

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH

#### A. Result of the Research

Researcher describe and report the findings obtained from observations, interviews and documentation about code mixing carried out by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school.

In searching, the researcher presents data to answer the research focus on the types of code switching and code mixing carried out by the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school students, and what factors cause the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school students to use code switching and code mixing in their daily communication.

This study uses Charlotte Hoffman's book about three types of code switching and code mixing. Types of code switching include intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and tag-switching, while the types of code mixing include intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving change in pronunciation, as for the factors of code switching and code mixing, the researcher also uses theory of Hoffman Charlotte in this study. These factors are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used

for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and the last expressing group identity.

In obtaining data the researcher used observation, interviews and documentation. Observations were made on September 1, 2022 to September 28, 2022.

### **1. Type of Code Switching And Code Mixing Used by Students in Communication at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic Boarding School**

In this analysis, the researcher took 3 topics of conversation, namely the kitchen, the room and daily activities at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school. In 6 conversations the researcher found 16 utterances code switching. There are 3 utterances types of intra-sentential switching in 6 conversations, the second type of inter-sentential switching is 10 utterances in 6 conversations, third type of tag-switching is 3 utterances in 6 conversations. While code mixing researchers found 18 utterances in 6 conversations. Covering the type of intra-sentential code mixing there are 10 utterances in 6 conversations, the second intra-lexical code mixing there are 6 utterances in 6 conversations, third involving change in pronunciation there is 2 utterance in 6 conversations.

Researchers coded in any types of code switching and code mixing. The codes are written below:

- 1) Code in the types of code switching based on

Charlotte Hoffman's theory

Intra SS: Intra-sentential Switching

Inter SS: Inter-sentential Switching

TS: Tag-Switching

2) Code in the types of code mixing based on Charlotte Hoffman's theory

ISCM: Inter-sentential of Code Mixing

ILCM: Intra-lexical of Code Mixing

ICP: Involving change Pronunciation

They divided into three categories and those types whether code mixing and code switching were explained as follow:

#### a. The Type of Code Switching

All code switching utterances have 17 utterances. They are divided into categories which are explained as follows:

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 1**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS

1.	Mau cook apa today? <sup>1</sup>			
2.	Bahan-bahannya tinggal tahu and sop			
3.	Yaa, I can Fin			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 2**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS
1.	I cook tempe and sambal geprek <sup>2</sup>			
2.	Nothing, ask ke Fina yuk			
3.	Udahlah I tired yang mau take salt			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 3**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS
1.	Masak egg with sop aja <sup>3</sup>			

<sup>1</sup>Transcript 1, Ica and Fina, 14 september 2022.

<sup>2</sup>Transcript 2, Mida and Maya, 15 september 2022.

2.	I don't know Nis, sepertinya udah habis			
3.	Borrow ke Lala dulu, if sudah buy, ganti pas			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 4**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS
1.	Nothing, just enjoy aja <sup>4</sup>			
2.	Of course			
3.	But we gak boleh tiduran di balkon			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 5**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS

<sup>3</sup>Transcript 3, Anisa and Hizbi, 14 September 2022.

<sup>4</sup>Transcript 4, Eva, Ais and Luluk, 15 September 2022.

1.	Ngga, I want take dress in jemuran, you kalau mau eat, duluan dah <sup>5</sup>			
2.	No, ana mau wait you			
3.	Ok, di aula yes			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 6**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		Intra SS	Inter SS	TS
1.	Yes, ana want masak <sup>6</sup>			

### **b. The Type of Code Mixing**

All code mixing utterances have 18 utterances.

They are divided into categories which are explained as follows:

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 1**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching
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<sup>5</sup>Transcript 5, Anis and Lala, 16 September 2022.

<sup>6</sup>Transcript 6, Riska, Mudawamatul and Ermi, 16 September 2022.

		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Fin let's cook <sup>7</sup>			
2.	You can masak sop?			
3.	Yaudah, ana fry tahu and you buat sopnya			
4.	Yaa let's go			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 2**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	May, common eat <sup>8</sup>			
2.	Anti cook apa aja?			
3.	Nothing sambal tah?			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 3**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching
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<sup>7</sup>Transcript 1, Ica and Fina, 14 september 2022.

<sup>8</sup>Transcript 2, Mida and Maya, 15 September 2022.



		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Kita cook apa today? <sup>9</sup>			
2.	Where is minyak kita			
3.	Jadi gimana we yang mau fry eggnya			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 4**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Apa yang you lakukan there? <sup>10</sup>			
2.	Disini udaranya sangat cool			
3.	Kayaknya I kalo sleep di sini nyenyak deh			
4.	lyesssih			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 5**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
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<sup>9</sup>Transcript 3, Anisa and Hizbi, 14 September 2022.

<sup>10</sup>Transcript 4, Eva, Ais and Luluk, 15 September 2022.

		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Kamu sudah eat Nis? <sup>11</sup>			

**The utterances used by students on the topic of conversation 6**

No	Utterances	Type of code switching		
		ISCM	ILCM	ICP
1.	Anti wantmasak? <sup>12</sup>			
2.	Oh my God, bahan-bahannya habis			
3.	Ayo kita shopping dulu			

**2. Factors influence of code switching and code mixing carried out by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school**

Here the researcher explains the factors that influence someone to do code switching and code mixing. Researchers used the theory of Hoffman Charlotte in this study. These factors are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for

<sup>11</sup>Transcript 5, Anis and Lala, 16 September 2022.

<sup>12</sup>Transcript 6, Riska, Mudawamatul and Ermi, 16 September 2022.

interlocutor and the last expressing group identity.

NO	Causative Factor	Code Switching	Code mixing
1	Talking about particular topic	0	2
2	Quoting somebody else	1	0
3	being emphatic about something	10	8
4	Interjection	0	1
5	repetition used for clarification	6	5
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content	0	0
7	Expressing group identity	0	0

## B. Discussion of the Research

In this section the researcher describe and explain all the data that has been found at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school conducted by students using a book from Charlotte Hoffman about three types of code switching and three code mixing, which include intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential

switching and tag-switching, while for the type of code mixing, it includes intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing and involving change in pronunciation.

The researcher also explained the factors of code switching and code mixing carried out by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school using the theory of Hoffman Charlotte. These factors are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and the last expressing group identity.

One of my findings is 16 utterances code switching. There are 3 utterances types of intra-sentential switching in 6 conversations, the second type of inter-sentential switching is 10 utterances in 6 conversations, the third type of tag-switching is 3 utterances in 6 conversations. While code mixing researchers found 18 utterances in 6 conversations. Covering the type of intra-sentential code mixing there are 10 utterances in 6 conversations, the second intra-lexical code mixing there are 6 utterances in 6 conversations, the third involving change in pronunciation there is 2 utterances in 6 conversations, it is in line with the theory conveyed by Hoffman Charlotte. He says the types of code switching and code mixing are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching, then code mixing is intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving changes in pronunciation.

The types of code switching and code mixing are the same as those used by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic Boarding School.

The researcher found the factors that affect the students of the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school using two language is there are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathetic about something, interjection and repetition used for clarification, it is different from the finding found by theory Hoffman Charlotte. He found that talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content and expressing group identity. From the seven factors in Hoffman Charlotte's theory, only five factors influenced students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school to use two languages.

The researcher hopes to provide readers with a better understanding of the types of code switching, code mixing and the factors that cause code switching and code mixing by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school. Therefore, the researchers began discuss it by compiling an arrangement based on the data obtained above.

### **1. Types of code switching and code mixing carried out by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school**

Based on the results of the research, the researcher found several types of code switching used by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school. There are 3 utterances types of intra-sentential switching in 6 conversations, the second type of inter-sentential switching is 10 utterances in 6 conversations, third type of tag-switching is 3 utterances in 6 conversations, and the found several types of code mixing used by students at the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school. There are 10 utterances type of intra-sentential code mixing in 6 conversations, the second intra-lexical code mixing there are 6 utterances in 6 conversations, third involving change in pronunciation there is 2 utterances in 6 conversations, it can be discussed:

#### a. Types of Code Switching

Based On Hoffman in Yogi code switching is divided into three types, which are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Yogi Samsi, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Tourism Industry Toward Multilingual," *Academia*, 1 NO. 2, (October, 2016), 145

## 1) Intra-Sentential Switching

In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another.<sup>14</sup>

Based on the data classification of intra-sentential switching, there are 3 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

a) *Bahan-bahannya tinggal tahu and sop*

“The ingredients are just tofu and sop”

From the data, the dominant language he uses is Indonesian. She pronounces the English word for word, using "and". From these data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses the intra-sentential switching type of code switching. Because there is a transition between sentence boundaries

b) *I don't know Nis, sepertinya udah habis*

“I don't know Nis, looks like it's over”

The data above, students use English in the form of the sentence "I don't know Nis".

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

Based on these data, students use code switching from English to Indonesian. Found in this conversation sentence using the type of code switching intra-sentential switching. Because there is a shift in his speech.

*c) Of course*

“Of course”

In the conversation sentence, students use English, namely “of course”. Based on these data, students use full English code switching. The student said the English word in the form of a sentence. Based on the data, it was found that this conversational sentence used intra-sentential switching type code switching.

## 2) Inter-Sentential Switching

This kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other as when an adult Indonesia English bilingual says.<sup>15</sup>

Based on the data classification of intra-

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid.



sentential switching, there are 10 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

a) *Mau cook apa today?*

“What do you want to cook today?”

From this data, she uses Indonesian mixed with English in the sentence “what do you want to cook today”. She uses English in the first word “cook” and the second “today”. From the data, the sentences in the conversation use the inter-sentential switching type of code switching, because there is a transition between the clauses above the sentence limit.

b) *Yah, ana can Fin*

“Yes, I can Fin”

In the conversation sentence, the student uses Indonesian mixed with English to say “he can”. The dominant language he uses is English. Based on these data, students use code switching from Indonesian to English. The student said the English word in a word-by-word from, the first word “I” and the second “can”. Based on the data, it is found that this

conversational sentence uses intra-sentential switching type code switching. Because there is a transition between clause or sentence boundaries so that the code switching occurs.

c) *I cook tempe and sambal geprek*

"I cook tempeh and chili geprek"

From the data above, she uses two languages to say "I cook tempeh and chili geprek". She mixes her speech from English to Indonesian on a word-by-word basis. The first word "I" the second "cook" and the third "and". From these data, that this conversational sentence uses the type of code-switching inter-sentential switching. Because there is a transition between clauses so that code switching occurs.

d) *Udahlah I tired yang mau take salt*

"Let it be, I'm tired of wanting to take salt"

From that sentence, she uses Indonesian mixed with English to say "let it be, I'm tired of wanting to take salt". She mixed her language with word by word. The first word "I" the second "tired" the third "take" and the

fourth "salt". The data shows that the sentence belongs to the type of inter-sentential switching.

e) *Masak egg with sop aja*

"cook eggs with soup"

From the data, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say "cook eggs with soup". The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. Based on these data, students use code switching from Indonesian to English. The student said the English word in a word-by-word from, the first word "egg" and the second "with". Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential switching type code switching.

f) *Borrow ke Lala dulu, if sudah buy, ganti pas*

"Borrow it from Lala first, if you buy it will replace it"

The above sentence, she used two languages to say "borrow it from Lala first, if you buy it will replace it". The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. Based on these data, she used code switching from English to Indonesian. She said the English

word in the form of word for word, the first word "Borrow" and the second "buy". Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses inter-sentential switching type code switching. Because there is a transition between two clauses, which can also mean two sentences. Here there is a shift that occurs in the middle of the sentence so that the code switching occurs.

*g) But we gak boleh tiduran di balkon*

"But we can't sleep on the balcony"

The data above, she mixes language to say "but we can't sleep on the balcony". She mixes her speech from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form. The first word "but" the second "we". From these data, that this conversational sentence belongs to the type of inter-sentential switching code-switching.

*h) No, I want take dress in jemuran, you kalau mau eat, duluan dah*

"No. I want to put my dress on the clothesline, you want to eat first"

In the conversation sentence, the

students used English mixed with Indonesian to say “no, I want to put my dress on the clothesline, you want to eat first”. The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. The student said English words in the form of word by word and also sentences, the first word “no, I want to take dress” and the second “you” and the third “eat”. Based on the data, it was found that this conversational sentence uses type code switching. inter-sentential switching.

*i) No, ana mau wait you*

“No, I want wait you”

The data above, she use English mixed with Indonesian to say “no, I want to wait you”. She use code switching from English to Indonesian. She said the English word in the form of word by word, the first word “no” and the second “I” the third “Wait” the fourth “you”. From the data found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential switching type code switching.

*j) Yes, I want masak*

“Yes I want to cook”

From this data, students use mixed language to say "yes I want to cook". The dominant language he uses is English. Based on these data, students use code switching from English to Indonesian. The student said the English word in the form of word for word, the first word "yes" and the second "I" the third "want". Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential switching type code switching.

### 3) Tag-Switching

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also.

Based on the data classification of tag-switching, there are 3 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

a) *Nothing, ask ke Fina yuk*

"Nothing, let's ask Fina"

From these data, students use mixed language to say "nothing, let's ask Fina." The dominant language he uses is English. Based on these data, students use code switching from English to Indonesian. Students pronounce the English word verbatim from, the first word "nothing" and the second "ask". From these data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses tag-switching code switching type. Due to the transition of 2 words in sentences using English

*b) Nothing; just enjoy aja*

"Nothing, just Relax"

In the conversation sentence, students use English mixed with Indonesian to say "nothing, just relax". Based on these data, students use code switching from Indonesian to English. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses tag-switching type code switching. In the sentence "*nothing, just enjoy aja*" it shows because there is a transition that precedes or follows a sentence. This sentence includes those that

follow a sentence in one language into speech.

c) *Ok, di aula yes*

“Ok, in the hall”

The data above, she use two language to say “ok, in the hall yes”. Based on these data, students use code switching from Indonesian to English. From these data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses tag-switching type code switching. In the sentence “*di aula yes*” it shows because there is a transition that precedes or follows a sentence.

## b. Types of Code Mixing

Based On Hoffman in Yogi code mixing is divided into three types, which are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation.<sup>16</sup>

### 1) Intra-sentential code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.<sup>17</sup>

Based on the data classification of intra-

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<sup>16</sup>Yogi Samsi, “Code Switching and Code Mixing in Tourism Industry Toward Multilingual,” *Academia*, 1 No. 2, (October, 2016), 145.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.



sentential code mixing, there are 10 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

*a) Fin let's cook*

"Fin let's cook"

In the conversation sentence, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say "pin let's cook". Based on these data, students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in the form of a sentence, namely "let's cook". Based on the data, it was found that this conversational sentence used intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*b) Yaa let's go*

"Yes, let's go"

The data above, she use two languages to say "yes, let's go". She mixed the code from English to Indonesian in the form of a sentence. The data, it was found that this conversational sentence used intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*c) Anti cook apa aja*

"What do you cook"

From this data, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say "what do you cook". The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. Based on these data, students use code mixing from English to Indonesian. The student mixed English and Indonesian words in a word-by-word form, the first word "you" and the second "cook". Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*d) Nothing sambal tah?*

"Nothing chili?"

The data above, students use two languages to say "nothing chili?". Students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student mixed two languages in a word-by-word form, namely "nothing". The data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*e) Where is minyak kita*

“Where is our oil”

In the conversation sentence, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “where is our oil”. The student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*f) Disini udaranya sangat cool*

“It’s very cold here”

The data above, she use two languages to say “it's very cold here”. She mixed the code from English to Indonesian in the form of the word. From the data, it was found that this conversational sentence used intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*g) Anti sudah eat Nis*

“Are you have eat Nis?”

From this data, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “are you have eat nis?”. Based on these data, students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The

student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form. From the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*h) Anti want masak?*

“Do you want cook?”

Based on these data, students use two languages to say “do you want to cook?”. Students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form, namely “want”. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*i) Oh my god, bahan-bahannya habis*

“Oh my god, the ingredients run out”

From the conversation data, she uses code mixing in his speech to say “oh my god, the ingredients run out”. She use code mixing from English to Indonesian in the form of a sentence, namely “oh my god”. From this data, it is found that this conversational sentence

uses intra-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

j) Ayo kita shopping dulu

“Let’s go shopping first”

In the conversation sentence, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “let’s go shopping first”. Based on these data, students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses inter-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

## 2) Intra-lexical of Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.<sup>18</sup>

Based on the data classification of intra-lexical code mixing, there are 6 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

a) *You can masak sop?*

“You can cook soup?”

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid.

From the data above, she use two languages to say “you can cook soup?”. The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. From the data, she use code mixing from English to Indonesian word by word, the first word “you” and the second “can”. The data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses inter-sentential code mixing type code mixing.

*b) Yaudah, I fry tahu and you buat sopnya*

“Alright, I fry tofu and you make soup”

From this data, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “Alright, I fry tofu and you make soup”. The dominant language he uses is Indonesian. Students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student said the English word in word-by-word form, the first word “I” and the second “fry” the second “and” and the fourth “you”. From these data, the conversational sentences are included in the intra-lexical type of code mixing.

*c) Kita cook apa today?*

“What are we going to cook today?”

In the conversation sentence, she used Indonesian mixed with English to say “what are we going to cook today”. She mixed the code from English to Indonesian in a word-by-word form, namely the first “we are” the second “cook” the third “today”. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-lexical type of code mixing.

*d) Jadi gimana yang mau goreng egg nya?*

“So how do want to fry the eggs?”

Based on these data, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “so how do you want to try the eggs”. The student mixed the code from English to Indonesian in the form of the word. From the data, it was found that this conversational sentence used intra-lexical code mixing type code mixing.

*e) Apa yang you lakukan there?*

“What are you doing there?”

The data above, she use Two languages to say “what are you doing there?”. She use code mixing from Indonesian to English. The student mixed the code from English to

Indonesian in a word-by-word form, namely the first “you” the second “there”. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-lexical code mixing type code mixing.

f) *Kayaknya I kalo sleep di sini nyenyak deh*

“I think I’m sleeping here peacefully”

Based on these data, students use two languages to say “I think I’m sleeping here peacefully”. The students use code mixing from Indonesian to English, she mixed the code from English to Indonesian in the form of a word, the first “I” the second “sleep”. Based on the data, it is found that this conversational sentence uses intra-lexical code mixing type code mixing.

### 3) Involving Change Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.<sup>19</sup>

Based on the data classification of involving

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid.



change pronunciation, there are 2 types in conversation table 1-6, it can be discussed:

a) May, common makan

“May, come on eat”

In the conversation sentence, students use Indonesian mixed with English to say “May, come on eat”. The students use code mixing from Indonesian to English. Based on the data, it was found that this conversational sentence uses type code mixing involving change pronunciation. Where in the data the word “*Common*” is an English word that has been modified into an Indonesian phonological structure.

b) Iyessih

“Yes”

The data above, she use code mixing in his speech to say “yes”, she use code mixing from Indonesian to English. From the data, it was found that this conversational sentence uses type code mixing involving change

pronunciation. Where in the data the word “*jyyes*” has been modified into an Indonesian phonological structure.

## **2. Factors influence of code switching and code mixing carried out by students at the puteri khadijah Islamic boarding school**

People use code switching and code mixing in communicating because there are several reasons and also many factors that influence someone to use code switching and code mixing in daily conversation. One reason is that most people, especially teenagers, are mostly already fluent in two or more languages at this time. This phenomenon is called bilingualism. From the statement above, the researcher knows that people rarely use one language in their daily communication. Researcher also often find people mixing and changing their language due to several factors. Like they are communicating with someone who comes from a different background. Therefore, when someone has mastered more than one language, they have a tendency to mix and replace their language as a means of communication.

Here the researcher explains the factors that influence someone to do code switching and code mixing. Researcher

used the theory of Hoffman Charlotte in this study. These factors are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and the last expressing group identity.

From the table above, it can be concluded that the factors causing code switching and code mixing that are often used by the Puteri Khadijah Islamic boarding school students are being empathetic about something and repetition used for clarification. The following is an explanation of one of the data factors causing code switching and code mixing as follows:

#### a. Quoting somebody else

This factor occurs when the interlocutor quotes expressions, proverbs or sayings.<sup>20</sup> Examples in the field:

*"I don't know Nis, sepertinya sudah habis".*

The form of code switching above the occurrence factor is quoting somebody else. From the data, it is indicated by the sentence *"I don't know Nis, sepertinya sudah habis"*. This factor occurs when

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid.

there is no feeling of code switching and code mixing because they already understand each other. In the data in the third transcript that Anisa already understands what is meant by Hizbi.

#### **b. Being emphatic about something**

Occurs when the speaker is speaking and wants to empathize. Speakers will switch to other languages, from language A to language B because they feel more comfortable when empathizing in language B. This factor can also be an affirmation.<sup>21</sup>

Examples in the field:

*"No, ana mau wait you"*

The dialogue snippet above includes code switching with the being emphatic about something factor. This factor occurs when the speaker is speaking with empathy switching the code to another language. With Anis statement in transcript 5 that he empathizes using other languages in his speech.

#### **c. Interjection**

This factor occurs when the situation conveys an expression of surprise and excitement. However, this interjection has no grammatical value, the

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid., 5.

speaker usually uses it in everyday conversation.<sup>22</sup>

Examples in the field:

*"Oh my God, bahan-bahannyahabis"*

From the data above, the factors for code mixing include interjection. Where the speaker in transcript 6 expresses a surprised expression in his speech.

#### d. Repetition used for clarification

Occurs when the speaker wants to provide a clarification to make it easier for the listener to understand. This is because the speaker will use or change it into a language that the speaker and listener both understand.<sup>23</sup> Examples in the field:

*"Udahlah I tired yang mau take salt"*

The speech from the dialogue above is in the form of code switching with the causative factor, namely repetition used for clarification. These findings provide a clarification that is easily understood by the interlocutor. From the data transcript 2, the speaker clarified that he was tired of taking salt in his speech.

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<sup>22</sup>ibid.

<sup>23</sup>ibid.

