# AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED BY THE STUDENT OF NURUL HUDA ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

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**Abstract**

This research focuses on code mixing and code switching. This research uses descriptive qualitative, where this research wants to explain the data with real results. The results of this study have two discussions. First, the form of code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian, from Indonesian to Javanese and from Javanese to English. Then, the form of transfer found by the researcher is from Javanese to Indonesian and from Indonesian to Javanese. Second, the factors that cause code mixing are: a). Santri understand the language spoken by the interlocutor but cannot express it, b). happens intentionally or unintentionally, c). because they are used to using code mixing when speaking, d). as a form so that they can talk using code mixing. In addition, the factors that cause code switching are: a). Speaker, b). interlocutor, c). the presence of other people.

*Keywords: Code Mixing, Code Switching, Forms and Factors.*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that is very important for humans, because human language can communication and interact directly or indirectly. Language does only learn knowledge of language, but also learns how the language is used properly, such as when someone communicating must also look at situations and conditions, with whom and how someone speaks and apply the elements contained in language when communicating. According to Kridalaksana, language is a sound symbol in an arbitrary form that is used by groups to work on a communication, cooperate and identify themselves.[1] Language grows in all aspects of people's lives, which are used in various places, such as places of study, in schools, in offices, in markets and others. Language can be used by anyone and anywhere, from formal and non formal situations, depending on the situations and conditions in which the language is used.

Talking about language, in the scope of language there are various variations of language contained in it which are very important for human learning. According to Nababan, Language variations is the forms contained in the language, the use of the type of language is adjusted to the interaction of humans or groups that use the language of their respective

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[1] Achmad Zulakbar, *Variasi Bahasa Dalam Komunikasi Komunitas DANZ BASE,* Skripsi Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Hasanuddin: Makassar, 2018.

regions. Language variations related to its users, usage or function are called dialects or registers.[2]

In complex social activities, it is natural that various variations appear in the language. Paying attention to the way people speak a variety of different languages can provide a wealth of information about the language at work and how they sign each other aspects of social identity through the language they use. This language variation can be studied through research on language variations in the sociolinguistics field, especially in language choice. Sociolinguistics is a study of linguistics, one of the tasks of which is to study the influence of the social environment on the form of language choice in the community concerned.

This understanding is a sign that language relations are a sociolinguistics condition that indicates the direct action of a speaker to replace the language code that is being used in a communication process. This change of language can occur as a whole, this is due to a reason that shows a communication so that it is easier to understand by a speaker.

In general, the language relationship occurs between the national language and regional languages which occupy the first position controlled by speakers. However, in its development the relationship between languages also occurs between national languages and foreign languages. This happens because of the large current of globalization which demands broader languages mastery. There is a tendency to expand a knowledge and insight that becomes the mandate of globalization and encourages the global community to compete to maximize the potential for language acquisition. This event causes the state of a language in the form of code switching and code mixing.

Discusses code switching and code mixing, there are no errors caused by speakers of the language used. Code switching and code mixing are activities that are carried out consciously by someone with the aim of supporting the situation in a conversation. Such as the opinion of Muharram, that code switching and code mixing are not activities carried out by chance, but carried out according to the circumstances and situations by the speakers. This is what causes someone to code switching and codcvbjnkml.'e mixing due to sociolinguistics conditions. Such as what happened between the conversation between the students of the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School using code switching and code mixing when interacting with fellow friends.

The existence of Islamic Boarding Schools with all aspects of life has a strategic role in fostering people who have the qualities of faith, knowledge and charity. This can be proven in the history of the Indonesian nation, Islamic Boarding Schools have produced young people in various fields in accordance with the disciplines they have. Islamic Boarding School not only develop religious institutions, but also give freedom to student's to attend formal education. Therefore, currently many students from the Islamic Boarding School continue their education to the highest level.

Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School is located in Putat Lor village, Gondanglegi Malang. There the students are mostly state Madrasah Aliyah, high junior school and the least of students IAI AL QOLAM. Like that Islamic Boarding School in general, the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School has various activities. Every day the students are arranged in such a way as to carry out the activities that have been implemented in the Islamic Boarding School, so that only has a little time to relax. This can be seen from the daily life of the students. They are often preoccupied with the obligation of the recite, reciting the book, reciting the qur'an, reciting dinniyah, memorzation deposits and cleaning boarding school.

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[2] El-Wasathiya: Jurnal Studi Agama, Volume 8, Nomor 1, Juni 2020.

Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School is occupied by various kinds of students from various regions who carry their respective languages, so that the language in the Boarding School is more varied. There are Javanese, Indonesian, Madura and English language. In addition to communicating using their respective languages, they also use English as a form of knowledge that they acquire as a student and student at school. As a student, whether activities at the Islamic Boarding School are official or not also affect the language used. In communicating with fellow students, the students use languages that come from their respective regions. The cause of code mixing for several reasons, that is the student understand what the interlocutor is talking about but cannot pronounce it, these situations occur intentionally or unintentionally, because get used to talking using code mixing and as a form that they are able to speak using code mixing. In addition, there are also cause for code switching due to several things, such as in terms of speaker, the presence of other people and in terms of the interlocutor. In general situations student use Indonesian and in special situations, such as when activities and in the room the student use their respective language.

Based on the explanation discussed above, the researcher wanted to analyze code switching and code mixing in the conversation of the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School students. This selection is based on the many studies on code switching and code mixing in the conversation. Then it was chosen by the researcher about code switching and code mixing as objects in this study.

## METHOD

This research method is a method used in natural conditions. Where the researcher is the key instrument, the data of collection data is carried out by triangulation and analyzing data that is inductive in nature and this research emphasizes the meaning rather than generalization. Natural objects referred to in this study are objects that are carried out based on facts, not done with lies when the researcher enters the objects. So that this method produces data in the form of written words from the observed problem.[3]

This study aims to find out what forms of language are used in the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School and to find out what factors cause students to use various forms of language. This research method is descriptive qualitative. This research method is described in accordance with the implementation of the reduction, namely the data collection stage, the data presentation stage, the data analysis stage and the data analysis results presentation stage.

The source of the research data was taken from the daily conversations of the students at the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School to obtain data about the research problem. The level of education at the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School, on average is

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[3] Dewi Novianti, (2013).

high school, junior high school and from IAI Al Qolam students, but I took this conversation data from IAI Al Qolam students. In the Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school the total number of female students is 18 children, then what I took for research there were 7 children from IAI Al Qolam students.

In this study, it was carried out in several stages, until the researcher was able to find a conclusion from the problem to be studied. The researcher started by collecting some data from the students conversations. The next step, the researcher collected data about the causes of using code mixing and code switching in the communication of the students. The conversation between Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School students is carried out during activities, such as learning activities, deliberation activities, recitation activities and when in the room.

Data collection techniques in code mixing and code switching research obtained from the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school are using the observation method and its continuation, namely listening techniques and note talking techniques.

## FINDINGS

Researcher have found forms of code mixing and code switching when students of the Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school have conversations in the room or outside the room. The researcher found research data in the form of code mixing, namely the change from Javanese to Indonesian, from Indonesian to Javanese, from Javanese to English. Researchers also found data in the form of code switching, namely the transition from Javanese to Indonesian, from Indonesian to Javanese.

Researchers obtained research data in the form of code mixing and code switching as much as 11 data. The researcher found 10 data code mixing with the form 15 data from Javanese to Indonesian, 8 data from Indonesian to Javanese, 21 data from Javanese to English. The research also found research data in the form of code switching in the form 6 data from Javanese to Indonesian, 5 data from Indonesian to Javanese. In this study there are several abbreviations, namely CM and CS. It is known that CM stand for Code Mixing and CS stands for Code Switching.

According to Chaer and Agustina, code mixing is a change in the use of language from one language to another in a conversation.[4] The following is a from of code mixing obtained from the conversation research of students of the Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school students, in the form of Javanese to Indonesian, from Indonesian to Javanese, from Javanese to English, following is a discussion of the data obtained :

**Form of Code Mixing from Javanese to Indonesian**
**Data CM/1**
Santri 1 : "Aku te umbah-umbah opoan yo saiki"?
Santri 2 : "Iku, <u>handuk, selimut dan sarung bantal"</u>.
Santri 1 : "Iyo iku barang".

The dialog above is a conversation from student by Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school using code mixing from Javanese to Indonesia. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Sumbermanjing and from Madura. The contents of the dialog discuss what you want to wash. When student 1 asked student 2 about what to wash at this time, then student 2 answer using a code mixing Indonesian in the form "handuk, selimut dan sarung bantal". After that student 1 answer using Javanese.

The factor that caused code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian is due to the habit factor, because student 2 who come from Madura can't really speak

Javanese, but understand what the other person is talking about but can't express it. Therefore, the student mixed using Indonesian.

**Data CM/2**

Santri 1 : "Aku njaluk <u>pasta gigi</u>, ndek ku entek".
Santri 2 : "Iyo iku jupuk en".

From the dialog above, it is clear that there was a code mixing conversation using Javanese to Indonesian which was discuss by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the bathroom by student who came from Bantur and from Gedangan. the content in the dialog above discussed about student 1 who want to ask something to student 2. When student 1 want to ask for something to student 2 by using Indonesian code mixing in the form "pasta gigi", then student 2 answer using Javanese.

The factor that caused code mixing as in the dialog above is because student 1 used to speaking Indonesian, although only a little, not all of it. Even though his friend speak Javanese, he still mixed his language into Indonesian. This is very clear in the dialog above.

**Data CM/3**

Santri 1 : "Mbk, samean ate <u>sholat</u> ashar kan yo"?
Santri 2 : "Iya".
Santri 1 : "Enteni, aku bareng".

There is a phenomenon of mixed language in the dialog above, namely by using code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian by the students on Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room about to pray ashar by students who came from Karangsuko and from Bantur. The contents of the dialog discussed about going to pray

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[4] F.X. Dwi Pamungkas, *Analisis Alih Kode dan Campur Kode dalam Pembelajaran BIPA*, Skripsi Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma, (Yogyakarta: 2018).

together. When student 1 asked student 2 using Indonesian code mixing in the form "sholat", the student 2 answered using Indonesian in the form "ya". after that, student 1 spoke again using Indonesian code mixing in the form "kesana nya".

The factor that cause the two to have a conversation using code mixing is because they are used to using Indonesian when carrying out daily conversation. This is also done so that the language is more varied when speaking.

### Data CM/4

Santri 1 : "Mbak, kitab iki njelasno bab opo se" ?
Santri 2 : "Kitab iki menjelaskan tentang adab-adab membaca dan menghafal Al-Qur'an".

In the dialog above, there is a code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which is spoken by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place in the hall at the time of reciting the book by student who came from Bantur and from Madura. The content in the dialog discussed the contents of the book. When student 1 asked student 2 about what the contents of the book were using Javanese language, then student 2 answer the question using Indonesian code mixing in the form "menjelaskan tentang adab-adab membaca dan menghafal al-qur'an".

The factor that caused code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian in the dialog above is because it occurs without being aware of the speaker expressed by student 2 who came from Madura. This happened because the student who came from Madura were not used to using Javanese in their conversation, so they were accidentally mixed with Indonesia.

### Data CM/5

Santri 1 : "Zil, ngkok budal ke kampus jam piro"?
Santri 2 : "Budal jam 08:50 mbk, opo o"?
Santri 1 : "Aku bareng ya".

The phenomenon in the dialog above occurs code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which is expressed by the student of Nurul huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Bantur and from Gedangan. the contents of the dialog explained his desire to go to campus together. When student 1 spoke in Javanese, then it was mixed into Indonesian in the form "ke". In addition, in the next conversation student 1 mixed again using Indonesian in the form "ya".

The factor that caused code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian in the dialog above is because it occurs without the speaker being aware of it. That is when talking "ke" and "ya", the two of them often unknowingly suddenly mix code into Indonesian when having a conversation.

### Data CM/6

Santri 1: "Al, ate nandi"?
Santri 2: "Ate ke toko koperasi, mau bareng ta mbk"?

The dialog above occurred code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was expressed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Bantur and from Madura. The contents of the dialog discuss where to go now. When student 1 asked student 2 using Javanese language,

then student 2 answer the question using Indonesian code mixing in the form "ke toko koperasi, mau bareng ta?".

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because they are used to it, namely student 2 who come from Madura are not very good at speaking using Javanese, finally mixed using Indonesian this happened because student 2 was used to speaking in Indonesian when he did not speak Madura.

**Data CM/7**

Santri 1: "Mbak2, iki lo jajan, <u>ngambil</u> o".
Santri 2: "Aku <u>minta ya</u> jajan e".
Santri 1: "Loh iyo <u>ambil</u> en gak popo".

The dialog above occurred code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was spoken by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The incident occurred while in the room in a relaxed state by student who came from Sumbermanjing and from Gedangan. when student 1 offered food to student 2 using Indonesian code mixing in the form "ngambil", thn student 2 answer using Indonesian code mixing in the form "minta ya". Then, student 1 answer again by using Indonesian code mixing in the form "ambil". So both of them use code mixing when talking.

The factor that caused code mixing in the dialog above is because both of them are used to using Indonesian code mixing when having a conversation. Although neither of them have a history of using Indonesian when speaking, both of them want to get used to using mixed Indonesian code, making the language more varied and more stylish.

**Data CM/8**

Santri 1: "Engkok ngaji opo nggak yo"?
Santri 2: "Yo ngaji lah, lha <u>kenapa</u> kok kate nggak ngaji"?
Santri 1: "Yo menowo nggak ngaji".

The dialog above occurred in a code mixing conversation using Javanese to Indonesian by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation when in front of the room was about to go to the bathroom by student who both came from Sumbermanjing. When student 1 asked student 2 where there spuld be an recitation activity or not using the Javanese language, then student 2 answer the question using Indonesian code mixing in the form "kenapa".

The factor that caused code mixing in the dialog above is because student 2 unconsciously and suddenly used a mixture of Indonesian when having a conversation. Therefore, although student 1 used Javanese, student 2 used a mixture of Indonesian.

**Data CM/9**

Santri 1: "Mbak, aku nyeleh kaleng e <u>ya mau cuci-cuci</u>".
Santri 2: "Iyo <u>pakek</u> en".

There was a phenomenon of code mixing Javanese to Indonesian in the conversation above which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Bantur and from Gedangan. when student spoke to student 2 using Indonesian code mixing in the form of "ya mau cuci-cuci", then student 2 answer using Indonesian code mixing also in the form "pakek". The content in the dialog above discussed his desire to borrow goods.

The factor that caused the code mixing in the dialog above was because student 1 deliberately uttered the sentences into Indonesian, because student 1 also mixed their language into Indonesian when having a conversation. In addition, the factor that caused student 2 to also used code mixing into Indonesian student 2 followed the conversation of student 1 who used code mixing Indonesian.

### Data CM/10

Santri 1: "Ngaji kitab opo saiki lali aku".
Santri 2: "Saiki ngaji kitab taqrib, masak lupa" (sambil tersenyum).

The events that occurred in the dialog above used code mixing form Javanese into Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The incident occurred when the student were about to take a bath in the room from Karangsuko and from Gedangan. when student 1 asked student 2 about what book would be used to recite the Koran now by using the Javanese language, then student 2 answer the question using Indonesian code mixing in the form "masak lupa".

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because student 2 who came from Gedangan are already accustomed to using a mixture of Indonesian when having conversation. Therefore, because student 2 are used to mixing their language into Indonesian, so every time they have a conversation more or lesson often use Indonesian code mixing.

### Data CM/11

Santri 1: "Bakso ne teko ayo tuku".
Santri 2: "Sek mbak enteni aku ikut beli".
Santri 1: "Ayo lah cepetan, selak onok arek putra".

There was a phenomenon of conversation using Javanese into Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Bantur and from Madura. When student 1 invites student 2 to buy meatball using Javanese, then student 2 answer by using mixed Indonesian code in the form "ikut beli", in addition, in the next conversation student 1 also mixes his language into Indonesian in the form "putra".

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because student 1 is used to speaking in indonesian, because indeed the student are from Madura who do not know much about Javanese, so don't be surprised if they mix a little with Indonesian. In the next conversation, the reason why student 1 said sentences with a mixture of Indonesian was because they were used to speaking male student as "putra".

### Data CM/12

Santri 1: "Nis, rame aa ndek jeding"?
Santri 2: "Ndak mbk, tidak rame di kamar mandi, sepi".

The dialog above is a conversation using code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school from Madura and from Sumbermanjing. The conversation occurred while in the room while going to the bathroom. When student 1 asked student 2 whether it was crowded or not in the bathroom using Javanese, the student 2 answer using mixed Indonesian code mixing in the form "tidak rame di kamar mandi".

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because student 2 are used to having mixed conversation using Indonesian, because student 2 who come from Madura are not very good at speaking using Javanese, but are able to understand if there are interlocutors who use Javanese.

### Data CM/13

Santri 1: "Ate nandi kok wes dandan <u>cantik</u>".
Santri 2: "Hhhe, ate nang kampus".

The conversation events in the dialogue above occurred code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student from Bantur and from Karangsuko. When student 1 asked student 2 about where to go now by using Indonesian code mixing in the form "cantik", then student 2 answer the question using Javanese.

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because student 1 is used to speaking mixed using Indonesian, it is intended because student 1 want to understand Indonesian language better, so he applies it when speaking.

### Data CM/14

Santri 1: "Aku njaluk <u>minum ya</u>".
Santri 2: "Iyo mbk, njaluk o".

The dialog in the conversation above occurred code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room after eating by student who came from Bantur and from Sumbermanjing. When student 1 asked for something to student 2 by using mixed Indonesian code in the form "minum ya", then student 2 answer using Javanese. This can be seen in the conversation above.

The conversation that caused code mixing to occur in the conversation above is because it is intentionally mixed with Indonesian and also as a manifestation that he understand and is able to use the language. Therefore he applies it when having a conversation.

### Data CM/15

Santri 1: "Iki <u>pisang</u> e sopo kok akeh".
Santri 2: "Ndek ku, maem en".
Santri 1 : "Njaluk <u>ya</u>, hhhe".

The dialog in the conversation above occurred code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place while in the room by student who came from the Sumbermanjing and from Bantur. When student 1 asked student 2 about whose this item belonged to him by using the Indonesian language code mixing in the form "pisang", then student 2 answer using Javanese. In the next conversation, student 1 spoke again using Indonesian code mixing in the form " ya".

The factor that cause student 1 speak using Indonesian code mixing in the form "pisang" is because student intentionally speak mixed with Indonesian and when student 1 speak and in the form "ya" because student 1 used to expressing the word "ya" when confirming something. Therefore, from the habit factor, it is very reasonable is student 1 when speaking is mixed using Indonesian.

**Form of Code Mixing from Indonesian to Javanese**

### Data CM/1

Santri 1 : "Guntingnya dimana"?
Santri 2 : "Di atas lemari".

The conversation event in the dialog above occurred code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese which was discussed by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Madura and from Bantur. In the speech above, when student 1 asked student 2 about the existence of an item using Indonesian, then student 2 answer the question using Javanese code mixing in the form "lemari"

The factor that cause student 2 to speak using Javanese is because the speaker is not aware of it. So it happen because of an accidental element. Because at first, student 1 spoke Indonesian and student 2 wanted to balance the language, finally student 2 used Indonesian when speaking, but instead accidentally mixed the language into Javanese.

### Data CM/2

Santri 1 : "Sekarang halaman berapa bab nya"?
Santri 2 : "Halaman 12, wes ketemu a" ?

The above conversation includes code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese in the from "wes ketemu a" spoken by the santri 2. In the speech of the student 1 who came from Karangsuko and the speech of the santri 2 who came from Madura. The factors that cause that code mixing above are because student 2 who come from the Madura area want a lot to understand the use of Javanese, so it a little difficulty in pronouncing Javanese.

### Data CM/3

Santri 1: "Nin, besok jadi ikut ke pasar apa nggak"?
Santri 2 : "Iya ikut, mau beli apa ke pasar"?
Santri 1 : "Beli baju, besok pilihno yang bagus ya"?
Santri 2 : "Iya".

The dialog above in the conversation above used code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred when the students wanted to sleep in the room from Bantur and Gedangan. when student 1 asked student 2 about whether he wanted to come mixing from Indonesian to Javanese in the form " nggak". Then student 2 answered using Indonesian after that student 1 spoke again using Javanese code mixing in the form "pilihno"

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because they accidentally mixture of Indonesian when speaking, this happens because student 1 often speaks using code mixing language.

### Data CM/4

Santri 1 : "Fin mau kemana"?
Santri 2 : "Mau ke toko damai, ate titip a"?
Santri 1 : "Iya, nitip mie sedap 2, ini uang e".
Santri 2 : "Pakek uang ku disek ae".

The conversation in the dialog above occurred code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese by the students Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by students who came from Karangsuko and from Riau. When student 1 asked student 2 where they were going by using Indonesian, then student 2 answered using a mixed code of Javanese language in the form " ate titip a" and student 1 answered again using Javanese. But student 2 spoke again using Javanese code mixing in the form "disek ae".

The factor that caused code mixing is because student 2 deliberately mixed with the Javanese language. This happened because student 2 wanted to better understand and be able to speak Javanese, because student 2 who came from Riau often spoke Indonesian, therefore he wanted to be able to speak Javanese.

### Data CM/5

Santri 1 : "Minta tolong bantuin bawain gelas kotor ke dapur".
Santri 2 : "Iya din, sopo iki sing nggae gelas e"?
Santri 1 : "Orang ngaji tadi malam".

The conversation above is very clear that code mixing occurs when speaking, the conversation uses code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese in the form "sopo iki sing nggae gelas e" spoken by student 2 and form "ngaji" spoken by the student 1. Student 1 came from Madura and student 2 came from Karangsuko.

The factor that causes student 2 to speak using a code mixing in the Javanese language, is because student 2 who come from Javanese are accustomed to speaking in Javanese even though those who ask use Indonesian. Then, the word "ngaji" which was pronounced by student 1 who came from Madura using a code mixing in the form of Javanese language because it was used when in the Islamic boarding school to express the word "ngaji" even though it was in Javanese.

### Data CM/6

Santri 1: "Biasanya saya ketika dirumah masak dulu sebelum makan".
Santri 2: "Kalau aku ndek rumah masaknya ya cuman sekali pagi aja".

The dialog above is a code mixing conversation from Indonesian to Javanese which is discussed by the student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place in the room by students from Karangsuko and from Madura. When student 1 spoke completely using Indonesian sentences about cooking habits a home, the student 2 responded by using code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese in the form "aku ndek".

The factor that caused code mixing is because student 2 from Karangsuko are used to speaking in Javanese. So, indirectly when talking is mixed by using the Javanese language. The whole conversation of student 1 used Indonesian because he comes from Madura who can't really speak in Javanese.

### Data CM/7

Santri 1: "Gimana ya, ke toko damai apa ndak sekarang".
Santri 2: "Mau ngapain ke toko damai"?
Santri 2: "Mau beli keperluan ayo melok aku".

The conversation in the dialogue above is a code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese which is discussed by the student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation above occurred while in the room by students who came from Gedangan and from Madura. It is very clear when student 1 asked student 2 about whther or not to go to the store now by using Javanese code mixing in the form "ndak". Then, student 2 answered the question using the Indonesian language. After that, student 2 answered again by using Javanese code mixing in the form "ayo melok aku".

The factor that caused code mixing is because student 1 is used to speaking mixed with Javanese because student 1 come from Gedangan. So it is very natural that when speaking, it is mixed with the use of Javanese. Unlike the student 2 who came from Madura, when they spoke they used Indonesian.

### Data CM/8

Santri 1: "Sekarang halaman berapa ngaji ne"?
Santri 2: "Halaman 63, sudah ketemu opo hurung"?
Santri 1: "Bentar tak cari dulu".

The dialog above is a conversation using code mixing from Indonesian to Javanese which was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place in the hall of the Islamic boarding school when conducting Koran activities by the student who came from Madura and Bantur. When student 1 asked student 2 about which page to recite the Koran by Bantur. When student 1 asked student 2 about which page to recite the Koran by using a code mixed sentence from Indonesian to Javanese in the form "ngajine", then student 2 answered by mixing the code in Javanese also in the form "opo hurung". After that, the next conversation student 1 spoke in Indonesian.

The factor that caused code mixing in the conversation above is because student 1 is used to when speaking mixed with Javanese when having a conversation. Then, the factor that caused student 2 also mixed his language into Javanese because he wants to be able to speak in Javanese, because he has to pronounce it in Javanese.

### Form of Code Mixing from Javanese to English

### Data CM/1

Santri 1 : "Mene samean ate nandi"?
Santri 2 : "Nggak nandi-nandi. Why"?
Santri 1 : "Ayo melok aku nang kampus. Aku te COD an".

The dialog above is a conversation from student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school using code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian. The conversation occurred when in the room the student were talking about who came from Bantur and from Gedangan. When student 1 asked to student 2 about where they planning to go out tomorrow, then student 2 answer using mixed English code in the form "Why". Then student 2 give the reason for the question by using code mixing English in the form "Cod" (cash on delivery).

The factor that cause them to have a conversation using code mixing from Javanese to English, is because they are used to speaking in English even though a little bit. This can be seen in the dialogue above when they express the word "why" and the word "Cod".

**Data CM/2**

Santri 1 : "Mbak, duwek e dideleh ndek ndi"?
Santri 2 : "Deleh en ndek tas <u>banana</u>".

The dialog above is a conversation from student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school using code mixing from Javanese to English. The conversation took place in the room discussed by the student who came from Karangsuko and from Gedangan. When student 1 asked to student 2 about the location of the money he wanted to put. The student 2 answer his friend question by using a code mixing English conversation in the form "banana". What the mean by banana is a bag with a picture of a banana, so the bag is called a banana bag.

The factor that cause student 2 to mix their language into English is because they are used to expressing English sentences in the form "banana". So that the student are used to when revealing a bag with a picture of a banana as "banana.

**Data CM/3**

Santri 1 : "Ris, aku njaluk <u>facial wash</u> e ndek ku entek".
Santri 2 : "Iki gaween".

The dialog above is a conversation using code mixing from Javanese to English. The dialog was discussed by the student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school when in the bathroom which same from Sumbermanjing and from Bantur. The dialog above discussed running out of facial was, then he asked his friend. When student 1 want to ask for something to student 2 by using code mixing English in the form "facial wash". Then, student 2 answer using the whole Javanese language.

The thing that cause student 1 to speak using code mixing English is because it has become a habit when speaking using English sentences such as the word "facial wash" or in other word "facial foam" but still has the same meaning, namely soap used on the face.

**Data CM/4**

Santri 1 : "Eroh aa <u>charger</u> e hp ku ndek ndi"?
Santri 2 : "Iko ndek ndukure lemari".

From the dialog above, it can be seen that there was a code mixing conversation from Javanese to English which was spoken by the student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place in a relaxed state in the room. The dialog above was discussed by student who came from Bantur and from Madura who discussed the existence of their hand phone charger. When student 1 asked student 2 where the charger was placed by using an English code mixing in the form "charger", then student 2 answer the question using the whole Javanese language.

The factor that cause student 2 to speak using code mixing English is because it is done intentionally, as a form that he understand English. Therefore, student mix their language into English.

**Data CM/5**

Santri 1 : "Zha, ojo lali saiki dino seloso, wayae samean ngaji".
Santri 2 : "Oh iyo, <u>sorry</u> aku lali".

From the dialog above, it can be seen that there was an incident of code mixing in the conversation using Javanese to English. The conversation was discussed by student who

came from Madura and assisted when in the room. In the dialog above there is a change from one language to another. When stident 1 reminded student 2 to do picket reading using the Javanese language, then student 2 answer using code mixing English in the form "sorry".

The factor that cause code mixing is because student 2 are indeed able to speak in English. So the code mixing conversation was carried out because it was a manifestation that he was indeed able to speak English.

**Data CM/6**

Santri 1: "Mbak, <u>toefl</u> iku opoan se"?
Santri 2: "Yo golongane <u>listening, reading, structure</u>".
From the dialog above, there was a code mixing from Javanese to English which was discussed by the student who came from Bantur and from Gedangan. The conversation above happened while in the room. Both of them talked about the content of the TOEFL test. When student 1 asked student 2 using a mixture of English in the form "TOEFL", then student 2 answer the question of student 1 using a mixture of English in the form of "listening, reading and structure".

The factor that cause student 1 to speak using code mixing English, because that is the name of TOEFL in English and student 1 does not know other words for TOEFL in Indonesian. In addition, the factor that cause student 2 to speak using code mixing English is because they are used to expressing these sentences and they do not use Indonesia sentences in interpreting listening, reading and structure.

**Data CM/7**

Santri 1: "Berita kapal selam nanggala iku bener opo nggak se"?
Santri 2: "Yo bener tah <u>real</u> berita iku".
The dialog above is a conversation from student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who come from Bantur dan from Gedangan by using code mixing from Javanese to English. The conversation above happened while in the room. When student 1 asked student 2 about the truth of the news incident. Then student 2 answered the question to justify the event asked by student using code mixing from Javanese from English in the form "real.

The factor that causes code mixing in the dialog above is because student 2 deliberately uttered Indonesian sentences into English. In addition, he also want to understand more English sentence, so he deliberately mixes his language into English.

**Data CM/8**

Santri 1: "Ayo melok aku nang sanding e musholla".
Santri 2: "Ate lapo"?
Santri 1: "Ate njupuk <u>order</u> an".
It can be seen in the dialog above that there was a change in the language expressed by the student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school by using code mixing from Javanese to Indonesian. The dialog occurs when the room is relaxed. The conversation above discussed the invitation to take things. When student 2 asked student 1 why he asked her out, then student 1 answer student 2 question by using code mixing English in the form "order". The word order in Indonesian mean "pesanan".

The factor that cause student 1 to mix their language is because it has become a habit to speak in English when student 1 conducts a buy and selling transaction. This can be seen in the dialog above.

**Data CM/9**

Santri 1: "Ate budal nang kampus jam piro"?
Santri 2: "Mari iki, lek koncoku budal aku <u>otw</u>".

From the dialog above, it can be seen that there was a code mixing conversation using Javanese to English. The incident was discussed by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who came from Karangsuko and from Sumbermanjing. The conversation occurred while in the room after the Koran activity. When student 1 asked student 2 about the time to go to campus, then student 2 answer question from student 2 by using code mixing English in the form "OTW" which stands for "on the way", in Indonesian it has the meaning "dalam perjalanan".

The factor that caused the code mixing spoken by student 2 was because they were used to speaking to reveal the word "OTW" when a friend there was himself who wanted to go anywhere. The code mixing event in the form of "OTW" can be seen in the dialog above.

**Data CM/10**

Santri 1: "Eh fin, konco kelasmu <u>update story</u> dolen, ndek ndi iku yo kok apik".
Santri 2: "Takono, aku nggak eroh ndek ndi iku".

From the dialog above, it can be seen that there was a code mixing from Javanese to English which was spoken of student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation was discussed by student who came from Gedangan and from Madura when in the room. When student 1 told something about a friend who upload a story using code mixing English in the form "update story", but student 2 answer using Javanese. The student who mix their language in English come from Gedangan.

The factor that causes student 1 to say code mixing in English is because it is a manifestation that he is able to speak in English, so that when he speak it is mixed with English.

**Data CM/11**

Santri 1: "Ayo budal ngaji <u>guys</u>, wes mulai ket mau".
Santri 2: "<u>Yes, wait</u>".

The dialog above occurred code mixing from Javanese to English which was discussed by Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The dialog was discussed by student who came from Bantur and from Gedangan when in the room. When student 1 invites student 2 to quickly go to the Koran using code mixing English in the form "guys" in the sense that student 1 call student 2 as "guys". after that, student 2 answer the invitation from student 1 by using English in the form of "yes wait" which means "ya tunggu".

The factor that caused student 1 to speak using code mixing English was because he deliberately called student 2 as "guys". then, the factor that cause student 2 to answer an invitation from student 1 by using English sentences is because student 2 is used to expressing English sentences when talking like that are also a manifestation that he is able to speak in English.

### Data CM/12

Santri 1: "Mbak, yok opo lek ngatur <u>size</u> huruf".
Santri 2: "Ndek pengaturan onok, golek ono".

The dialog data above occurred code mixing event from Javanese to English which were discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The incident was discussed by the student who came from the Sumbermanjing and from Bantur when they were in the room. When student 1 asked student 2 how to adjust the size of the letter using code mixing in the form "size" which means in Indonesia is "ukuran", then student 2 answer the question using the whole Javanese language. The student who spoke using code mixing English were student who came from "Sumbermanjing".

The factor that cause student 1 to speak by mixing their language into English, is because student 1 accidentally utters an English sentence. This accident can occur because student 1 saw the sentences on his hand phone, so that it was carried over into the conversation.

### Data CM/13

Santri 1: "Ra, mariki <u>I want to talk something with you</u>".
Santri 2: "Ok"

The dialog above is a conversation by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school using code mixing from Indonesian to English. The conversation took place in the room discussed by the student who came from Bantur and from Karangsuko. When student 1 talk to student 2 about his desire to talk about something using mixed language code in the form "I want to talk something with you" in Indonesian it mean "saya ingin berbicara sesuatu dengan mu", then student 2 answer using English also in the form "ok" in Indonesian which mean "ya".

The factor that cause student 1 to speak using mixed English code because he is indeed able to speak English. Therefore he applies it when talking to his friend. In addition, the factor that cause student 2 to speak English as well, because he balance the language spoken by student 1, therefore he also speak using English.

### Data CM/14

Santri 1: "Ate turu saiki a samean"?
Santri 2: "Iyo lah lawong wes bengi".
Santri 1: "Turu engkok ae lo".
Santri 2: "Emoh te turu saiki aku, yawis mne maneh cerito ne, <u>good night all</u>".

It can be seen in the dialog above that there was a code mixing conversation by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who came from the Sumbermanjing and from Gedangan. the conversation happened while in the room. The code mixing incident talk about his friend being deprived of sleep because he was still invited to tell stories, but his friend refused the invitation. When student 1 spoke to student 2 using Javanese, then student 2 answer using code mixing English in the form "good night all" in Indonesian which mean "selamat malam semua".

The factor that cause the code mixing to occur is because student 2 are used to say good night as "good night" and the word "all" as a complement to their speech. Student 2 indeed when going to bed always say good night in English. Therefore, he was used to revealing it.

**Data CM/15**

Santri 1: "Aku pingin <u>traveling</u> nginiki".
Santri 2: "Lha pingin dolen nandi"?
Santri 1: "Sekarep pokok <u>view</u> ne apik".

The dialog above discuss his desire to go on vacation using code mixing from Javanese to English. The conversation was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school which came from Gedangan and from Bantur. The event occurred when in the room was relaxed. When the student 1 spoke to student 2 about his desire to go on vacation by using code mixing English in the form "traveling" in Indonesian mean "perjalanan/jalan-jalan". Then in next conversation, student 1 still speak using English in a form "view" in Indonesian mean "pemandangan".

The factor cause code mixing because the student 1 is used to when speaking using English. So in everyday student 1 mix the language into English. Therefore, it is very natural if he has the ability to speak using English.

**Data CM/16**

Santri 1: "Fha, lek ate tuku kerudung nang aku yo, wes <u>open order</u> aku".
Santri 2: "Mulai kapan sing dodolan maneh".
Santri 1: "Mulai mau. <u>Don't forget to buy in me</u>, hhe".

The dialog above shows that there is a code mixing from Javanese to English spoken by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The event occurred when in the room after bathing by student from Sumbermanjing and from Bantur. The contents in the dialog above discuss the item offered for purchase. When the student 1 offers something to buy to student 2 by using the code mixing English in the form "open order" in Indonesian mean "membuka pesanan", but student 2 answer using the full Javanese language. After that, student 1 spoke again using code mixing English in the form "don't forget to buy in me" in Indonesian mean "jangan lupa beli di aku".

The factor that cause code mixing in the conversation above in the form "open order" spoke by student 1. The greeting was done because student 1 was used to when talking to use English. Then in the next conversation spoken by student 1 in the form "don't forget to buy in me" done intentionally when speaking using a mixture English. Because he did have the ability to speak English, so he applied when talking to his friend. Even though he speak in English, his friend still understand what is said by student 1. So, student 1 is not worried when speaking in English.

**Data CM/17**

Santri 1: "Aku njaluk <u>lotion</u> dong, ndek aku entek".
Santri 2: "Iki mbak".

The above dialog is an event that occurs in the room using code mixing from Javanese to English. The conversation by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who came from Gedangan and from Bantur. The contents in the dialog discusses their friend who want to ask for lotion. When student 1 talks to student 2 to ask for something using English code mixing in the form "lotion", then student 2 answer using Javanese.

The factor that causes code mixing is because student 1 is used to talking about the word "lotion" when talking to friends. Even though his friend answer in Javanese,

he still spoke in English when he said word "lotion". It can be seen in the conversation event above that there is code mixing in the conversation.

**Data CM/18**

Santri 1: "Moco opo kok serius ngunu"?
Santri 2: "Iki reading novel, why"?
Santri 1: "Gpp mek takon".

It can be seen in the dialog above that there is a code mixing from Javanese to English by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who come from Gedangan and from Karangsuko. The conversation occurred while in the room discussing the seriousness of his friend when discussing the novel. When student 1 asked student 2 what book were reading using Javanese, then student 2 answer the question using a mixture of English in the form "reading" in Indonesian which mean "membaca" and the form "why" in Indonesian which mean "kenapa". But student 1 answer again using Javanese.

The factor that causes student 1 to speak using code mixing English because he is indeed able to speak in English. Therefore, he applies it when talking to his friends, even though student 1 speak Javanese and student 2 speak English, student 1 still understand what the other person is talking about. Its just that student still speak Javanese, because he can't really express English sentences.

**Data CM/19**

Santri 1: "Te pesen kerudung warna opo samean"?
Santri 2: "Aku te pesen warna green, apik ketok beautiful lek digae".

The dialog in the conversation above occurred while in the room by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who came from Sumbermanjing and from Bantur. The conversation used code mixing from Javanese to English. The contents of the dialog in the conversation above discussed the color of the veil he wants to order. When student 1 asked student 2 using Javanese language, then student 2 answer using code mixing English in the form "green" in Indonesian which mean "hijau" and the form "beautiful" in Indonesian which mean "cantik".

The factor that caused code mixing spoken by student 2 is because they deliberately use English sentences when speaking in the form "green" and "beautiful". Even though student 1 spoke Javanese and student 2 spoke English, the two of them were still able to balance the conversation. Because student 2 wanted to be more stylish in speaking, therefore he mixed it with English.

**Data CM/20**

Santri 1: "Mesti lek awan nginiki I'm hungry".
Santri 2: "Podo, aku iyo kok".
Santri 1: "Ayo order food".
Santri 2: "Ayo"

The dialog in the conversation above discusses his desire to order food by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school who come from Bantur and from Gedangan. the conversation used code mixing from Javanese to English when in the hall after the dhuhur prayer. When student 1 spoke to student 2 that he was hungry by using code mixing English in the form "I'm hungry", but student answer using Javanese. Then, in the next conversation, student 1 spoke again to student 2 that he invited them to order food using code mixing English in the form "order food" and student 2 answer using Javanese.

The factor that caused student 1 to speak to student 2 using code mixing English was done on purpose, because student 2 wanted the language to be more stylish and more varied. Therefore, student 1 mixed their language using English. In addition, student 2 is indeed able to speak English, even though student 1 speak English and the other person speak Javanese, the other person still understand what is said by student 1.

### Data CK/21

Santri 1: "Aku mene te moleh, happy deh".
Santri 2: "Opok o"?
Santri 1: "Onok acara wedding  my sister".

The dialog above is a conversation by student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school using code mixing from Javanese to English. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Karangsuko and from Bantur. The contents of the dialog above tell about his friend who is happy because he can come home from boarding school. When student 1 told a story to student 2 that he would go home tomorrow using a code mixing of English in the form "happy" in Indonesian which mean "bahagia", the student 2 answer using Javanese. After that, student 1 spoke again to student 2 telling the reason for his return by using code mixing English in the form "wedding my sister" in Indonesian which mean "pernikahan kakak perempuan ku". Even though they both speak different language when having a conversation, they both understand the language spoken by the other person.

The factor that caused the code mixing to occur in the dialog above, because student 1 was indeed able to speak in English and he really like English. So he applies it to his friend when he talks.

### Code Switching form

According to Chaer, code switching is an event of switching language use from one language to another that is carried out consciously and has a cause.[5] For example, speaker use Indonesian, then in the middle of the conversation switching to using English. The following are forms of code mixing obtained from research by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school in the form from Javanese to Indonesian, from Indonesian to Javanese. The following is a discussion of the data obtained.

### Form of Code Switching from Javanese to Indonesian

### Data CS/1

Santri 1: "Mbak, mariki kegiatan opo"?
Santri 2: "Ngaji lah, koyok biasae".
Santri 1: "Sampek jam piro"?
Santri 2: "Sampek jam setengah 9, oh iya al darimana kamu"?
Santri 3: "Dari kamar sebelah mbk".

The dialog above is a code switching conversation from Javanese to Indonesian by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place in the Islamic boarding school hall after performing the isya' prayer. The dialog above was

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[5] Yuliana Herwinda Sripurwandari, *Alih Kode dan Campur Kode dalam Interaksi Jual Beli di Pasar Tradisional*, Skripsi Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma:Yogyakarta, (2018).

discussed by student who came from Bantur, Gedangan and from Madura. When student 1 asked to student 2 about the timing of the recitation activity using Javanese, then student 2 answer using Javanese as well. After that, in the middle of the conversation, student 2 switching the code into Indonesian in the form "oh iya al darimana kamu?" because there were 3 student who gathered together in their conversation.

The factor that cause the code switching is due to the presence of a third person in their conversation. When student 1 and student 2 were having a conversation about activities at the Islamic boarding school using Javanese language, then there were other people who gathered in the conversation between student 1 and student 2, then the situation of the conversation switching to Indonesian and the topic of the conversation changed. Because the appreciate to presence of student 3 diverted the conversation by ask using Indonesian, because indeed student 3 who came from Madura were already accustomed to speaking in Indonesian, the student 2 switched the code by using the Indonesian language. It aim to appreciate the presence of student 3 who was present in the middle of a conversation between student 1 and student 2.

### Data CS/2

Santri 1: "Wayae sopo ngimami saiki"?
Santri 2: "Wayah e aku" .
Santri 1: "Cepet mbak, udah ditunggu umik diaula".
Santri 2: "Bentar ini masih makek mukenah".

The dialog above occurs using code switching from Javanese to Indonesian which is discussed by Student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by students who came from Madura and from Bantur. At the beginning of the conversation, student 1 used Javanese to start the conversation "wayae sopo ngimami saiki?", this is intended to ask the current schedule of who is leading the prayer. However, in the next conversation student 1 switched the code into Indonesian in the form "cepet mbak, udah ditunggu umik di aula".

The factor that caused the code switching in the next conversation was due to the interlocutors perspective, namely because student 1 who came from Madura did not really understand the Javanese language, finally in the next conversation they switched to Indonesian. Then student 2 participates in code switching using Indonesian, with the aim of compensating for the language of the other person.

### Data CS/3

Santri 1: "Wes buka aa ndek koperasi"?
Santri 2: "Horong, mboh kok suwe".
Santri 1: "Mesti lek wayae bukak, gak ndang bukak".
Santri 2: "Eh rin, hp nya anak putra sudah dikumpulkan semua ta"?
Santri 3: "Sudah mbak".

The dialog above is a code switching conversation using Javanese to Indonesian which is discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Bantur, Karangsuko and from Riau. At the beginning of the conversation, student 1 discussed about cooperative that were open for a long time using Javanese. Then in the middle of the conversation, student 2 switched the code using Indonesian in the form "Eh rin, hp nya anak putra sudah dikumpulkan semua ta?",

The factor that caused the code switching to occur was due to the presence of other people in the middle of the conversation between student 1 and student 2. When student 1 and student 2 discussed cooperative, then in the middle of the conversation there were student 3 who were present in the conversation, finally student 2 switched to another discussion, about his son's hand phone, has everything been collected or not last right. The code switching occurred using Indonesian because student 3 who came from Riau did not understand Javanese, so they switched to using Indonesian. In addition, because the initial discussion was not public, finally in the middle of the conversation it was transferred to another discussion with the aim that the student 3 did not know the initial conversation.

**Data CS/4**

Santri 1: Ustad e kok horong teko yo?
Santri 2: Telat koyok e tekone.
Santri 1: <u>Berarti jam kosong kalau ustadznya tidak masuk.</u>
Santri 2: <u>Paling ya ada pengganti guru.</u>
Santri 1: <u>Iya se, biasanya kek gitu ada pengganti guru.</u>

The data in the dialog above is the code switching from Javanese to Indonesian which is speak by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation took place while doing dinniyah recitation activities by student who came from Riau and from Bantur. At the beginning of the conversation the speaker used Javanese who ask about the teacher who will fill the lesson that has not yet arrived, then in the next conversation the speaker the code switching into Indonesian in the form "Berarti jam kosong kalau ustadznya tidak masuk."

The factor that cause code switching in the dialog above is because in terms of speaker who suddenly switch the conversation into Indonesian in the form "Berarti jam kosong kalau ustadznya tidak masuk.". This happened because the conversation was in the activities, finally student 1 changed the conversation into a formal situation, because at the beginning the conversation used non formal language.

**Data CS/5**

Santri 1: "Mbak, yok opo se carane daftar seminar proposal"?
Santri 2: "<u>Ya salah satunya harus menyertakan transkip nilai dari semester 1-7".</u>
Santri 1: "<u>Terus apalagi</u>"?
Santri 2: "<u>Itu menyertakan bukti pembayaran skripsi, terus menyetor proposal 3    exlempar yang sudah dijilid sesuai dengan warna prodi masing-masing</u>".
Santri 1: "<u>Terus apalagi mbak</u>"?
Santri 2: "<u>Lupa aku, coba baca di file yang sudah dikirim oleh dosen</u>".

The data in the dialog above is a conversation by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding school using code switching from Javanese to Indonesian. The dialog occurred while in the room by student from Riau and from Gedangan. At the beginning of the conversation student 1 speak in Javanese, then in the next conversation student 2 switched the conversation into Indonesian and so on followed by the interlocutor. The contents of the dialog above discuss what are the requirements for the list of proposal seminar exams.

The factor that cause code switching in the dialog above is due to the interlocutors perspective, namely when student 1 start the conversation using Javanese, then in the next conversation, student 2 answer using Indonesian in the form "ya salah satunya

harus menyertakan transkip nilai dari semester 1-7". Therefore, student 1 answer again using Indonesian with the aim of appreciating the language that had been expressed by student 2 or expressed by their interlocutor.

### Form of Code Switching from Indonesia to Javanese

#### Data CS/1

Santri 1: "Katanya besok mau pulang, jadi ta"?
Santri 2: "Jadi mbak, kenapa"?
Santri 1: "Ojo lali sakdurunge moleh tumbas buku izin".
Santri 2: "Iyo mbak, aku wes nduwe".

The data in the dialog above occurs code switching from Indonesian to Javanese by student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred while in the room by student who came from Madura and from Bantur. The content in the dialog discuss whether student who want to go home already have a permit book or not. In the dialog, student 1 start the conversation using Javanese, then in the middle of the conversation it was switched to Indonesian.

The factor that cause code switching are due to the interlocutor point of view. This can be seen when student 1 asked student 2 by using Indonesian in the form "katanya besok mau pulang, jadi ta?", then in the next conversation, student 1 diverts the conversation into Javanese in the form "ojo lali sakdurunge moleh tumbas buku izin". This happens because student 2 wants to balance the language spoken by student 1. In addition, the factor that cause student 1 to switch the code switching into Indonesian is because to speaking in Javanese.

#### Data CS/2

Santri 1: "Kamu jadi pesen apa di shopee"?
Santri 2: "Pesen baju, mumpung dapat gratis ongkir".
Santri 1: "Aku juga pengen pesen tapi belum dapat gratis ongkir".
Santri 2: "Samean nduwe aplikasi shopee ta? Lek horong install o, soale lek pengguna baru entok gratis ongkir".
Santri 3: "Iyo mbak pingin aku, install no ndang".

The data in the dialog above occurs code switching using Indonesian into Javanese which is discussed by the student of Nurul huda Islamic boarding school. The conversation occurred during learning activities in the Islamic boarding school hall by student who came from Bantur, Gedangan and form Riau. The content in the dialog discussed calmly order good at the shopee. At the beginning of the conversation, student 1 used Indonesian in the form of "kamu jadi pesen apa di shopee?", then in the next conversation, student 2 suddenly switched the conversation to Javanese in the form "samean nduwe aplikasi shopee ta? Lek horong install o, soale lek pengguna baru entok gratis ongkir".

The factor that cause code switching is due to the presence of other people in the middle of their conversation. When student 1 and student 2 were chatting, then student 3 who had just come from the bathroom immediately join in the conversation, because to the appreciate the presence of student 3, student 2 transferred the conversation into Javanese in the form "samean nduwe aplikasi shopee ta? Lek horong install o, soale lek pengguna baru entok gratis ongkir". The thing that caused student 2 to switch the code to Javanese, was because student 3 who came from Gedangan were used to using Javanese and wanted to look relaxed in carrying out conversation. Because the first conversation between

student 1 and student 2 used Indonesian because student 2 who came from Riau were used to using Indonesian, then in the middle of the conversation they were switched to Javanese because there were other people in the conversation.

### Data CS/3

Santri 1: May, besok jadi ke pasar ta?
Santri 2: Jadi mbak.
Santri 1: Berangkat jam 08:00 ya?
Santri 2: Iya mbak.
Santri 1: Samean ate melok a nang pasar, ayo lek melok budal bareng.
Santri 3: Gak eroh mbak, opo jare mene.

The data in the dialog above occurs code switching from Indonesian to Javanese which is discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic Baording school. The conversation occurred whole in the room by student who came from Bantur, Gedangan and Madura. The contents of the dialog above discuss the invitation of his friend who wants to go to the market. At the beginning of the conversation, student 1 used Indonesian in the form of "May, besok jadi ke pasar ta?", then in the next conversation student 1 divert conversation in the form "samean ate melok a nang pasar, ayo lek melok budal bareng".

The factor that caused code switching in the dialog above is due to the presence of other people in the conversation. When student 1 and student 2 were having a conversation using Indonesian, then student 3 who came from outside enter the room, finally student 1 divert the conversation by ask student 3 using Javanese, because to make it look more relaxed when having conversation. It is intended to appreciate the presence or other people in the middle of their conversation.

### Data AK/4

Santri 1: "Mil, tolong dong liatin paketnya siapa yang datang".
Santri 2: "Bentar mbak tak liatin".
Santri 1: "Pakete samean ngunu lho sing teko".
Santri 2: "Eh iyo a, sek-sek".

The dialog in the conversation above is a code switching from Indonesian to Javanese which is speak by the student of Nurul Huda islamic boarding school. The contents of the dialog discussed about asking to see who the package came for. The conversation was start by using Indonesian, then in the middle of the conversation there was code switching using Javanese.

The factor that caused the code switching to occur was because of the interlocutor, namely when student 1 speak which began by using Indonesian in the form "Mil, tolong dong liatin paketnya siapa yang datang", then in the next conversation student 1 switched the code into Javanese in the form "Pakete samean ngunu lho sing teko". This happened because student 1 wanted to be more relaxed when carry out a conversation by using the Javanese language.

### Data CS/5

Santri 1: "Aduh mbak, kenapa sih kok selalu tampil cantik".
Santri 2: "Ya tidak biasa saja".
Santri 1: "Lho tenan mbak, ayu samean".
Santri 2: "Iyo-iyo, isin lho aku lek dipuji ngunuku". (sambil tersenyum).

Santri 1: "<u>Gak usah isin mbak, biasa aja</u>".
Santri 2: "<u>Iyo-iyo</u>". (sambil tersenyum).

The dialog above occurs code switching from Indonesian to Javanese. The conversation above was discussed by the student of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school when they were in the room. the student who spoke the conversation came from Madura and from Gedangan. the content in the dialog discussed about student 1 who praises his friend that he is beautiful. When student 1 start the conversation using Indonesian, then in the next conversation student 1 switched the code into Javanese.

The factor that caused code switching in the dialog above is due to the speaker perspective, namely when the speaker want to take advantage of the spoken language. When student 1 initially spoke in Indonesian, then in the next conversation student 1 switched the code into Javanese, this was intended because student 1 who came from Madura did not master the Javanese language, finally in the middle of the conversation, the code was switched to Javanese code on the grounds that the student 1 want to be more able to understand the Javanese language.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the description of chapter IV which has been analyzed and discussed by researchers regarding code mixing and code switching in the conversation of Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school students. Researchers find forms and factors that cause code mixing and code switching. It can be conclude as follow:

Researchers found forms of code mixing, namely from Javanese to Indonesian as many 15 data, from Indonesian to Javanese as many 8 data and from Javanese to English as many 21 data. In addition, researchers also found a form of code switching, namely from Javanese to Indonesia as many 5 data and from Indonesian to Javanese as 5 data.

Factors that cause code mixing event are as follow: (1) intentional elements, namely where the speaker deliberately utters the code mixing when carrying out a conversation, (2) already used to it, that is where the speaker is already used to having a conversation using code mixing, (3) as a manifestation that he understand the language, namely the speaker does have the ability to speak using code mixing and he wants to apply it when carrying out a conversation, (4) he is able to understand the language spoken by the interlocutor but cannot express it, namely a speaker who only has the ability to understand the language of the interlocutor, but does not have the ability to

express it. In addition, there are also cause for code switching due to the following: (1) speaker, namely someone who speak to benefit from the language, (2) the interlocutor, which is where the interlocutor wants to balance the speaker language skills, this happens because the language used by the interlocutor is not good, (3) the presence of a third person, namely the presence of another person who causes a change in the situations in the conversation. In relation to the results found, the researchers provides several suggestion for future researchers and for Tadris student in English topics similar to this study. The following are suggestion from researchers:

First, this researcher only examines the forms and factor that cause code mixing and code switching in the conversation of student Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school. My suggestion for future researchers is that this research can be develop to a more in depth stage on other research subjects and can be expanded into more basic problem analysis, such as in the school environment , in the market environment and in the government environment and other.

Next, my suggestion for students English education department, this research can be used as a material to add insight in learning in the field of sociolinguistic studies and be able to distinguish which conversation are included in code mixing and code switching.

Finally, during my research I had difficult finding the cause of the code switching and there it was very difficult for me to distinguish whether the code switching conversation was caused by the other person or the speaker. My suggestion for further researchers, if you want to continue research to a wide stage, you should first understand the cause of code switching, whether it is the cause of the interlocutor or the cause of the speaker. Besides that, there is an interesting during my research at Nurul Huda Islamic boarding school, namely researchers can be more relaxed and have no difficult in taking data because they are in their own environment and can also understand more about the language they use during daily conversations.

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