CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consisted of research findings and discussion. The finding designed to answer the research problems, there were the types of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interaction, and the function code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interactions.

In code mixing and code switching studies, the terms of Matrix language and embedded language can be apart because with this terms code mixing and code switching can be more understandable. The dominant language is often called matrix language, into which element from the embedded language are inserted. The base (host) language also called by matrix language and contributing (guest) language is called embedded language.[1] This terminology is used in this study in how the terms matrix language and embedded language are used in regard to code mixing and code switching. In this case, according to the result of the study, the writer divided two findings; the first is English is the matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* is the embedded language, and second is *Bahasa Indonesia* becomes the matrix language then English is the embedded language. Both are elaborated in the following:

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[1]English work Online, (Glottopedia Discovering Linguistics). http://www.Glottopedia.org/index.php/matrix_language. accessed on wednesday march 25. 2015 on 10.00am.

A. The Types of Code Mixing where English as Matrix Language in Bilingual Teaching Classroom Interactions

This part of study findings focused on the types of code mixing (Intra-Sentential Code Mixing and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing) where English is the matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* is the embedded language. They are as follows:

1. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs **within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary,** there were 9 sentences that are included as Intra-sentential Code Mixing where English is the matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* is the embedded language, they are as follow:

1. Academic system or *SIMAK,* I am afraid you can't use *Simak* next semester. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts Indonesian word element *(simak)* into English sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

2. We have already applied *Simak,* but we know it is in problem and this is unpredictable. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts Indonesian

word element *(simak)* into English sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

3. Strategy *untuk* narrative text. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** Indonesian word *(untuk)* which is inserted into English sentence leads the speaker in using code mixing, this mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary. So, it can be conclude as an intra sentential code mixing.

4. You have to know the most important thing inside is language sensitivity *atau kepekaan bahasa.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts Indonesian words (*atau kepekaan bahasa)* in English sentence and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

5. If you want to *curhat* with your friends. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts or inserts Indonesian word *(curhat)* to the English sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

6. *Oh ya* I've just got called from the head of this college. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** In this sentence, the speaker inserts Indonesian words (*Oh ya)* into English sentence, and this is a basic concept of code mixing. So, this sentence is classified as code mixing and the mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary or an intra sentential code mixing. Familiar utterances in L1+Familiar utterances in L2.

7. Let's listen t*o adzan* first. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia.* So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts or puts the Indonesian word *(adzan)* to the English sentence, and the mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary. Familiar utterances in L2+Familiar word in L1+Familiar utterances in L2.

8. The main point from this agenda is *silaturrahmi*. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts or puts the Indonesian word *(silaturrahmi)* to the English sentence, and the mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary. Familiar utterances in L2+Familiar word in L1.

9. Line *empat* eh line four. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia**. This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts the other linguistic element in this case is Indonesian word *(empat)* to the English sentence, and this mixing is occurs within a sentence boundary.

2. **Intra-Lexical Code Mixing**

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, **there was not sentence** that is categorized into this type of Code Mixing where English is the matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* is the embedded language, because there is no Indonesian words that can be inserted into English affixes.

B. **The Types of Code Mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* is Matrix Language and English is the Embedded Language.**

This part of study findings focused on the types of code mixing (Intra-Sentential Code Mixing and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing) where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English is the embedded language. They are as follows:

1. **Intra-Sentential Code Mixing**

This kind of code mixing occurs **within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary,** there were 27 sentences that are included as Intra-sentential Code Mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English is the embedded language, they are as follow:

1. Kalau *WH-Question* itu jenisnya kaya gimana ya? : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. By inserting the English word *WH-Question* in Indonesian sentence, in code mixing concept it can be concluded as an intra-sentential code mixing. The speaker puts the English word (*WH-Question)* or an alien word to the Indonesian sentence and the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

2. Sebenarnya ada tiga, *first* atau yang pertama itu *Literal Question. Second inferential*, dan *third Analytical.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence contains a lot of English words (*first, Literal Question*, *Second inferential*, *third Analytical)* in Indonesian sentence, as a basic concept of intra-sentential code mixing, when the speaker mixes or puts another word to the sentence. By inserting another word (English) to the Indonesian sentences, it can be classified as a form of intra-sentential code mixing.

3. Kalau *Yes or No question*, ada yang tahu? : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence included into Intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker puts the English word (*Yes or No question*) into Indonesian

sentence, in Intra-sentential code mixing, it is known if the speakers put another language to the other, it leads them in using code mixing, in the terms of intra-sentential code mixing, and the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

4. *Source* itu sumber buku ya. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary, the speaker inserts the English word *(Source)* to the Indonesian sentence, in intra sentential code mixing concept it can be included as its terms.

5. Semuanya tidak ada yang memegang *gadget.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. The word *(gadget)* that inserts into Indonesian sentence make this sentence can be included into intra-sentential code mixing, code mixing in this sentence occurs within a sentence boundary and the speaker puts English word in Indonesian sentence.

6. Sebagian dari *prediction* kita membuat sangkaan dari sesuatu yang belum kita ketahui. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included

into terms of intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker puts or inserts the English word (*prediction*) into Indonesian sentence, when code mixing occurs within a sentence boundary, it can be classify as an intra-sentential code mixing.

7. Ada? *Oh yes* ada. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included as an intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker puts the English word *(oh yes)* in Indonesian sentence, and this code mixing occurs within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary as a concept of intra-sentential code mixing.

8. *Explain* kaya fenomena gito *mom* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into Intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mix the English word (*Explain and mom)* to the Indonesian sentence, when the speaker put or insert the other linguistic elements from one language to another, it can be concluded as an intra-sentential code mixing, this mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary.

9. Terlalu *intellectual* pertanyaannya. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This

sentence is classified as an intra-sentential code mixing, because the English word (intellectual) that is inserted into Indonesian sentence. And the code mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

10. Kelasnya dibagi dua ya antara *left and right.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included as an intra sentential code mixing because the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary, and the speaker puts or inserts English word *(left and right)* into Indonesian sentence.

11. Berarti kelompok yang membahas tentang *love* yang menang. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing types because the speaker puts another language in this case is English word (*love)* to another language or Indonesian sentence, and the mixing occurs within a word boundary.

12. Yang mana yang *different*? : (In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. In this sentence, the speaker inserts English word (*different)* into Indonesian sentence. So, it can be included as an intra sentential code mixing, the code mixing occurs within a word boundary.

13. Jangan pertanyaannya *meaning* semua ya? : (In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**). This sentence can be included or classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English word *(meaning)* into Indonesian sentence, and the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

14. Jadi *last week* kita sudah membahas jenis pertanyaan itu kan ada dua, ada yang *literal,* dan ada juga yang *inferential.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence can be included as intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts or inserts English words (*last week, literal, and inferential*) into Indonesian sentence, and this code mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

15. Jadi pertanyaan nomor satu tentang *Revolution.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English word *(revolution)* to the Indonesian sentence, and this code mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

16. *Line* berapa coba jelaskan? : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code

mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English word *(line)* to the Indonesian sentence, and this code mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

17. Yang bergantung pada *mineral* dan *oil.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts English words (*mineral,oil)* into Indonesian sentence, and the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary. So, it can be classified as intra sentential code mixing.

18. *Line* delapan ada jawabannya. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.**
This sentence is classified as intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts or puts the English word *(line)* to the Indonesian sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

19. Jawabannya C. *reduces noise* atau mengurangi suara bising. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English word (*reduces noise)* into

Indonesian sentence, and this mixing is occurs within a sentence boundary.

20. Yang dibilang kemaren adalah *language.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts the other linguistic element in this case is English word (*language)* to the Indonesian sentence and this mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary.

21. Ada tiga macam, *pre* yang bisa dilihat dari… *whils*t juga dilihat dari…dan yang terakhir *post.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentences is classified into intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English words *(pre, whilst, and post)* in Indonesian sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

22. *Okey* perhatikan saya semuanya. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**.
This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker insert English word *(okey)* in Indonesian sentence and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

23. Yang bertanda bulat masuk kedalam *Literally text*, dan yang ini *Informational.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts English words (literally text, informational) into Indonesian sentence, as a basic concept of code mixing and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary. So, it can be concluded   as an intra sentential code mixing.

24. *Okey* ini kelompok apa? : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**.

This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker insert English word *(okey)* in Indonesian sentence and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

25. Udah *finish* semua? Kelompok yang ujung gimana? : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. The English word (*finish*) which is inserted in Indonesian sentence and this is the basic concept of code mixing: "the inserting or putting in the linguistic element from one language to the other language." And this sentence can be classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

26. Contohnya kaya *English department* atau jurusan bahasa inggris bukan *English study program* atau prodi bahasa inggris dan jurusan itu jadi *faculty.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker puts a lot of English words (*English department, English study program, and faculty)* in Indonesian sentence, and this mixing occurs within a sentence boundary.

27. Iya, *Okey Expository text* itu adalah teks yang menjelaskan tentang apa? Ada yang tahu? : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified as an intra sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts or puts the Indonesian word (*Okey Expository text*) to the English sentence, and the mixing also occurs within a sentence boundary.

2. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

This kind of **code mixing which occurs within a word boundary**, there were 6 sentences that are included as an Intra-Lexical Code Mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English is the embedded language, they are as follows:

1. Misalnya di-*magazine, magazine*-nya apa? : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So,

the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included as an intra-lexical code mixing because the mixing occurs within the word boundary; the speaker puts or inserts the Indonesian suffix (*magazine*-nya) and Indonesian prefix (di-*magazine*) in the English word.

2. Yang jawaban C yang *reduce-nya* mana? : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified as an inta-lexical code mixing because the speaker adds the Indonesian suffix *(-nya)* in English word *(reduce),* and the code mixing occurs within a word boundary.

3. *Generic structure-nya* apa ayo? : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**.

   This sentence is included as an intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing occurs within a word boundary and the speaker adds the Indonesian suffix (-*nya*) into English word (*generic structure*). So, this can be concluded as an intra lexical code mixing *(Generic structure-*nya*).*

4. Dan, *problem-nya* adalah kadang kita sering lupa untuk mengklasifikasikan pertanyaan kedalam tipe-tipe yang sudah ada. : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from

Indonesia to English.. This sentence can be included as an intra lexical code mixing, because the speaker adds the Indonesian suffix *(-nya)* into English word (*problem)* within a word boundary.

5. Jadi pertanyaan nomor satu tentang Revolution. Yang mana *revolution-nya*? : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is included into intra lexical code mixing because the speaker puts Indonesian suffix *(-nya)* to the English word *(revolution),* and this mixing occurs within a word boundary.

6. Nggak ada expository *di-senior high school.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code mixing of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified as an intra-lexical code mixing because the speaker inserts or puts Indonesian prefix *(di-)* in English word (*senior high school*) and this mixing also occurs within a word boundary

C. **The Types of Code Switching where English is Matrix Language in Bilingual Teaching Classroom Interactions**

This part of study findings focused on the types of code switching (Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential code switching and Inter-Sentential code switching) where English is the matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as embedded language. They are as follows:

1. **Tag or Emblematic Switching**

   In this kind of code switching**, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another**. There were 2 code switching sentences formed by this type where English is the matrix language and Bahasa Indonesia is the embedded language. They are as follows:

   1. I have to continue, *yah?* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia**. This sentence is included into Tag or emblematic code switching because the speaker put Indonesian tag (*yah*) into English sentence.

   2. You are busy *ya*, what are you doing? : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is *Bahasa Indonesia*. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia**. This sentence is included into Tag or emblematic code switching because the speaker put Indonesian tag (*ya)* into English sentence.

2. **Intra-Sentential Code Switching**

   Intra-sentential switching, this type is defined as a type of Code **Switching that occurs within a clause or sentence boundary**. Intra-sentential switching occurs within a sentence. There were 11 sentences that are

included into this type, where English is the matrix language and Bahasa Indonesia is the embedded language, they are as follow:

1. We are going to start *dari belakang ayo yang belakang coba hitung dari satu*. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the clauses in the sentence. English clause (*We are going to start)* switches to the Indonesian clause (*dari belakang ayo yang belakang coba hitung dari satu*) in one sentence, and the switching also occurs within a sentence.

2. The function of literally text *untuk menceritakan sesuatu kepada para pembaca* . : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.**

   This sentence is categorized into the intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances from English utterance or English clause (*The function of literally text*) to the Indonesian utterance or Indonesian clause (*untuk menceritakan sesuatu kepada para pembaca)* and this switching also occurs within clause or sentence boundary.

3. But if the informational text *untuk menginformasikan tentang sesuatu kepada para pembaca.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is categorized into the intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances from English utterance or English clause *(But if the informational text)* to the Indonesian utterance or Indonesian clause *(untuk menginformasikan tentang sesuatu kepada para pembaca)* and this switching also occurs within clause or sentence boundary.

4. Sometimes you're *mencari aman yak.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches two language within a sentence, the first is English clause (*Sometimes you're*) that is switched into Indonesian clause (*mencari aman yak).*

5. The agenda about *sosialisasi tentang IAIN.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between

two different languages, English utterance switches (*The agenda about*) to the Indonesian utterance (*sosialisasi tentang IAIN*) within a sentence boundary.

6. This is one *oh pisah-pisah sana terlalu dekat.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is categorized into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance (*this is One mom)* switches to the Indonesian utterance (*oh pisah-pisah sana terlalu dekat*) within a sentence boundary.

7. One, two, three, and…. *oh… agak kesana.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is included into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance switches *(One, two, three, and….)* to the Indonesian utterance (*oh… agak kesana*) within a sentence boundary.

8. In the text *baris berapa coba dijelaskan?* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to**

Indonesia. This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance switches *(In the text)* to the Indonesian utterance (*baris berapa coba dijelaskan?)* within a sentence boundary.

9. Because B was…. *Ada di text. :* In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance switches *(Because B was)* to the Indonesian utterance (*Ada di text)* within a sentence boundary.

10. The story about…., *tahu sebelumnya kan?* : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance switches *(The story about)* to the Indonesian utterance (*tahu sebelumnya kan?)* within a sentence boundary.

11. Okey for all students *udah dapat giliran semua, belum* mom *masih ada satu lag*i. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the

embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.**

This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the utterances between two different languages, English utterance switches *(Okey for all students)* to the Indonesian utterance *(udah dapat giliran semua, belum mom masih ada satu lagi)* within a sentence boundary.

3. **Inter-Sentential Code Switching**

This type of code switching is inter-sentential switching**. It takes place between sentences, i.e. the switch occurs at a clause or sentence boundary** where each clause or sentence is in a different language. There was 1 sentence that is classified into this type; where English is the matrix language and Bahasa Indonesia is the embedded language, here the explanation:

1. What is the purpose of the self questioning in pre-reading? *Jadi, dalam fase sebelumnya kebaca itu, apa tujuannya kita membaca dan mau tahu apa tujuan bikin pertanyaan*. : In this sentence, the matrix language is English and the embedded language is Bahasa Indonesia. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **English to Indonesia.** This sentence is included as the terms of inter-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the language between sentences, there are two sentences in one utterance, the first is English

sentence *(What is the purpose of the self questioning in pre-reading?)* and Indonesian sentence (*Jadi, dalam fase sebelumnya kebaca itu, apa tujuannya kita membaca dan mau tahu apa tujuan bikin pertanyaan*) and the code switching also occurs between sentences.

D. Types of Code Switching where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the Matrix Language and English is The Embedded Language

This part of study focused on the types of code switching (Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential code switching and Inter-Sentential code switching) where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English as embedded language. They are as follows:

1. Tag or Emblematic Switching

In this kind of code switching**, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another**. There were 3 code switching sentences formed by this type where Bahasa Indonesia is the matrix language and English is the embedded language. They are as follows:

1. *So,* karena hari ini kita akan membahas tentang…: In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is included into Tag or emblematic code switching because the speaker puts English tag (*so)* in Indonesian sentence.

2. *So*, kita sudah membahas tentang beberapa tipe atau macam-macam dari jenis pertanyaan. …: In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is included into Tag or emblematic code switching because the speaker puts English tag (*so)* in Indonesian sentence.

3. Jawabannya A, *mom Please! …*: In this sentence, the matrix language is *Bahasa Indonesia* and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English.** This sentence is included into Tag or emblematic code switching because the speaker puts English tag (*mom Please!)* in Indonesian sentence.

2. Intra-Sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential switching, this type is defined as a type of Code **Switching that occurs within a clause or sentence boundary**. Intra-sentential switching occurs within a sentence. There were 2 sentences that are included into this type, where Bahasa Indonesia is the matrix language and English is the embedded language, they are as follow

1. Apakah yah *in this text, we find a lot of question formulas.* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is

occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence can be categorized into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches or juxtaposes the clause boundaries from one language in this case is Indonesian clause to the English clause, and the switching also occurs within the sentence boundary.

2. Oh.. kayaknya salah dah, kayaknya benar dah *that is the language sensitivity or* kepekaan bahasa. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified into intra-sentential code switching because the speaker switches two language within a sentence, the first is Indonesian clause (*Oh.. kayaknya salah dah, kayaknya benar dah*) that is switched into English clause (*that is the language sensitivity or*).

3. Inter-Sentential Code Switching

This type of code switching is inter-sentential switching**. It takes place between sentences, i.e. the switch occurs at a clause or sentence boundary** where each clause or sentence is in a different language. There were 2 sentences that are classified into this type; where Bahasa Indonesia is the matrix language and English is the embedded language, here the explanation:

1. Yah tidak perlu jaim, *please be confident*. : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is classified as an inter-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the language between sentences, there are two sentences in one utterance, the first is Indonesian sentence *(Yah tidak perlu jaim)* and English sentence (*please be confident*).

2. Berarti paham semuanya, *is there any question?* : In this sentence, the matrix language is Bahasa Indonesia and the embedded language is English. So, the code switching of this sentence is occurred from **Indonesia to English**. This sentence is categorized in the terms of inter-sentential code switching because the speaker switches the language between sentences, there are two sentences in one utterance, the first is Indonesian sentence *(Berarti paham semuanya)* and English sentence (*is there any question?*) and the code switching also occurs between sentences.

E. The Functions of Code Mixing in Bilingual Teaching Classroom Interactions

In this section the writer discussed about the potential functions of code mixing in bilingual classroom interactions by analyzing the utterances.

There are 9 potential functions of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory, they are as follow:

1. Talking about a particular topic

   In this function, the speakers sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. There were 11 sentences that are categorized into this function;

   1) Kalau *WH-Question* itu jenisnya kaya gimana ya?

   2) Sebenarnya ada tiga, *first* atau yang pertama itu *Literal Question. Second inferential*, dan *third Analytical.*

   3) Kalau *Yes or No question*, ada yang tahu?

   4) Jadi *last week* kita sudah membahas jenis pertanyaan itu kan ada dua, ada yang *literal*, dan ada juga yang *inferential.*

   5) Ada tiga macam, *pre* yang bisa dilihat dari… *whils*t juga dilihat dari…dan yang terakhir *post.*

   6) Academic system or *SIMAK*, I am afraid you can't use *Simak* next semester.

   7) We have already applied *Simak*, but we know it is in problem and this is unpredictable.

   8) Yang bertanda bulat masuk kedalam *Literally text*, dan yang ini *Informational.*

   9) Iya, *Okey Expository text* itu adalah teks yang menjelaskan tentang apa? Ada yang tahu?

10) *Generic structure*-nya apa ayo?

11) Nggak ada expository di-*senior high school.*

From the sentences that are mentioned before, these code mixing sentences are classified into the first function of "Talking a particular topic". In this case, the speaker mixes the English or Indonesian words to the other language in terms of talking a topic in other language to make she/he feel free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional things in a language that she or he does not use in daily language. For instance, the utterance in sentence one, the speaker talked about one topic that is *WH-Question*, the speaker talked about it by mixing from Indonesia to English because the speaker wanted to focus on the topic of speaking in English term. Also, as seen in sentence number two, the speaker talked about *literal, inferential and analytical question* as a topic of discussion, and speaker mixed the utterances by putting the English terms rather than Indonesian terms, since it is easier to the speaker to express the topic in English. And 9 sentences are classified into Intra-Sentential code mixing type, and 2 sentences classified into Intra-Lexical code mixing type.

2. Quoting somebody else

In this function, the speakers like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In fact, **there was no sentence that is included into this function.**

3. Being emphatic about something

In this function, usually the speakers want to emphasize about something. There were 20 sentences that were categorized into this function;

1) Terlalu *intellectual* pertanyaannya.

2) Kelasnya dibagi dua ya antara *left and right.*

3) Berarti kelompok yang membahas tentang *love* yang menang

4) Yang mana yang *different*?

5) Jangan pertanyaannya *meaning* semua ya?

6) Jadi pertanyaan nomor satu tentang *Revolution.*

7) Line *empat* eh line four.

8) Yang bergantung pada *mineral* dan *oil.*

9) *Line* delapan ada jawabannya.

10) Yang dibilang kemaren adalah *language.*

11) *Okey* perhatikan saya semuanya.

12) *Okey* ini kelompok apa?

13) Udah *finish* semua? Kelompok yang ujung gimana?

14) Dan, *problem*-nya adalah kadang kita sering lupa untuk mengklasifikasikan pertanyaan kedalam tipe-tipe yang sudah ada.

15) Ada? *Oh yes* ada.

16) *Oh ya* I've just got called from the head of this college.

17) *Line* berapa coba jelaskan?

18) Jadi pertanyaan nomor satu tentang _Revolution_. Yang mana _revolution_-nya?

19) Misalnya di-_magazine, magazine_-nya apa?

20) Yang jawaban C yang _reduce_-nya mana?

By analyzing these code mixing sentences, the speakers want to be emphatic about something. He/she intentionally mixes his first language to second language in order to emphasize terms that she/he wants to say. For example, the sentence number one "Terlalu _intellectual_ pertanyaannya", the writer classified this sentence into this function because the speaker wanted to be emphatic about _Intellectual,_ the speaker first talked in Indonesian utterances and suddenly wanted to emphasize the term "intellectual" by mixing from his/her native language. Then in sentence number two "Kelasnya dibagi dua ya antara _left and right_", the speaker talked by using Indonesian language first and suddenly mixed to English in order to emphasize the words "left and right'. Based on the analysis, the writer found that there were 16 sentences belong to Intra-Sentential code mixing and 4 sentences belong to Intra-Lexical code mixing.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. There was only 1 sentence that is categorized into this function;

Strategy _untuk_ narrative text.

From this sentence, the writer marked this function of code mixing since the speaker inserts Indonesian word filler or sentence connectors to the English sentence. In this sentence the mixing functioned as inserting sentence connector because the speaker put the Indonesian connector _(untuk)_ in English sentence. This sentence belongs to Intra-Sentential type of code mixing.

5. Repetition used for clarification

This function reveals when the speaker wants to clarify his/her speech in order to be understood more by the listener. There were 5 sentences that are categorized into this function;

1) _Source_ itu sumber buku ya.

2) Sebagian dari _prediction_ kita membuat sangkaan dari sesuatu yang belum kita ketahui.

3) Jawabannya C. _reduces noise_ atau mengurangi suara bising.

4) You have to know the most important thing inside is language sensitivity _atau kepekaan bahasa._

5) Contohnya kaya _English department_ atau jurusan bahasa inggris bukan _English study program_ atau prodi bahasa inggris dan jurusan itu jadi _faculty._

By analyzing these code mixing sentences, the writer classified them into this function because the speaker repeats his/her utterance in

different language to clarify terms. As seen in sentence number one "*Source* itu sumbe buku ya" the speaker mixed the English word 'source' in Indonesian sentence just to clarify the word *'sumber'*. So, the mixed *source* in the sentence functioned to clarify the word *sumber*. Then in sentence number two 'Sebagian dari *prediction*, kita membuat sangkaan dari sesuatu yang belum kita ketahui.' Like the sentence number one, the speaker mixed the word *prediction* to English because he/she wants to clarify the word *sangkaan.* And all of the sentences which are mentioned before belong to Intra-Sentential code mixing type.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code mixing occurred. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. **There was no sentence that is included into this function.**

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity**. There was no sentence that is categorized into this function.**

8. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request or strengthen the command because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as

bahasa Indonesia. There was only 1 code mixing sentence that is included into this category:

   <u>*Explain*</u> kaya fenomena gito *mom.*

This sentence classified in this function because the speaker used English word 'Explain' to strengthen the command in Indonesian sentence. This sentence is classified as Intra-Sentential code mixing.

9. The lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages

This function reveals when the speaker wants to express their ideas, but gets lack in lexicon; sometimes she/he mixes or even switches his/her utterances into another language. There were 4 sentences that are categorized into this function;

 1. The main point from this agenda is <u>*silaturrahmi.*</u>

 2. Let's listen to <u>*adzan*</u> first.

 3. If you want to <u>*curhat*</u> with your friends.

 4. Semuanya tidak ada yang memegang <u>*gadget.*</u>

From these code mixing sentences, the writer concludes them to belong to this function because the speaker had lack of lexicon in English to express the certain term. For example, the sentence number one 'the main point from this agenda is *silaturrahmi'.* The speaker seemed to mix the Indonesian word *silaturrahmi* in English sentence because he/she did not have word of s*ilaturrahmi*, and the speaker also didn't know what *silaturrahmi* term in English. And also as seen on

the sentence number two, the speaker prefered to mix the Indonesian word '*adzan*' because he/she could not find the English word of *adzan* itself.

F. The Function of Code Switching in bilingual Teaching Classroom Interactions

In this section the writer discussed about the potential functions of code switching in bilingual classroom interactions, by analyzing the utterances. There are 9 potential functions of code switching based on Hoffman's theory, they are as follow:

1. Talking about a particular topic

   In this function, the speakers sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. There were 4 sentences that are categorized into this function;

   1) The function of literally text *untuk menceritakan sesuatu kepada para pembaca.*

   2) But if the informational text *utuk menginformasikan tentang sesuatu kepada para pembaca.*

   3) Oh.. kayaknya salah dah, kayaknya benar dah *that is the language sensitivity or* kepekaan bahasa.

   4) The agenda about *sosialisasi tentang IAIN*.

      From these code switching sentences, the writer classified them into this function because the speakers used code switching to talk about

a particular topic. For example as seen in the sentence number one 'The function of literally text *untuk menceritakan sesuatu kepada para pembaca.'* This sentence is classified into this function because the speaker switched the utterance in discussing a topic about function of *literally text*. The speaker switched or juxtaposed the English clause to the Indonesian clause in talking a particular topic. Or as seen also on the sentence number two about *informational text,* where the speakers switched the utterance in order to specify the topic of discussion, and all of the sentences mentioned are classified into Intra-Sentential code switching.

2. Quoting somebody else

In this function, the speakers like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. **There was no sentence that is included into this function.**

3. Being emphatic about something

In this function of switching, there were 5 sentences that are categorized into this function;

1) Yah tidak perlu jaim, *please be confident*.

2) What is the purpose of the self questioning in pre-reading? *Jadi, dalam fase sebelumnya kebaca itu, apa tujuannya kita membaca dan mau tahu apa tujuan bikin pertanyaan*.

3) Apakah yah *in this text, we find a lot of question formulas.*

4) *Because B was….* Ada di text.

5) *This is one* oh pisah-pisah sana terlalu dekat.

From these code switching sentences, the speaker switched the language in order to emphasize certain terms. For instance, sentence number one about being confident. The speaker switched the utterances because he/she wanted to be emphatic about being confident. Then, in sentence number two, the speaker switched the utterances from Indonesia to English because he/she wanted to be emphatic about it. And there were 2 sentences classified into Inter-Sentential code switching type and 3 sentences classified into Intra-Sentential code switching.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

   Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. There were 4 sentences categorized into this function;

   1) *So*, karena hari ini kita akan membahas tentang…

   2) *So*, kita sudah membahas tentang beberapa tipe atau macam-macam dari jenis pertanyaan.

   3) I have to continue, *yah?*

   4) You are busy *ya*, what are you doing?

   From these code switching sentences, the speaker used code switching by inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector from other language to another. For example the sentence number one and two, the speaker

switched the utterance by inserting English tags as sentence connectors, where all of the sentences belong to Tag or Emblematic switching.

5. Repetition used for clarification

This function reveals when the speaker wanted to clarify his/her speech in order to be understood more by the listener. **There was not sentence that is categorized into this function.**

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching occurred. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. **There was no sentence which is categorized into this function.**

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. **There was no sentence that is included into this function.**

8. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as *bahasa Indonesia.* There were 7 sentences that are categorized into this function:

1) Jawabannya A, *mom Please*

2) *Okey for all students* udah dapat giliran semua, belum *mom* masih ada satu lagi.

3) One, two, three, and…. *oh… agak kesana.*

4) The story about*…., tahu sebelumnya kan?*

5) *We are going to start* dari belakang ayo yang belakang coba hitung dari satu.

6) *In the text* baris berapa coba dijelaskan?

7) Berarti paham semuanya, *is there any question?*

From this code switching sentence, the writer classified them into this function, because the speakers used code switching to soften or strengthen request or command. For example the sentence number one the speakers switched the utterances from Indonesia to English to soften the request. Then, seen in the sentence number seven 'Berarti paham semuanya. *is there any question?'* in this sentence the speakers switched the utterances because want to strengthen the command in utterances. There was 1 sentence that classified into Tag or Emblematic so did Inter-Sentential and there were 5 sentences belong to Intra-Sentential code switching.

9. The lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages

This function reveals when the speakers wanted to express their ideas, but get lack in lexicon, sometimes they mix or even switch their utterances. There was one code switching sentence that is categorized into this function.

Sometimes you're *mencari aman yak.*

This sentence is classified into this function because the speaker switched the utterances in case of get lack of lexicon in English, 'sometime you're *mencari aman yak'.* The clause *mencari aman yak* that switched because the speaker didn't know how to say it in English. The sentence is classified into Intra-Sentential code switching type.

G. Analysis

The result of study can be displayed into the following tables:

Table 1.1 the frequency of Matrix language in Code mixing and code switching utterances.
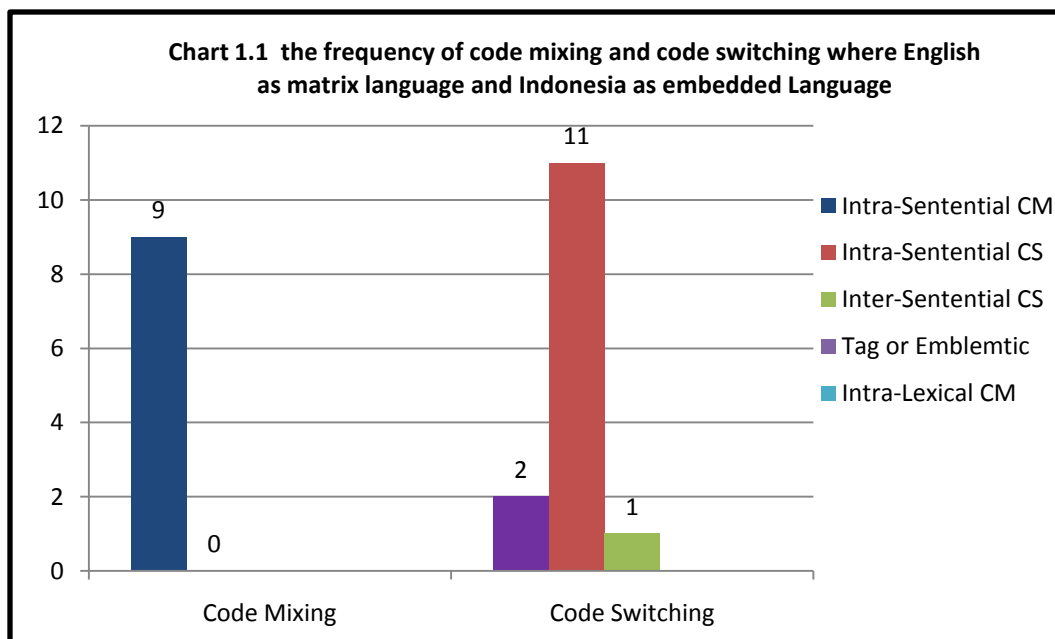
No	Code Mixing & Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1	English to Indonesia (English is Matrix language and Indonesia is Embedded language)	23	36,5%
2	Indonesia to English (Indonesia is Matrix language and English is Embedded language)	40	63,5%
TOTAL		63	100%

According to the table, the writer found that there were two matrix languages in code mixing and code switching, they are English and Indonesia. The writer found that there were 23 sentences or utterances belong to English as matrix language, or it is about 36,5%, and there were 40 sentences or utterances belong to *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language, or it is about 63,5% . So, the writer concluded that *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language is higher that English as matrix language, or *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language mostly occurred in bilingual teaching

classroom interaction. It is happened because most of the speakers are Indonesian. So, it is easier to switch or mix codes from Indonesia to English.

The table above can be specified in detail based on mixed and switched code, as in the following chart:

Chart 1.1 the frequency of code mixing and code switching where English as matrix language and Indonesia as embedded Language

- Intra-Sentential CM
- Intra-Sentential CS
- Inter-Sentential CS
- Tag or Emblemtic
- Intra-Lexical CM

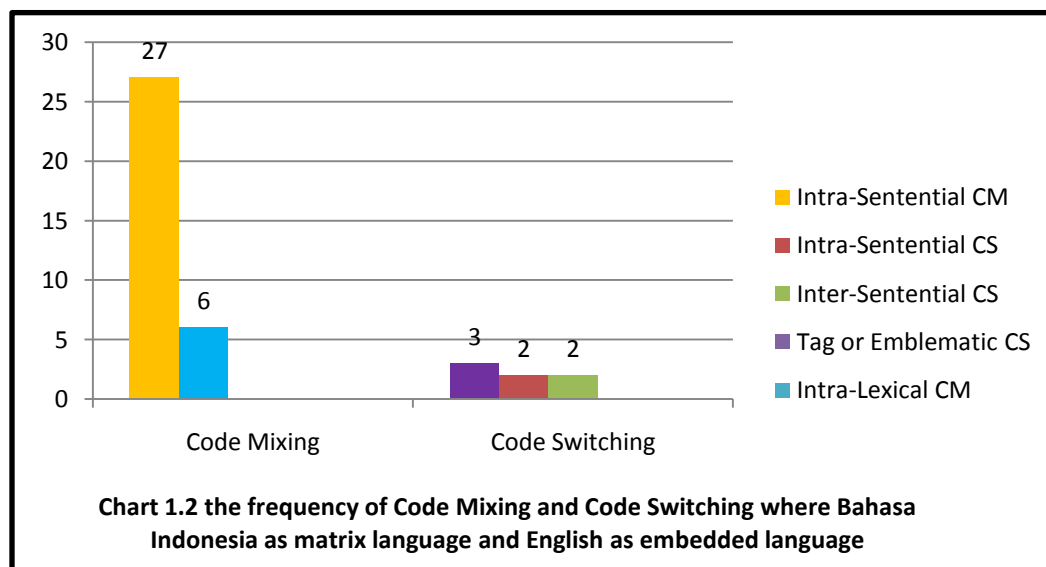Code Mixing: 9, 0
Code Switching: 2, 11, 1

According to the chart, the writer specified the data based on the types of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interactions where English as matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as embedded language. The result of the analysis showed that there was only one type of Code Mixing in bilingual teaching classroom interactions. It is Intra-Sentential code mixing where English as the Matrix Language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as the embedded language, and there was not Intra-Lexical Code Mixing where English as the Matrix Language and *Bahasa*

Indonesia as the embedded language. And there were three types of code switching. They are Tag or Emblematic Switching, Intra-Sentential Code Switching, and Inter-Sentential Code Switching.

According to the chart, the writer found that there were 9 sentences belong to the Intra-Sentential code mixing or about 100% where English as matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as embedded language and there was not sentence belongs to Intra-Lexical code mixing or it is about 0% for Intra-Lexical code mixing. So, Intra-Sentential code mixing where English is the matrix language mostly occurred in bilingual teaching classroom interaction. The writer also found that there were 2 sentences belong to the tag or emblematic switching, or it is about 14,3% , there were 11 sentences belong to the Intra-Sentential Code switching or it is about 78,6% and there was 1 sentence for Inter-Sentential code switching or it is about 7.1%. So, Intra-Sentential code switching where English is the matrix language mostly occurred in bilingual teaching classroom interaction.

The writer also found that there was *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language in mixed or switched code, the data also displayed on the following chart:

Chart 1.2 the frequency of Code Mixing and Code Switching where Bahasa Indonesia as matrix language and English as embedded language

The result of the analysis showed that there were two types of Code Mixing in bilingual teaching classroom interactions. They are Intra-Sentential Code Mixing and Intra-Lexical code mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* as the Matrix Language and English as the embedded language. The data is also displayed that there were three types of code switching. They are Tag or Emblematic code switching, Intra-Sentential code switching and Inter-sentential code switching.

The writer found that there were 27 sentences belong to the Intra-Sentential Code mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English is embedded language, or it is about 81,9% from 100%, there were 6 sentences belong to the Intra-Lexical code mixing where *Bahasa Indonesia* is the matrix language and English is embedded language, or it is about 18,1%. The writer also found that there were 33 sentences belong to the Tag or Emblematic code switching or it is about 42,9%, and there were 2 sentences for Intra-Sentential Code switching or it is about 28,5% and the last there were 2 sentences for Inter-Sentential Code switching or it is about 28,5%.

The writer also analyzed about the English and *Bahasa Indonesia* as Matrix language in code mixing and code switching, this discussion is made to know which

are the most frequent types of matrix language in code mixing and code switching. Here the discussion and analysis:

Table 1.2 The count of Code Mixing and code switching where (English or Bahasa Indonesia) as Matrix language

Types of code	The Count of English as matrix language	Percentage	The Count of *Bahasa* Indonesia as matrix language	Percentage	Total	Total Percentage
Code Mixing	9	21,4%	33	78,6%	42	100%
Code Switching	14	66,7%	7	33,3%	21	100%

The result of the study showed that there were two codes in bilingual teaching classroom interaction; Code Mixing and Code Switching where there were two matrix languages (English and *Bahasa* Indonesia). There were 9 sentences in code mixing where English as a matrix language and *Bahasa* Indonesia as an embedded language or it is about 21,4% from 100%, and there were 33 sentences of code mixing where *Bahas*a Indonesia as a matrix language and English as an embedded

language, or it is about 78,6% from 100%. So, according to the table, In bilingual teaching classroom interaction, the writer found that code mixing where *Bahasa* Indonesia as a matrix language and English as a embedded language is higher than English as a matrix language and *Bahasa* Indonesia as an embedded language. In other word, code mixing where *Bahasa* Indonesia as a matrix language is mostly occurred in bilingual teaching classroom interaction. The writer also found that there were 14 sentences for code switching where English as a matrix language, or it is about 66,7% from 100% and there were 7 sentences where *Bahas*a Indonesia as a matrix language or it is about 33,3% from 100%. So, according to the table, the writer concluded that in Code Switching, English as matrix language is mostly occurred in bilingual teaching classroom interaction.

In this study, the writer also found about the functions of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interactions. There were some various functions depending on the situation, the bilingual competency, characteristic and condition when it is used by the speakers in bilingual teaching classroom interaction.

Table 1.3 The Count of Code Mixing and Code Switching Functions

No.	Functions	CM	CS	Count	Percentage
1	Talking a particular topic	11	4	**15**	23,9%
2	Quoting somebody else	0	0	**0**	0%

3	Emphatic about something	20	5	**25**	39,7%
4	Interjection	1	4	**5**	7,9%
5	Repetition for clarification	5	0	**5**	7,9%
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content or interlocutor	0	0	**0**	0%
7	Expressing group identity	0	0	**0**	0%
8	To soften or strengthen request or command	1	7	**8**	12,7%
9	The lack of equivalent	4	1	**5**	7,9%
Total		42	21	**63**	100%

Based on the table 1.3 below, the writer found the most frequent function of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interaction used by the speaker is **being emphatic about something**, it is about 25 utterances from 63 or 39,7% from 100% where 20 utterances in code mixing and 5 utterances in code switching. It is happened because usually when the speakers talking using a language which is not his/her native language suddenly wanted to emphasize about something, he/she often mixed or switched the utterances.

H. Discussion

The data that is showed in data findings and data analysis showed us that in bilingual teaching classroom interaction, it is found a lot of sociolinguistics

phenomena such as bilingualism, multilingualism, code mixing and also code switching. The writer only focused on the one of the sociolinguistics phenomena that is happened in bilingualism, it was code mixing and code switching as seen in chapter 2 page 29. The writer found there were code mixing and code switching utterances used by the speakers in bilingual teaching classroom interactions, the mixing that is used by the speaker can be specified into some types of code mixing itself, it was Intra-Sentential code mixing and Intra-Lexical code mixing based on the theories in chapter 2 page 15. The writer also specified the data based on two matrix languages, they are English as matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as embedded language or *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language and English as embedded language based on the theory in chapter 4 page 32. The writer also found that the switching that is used by the speakers can be specified into three types of code switching, they are Tag or Emblematic code Switching, Intra-Sentential code switching and Intra-Lexical code switching as seen in chapter 2 page 18 where English as matrix language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as embedded language or *Bahasa Indonesia* as matrix language and English as embedded language.

The data findings also showed that there were 9 potential functions of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interaction based on Hoffman's theory in chapter 2 page 20. According to the result, code mixing and code switching mostly functioned as an emphatic about something, when the speakers did mixed and switched code they often used it to be emphatic about

something that is not his/her native language. And the function of code mixing and code switching such as quoting somebody else, intention of clarifying the speech content or interlocutor and expressing group identity was not found by the writer of this study.

The writer also found there were three patterns of code mixing and code switching as seen in page 44. In general, they are: Familiar utterances in L1+Familiar utterances in L2. Familiar utterances in L2+Familiar word in L1+Familiar utterances in L2. Familiar utterances in L2+Familiar word in L1.

The writer also conducted the interview about the implementation of code mixing and code switching and the functions why the speaker used code mixing and code switching; in this study the writer conducted the interview with the lecturer who taught reading and students who took reading class in high level students. The lecturer said about the implementation of code mixing and code switching actually for the English lecturers have to be a good model or good role model for English students by using pure English, but it can not deny that the use of pure English sometime very difficult in delivering the English concept and code mixing and code switching helped the lecturer to give a deep explanation about English concept. (SE said *.... Actually the English lecturers have to be able to be a role model for the students by using pure English.)*[2] The writer also asked about the functions of using code mixing and code switching, the informant in this case is-Reading lecturer gave the answer about the functions of CM and CS

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[2] Interview conducted on april 20th 2015 with mom Santi Erliana,M.Pd

in terms of jokes, help the students to feel relax and stimulate them, give the students a variation in learning English, give them a deep explanation about English concept, and to check the students understanding. So, the writer found that there were some functions why the speaker used code mixing and code switching, the terms that are mentioned by the speaker above and also connected to the functions of code mixing and code switching by Hoffman's theory in chapter 2 page 20 such as talking a particular topic, being emphatic about something, and repetition used for clarification. (SE said that.... *The use of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interactions functioned to give the students a variation in learning English and also give them a deep explanation about English concept, and to check the students understanding.)[3]* The informant also gave the answer about the advantages and disadvantages of code mixing and code switching (SE said... *Code mixing and code switching that is applied in English classes actually underestimate the students' competency in English but code mixing and code switching also help to give them an understanding more deeply. The use of code mixing and code switching in bilingual class can make the students less of motivation in using pure English, where they have to be learn how to speak English well.*) the informant stated that the implementation of code mixing and code switching actually have the advantages and disadvantages such as underestimate students' English competency, and can make less of motivation in learning to speak

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[3] Interview conducted on april 20th 2015 with mom Santi Erliana,M.Pd

English well, but on the other hand the implementation of code mixing and code switching also helped the lecturer to give the students a better understanding, and helped the students to learn new vocabularies, pronunciation, and intonation from the lecturers. The informant also agreed with the use of code mixing and code switching as long as the purpose is appropriate and the percentages should be decreased little by little. So, the consideration of using code mixing and code switching depends on the students' ability in comprehending English language.

The writer also asked some questions to the students who took reading class with SE The writer asked them about the implementation of CM and CS, the informant in this case is DS gave the answer that He actually only agreed with the switching from English to Indonesia but a little disagreed with the mixing because it can district the learning process. (DS said that…. *Kalau saya setujunya yang bahasa Inggris kemudian baru dialihkan gito kalau yang nyampur-nyampur itu kayaknya…kurang…kurang sreg dihati saya soalnya pembeajaran bahasa Inggris juga kena*. I only agreed with the English that switched but the mixing is seemed a little… does not fit in my heart because the learning English also district because of it.)[4] And the writer also asked the other informant in this case is RAA, She gave the answer about the implementation of CM and CS that she only used the English for formalities in English classes and as an English student actually the students have to use English as pure as available but sometime may translated when it is scientific and unfamiliar. (RAA

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[4] Interview conducted with Dapit Sumbogo on April 20th 2015.

said that…. *Kalau saya pribadi sih memakai bahasa inggris itu kan sebagai formalitas dikampus, terlebih-lebih sebagai prodi TBI* I myself only used English as formalities in college especially as an English study program's students*)*[5]. The writer also asked them that CM and CS is helpful for them in learning English, both of them gave the answer yes or the CM and CS is helpful for them such as got the new vocabularies from lecturer and knew how to pronunciate them and also make them felt easier to learn a new concept and also as a media to deliver speakers mean when get blank in speaking. (DS said that…. *Fungsinya adalah lebih membantu saya dalam berbicara kemudian ketika kita berbicara bahasa inggris Cuma lupa-lupa vocab-nya maka dibantu pake code mixing dan code switching tadi.* The function is helped me in speaking and then when we are speaking English but forget the vocabularies, so it is helped by using Code Mixing and Code Switching.) [6] (RAA sad that… *Sebenarnya sih untuk dua bahasa itu yang bahasa Indonesia kemudian dicampur-campur ke bahasa inggris itu sebenarnya memudahkan secara pribadi.* Actually for two languages; Indonesia and then mixed to English is helpful as personal.)[7] The writer also asked about advantages and disadvantages of CM and CS in bilingual teaching classroom interactions, the informant stated that actually the advantages is making them feel confident in speaking and able to learn more about pronunciation and listening skill. (DS said that… *Kalau kelebihannya mungkin*

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[5] Interview conducted with Rima Amelia Agustin on April 20th 2015.
[6] Interview conducted with Dapit Sumbogo on April 20th 2015.
[7] Interview conducted with Rima Amelia Agustin on April 20th 2015.

kaya diawal tadi bung! Kebanyakan ya kita bisa dalam artian bisa membuat kita lebih PD dalam berbicara. If the advantages maybe like in the previous, most of us can felt confident in speaking). (RAA said that… *Kelebihannya ya… kita bisa belajar lebih banyak lagi tentang pengucapan mungkin, listening kita, ehm….* Advantages yes… we can learn more about pronunciation maybe, our listening ehm…) but the disadvantages of CM and CS are can be a habitual activity and can decrease language capability. (DS stated that… *kekurangannya bisa jadi terbiasa…* the disadvantages can be a habit). (RAA said that... *nah itu bisa melemahkan ehm… language kita sendiri.* And it can be decresed our language). The informant also gave the answer that Rima Amelia Agustin agreed with the use of code mixing and code switching as long as know the proportion and degree of them. (RAA said that… *setuju sih tapi ya… diukur lagi yang mana yang harus di-mix, yang mana yang harus di-switch atau di-purekan.* Agreed but ya…. Should be decided where are the utterances that should be mixed, switched, or use it purely)[8] on the other hand, actually Dapit Sumbogo disagreed with the use of code mixing and code switching because can be a habit, it is acceptable as long as in agreement and in terms of jokes. (DS stated that ... *sebenarnya engga setuju sih karena kebiasaan tapi kalo dosennya bisa nge-joke atau nge-lucu kalau pakai bahasa inggris kan susah gito.* Actually disagreed because can be a

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[8] Interview conducted with Rima Amelia Agustin on April 20th 2015.

habit but if the lecturer that can make jokes, because if it is using English seems very difficult)[9]

So, according to the result of interview, the writer found that actually the implementation of code mixing and code switching helped the lecturer to deliver an English concept, to give a joke in the students' mother tongue and also to give a variation in learning. For the students it is also helpful in speaking especially when get blank or forget the vocabularies and the implementation of code mixing and code switching also helped the students to learn a new vocabulary, how to pronunciate a word, and also the intonation in say it. The writer also found the advantages and disadvantages of code mixing and code switching in bilingual teaching classroom interactions such as underestimate the students' competency in English but code mixing and code switching also help to give them an understanding more deeply. And also code mixing and code switching helped in terms of can felt confident in speaking, but can be habit, so the students can not learn how to speak English well, or learn more about pronunciation and listening but can decrease language capability.

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[9] Interview conducted with Dapit Sumbogo on April 20th 2015.