THE USE OF CODE MIXING IN SUMITOMO COMPANY: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to discover the different code mixing types and the reasons why the leader spoke code mixing during in the meeting with employees. On Monday, he presided over the meeting, which included some code mixing. In this research, the writer used a qualitative descriptive method. The data were taken by recording the utterance of the leader then observed the words that referred to code mixing and the reason of choosing to use code mixing. They are found three types of code mixing the first intra-sentential code mixing, the second intra- lexical form and the last is the pronunciation changing.
Key words: *sociolinguistics, code-mixing, Sumitomo Company*

1.   INTRODUCTION

Every day, people have oral and written interactions with other members of society. They can use language as a tool in their interactions with others. Language is associated with understanding what others have said and having interpretation. According to Haloho and Johan (2020), language is the soul of the system of words. When considering thoughts and feelings, it has a connection to the meaning of the words themselves. Language is the signal of the each nations, and every country in the world has different languages as a result.

It is referred to as code switching and code mixing in sociolinguistics. Code mixings are often found in two languages in which they switch from one to the other during a single utterance. it can be concluded that code mixing is a language mix that inserts another language into speech as a result of a condition or situation.

There have been some studies conducted on this subject. Fanani and Ma'u (2018) conducted the first study, which described the form of the utterance and the reason using of the code-switching and code-mixing in the English learning process of MA KHAS Kempek Cirebon. The study's goal was to investigate the types and factors that contributed to the occurrence of

code-switching and code-mixing. The difference between this research and others is the source that the writer used to analyze her research.

Raihany (2018) conducted the second study, with the goal of explaining the forms, functions, and causal factors of code mixing used as a keynote speaker for the Islamic Teaching Forum on Parenting and Children's Education, with the subject "How to talk with Children" downloaded from YouTube. The data were oral data derived from the words.

These phenomena were becoming a societal speaking form, particularly among teenagers who believe that mixing languages is one of the more popular ways to communicate. Code mixing occurs not only in adolescent conversations, but also in the company's speaking style. The researcher found the data in this study by using PT Sumitomo Batam as the company. The data were collected during a weekly company meeting. During the meeting, the leader spoke about the data.

The first example is for strand out or wire out problems (for strand out or wire out problems). This sentence contains data containing code mixing. During the weekly meeting, the leader said this sentence. Strand out was the language between Indonesia and English in the preceding example. Because the languages were mixed within a sentence boundary, the mixing was dubbed intra-sentential code mixing. The second example was when there was a problem, we did not record it (when there was a problem we did not recorded). Record is the Intra-Sentential code mixing from the

sentence because they mixed the languages in a sentence boundary where the leader said "record" in the utterance.

The use of code mixing is now common in natural speak, particularly in the daily speaking. For this study, the author was involved in doing it through the use of code mixing phenomena in this social environment are always found, even the speaker who did not know English well, they used it in their communication in during the meeting, especially the mix into languages namely English and Indonesian.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The study is relationship between society and it is known as sociolinguistics. According to Trudgill (2000), it concerned with the characteristics varieties of the language. It concerned with studying the relationship with culture in order to gain a better language structure understanding and how the languages are used in a community. There is numerous dialects language. It is used as a tool for communicating and information dissemination. As a result, the author concluded that it is the study of language in relation to the area of the society, its function, and use. Spolsky (1998) said that bilingual as a person with certain of the functional capacity in a 2nd language and the stated of a linguistic group in which two languages are in speech. With the result that two languages are in contact.

2.2 Code Mixing

The Code mixing is the process of transitioning from one to another.

According to Yule (2016), said that it is a state of language and they are mixed in a language act (speech act or discourse) in the absence of something in a language situation that requires mixing language, and it is an occurrence of speech in which both clauses and phrases that are used consist of clauses. According to Hudson (2000) A fluent of the bilingual dialogue with another can change the language without changing the situation that referred to as code mixing.

2.3. Types of Code Mixing

Wardaugh (1987) says that there are three types of code mixing focus on syntactical patterns, which are further explained below: it happens within a phrase, clause, or sentence boundary, such as English-Indonesian:

2.4. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

A: *it's okay*, aku bisa paham kok (it's okay, I understand).

B: semua itu bisa berhasil karena*team work* dan juga *lucky* (all can be successful because of team work and lucky)

In speakers A and B mix the languages Indonesian and English. It is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because the speakers try to mix them that is boundary where speaker A says "its okay" and "lucky".

2.5. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

The problem we can find in the dialogue below:

A: perhatikan jika ada sesuatu happened.

(look if there is something happened).

B: Kamu harus lebih sering update foto di instagram mu

(you have to more updating your photo on Instagram)

In the dialogue speakers A and B use the languages of English and Indonesian at the word level, it refer to intra-lexical code mixing.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Object of the Research

The object of the research in this study is code mixing that the speaker uttered. The writer must exercise caution when select the data for this study. The data can be obtained from recordings of the leader's weekly meetings. The data are then retrieved from sentences that contain code mixing and are spoken by the person in the weekly meeting. The data for this study comes from Sumitomo company. It is a company that manufactures wire for car spare parts and ships it. It is headquartered in the Muka Kuning Batamindo Industrial Park.

3.2. The Method of Data Collecting

The researcher used the observation method to collect data. The observation method is a technique for gathering information about human behavior by watching and recording with no direct contact or involvement in this research. The technique was used by the researcher in this case. This study used recorded data, a participatory technique, and the researcher was involved as a participant in data collection.

3.3. Method of Analyzing Data

The writer applies Wardaugh's method to the data analysis. The researcher employs the Sudaryanto (2015) method by employing the Pragmatics Identity Method.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 The Types of Code Mixing in the Company

4.1.1 Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

Data 1: *Tolong tulis di daily report...*(please write in the daily report)

In the data above, the leader instructed the employee to complete the report in order to handle the problem. Unconsciously, the language was mixed between Indonesian and English; this mixing is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because the languages were mixed in a sentence boundary where the leader mixed "daily report" in the utterance.

Data 2: *Ternyata ada masalah **strip miss** atau mungkin **CFM error…***

(it turns out there is a problem of strip miss or maybe CFM error)

During the meeting, the leader instructed the employee to report any problems based on the data presented above. When saying this sentence, there was a phrase in which the language was mixed between Indonesian and English; this mixing was known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because the languages were mixed in a sentence boundary where the leader mixed "strip miss" in the utterance.

Data 3: ***Sub leader*** *keatas* tetap masuk 5 hari kerja…

(*sub leader* and *abovestill 5 days working*)

In the data above, the leader told the sub leader to come on Saturday because there was still product that needed to be handled instead of Covid-19. He unconsciously mixed the languages Indonesian and English, which is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing. This can be seen in a sentence boundary where the leader mixed "sub leader" in the utterance.

Data 4: *Ada* pengaturan *beberapa **member** yang di off kan*

(there are settings for some members to be turned off)

Based on the data, the leader informed the employee that due to pandemic covid-19, some staff or members would be absent. Unconsciously, the language was mixed between Indonesian and English. According to Wardaugh (1987), the mixing is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because the languages were mixed in a sentence boundary where the leader mixed "daily report" in the utterance.

Data 5: ***self-check*** *tolong* untuk *di tingkatkan (self-check please improve)*

Based on the data, the leader informed the employees that, due to the pandemic covid-19, some staff or members must be checked for cleanliness and safety in order to avoid covid-19. Unconsciously, it mixed two languages: Indonesian and English. This is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because the languages were mixed in a sentence boundary where the leader mixed "self-checked" in the utterance.

4.1.2 Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Data 1: *Mau* membuat *alasan atau **history** penyebabnya kita tidak bisa.*

(Want to make a reason or history of the cause we can't …)

This is the information on code mixing. This is known as intra-lexical code mixing. This type of code mixing takes place within a word boundary. On a word-for-word basis, the leader

mixed English and Indonesian. Because the leader desired that the employee make the reason if they encountered a problem.

Data 2: *Untuk bulan ini **loading** kita sangat sangat rendah…*

(For this month our loading is very low ...)

Because the type of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, this data is referred to as intra-lexical code mixing. The leader mixed the languages of English and Indonesian at the word level because the leader wanted the employee to work hard.

Data 3: *Kalau ada **defect..*** (if there is defect)

According to the data above, the leader told the employees in the first weekly meeting to focus on quality because there were still some products in the company that were of poor quality. The word "defect" mixed the languages of English and Indonesian, and the mixing is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "defect" in the utterance.

Data 4: *Yang sudah persiapan **married** harus di tunda…*

(*Those* who are married must be postponed ...)

This is a type of data known as code mixing. Because this type of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, it is referred to as intra-lexical code mixing. At the word level, the leader switched between Indonesian and English. Because the leader did not want the employee to marry, the word "married" was mixed into the Indonesian language.

Data 5: *Untuk **meeting** pun sudah dibatasi*..(Even meetings are limited ...)

According to the data above, the leader told the employee in a weekly meeting that the entire supervisor's meeting had been limited due to covid-19, so the leader had to inform the employee as much as he could. Hoffmann claims that (1970) The word "meeting" was mixed between Indonesian and English, and the mixing is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "meeting" in the utterance.

Data 6: *Duduk di atas **box** sampah…*(Sitting on the trash box ...)

According to the data above, the leader told the employees in a weekly meeting not to sit on the trash can, so the leader felt obligated to inform the employees as much as possible. The word "box" was mixed between English and Indonesian; this is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "box" in the utterance.

Data 7: *Semoga perusahaan juga bisa segera menambah **employee*** (hope *thecompany* can add employees too soon)

According to the data above, the leader stated in a weekly meeting to the employees that due to Covid-19, many employees did not join anymore in order to save money. During the pandemic, the leader hoped to add employees. The word "employee" was mixed between Indonesian and English, and the mixing is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "employee" that has the meaning karyawan in the utterance.

Data 8: *Saat* menemukan ***abnormality*** *tolong jangan di lanjut*
(When finding anabnormality, please don't continue)

According to the leader's utterance, the leader told the employee in the weekly meeting to focus on work. There was still some sort of issue or anomaly. The word "abnormality" was mixed in the language between Indonesian and English; this is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "abnormality" in the utterance.

Data 9: *Bisa* direcycle *untuk penggunaan yang pendek nantinya*
(can be recycledfor short use later)

According to the data above, the leader stated in a weekly meeting to the employees that because of so many defects, all of the components could be recycled. During the pandemic, the leader hoped to reduce all costs in the company. The word "recycle" was mixed between Indonesian and English, and the mixing is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "recycle" that has the meaning daur ulang in the utterance.

Data 10: *Agar Sumitomo tidak mengecewakan* ***customer***
(so that Sumitomo does not disappoint the customer)

According to the data above, the leader stated in a weekly meeting with the employees that Sumitomo tried to provide the best product possible. The leader expected the employees to be cautious and to do their best for the customer. The word "customer" was

mixed between Indonesian and English, and the mixing is known as Intra-Lexical code mixing because he mixed the languages at the word level, where the leader mixed "customer" in Indonesian karyawan.

4.1.3 Involving a change of pronunciation

Data 1: *Hingga saat ini perlu teman-teman ketahui bahwa kita mendapat* ***claim…***(Until now friends need to know that we get a claim ...)

During the weekly meeting, the leader stated that he wanted the employee to work hard to minimize the mistake. This is one of the data sets that employs code mixing; the type involves a change in pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level; it occurred when the leader said the English word "claim," but modified it to the Indonesian phonological structure "klaim." It was simply a different letter front.

Data 2: *Makanya saya ambilkan* ***sample*** *supaya rekan-rekan semuanya…*
(So I took samples so that all of you colleagues ...)

This data shows code mixing at the phonological level, so when the leader said an English word, it was modified to an Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word "sample" is pronounced "sampel." The leader wanted the employee to be aware of the product, so he used a sample or example of the product.

Data 3: *Ketika melakukan* ***test*** *jangan ditarik..*(When doing a test don't pull it)

During the weekly meeting, the leader stated that he did not want the employee to perform machine testing

by pulling it. This is one of the data sets that employs code mixing; the type involves a change in pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level; it occurred when the leader said the English word "test," but modified it to the Indonesian phonological structure "tes." It was simply a different letter front.

Data 4: *Saat **bell** sudah berbunyi*
(When the bell rings)
During the weekly meeting, the leader stated that he did not want employees rushing to the canteen or resting because it interfered with others' work. This is one of the data sets that employs code mixing; the type involves a change in pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level; it occurred when the leader said the English word "bell," but modified it to the Indonesian phonological structure "bel." It was simply a different letter front.

4.2. Reason Of Code Mixing In PT. Sumitomo Wiring Systems Batam Indonesia Weekly Meetings

4.2.1 Talking About Particular Topic

Data 1: ***Shipping** kita tidak bisa terpenuhi karena adanya.*
(Our shipping cannot be fulfilled because of ...)
The leader stated during the meeting that shipping product to Japan has decreased in recent years. The leader mixed the languages because people preferred to speak about a specific topic in one language rather than another, with the word "shipping" containing the specific topic.

Data 2: *Pengerjaan **wire** khusus harus di perhatikan.*
(special wire work must beobserved).

During the meeting, it was stated that wire must be concerned because the time required to ship product to Japan has decreased. The leader mixed the languages because people often prefer to discuss a specific topic in one language rather than another, such as the word "wire." Sometimes, the speaker feels more liberated and at ease in the workplace by using a language that is not their native tongue as the word that contains the specific topic.

Data 3: *Untuk produk yang **urgent** agar di prioritaskan*
(Special work on special wire must be considered.)
According to the utterance, the leader stated during the meeting that the entire urgent product must be worked on as soon as possible. The leader mixed the language because the leader preferred to say about specific topics in one language rather than another because the speaker feels more free and comfortable expressing their feelings and emotional situation in a language that is not their everyday language, the word "urgent" as the word that contains the specific topic.

Data 4: *Makanya saya ambilkan **sample** supaya rekan-rekan paham. (so I will take samples so that you understand ...)*
According to the utterance, the leader stated during the meeting that the leader wanted to inform the employee to see an example of the product. Because people tend to speak about a specific topic in one language rather than another, the leader mixed the languages. We frequently prefer to discuss a specific topic in one language over another. Often, the speaker felt

more free and relaxed in expressing his emotional state by using a language that was not his native tongue, the word "sample" as a word that included a specific subject.

Data 5: *Untuk **bundle** mohon lebih di perhatikan*

(For bundles, please paymore attention)

According to the leader's utterance during the weekly meeting, the leader mixed the language because people in the company chose to talk about a specific topic in one language rather than another. And the leader feels at ease expressing their thoughts and emotions by using language that is unfamiliar to them, the word "bundle" as the word that contains the specific topic that means a group of wire in the company.

Data 6: *Jangan sampai **efficiency** kerja menurun*

(Don't let work efficiencydecrease)

The leader said the utterance above during the meeting. He wanted the employee to work harder because the company's quality has recently declined. The leader mixed the language "efficiency" because in the company they used to use that language to express the quality of their job because the speaker felt more comfortable in using the word because the company used many language such as Japan and English in expressing the thought and emotional situation by using a language that is not their everyday language, the word "efficiency" as the word that contains the specific topic.

4.2.2 Repetition used for clarification

Data 1: *Sebelum bekerja berulang kali saya peringatkan pastikan melihat **instruction sheet*** (before

working repeatedly I warn you to make sure to look at the instruction sheet)

The incident occurred when the leader repeatedly requested that the employee review the instruction sheet to ensure that everything was in order. When a speaker wishes to clarify their expression in such a way that it is best understood by the listener, they can often use any of the languages (codes) that he or she is fluent in to do so. When a bilingual person wishes to better explain his or her speech to the listener, he or she will frequently use both of the languages that he or she has mastered by saying the same thing (the word is s). So the leader told the employee repeatedly that if the employee did not work according to the instruction sheet, the entire product would be rejected and could no longer be used.

Data 2: *Kenapa mesin nya masih **stop**?(*Why does the engine still stop?)

The incident occurred when the leader repeatedly asked the employee to work because the machine was still stopped. When a speaker needs to simplify his speech so that the listener can understand it better, he will use both languages (codes). When a bilingual person wants to explain his or her speech to the listener, he or she may use both of the languages he or she has mastered by saying the same thing (it is said repeatedly) such as stop, they used to use stop before using Indonesian "berhenti." The repetition serves two purposes: it clarifies the speech and it emphasizes the massage. So the boss told the employee over and over.

Data 3: *Tolong pastikan **tools** lengkap dimesin*
(please make sure the complete tools are machined)

When the leader asked the employee to double-check that all of the tools were working properly. In Indonesian, they used to say "tool" rather than "alat." When a leader wishes to elaborate on his speech so that it is better understood by the employees, he may use two languages (codes). When a bilingual person needed to explain an expression to a listener, he might also use two languages he learned by constantly repeating the same wording, such as stop, rather than using Indonesian "alat." The purpose of repetition is to emphasize both the speech and the massage.

Data 4: *Pastikan pekerjaan anda okey* (make sure your work is okay)

The situation in which the leader wanted the employee to double-check that everything was in order. In Indonesian, they used the word "okay" rather than "baik." When a leader wants to explain his utterance to an employee, he can use both languages (codes). If a bilingual person needs to explain their speech to the listener, he or she will frequently use both of the languages he or she has mastered by saying the same thing, such as okay, they used to use okay rather than Indonesian. The repetition serves two purposes: it clarifies the speech and it emphasizes the massage.

4.2.3 Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers Or Sentence Connectors)

Data 1: *Hey! Jangan berbicara selama meeting* (Hey! Don't talk during meetings)

This information was obtained when the leader advised the employee not to speak during the meeting. "Hey," said the leader. The language can change, and the interaction of bilingual or multilingual people is sometimes marked by an interjection. According to Hoffmann (1970), this is an interjection. An interjection is an expression that, when combined with a sentence, expresses surprise, intense emotion, or draws attention. Interjection has no grammatical meaning, but it is commonly used in conversation.

4.2.4 Being Emphatic About Something (Express Solidarity)

Data 1: *it's okay salah untuk karyawan baru (it's okay* wrong *for new employees)*

This information was obtained when the leader informed the new employee that there was no need to be afraid while performing some tasks. If someone was speaking in one language and suddenly needed to be emphatic about it, either deliberately or unintentionally, they would switch to another. On the other hand, he switched from his second to his first language because he found it easier to be emphatic in his second language than in his first. The use of the phrase "it's okay" made the leader appear to be emphatic to the new employee.

4.2.5 Expressing Group Identity

Data 1: *Bahkan* kemarin *ada yang **dismantled***
(even yesterday there was dismantled)

This data occurred when the leader reminded the operator to work harder when closing the material's cover, because he was the last to find it until the liquid dropped. This code mixing occurs because code mixing can

express the group's identity. The way people communicate in the company is obviously different from how people communicate outside the company. People who are not from the company will not understand what dismantled means.

Data 2: *Bulan depan* kita *dibutuhkan* **man power**

(Next month we need man power)

This information was obtained when the leader informed employees that the company intended to hire new employees. They used the phrase "man power," which means "tenaga that is required" in Indonesia. Because code mixing and code switching are both used to convey the identity of the party, this code mixing occurred. Clearly, the way the organization interacts differs from how people outside the group interact. People who are not employees of the company will not understand the concept of manpower.

Data 3: *Pastikan kita bisa untuk* **reduce** *kerusakan kerusakan*

(make sure we can reduce damage)

This data occurred when the leader informed employees that many companies wanted to hire new employees. They used the word "reduce," which means "mengurangi" in Indonesia. This code mixing occurred because code mixing can express the group's identity. The way people communicate in the company is obviously different from how people communicate outside the company. Reduce has no meaning for people who are not employees of the company.

Data 4: *Barang yang dikembalikan dari* **big wire...**

(The items returned from big wire...)

This information was obtained when the leader informed employees that there was an issue with the material big wire. They used the phrase "big wire," which translates to "kabel besar" in Indonesian. Because code mixing is used to convey the identity of the party, this occurred. Clearly, the way the organization interacts with people who are not from the company is different. People who are not part of the organization will have no idea what big wire means. Big wire is the name of the line department that worked on the wire cable.

4.3 Findings

This analysis revealed the type of code mixing used in PT sumitomo wiring systems, as well as the reason for using code mixing. Wardaugh stated that there are three types of code mixing. They are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involve a pronunciation change. In this social environment, code mixing is always present; even people who did not know English well used code mixing, particularly the mix of English. Hoffman explained the reason for code mixing.

According to the research analysis, there are 20 data points related to the type of code mixing used by the Sumitomo Company. Intra-sentential data is about 5 data, intra-lexical data is about 10 data, and pronunciation data is about 5 data. The researcher also discovered 15 pieces of information related to the cause of code mixing. There are six data for discussing a specific topic, four data for repetition, one data for interjection, one data for emphasizing, and four data for expressing group identity.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on his observations and discussions, the researcher concludes that the most common type of code mixing is intra-lexical code mixing, and that Involving Change of Pronunciation is rarely used. As a result, the use of talking about a specific topic is the most prevalent, and they rarely used interjection and emphatic. To be more specific, code mixing is the use of one language to communicate in another language or the change in the topic of a conversation between languages A and B. (at the word-to- word or phrase-to-sentence level).

5.2 Suggestion

There were some suggestions for this research based on all of the explanations. For the readers, especially those who have studied code mixing, this type will help them understand it and also add their information and comprehension in a language, and people can use code switching to make it easier for students to get the meaning from the language. And it would be better for the next researcher who wanted to analyze this to do so in a talk show or movie.

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