



Analysis of Code Mixing in Unila Zoom Photography Student Speech

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Abstract: This research was conducted with the intention of describing the utterances used by Unila photography zoom ukm students. Speeches using different languages will produce various contexts. This research was reviewed using a descriptive qualitative method. By obtaining data in the form of dialogue between Javanese-speaking students and Indonesian-speaking students, the results of this study will be carried out by describing whether the existing code mixing can make communication between speakers and interlocutors run straight or not according to the goals of the speakers and interlocutors.

Keywords: speech, code mixing, university students.

▪ **INTRODUCTION**

Making language a daily communication tool is something that is always done by all humans. Diverse languages produce diverse communication contexts. Communication carried out by two or more individuals, exchanging ideas, or opinions or thoughts, of course, uses language as a medium for communication (Yanti and Chamalah, 2020).

The use of two languages or an individual's ability to master more than one language is called bilingualism. The use of language by an individual using two languages can be said to broaden the context in communication. The expansion of the context in this communication certainly makes the communication process have a broad context or meaning in accordance with what is understood by the recipient of the speech.

Speech acts are actions in communicating by conveying something. Information from the speaker to the interlocutor has a specific purpose or purpose. The use of two languages at once by speakers can be called code mixing. The application of code mixing by speakers or speakers can be reviewed during the communication process. Of course, with this code mixing, speech events will make the communication context have a broad meaning (Rahima and Tayana, 2020).

The utterances used by most students in an organizational setting, of course, are the utterances that come from individuals who have different ethnicities and language skills. The use of Javanese mixed with Indonesian makes communication in the Unila Zoom Photography UKM have a broad context of communication. The researcher will describe whether code mixing consisting of the use of Javanese and Indonesian in a communication between UKM students can work well or vice versa.

▪ **METHOD**

This research of course uses qualitative research methods which contain descriptive research. By obtaining and collecting data in the form of conversational dialogue that occurs in speech between Unila Zoom Photography UKM students. The data will be analyzed descriptively to see whether it can be a communication process that runs well and is delivered or vice versa.

The data collection technique used in this research is observation or observation techniques. By observing speech in the communication process, then recording it by researchers, then the data in the form of dialogue can be analyzed.

▪ **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Data 1

Zul : "Pah, have you eaten yet?"

Apipah : "I am wis manganese sadurunge"

Zul : "Are food stalls open at this time of day?"

Apipah : "I cook dhewe, I cook fried tempeh with salted iwak, it's really delicious with maneh chili sauce"

Zul : "Wow, this is really good"

From the dialogue above which is the first data, it can be understood that Apipah is being bilingual, Apipah uses Javanese, but Zul replies in Indonesian. It is true that code mixing occurred in the communication, but because Zul is also an individual who understands Javanese, the code mixing given by Apipah can be understood by Zul. So, the speech event in the first data can be said to be right for the purpose at hand.

Data 2

Reza : "Win, you shouldn't use this font"

Dwinta : "So which font do you want to use, bro?"

Reza : "Saiki, use the font you didn't choose. Ojo, use this font, it's really cool kid"

Dwinta : "What are you talking about bro, you understand me, if you want to give advice, just use Indonesian, don't use it as a habit at home"

Reza : "How come Win can't speak Javanese?"

Dwinta : "Yes, I'm not Javanese, Bang"

Reza : "How come you don't know how to talk about it?"

Dwinta : "I don't know, Bang"

The communication incident above is one of the communications that contains code mixing, because Reza has bilingual abilities using Javanese and Indonesian. However, the speech incident above was communication that did not work properly, because Dwinta, who was not a Javanese speaker and did not understand Javanese, responded by Reza using Javanese. So, Dwinta felt annoyed because she didn't understand what Reza was saying, but Reza still used Javanese. So the statement above does not reach its intended purpose.

Data 3

Wulan : "Dina iki, ojo mulih dhisik"

Zul : "I want to do a task, Lan"

Wulan : "Mung nindakake Pakaryan ing kene wae"

Zul : "Grandma, it's really crowded here, I'm lazy"

Reza : "Wes, manut wae anyway Zul"

The data above shows communication events that contain code mixing, because there are Indonesian and Javanese languages that are mastered by all participants in the speech. Even though at the beginning of the conversation Zul responded in Indonesian, Zul understood what Wulan said, so the conversation continued using Javanese. So, the third data above can be said to be communication that achieves existing goals.

▪ CONCLUSION

Code mixing is an event in the communication process carried out by a bilingual person, namely one who can master more than one language when speaking. When communicating, code mixing often occurs because we are used to the language used every day at home and at school, which is different. When at home, speakers can use their mother tongue which may make the regional language their mother tongue, but when they enter the school or formal domain, Indonesian is used. This is what causes code mixing to occur in communication.

Code-mixing activities that occur in everyday communication between an individual or a student can be reviewed well if the speaker and speaker both understand and understand each other's use of two different languages, but if one of the speakers does not understand, then the goal Communication will not be delivered properly. So, as an individual who has bilingual abilities, it is best to look at the context of the conversation first, whether the speech can be understood or not. So it doesn't burden any party.

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