenon as a social fact that places language selection as a symbol system related to the language user in the actual context. Meanwhile, the social and culture factors can be observed with language study using sociolinguistics. Nababan (1993: 2) also stated that sociolinguistics can be used to discuss society's aspects, especially the various of languages related to factors of society or social. The development of customs and culture in the society is rapid because they are influenced a lot by intern and extern factors of the society.

2. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a language condition where people mix two or more languages by integrating the elements of one language into another language, therefore, those inserting elements have no longer their own function (Suwito, 1983: 68). According to Chaer (2010: 115) quoting Thelander's opinion, code mixing is a speech event of clause as well as the phrases used that is consisting of mixed clauses and phrases (hybrid clauses and hybrid phrases), and each clause and phrase is not supporting their own function anymore.

Other experts also explained that code mixing is a language condition when people mixes two (or more) languages or dialects in a single language with nothing in the speech act that demands to mix the languages, only the speaker's willing and/or his or her habitual behavior called code mixing (Nababan, 1993: 32).

3. Indonesian Learning

According to Wibowo (2013: 3), language is a meaningful and articulated sound symbol system (produced by utterance) which is arbitrary and conventional used as a means of communication by a group of humans to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Sugandi (2006: 9) stated that learning is a group of processes that are individual and able to convert stimuli from one's environment into a number of information lead to learning outcomes in the form of long-term memory.

Indonesian learning in school is done to strengthen the students' knowledge of language. The material of writing Observation Result Report text becomes one of materials delivered in Indonesian learning in vocational high schools. Learning to write Observation Result Report text aims to invite and train the students to write through observing using structured language in the form of Observation Result Report text. Students observe around environment and compose the findings into Observation Result Report text. The students' various of languages can be poured into their works so that their Observation Result Report texts contain linguistic local content. From the various of languages, code mixing in language use can be made.

Code mixing is common phenomenon in diverse of life aspects. Code mixing can ease the society to speak what they want to speak with difficult meaning to define.

4. Observation Result Report Text

Observation Result Report text is a material text of grade X of vocational high school containing general description or report of observation result. An observation Result Report text can also be defined as a classification text dealing with types of things based on certain criteria. In addition, the Basic Competence is as follows:

3.2 Analysing language content and aspect from minimum two Observation Result Report texts related to job field
4.2 Constructing Observation Result Report text related to job field by noticing the language content and aspect for both spoken and written

In addition, the Indicators of Competence Achievement **4.2.1** Composing Observation Result Report text by noticing the content and the language of the text. In this material, the students are asked to do direct observation outside the classroom and report the observation results by writing Observation Result Report text.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Method is a way of approaching, observing, analyzing, and explaining a phenomenon (Kridalaksana, 2008: 153). The method used is observation method with basic technique of library technique and advanced technique of note-taking technique. Observation method is observing towards language user. It is applied by a researcher to observe the use of code mixing in the text of Observation Result Report composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri. Furthermore, the observation uses basic technique that is library technique.

This is a library research that studies code mixing in the text of Observation Result Report composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri. The research data are in the form of Observation Result Report text of the state vocational school in Wonogiri. The research approach is through descriptive qualitative

approach. This qualitative research intends to describe the empirical reality behind phenomena in depth, in detail, and thoroughly (Moleong, 2013: 131).

The data analysis is the last process of qualitative research (Creswell, 2010: 243). The data analysis technique or method used in this research is inductive using phenomenology procedures. This technique is chosen because this research begins with special results found in the research field that furthermore, is generally interpreted.

According to Budiono (2017:157) by using various of theories, it will get more complete and in-depth interpretation. In addition, Budiono stated that triangulation is a way to increase trust in data or informants found. With triangulation, the research can re-check the findings by comparing to various sources, methods, theories, or other researches. This research uses source triangulation and theory triangulation to get code mixing in the text of Observation Result Report composed by the state vocational school students in Wonogiri.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Observation Result Report text is a material text of grade X of vocational high school containing general description or report of observation result. Observation Result Report texts, composed by the students of state vocational high school in Wonogiri, have various of themes. Starting with the themes of living environment, social, and culture. Many code mixings found in the Observation Result Report text. Based on the research data analysis, it can be described as follows:

1. Code Mixing with Word Insertion
Word is the smallest grammatical unit. It cannot be broken down again into a smaller unit which has their own meaning (Koentjono, 1982: 44).

Data 1
*Kucingbesarataubiasadisebutdengan***tiger***,jeniskucinginitidakbolehsembarangandieliharakarenamemilikisifat yang agresif dan biasanyabuasapbilatidakmelaluipelatihanataupenjinakan.* (Pamungkas/2019/1)

The data above is code mixing. The form of code mixing in the data is word insertion. In the sentence "*Kucingbesarataubiasadisebutdengan*tiger…" found a language change from Indonesian to English. The word "tiger" means *"macan"* in Indonesian that is a carnivore wild animal. The sentence from the data above describes a big cat or *"macan"* a wild animal that is not allowed to preserve.

Data 2
*Era moderen seperti saat ini **gadget** berperan penting dalam kehidupn sehari-hari.* (Tiela/2019/1)

The data above is code mixing. The form of code mixing in the data is word insertion. The word "gadget" in the sentence makes the sentence has code mixing from Indonesian to English. The word "gadget" has its own meaning in Indonesian that is *"gawai"* or *"telepongenggam"*. The sentence above describes the role of *"telepongenggam"* in modern era which is crucial in daily life.

2. Code Mixing with Phrase Insertion
Phrase is a combination of unpredictive two or more words, the combination is compact and able to make gaps (Harmurti, 2001: 59).

Data 3
*Begitu juga menurut***food vlogger** *yang sukamengamatikeindahanalam di kota Malang, selainwisatakuliner yang menyuguhknberbagaicitarasatetapi Malang jug menyuguhkanpemandangankota yang indahdipadudengansuasandingin* (Azzahra/2019/1).

The data above is code mixing. The form of code mixing in the data is phrase insertion. In the sentence "*Begitu juga menurut*food vlogger *yang sukamengamatikeindahanalam di kota Malang…*" is code mixing from Indonesian to English. The sentence in the data describes that "food vlogger" likes not only the culinary in Malang, but also its beautiful scenery. The word "food vlogger" means an artist who creates a video content about food.

Data 4
*Makanan pokok orang Indonesia beragam mulai dari nasi, umbi-umbian hingga sagu. Nasi yang memiliki bahasa ilmiah **oryza sativa** merupakan makanan pokok sebagian besar masyarakat Indoensia.*(Adilla/2019/1)

The data above is code mixing. It can be found in the sentence *"Nasi yang memiliki bahasa ilmiah **oryza sativa** merupakan makanan pokok sebagian besar masyarakat Indonesia"* that is code mixing from Indonesian to

Latin. The word "*oryza sativa*" itself is a scientific language which means *"padi"* or *"nasi"*. The sentence describes various of Indonesian main food.

3. Code Mixing with Clause Insertion
Clause is a syntactic level above the phrase and below the sentence. According to Chaer (2007: 231), clause is a syntactic containing predictive construction of words. It means that in the construction, there are components such as word or phrase which functioning as predicate; and the other one as subject, object, and adverb.

Data 5
*KeratonSurakartamerupakan***imperial house***ingkangngurusi Sri Sunan dan keluargakerajaan* (Annisa/2019/1). (Keraton Surakarta is a palace who takes care of Sri Sunan and the royal family)

The data above has two types of code mixing that is Indonesian to English and English to Javanese. The sentence *"Keraton Surakarta merupakan***imperial house***"* is a code mixing from Indonesian to English. The word "imperial house" means a special place or commonly known as palace. Meanwhile, the second code mixing is found in the sentence *"***imperial house***ingkangngurusi Sri Sunan dan keluargakerajaan"* which means a palace who takes care of Sri Sunan and the royal family. The word *"ingkangngurusi"* is Javanese which has meaning in Indonesian *"yang mengurusi"*. The sentence in the data is predicative, proven by the word *"mengurusi"* which makes the sentence above in the data become predicative.

V. CONCLUSION
Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that various of code mixing were found in the text of Observation Result Report composed by the students. Many factors caused code mixing, such as the society's habit of using language and the influence of external language which makes code mixing. Moreover, the society that tend to use languages other than mother tongue makes code mixing a lot more happened in both spoken and written. In addition, various of code mixing were found in the text of Observation Result Report composed by the students. This was because of the various of authors' languages and the theme raised in the text of each Observation Result Report text.

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