

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Research**

Language is an important aspect in our life, which language used in daily activity to communicate, to deliver information from speaker to listener. Usages of language are variety in a few sectors. Especially in industrial sector, English is a standard language that used in every part of the world, as guidance in daily of industrial activity.

English is the most used in all over the world and become an internstional language nowadays, even there are so many languages in this world. Almost every country in thid world has a differerent language. Beside of that, Learn English in one of the most important subject in school. English also used in many fields such as, industries, government, education, antertainment and science.

With English communication ability, it can take us to be able to interact with international world. That is why English is very important to be learn. English is believed as the basic capital to face the future and the globalization era challenges. Everybody should be ready to face competitive era in many field. So that why English is very important because with English language ability we can interact and make problems solving with others around the world.

In studying English, we should learn English in a comprehensive ways including grammar, vocabulary, speaking, listening, and reading comprehension. For college students who are majoring in English, studying English is becoming widely, if we learn more deeply, we should learn Linguistics. Linguistics is the study of all the phenomena involved with language: it is structure, its use and the implication of these, might be more helpful, even if it seems vaguer.( Laurie Bauer, 2007:23).

Linguistics is science that examine about language are called linguistics. It has many subs, start from the first units which called phonetic which explain about how language is spoken. Second is phonology that explain about speech sounds. The third are called morphology deal with a structure of a word. Next is Syntax. It deals with a word structure boecome a sentence. Fifth is Semantic which explain about meaning of sentence and the last is pragmatics which study about the meaning context.

One of the sub-fields of Linguistics also has a study between language and society which is called sociolinguistics. It has explained why people speak different in different social context and examine how people use language in their society. Another aspect from linguistics is study of sociolinguistics, according to Holmes (1995: 1) sociolinguistics “is study the relationship between language and society”. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language as well as

the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works.

Condition where different language used as once is Bilingualism, usually used to in a few situations that needs more explanation about foreign language. We rather found in daily activity a text or an article which uses english and indonesia or indonesia and english. At this research, the writer will concern in Code mixing where a fluent bilingual taking another fluent bilingual changes without any changes at all in the situation. According to Houdson (1996:53). Code mixing is a situation where the speaker use their native and second language at one discourse or sentence. For the material research the writer will take working instruction which contains two languages.

In this time, one of application language in industries and used as working instruction for the data source. Working instruction is a guide for the worker to do their job with efficient and safety. Every instruction is already certified and passed the test by the designer. Usually it refers to company rules or government regulations. Instructions guide the worker from the preparation to the last step of making a product. There's a 3 type of working instruction which is commonly used in PT Futaba Industrial Indonesia. There are production working instruction, operational instructions and one point lesson. Every part of it makes as detail as possible so it can be easy to understood by the worker. First type of

instruction is production working instructions. It contains an instruction to make a product that required with a standart that already set by the customer. The instructions including material preparations, machine preparation and operation and quality standard for the product. Second type is operational working instructions. It helps the worker how to operate the machine. Knowing how the safety standart for the operations. Few machines can cause major injury or death if the operator runs without obeying the instruction.

The last is one point lesson. In this type we can only read simple instruction which the purpose is to remind the worker about small simple things. For example, after welding process we cannot hold the materials because it can cause injury or burned. For this research writer will take a research from working instructions in PT Futaba Industrial Indonesia.

PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia is an automotive part manufacturer which specialized in press and welding process who has established since 2011 and member of Futaba group centered in Aichi preecture, Japan. Futaba industries are spread all over the world. One of them are located in Kawasan industri GIIC, Cikarang, West Java.

Below are the examples of code mixing that used in work instruction of welding department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. For example:

1. Lakukan Stop, call, wait apabila terjadi abnormality (WI-PR017)

All the above sentences are the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. The writers use phrases concerned in work instruction. In this

case, the writer uses phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language.

Word '*stop, call, wait*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. Something, the writer try to describe what the worker should do if occur an abnormality. '*stop, call, wait*' means that what we have to do is stop the process, call for the people with the capacity to solve the problems, and wait for the next order. Meanwhile the abnormality condition is being handled.

## 2. Tekan tombol *emergency stop* (OPL-QC-FII-004)

Above sentences are the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. The writer uses phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*emergency stop*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the writer tries to describe about safety device. '*Emergency stop*' means a button as an interlock to stop the operation for a while. Normally, this button used while the machine/tool is being repaired or stop for maintenance.

Writer only use '*emergency stop*' to describe the device without '*button*' word. It cause the worker already similar with '*emergency stop*' than '*emergency stop*'. This word used to inform about safety device that should be used in case of emergency situations.

3. Jenis defect harus teridentifikasi dengan menggunakan marker (WI-QC-010)

In this sentence, there is a word code mixing written in the fifth data. The first word '*defect*' takes place after Indonesian language 'jenis'. First word as an original language and second word is mixing code from English language and also can be used as an adjective to explain first word. The usage of '*defect*' in the sentence is to substitute word 'cacat' in Indonesian language. In this situation, a definition of 'cacat' is totally different from medical meaning. Defect in this situation means failure from the process and so that cause bad result in the product. Therefore this is why the writer uses this word to express what he will explain about description of the condition.

Second word '*marker*' usually known as a tool to give marks/sign. This word written by the writer to describe supporting tool to make sign after the process to avoid abnormality during the production. It will be easier to understand than it is written as 'penanda' or 'alat untuk menandai'

In other hand, the writer will take a research in welding departement to research this paper on a field with the tittle “ *Analysis of Code Mixing in Work Instruction of Welding Department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.*”

## **B. The Question and Scope of The Research**

### 1. The Question of the Research

Based on the background of the research which has been explained above there are some questions in the following:

- a. What code mixing which exist in work instruction of welding department of PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia ?
- b. What do those Code Mixing mean that are written in work instruction in welding department of PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia ?
- c. What form of code mixing which exist the most?

### 2. Scope of The Research

In this research the writer gives a scope of this problem just about to analyze the kind and form of word, phrases or expression in Work instruction of welding departement at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. Which written in the code mixing forms. The writer tries to find the forms, types, and functions. The theories uses: Meyerhoff (2013, p:120) by classify and analyzing those code mixing written in work instruction., worker can understand their job process.

### **C. The Objective of the Research**

Code Mixing has its function to verify about the uses and its existence. Here are the objectives related to the questions above;

1. To Know what are the reason and factor of the writer use code mixing type in welding department of PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.
2. To know and to understand the form and type of English Code Mixing that used in welding department of PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.
3. To find out function or usage of Code Mixing welding department of PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.

### **D. Operational Definitions**

The significances of the research are:

#### **1. Linguistics**

Linguistics studies mostly appear in language from how language sounds, how language's structures and how language describes the meaning of their own structures.

#### **2. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistic learns about the relation of language used by the people to communicate with the society.



### 3. Code

Code is taken from information theory and is used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication.

### 4. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability to use multiple languages in every communication.

### 5. Code Mixing

Code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase. Often elicits more strongly negative evaluations than alternations or code switching across clauses.

### **E. The Significance of the Research**

The result of this study is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically both the writer and other researcher. The writer expects that this research paper can be used not only for the writer but also for the reader especially who learn English and work in the foreign company that use English as the communication language to support all activities. The significance of writing is described below:

1. For the writer is the ability to know about function of Code Mixing in daily conversation between the employee and manager in one company. How to know the suitable time to practice and use it and the reason why people use Code Mixing to complete their conversation.
2. For the reader is to get the information and knowledge the reason why Code Mixing is used to make the conversation easy to understand. If the reader works in the foreign company and meet their partner who uses Code Mixing in daily conversation . the reader will know the way how to act in that situation.

## **F. The Systematization of the study**

The Systematization of writing is how to present the paper in well-edited composition, the researcher decided to part this writing into five chapters:

Chapter I explains about The Background of the Study, The Scope of the Problems, The Question of the Study, The Objective of the Study, The Significance of the Study. and The systematic of the Paper.

Chapter II is the researcher describes about sociolinguistics, codes, code mixing, and The Form of Code-Mixing and explain about PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.

Chapter III is research methodology which consist of method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is analysis data which consist of data description, data analysis and interpretations of research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Which the summnary of all chapters and some suggestion relates to significant of the research.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

In this chapter, writer will explain theory from a book about sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code and code mixing. The theories will use to analyze working instruction of welding department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. Those theories are about:

#### A. Sociolinguistics

According to Radford, (2009, p.14) sociolinguistic learns about the relation of language used by the people to communicate with the society. Language is used can be influenced the social structure because each group or society have different system and structure of language used in their live.

Sociolinguistics is ‘the study of language in relation to society,’ whereas the sociology of language is ‘the study of society in relation to language.’ In other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.

Wardhaugh (2010, p.12) said, “sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages in communication.” It means that sociolinguistic learn about

how language is used in society and the role of language is important used to communicate in society.

Holmes (2012, p.1) Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

Based on the above explanations, so sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics which associated with language and society. In other words, it is the study of language and its functions in society and the interaction between linguistics and social variables.

### **B. Code**

In daily life, people interact with other social communities in different topics and different situations. So, it makes each person select different codes in different situations. They select language varieties because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking. They must be smart to choose language varieties that are suitable with the situation, such as; when the

people talking about work, school or business for instance, they may use the language that is related to fields or formal rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Wardhaugh (2010, p.84) said, “code is taken from information theory to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication.” It means that code is important things which used by the people in communication. In other words, code refers to a language or a variety of language. Based on the above boundaries about the definition of code, it can be concluded that code is a system and language variety of social community in communicating, that are style of story and style of conversation will produce different codes. A term of code is used to call one of variety language in linguistic hierarchy, so that besides code refers to languages (English, Japan, Indonesia, etc), also refers to variety language such as variant diversity and style are summarized in barrel languages such as polite style, respectful style, casual style and variant uses or register (speech language, comedy language).

### **C. Code-Mixing**

Meyerhof (2006, p.120) Code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase. Often elicits more strongly negative evaluations than alternations or code switching across clauses.

Holmes (2013, p.42) Code-mixing suggests the speaker is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes. This kind of rapid switching is itself a specific sociolinguistic variety; it has been labeled a fused lect. It is a distinctive conversational style used among bilinguals and multilinguals – a rich additional linguistic resource available to them. By switching between two or more codes, the speakers convey affective meaning as well as information.

Muysken (2008, p.163) Many bilinguals will use two languages when speaking to other bilinguals in in-group conversations. Sometimes they will even mix their languages within the same sentence, often by introducing an element from a second language into a first language utterance. In many cases of this particular sub-type of this mixing process, that is referred to as insertional mixing, grammatical elements tend to come from the base language they are speaking, and only lexical elements can come from the inserted language.

Kachru (1982, p.32) in Suwito stated. “code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting the language elements from one language to another. The elements have been the pan of it. The Dominion of Code Mixing Language is an important thing of communication for human being. in oral or spoken term. people sometimes master in one language and lack ability in other languages.

They sometimes also mix those languages in different situation both formal and informal; this phenomenon is called code mixing. Code mixing is phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual communities. code mining may occurs within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. In order to understand about code mixing began from theories from several linguistics experts, this chapter writer will type or propose many definition from several linguistics experts.

Refer to Wardaugh (1997, p.103) stated that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the others in the course of a single utterance.

Mesthrie (2001, p.442) the term code mixing is fluid one that Overlaps with code switching and mixed code, but can be distinguished from them in some ways, however, the terms are sometimes used inter changeably and not all contact linguists. Muysken (2000, p.1), stated that using sode mixing term to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence, this is necessary to mate cases of code mixing from lexical borrowing.

#### **D. The Causal Factors Of Code Mixing**



According to Kim (2006, p.47) when bilinguals switch or mix two languages, there might be motivation and reasons for code switching and code mixing. For example, some bilinguals mix two languages when they cannot find proper words or expressions or when there is not appropriate translation for the language being used. Also, their interlocutors, situations, messages, attitudes and emotions generate code mixing.

Holmes (2013, P.43) this kind of switching from switches which can be accounted for by lack of vocabulary in a language. When speaking a second language, for instance, people will often use a term from their mother tongue or first language because they don't know the appropriate word in their second language. These 'switches' are triggered by lack of vocabulary. People may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using.

Meanwhile Kim writes in his book (2006, Pps.47-49), there are any four factors are:

1. Participant roles and relationship

It remarks that participant roles and relationship play a very critical role in bilingual unconscious agreement and disagreement on language choice. That is, whether bilinguals code mixing or not depends on whom they talk to.

2. Situational factors

Some languages are viewed as more suited to particular participant/social groups, setting or topics than others, also postulate that social variables such as class, religion, gender, and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching.

### 3. Message intrinsic factors

Some reasons and motivations are also highly related to messages alone. There are some factors which generate code mixing such as quotation, reiterating, topic comment/relative clause, hedging, interjections and idioms and deep rooted cultural wisdom.

### 4. Language attitudes

Dominance and security, it determines the qualitative and quantitative properties of language mixing. As for the attitudes, the frequency of code mixing from bilinguals depends on whether a society considers code mixing positively or negatively. In order to understand the reasons of code mixing, generally any two factors caused of code mixing are linguistics factors and sociolinguistics factors for detail below:

#### 1. Linguistics factor

##### a. The non existence of the Indonesian Language

Vocabulary Items The news writer often mix the English words into their writing because some facts show that English vocabulary items there are no other appropriate of the Indonesian Language words that can express the meaning of the English vocabulary items to make

equal meaning, the users of language or news writers use other language in their conversation or writing

b. The Necessity of the use of words in a Practical Manner

The occurrences of code mixing deals with the language used in journalistic sector. The journalistic language is characterized by the use of a simple, fulfilled and obvious language. It needs the use of words in particular manner. The news writer often prefer using English vocabulary items as They consider that they are more practical in items of their use and meaning.

2. Sociolinguistics Factors

a. Role relationship Between News Writers and Readers

According to Spolsky (2003, p.49), It is important to note that each of a bilingual's languages is likely to be associated not just with topics and places, but also with identities and roles associated with them. In the mindset of speaking about work matters in language A, a sentence or two in language B will be able to show that the two speakers are not just fellow-employees but also fellow members of an ethnic group.

b. Personal identity

In Indonesian, English is a language which is considered as an important language. Thereby, a part if Indonesia people sometimes prefer using English words to using the equivalents in the Indonesian. They use English vocabulary items to show their personal identity.

The measurement in this factor is that the news writers have well education and comprehend in English words.

#### c. Quotation / Originality

In many instances, the news writer mix English vocabulary items into their writings to keep originality the quotation of their sources of reports which are derived from English. The news writer often mix English codes into their writing or articles as they quote the utterances from their sources of reports or they quote the original terms, which come from English.

#### **E. Factors usage of code-mixing usage**

According to Wardhaugh (2010, p.103) explained, there are some factor that make the speaker mixes from one code to the others, namely; because of their closeness with the listener, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance. Specifically, according to Hocket (1958, pPs.404-405), every people have different motives of using code mixing. It can be need filling motive, or prestige filling motive. Need filing motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is the motive which is used when the speaker appears their educational status

#### **F. The Forms of Code Mixing**

Code mixing itself has forms often used in those sources of information. The forms of code mixing are necessary because those

forms will give descriptions about what forms often used in the written form or oral communication. Suwito (1985, p.78) mentioned that there are several forms of code mixing; they are word, phrase, clause, idiom, bastard and reduplication. By this explanation, the researcher tries to depict what are forms used in the Welding department work instruction. The explanations of those forms are as follows:

### 1. Words

Norbert Schmitt (2000, p.11) said that 'word is the first idea that probably springs to mind.' This statement explained that the words are used by people function as the vocabularies and these vocabularies are used to develop and express the language. Word is the basic thing to create a language. In the Work Instructions, the writer often mixed Indonesian words into English words.

### 2. Phrases

Betty (2003, p.403) stated that "phrase is a group of related words; it does not contain a subject and a verb." Phrase is formed by the group of related words found within many sentence: which by themselves do not form complete sentences. Phrase has several words, but it has own meaning. In the form of phrase, it sometimes ends with noun.

### 3. Clause

Betty (2003:, p.403), "a clause is a group of related words,it contains a subject and a verb. "In the clause and form, there is no a

complete sentence but there is a component of a sentence in the sentence such as subject and predicate. There three kinds of clause in English, noun clause, adjective clause and adverbial clause.

#### 4. Idiom

According to Cruise, “an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of its parts” Cruse (1998, p.37). Idioms (eg, cat humble pie, i.c., submit to humiliation) an: lexical entities and functions very much like a single word although they contain several words and are "comparable to syntactic or clauses or phrases Katamba (1993, p.29). Usually, an English Idiom consist of atleast two words when they are combined, it will be a word and has different meaning.

#### 5. Bastard

Related to Hornby (1995, p.86), a bastard means “the use of a language that is not pure or genuine or showing an odd mixture.” In the bastard form, there is another language or suffix and prefix used aher or before an English word. It is sometimes used to make the language communicated look so beautiful although thereis suffix or prefix in the English words.

#### 6. Reduplication

Homby (1995, p.89) stated that “neduplication is a repetition of the same word.” In the mduplication form, the users of the language sometime repeat a word in the same repetition. it is caused because their own language for example Indonesian language influences the users of language.

### **G. Types of Code-Mixing**

Refer to Muysken (2000, Pps.3-7) suggests, there are three main types code-mixmg Wich are found In bilingual speech communities. They are Insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization:

#### **1. Insertion**

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. This type of code-mixing forming is basically just insert some lexeme, word or phrase of second language into first language by using the structure of sentences in the first language. For instance *Yo anduve in a state of shock par dos dias* I walked in a state of shock for two days Spanish/English: in Muysken (2000, p.5) .

#### **2. Altemation**

Altemation between structure from languages. This type of codemixing forming is not insen some lexeme, word or phrase but pan of sentences is more complex, that is clause used continues alternately.

a. Les femmes et le vin, ne ponimayu. "women and wine, I don't understand." French/Russian: Timm in Muysken (2000, p.5)

b. Sekarang aku cuek aja makan, memang sih badanku jadi nggak seperti enam bulan yang lalu, I just try to eat healthy and be happy with how I look. "Sekarang aku cuek aja makan, memang sih badanku jadi nggak seperti enam bulan yang lalu, saya hanya mencoba makan sehat dan berbahagia dengan bagaimana saya memandang. "

### 3. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Muysken (2000, p.5) says, congruent lexicalization is seeing to more likely when two languages are typically similar when the word order of the sentence is same. The congruent lexicalization characterized by:

#### a. Function word

Function word has a little or no lexical meaning put source chiefly to indicate grammatical relationship In other words. The function words serve to vary the function of the content wordsmith which they appear.



### b. Homophonous Dimorphs

Homophonous dimorphs are pairs of words, which are phonetically similar in both varieties.

### c. Linear equivalent

Linear equivalence receives a positive value there is a word order equivalence between two languages on either side of the switch.

There are another explanation about types of code-mixing according to Suwito (1983). there are two kinds of code mixing, they are;

#### 1. Inner code mixing

It is when speakers speak using his national language and then insert his regional language, or he speaks regional language tends to insert national language. Ex: "mbak sim' mlaku bareng!" The speaker used Indonesia language but she inserts his regional language "mlaku," it is Javanese word, it means "walk" in English.

#### 2. Outer code mixing

It is when a speaker speaks using his national or regional language and tends to insert foreign language. Ex: "pasang lock out apabila memasuki area robot" The speaker speaks using Indonesian language, then puts English word "lock out" which in Indonesia word.

## **H. Syntax**

According to Radford (2004, p.1) stated that “syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of wor ” Crane, at al. (1981, p.102) states that “syntax is the way words are put together to form phrases and sentences.” Meanwhile O’Gtady (1996, p.181) states that “syntax is the system rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language.” Refer to previous definition, syntax is one of linguistic science which study how does the structure of the word, which take a part to be phrase, clause, and sentence.

## **I. Work Instruction**

Kristin (2016, p.72) Work instruction (WI) is a set of instructions performing a task or for following a procedure. It is a set of step-by-step instructions describes the operations and rules needed to accomplish a task. According to above explanation, working instruction can be defined as guidance to finnish the job efficient and safe.

## **J. Welding**

Wilhelmsen (2010, p.10) welding and related thermal process utilize compressed gas and/or electric current to provide a concentrated heat source which melts or burns away steel and other metals. Proper safett precautions are required to avoid accidents related to the gas and power supplies, to the sparks, heat, fumes, and

visible and invisible rays from heat source. Can be concluded as a process to combine two metals by utilize heat from electric current, burned gas or chemical reaction.

#### **K. PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia**

PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia is an automotive part manufacturer which specialized in press and welding process who has established since 2011 and member of Futaba group centered in Aichi preecture, japan. Futaba industries are spread all over yhe world. One of them are located in Kawasan industri GIIC, Cikarang, West Java.

#### **L. Research of The Relevance**

First writer has found relevance by Tan Toni Kristian in English Department STBA JIA Bekasi. The tittle is: The Code Mixing Analysis on The Use of English to Bahasa Indonesia by The Up Manager Level at PT. Somic Indonesia. The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 of background by Tan Toni. There are sociolinguistics, code, bilingualism, and code mixing.

Second, writer has found relevance by Edi Arisma Ruwadi Yanto in English Department STBA JIA Bekasi. The tittle is: Code-Mixing Analysis In Hai Magazine. The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 and 2 of sociolinguistics by Edi Arisma. There are Sociolinguistics, Code, and Code mixing.

Third, Writer has found relevance by Nia Karuniati in English Department STBA JIA Bekasi. The tittle is: An Analysis of The English

Code Mixing in The Kompas Newspaper's Articles. The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 and 2 of sociolinguistics by Edi Arisma. There are Sociolinguistics, Code, and Code mixing. The difference is on the data settings and main theory about code mixing.

Fourth, Writer Has Found Relevance by Rohliana in English Department STBA JIA Bekasi. The Title is Code Switching Used in The Film Ghost in The Shell. The similarity is on the theory about code, an sociolinguistics. The difference is on the analysis between code mixing and code switching.

The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 and 2 of sociolinguistics by Edi Arisma. There are Sociolinguistics, Code, and bilingualism. The difference are on main theory, and data setting.

Fifth, Writer has found relevance by Josep Wibi Khris Setya in English Language Education Program Faculty of Language and Literature Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga. The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 and 2 of Code Mixing Theory by Josep Wibi. There are Sociolinguistics, Code, bilingualism and Code mixing. The difference are on the analysis, question & objective, main theory and data setting.

Sixth, The Writer has found relevance by Kamisah Arifin from Academy of Language Study University Teknologi MARA Pahang, Malaysia. The writer has found the similarity in chapter 1 and 2 of Code Mixing Theory by Kamisah Arifin. There are Code, bilingualism and Code mixing.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Method of the Research**

##### **1. Time and Place of the Research**

The research was begin at the end of November 2018 and finished in the end of July 2019. In collecting the data of study, it has been made a research at several libraries. In the library, the references are taken by looking for the books directly and searching in the electronic sources to be used in process of analyzing code mixing. The references are taken from different books in STBA JIA library, e-books and the other source from the internet.

##### **2. Kind of the Research**

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by analyzing code mixing. In 2016, Taylor and Bogdan said that qualitative methodology refers to research that produces descriptive data from people's own written or spoken words and also observable behavior.

This research uses qualitative methodological research because it produces descriptive data of written words including confidentiality in it and words written in work instructions of welding department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia as a source of data and a qualitative methodology study is consistent with this research. Meanwhile, Berg

in (2000;23) explained that qualitative approach refers to the meanings, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbol and description of things. As Creswell (2009:4) say that: “Qualitative method is a means for exploring individuals or groups a scribe to social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particular to general themes, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of the data”.

### **B. Procedure of the Research**

After arranging the role of systematical and understanding steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps are as follows:

#### 1. Preparation a Formulating and limiting the problem.

First thing to do before writing this paper is identifying the problem, and then finally decided to pick up the fixed title. Explaining the purpose of the research, the method of the research, and technique of collecting the data. Moreover, how this paper can be beneficial for the readers after.

## 2. Implementation

The writer comes to the library in order to get references related to the research, and select them to become a data. Besides that, the writer is looking up the references and the theories through electronic library. Next, it become a guidance for the writer to analyze the data.

## 3. Reading the work instruction .

Searching and collecting the data. analyzing code mixing from work instruction of welding department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia according the previous theory that the writer already prepared.

## 4. Finishing

### a. Composing analyzed data

Before corrected by counselor, the data analysis need to be composed after being analyzed to be gathered with the same code mixing type.

### b. Discussing with the counselor

Discussing with the counselor I and II, to have a maximum result, the writer realized that the paper was not fully perfect.

### c. Revising the result.

After the writer analyzed data from working instruction of welding department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. The counselor gave some corrections on mistakes in the method and writing technique to make a better result for the paper.

d. Concluding the result.

Final step to make the research finished according the standard of final paper. The research can be concluded with the various kinds of code mixing in the Working instruction of welding department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia.

### **C. Technique of the Data Collection**

The data were obtained from the research's observation toward Working instruction of welding department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. The first step was by reading the document and collect the softcopy and hard copy also. The data that have been listed are the data for the analysis.

### **D. Technique of the Data Analysis**

The research is analyzed by using data analysis. First, finding out the data by collecting the work instruction and reading to search the data.. Second is classifying the data from some resources that the writer collected before. Third, analyzing the form, reason and the usage of the data according to theoretical description in second chapter. Four, making the conclusion and suggestion to respond the problem.

It is to reveal the purpose of the analysis to understanding the data in accordance with the data and their context. The process of the data interference in this research is based on the analytical construct that made the relationship among the data their context. Those are the data analysis to be used from Working instruction of welding



department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. The research carries out the techniques accurately and comprehensively.

#### **E. Sources of the primary and secondary Data.**

##### 1. The primary data

The object of the research in this paper is code Mixing in the Working instruction of welding department at PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia as a primary data. The reason why the research uses this data is because the company is from Japan and has already spreaded all over the world. Language for the information should be bilingual English and Indonesian.

##### 2. The secondary data

The secondary data that writer uses are based on several one point lesson and working instruction from other department and sociolinguistics book which related to code mixing as the writer's main focus in this research.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. The Data Description

The data for this research is taken from Working instruction in PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. The Instruction is to guide the operator to work efficiently and safety refers to the company standard. PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia well known as a member of Futaba group which is produced four wheel automotive engine and body part. In finding of the research, the frequency and the percentage of the forms of code mixing are also described. Total of the data were analyzed in this chapter are 22 data, displayed in welding department areas.

Finding data in the Welding Department PT Futaba Industrial Indonesia are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, reading the work instructions in work area. Second step, describing the data based on categories form, meaning and functions. The last step, analyzing the data found by explaining the data and how those form, mean and functions of code mixing. Those data are presented below.

## B. Data Analysis

In this data of research, they are analyzed from work instruction of welding department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia which contain explanation about form, reason and the usage of code mixing. The description are listed in twenty two datum to make the interpretation of the data analysis easily.

Datum 1:

“Pastikan *part* terpasang dengan benar pada *jig*.” (WI-PCR-WCH-001).

The first word ‘*part*’ takes place between Indonesian language ‘pastikan’. This sentence is a word form and insertion type of code mixing. First word as an original language and second word is mixing code from English language. The factor of uses this code is caused by relationship between writer and reader. Where the speaker already have information about background of the reader that understand in standard English code for industries.

According to sample above where word ‘Part’ is inserted into a structure of the sentence in another language. In the table below explained sentence above. There is an insertion of word code mixing written in work instruction.

Datum	Form	Type	Factor
Part	Word	Insertion	Role Relationship

Cause of the writer use this word is, role relationship between writer and reader. Therefore, the writer realizes that the worker is an educated person and well trained who already understand standard of English in Industry. In other hand the trainer will be more difficult if explain by use full bahasa in the work instruction.

Code mixing	Causal	Usage
Part	Can't find proper words	Need filling

Furthermore, above table explain causal and the usage of the data. The usage for '*part*' in the sentence is to substitute word 'komponen' in Indonesian language as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status. The writer want to show to the reader will be easier to understand if uses code mixing rather than use full bahasa.

Refer on data above, in the sentence contains two code mixing word. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by non appropriate translation if

translated fully to bahasa, Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession background and according to profession factor.

**Datum 2:**

“Pastikan *part* terpasang dengan benar pada *jig*.” (WI-PCR-WCH-001)

Second word '*jig*' according to oxford dictionary it means a device that holds a piece of work and guide the tool operating on it. The first word '*jig*' takes place after Indonesian phrase 'terpasang dengan benar pada'. This sentence is a word form and insertion type of code mixing. Previous phrase as an original language and the next is word is mixing code from English language. This sentence is a word form and insertion type of code mixing. Table below contain explanation about form, type and factor.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Jig	Word	Alternation	Non existence in bahasa

According to sample above where word '*jig*' is inserted into a structure of the sentence in another language. Cause of the writer use this word is, Non existence of the Indonesian word. Meanwhile *jig* have a similar definition in bahasa rather than in English. The writer use this word

caused can't found proper words in bahasa also cannot make a good translation for this word to be understood by the reader. Furthermore explanation can be seen in below table.

Data	Causal	Usage
Jig	Can't find proper words	Need filling

Meanwhile in KBBI there's no Indonesian vocabulary that similar with jig. It means '*jig*' in both language have a same meaning and similar word. Function in using this word because the writer can't found Indonesian word that use to describe.

After read previous explanation about the sentence contains word code mixing, *part* and *jig*. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by personal identity that the writer wants to show their educational background in other hand, non existence of word in bahasa can be reason the writer to use code mixing. Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession background and according to company factor.

Datum 3:

“Area *hole* tidak boleh ada *spatter*”

Second code '*hole*' according to oxford dictionary means a hollow place in a solid body or surface. English code '*hole*' takes place after Indonesian phrase 'area' previous phrase as an original language and the next is code is mixing code from English language that used to explain specified location. This sentence is a word form and insertion type of code mixing as well as what explained in the table below.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Hole	Word	Insertion	Role relationship between writer and reader

Reason of this code mixing word is according to Role relationship between writer and reader. Due to the position of the writer and the reader become the factor of the writer uses this word. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word '*hole*' can be substituted by a word '*lubang*' from Indonesian language but the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. Below table giving further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
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Hole	Not appropriate Translation	Prestige filling
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The usage of this code mixing is prestige filling. Because the writer want to show their capacity to the reader and show the company where the writer works is an international company.

Based on data above, in the sentence contains word code mixing, hole. We can conclude that uses of code above are caused by role relationship that the writer wants to show that the reader is an educated person who understands about standard English in industries. In other hand, not appropriate translation in bahasa can be reason the writer to use code mixing. Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession background and according to company factor.

Datum 4:

“Area *hole* tidak boleh ada *spatter*”

Second word from above sentence ‘*spatter*’ according to oxford dictionary means a form of metal droplets that leave melt as a result from welding process. The English code takes place after Indonesian previous phrase ‘tidak boleh ada’. This phrase as an original language and the next is code is mixing code from English language that used to



explain specified quality standard. The data is code mixing in word form and this type of code mixing is insertion as we can see on the table below.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Spatter	Word	Insertion	Non existence in bahasa

Reason of this code mixing is non existence in bahasa. Actually word '*Spatter*' cannot be substituted by a word from Indonesian language. In other hand, spatter can be described as percikan api las, if the writer use previous phrase as a substitute for the word, it will be hard to understand for the reader. Therefore, the writers choose to use English word. Additional information about the data are displayed on the table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Spatter	Can't find proper words	Need filling

The reason of the writer uses this word because the existence word '*spatter*' in Indonesian language. Meanwhile in KBBI there's no Indonesian vocabulary that explain spatter. It means '*spatter*' in both language have a same meaning and similar word. Function in using this word because the writer can't found Indonesian word that use to describe or need filling.

From the previous explanation, we can conclude that in the sentence contains insertion word code mixing, spatter are caused by cause use of this code mixing is the non-existence word of Indonesian language, there's no similar word that refer to spatter. Usage of code mixing influenced by need filing or unavailable proper word that easy explained and understands.

Datum 5:

“Hasil *weldingan* tidak keropos”

In the sentence above there is an event of bastard code mixing form written in work instruction WI-PCR-WCH-001. After The first word ‘*welding*’ added suffix ‘*an*’ from bahasa. First word as an original language and second word is mixing code from English language. The usage for ‘*welding*’ in the sentence is to substitute word ‘*pengelasan*’ in Indonesian language.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Weldingan	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in practical manner

Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word ‘*Welding*’ can be substituted by a word

'*pengelasan*' from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code cause of using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make another explanation about the word.

Data	Causal	Usage
Weldingan	Not appropriate translation	Prestige Filling

Even though this '*weldingan*' codes exists in bahasa, Meanwhile in KBBI means *pengelasan* and additional suffix 'an' from bahasa to confirms status of the part status that already pass welding process. The usage of this code to fill need prestige for the writer. In other hands it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa.

Based on data above, in the sentence contains bastard code mixing '*welding*' added with suffix 'an'. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the word. There will be a misunderstanding if the writer use full bahasa.

Datum 6:

"Pada bagian yang *crack* akan muncul warna merah."

From the sentence, there is a word insertion of code mixing written in the work instruction. The word ‘*crack*’ takes place after Indonesian phrase ‘pada bagian yang’. First word as an original language and second word is mixing code from English language. The use of this code are caused by relationship factor between writer and reader. Where the speaker already have information about background of the reader that understand in standard English code for industries. For further explanation explanation about the data are displayed on the table below.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Crack	Word	Insertion	Relationship between reader and the writer

Second word as an adjective to describe the actual condition of processed part. The usage for ‘*crack*’ in the sentence is to substitute word ‘*retak*’ in Indonesian language. In other hands, ‘*retak*’ have another meaning. Therefore, to avoid miscommunication the writer uses common word that similar in technical languages. This is why the writer uses another language to express what he want to inform to the reader.

Data	Causal	Usage
Crack	Not appropriate translation	Prestige Filling

The usage for '*Crack*' in the sentence is to substitute word '*retak*' in Indonesian language as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status. The writer want to show to the reader will be easier to understand if uses code mixing rather than use full bahasa

Can be concluded Based on data above, in the sentence contains code mixing word, "*crack*". We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Relationship between reader and the writer that the writer want's to be easier in explain the process to the well trained reader by using code mixing. Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession background and according to profession factor.

Datum 7:

"Jenis *defect* harus teridentifikasi menggunakan *marker*."

In this sentence, there is a word code mixing written in the fifth data. The first word '*defect*' takes place after Indonesian language '*jenis*'. First word as an original language and second word is mixing code from English

language and also can be used as an adjective to explain first word.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Defect	Word	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

Above data is characterized by the use of a simple, fulfilled and obvious language. It needs the use of words in particular manner. The writer often prefer using English vocabulary items as They consider that they are easier to understand of the use and meaning.

Data	Causal	Usage
Defect	Not appropriate translation	Prestige filling

The usage for '*defect*' in the sentence is to substitute word '*cacat*' in Indonesian language as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status as we see on above table. this situation, a definition of '*cacat*' is totally different from medical meaning. Defect in this situation is means failure from the process and so that cause bad result in the product. Therefore this is why the writer uses this word to express what he imagine about description of the condition. The writer want to show to the reader will be

easier to understand if uses code mixing rather than use full bahasa

Can be concluded Based on data above, in the sentence contains word insertion code mixing, crack. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Relationship between reader and the writer that the writer want's to be easier in explain the process to the well trained reader by using code mixing. Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession background and according to profession factor.

Datum 8:

“Lakukan *stop, call, wait*, bila terjadi abnormality”

All the above sentences are the examples of code mixing alternation in the form of phrases. The writers use phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the news writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Stop, call, wait	Phrase	Alternation	Role relationship between writer and reader.

code '*stop, call, wait*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the

news writer try to describe what the worker should do if occur an abnormality. '*stop, call, wait*' means that what we do is stop the process, call for the people with the higher capacity to solve the problems, and wait for the next order meanwhile the abnormality condition is being handled.

Data	Causal	Usage
Stop, call, wait	Not appropriate translation	Prestige filling

The usage for '*Stop, call, wait*' in the sentence is to substitute word '*berhenti, panggil, tunggu*' in bahasa as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status. In this situation, the writer wants to show solution for problem solving refer to company rules. Therefore this is why the writer uses this word to express what he imagine about description of the condition. The writer want to show to the reader will be easier to understand if uses code mixing rather than use full bahasa.

Can be concluded Based on data above, in the sentence contains phrase insertion code mixing, Stop, call, wait. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Relationship between reader and the writer that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. Usage of code mixing influenced by educational background, profession



background and according to profession factor and refers to company policy.

Datum 9:

“Tekan tombol *emergency stop*”

Above sentences are the examples of Insertion code mixing in the form of phrases. In this datum the writer explains the data by 3 paragraphs and two tables. The writer uses phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer uses phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word ‘*emergency stop*’ cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the writer tries to describe about safety device. ‘*Emergency stop*’ means a button as an interlock to stop the operation for a while. Normally, this button is used while the machine/tool is being repaired or stopped for maintenance. Table below is giving additional explanation about the data.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Emergency stop	Phrase	Alternation	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

Writer only uses ‘*emergency stop*’ to describe the device without ‘*button*’ word. It causes the word ‘*button*’ to already be replaced by the code in Indonesian ‘*tombol*’. This word

used to inform about safety device that should be used in case of emergency situations.

Data	Causal	Usage
Emergency stop	Not appropriate translation	Prestige filling

The usage for '*Emergency stop*' in the sentence is to substitute word '*tombol berhenti darurat*' in bahasa as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status. In this situation, writer wants to make simple explanation by using 'emergency stop' rather than code in bahasa to avoid confuse the reader in understand the work instruction. Therefore this is why the writer uses this word to express what he imagine about description of the condition.

Base on explanation above, conclusion is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, emergency stop. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 10 safety helmet

“Pakailah *safety helmet*”

The sentences are the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. The writers use Alternation phrases code mixing in work instruction. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word ‘*safety helmet*’ cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the writer try to describe about safety device. ‘*safety helmet*’ means a helmet to protect head, usually wear in project site or any place with a high probability of falling materials. Further analyze can be read in next table.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Safety helmet	Phrase	Alternation	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

Reason of this code mixing word is according to Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word ‘hole’ can be substituted by a word ‘*helm keselamatan*’ in bahasa. But the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to

the worker. Below table is giving further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
Safety helmet	Not appropriate Translation	Prestige filling

The usage of this code mixing usage is prestige filling. As we see in the table above. Because the writer want to show their capacity to the reader and show the company where the writer works is an international company. In this case, '*safety helmet*' cannot be translated in separated words. Words 'helmet' and 'safety' are used to inform about safety equipment that should be wear if we enter production area to avoid fatal accident.

After read previous analysis can be concluded is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, emergency stop. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 11:

“Bagian welding yang menumpuk sehingga tidak melebur dengan *base material*.”

data ‘*Base material*’ according to oxford dictionary it contain code ‘base’ and ‘material’. In this data, the writer try to describe about kind of materials. ‘*Base materials*’ means a materials that positioned as a base position where the additional materials are attached at welding process. ‘*Base materials*’ cannot be translated in separated words. Words ‘*base*’ and ‘*materials*’ are used to inform about materials that are required for perfect welding process. Refer to the sentence, previous phrase as an original language and the next is word is mixing code from English language. This phrase use to explain specified location. This sentence is contains a phrase form and insertion type of code mixing Table below contain explanation about form, type and factor.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Base Material	Phrase	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

The writers use phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their

writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*Base materials*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa.

Data	Causal	Usage
Base material	Not appropriate Translation	Prestige filling

Meanwhile, word 'base material' can be substituted by a word 'bahan dasar' from bahasa but it will make another interpretation which are confuse for the reader and hard to understand. Finally, the writers cannot find appropriate translation and choose to use English code. However if using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make another explanation about the word.

Finally can be concluded is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, emergency stop. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code

mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 12:

Pastikan komdisi *lot number* terbaca dengan jelas.

Sentence above contains the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. It is uses phrase concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*lot number*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the writer try to describe about kind of materials. '*lot number*' means a materials that positioned as a base position where the additional materials are attached at welding process. '*lot number*' cannot be translated separated. Codes '*lot*' and '*Number*' are used to express about number or identity to show the date of production.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Lot Number	Phrase	Insertion	Non existence in bahasa

Reason of this code mixing word is according to non existence in bahasa. Writer prefers to use English code



rather than write in full bahasa. Actually phrase '*lot number*' have similar code in Bahasa '*nomer lot*' meanwhile the writer use simple word to make the reader easier to understand. therefore the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. Further information about the data can be read in the table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Lot number	Can't find proper words	Need filling

The reason of the writer uses this word because the existence phrase '*lot number*' in bahasa. Afterwards It have a same meaning and similar word in both language. Function in using this word because the writer can't found Indonesian word that use to describe or need filling.

In addition, the sentence above contains insertion phrase code mixing. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by non existence word in bahasa, Usage of this code mixing caused by the absence of particular words in bahasa. The writer try to make an easier instruction by adding code mixing, so the reader eill be easy to understand. In other hand, usage of this code mixing

can be influenced by profession background and education factor from the reader.

**Datum 13:**

Pasang *lock out* sebelum masuk ke area robot.

sentences contains the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. The writers use phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*Lock out*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, the writer try to describe about kind of materials. In this case, the writer try to describe about the safety device that usually used as an interlock to avoid machine operation during maintenance or repair process. See the table below for additional informations.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Lock out	Phrase	Insertion	Non existence in bahasa

Reason of this code mixing word is according to non existence in bahasa. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually phrase '*lock out*' cannot be substituted by a word in bahasa. therefore the

writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. Further information about the data can be read in the table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Lock out	Can't find proper words	Need filling

The reason of the writer uses this word because the existence phrase '*lock out*' in bahasa. It means 'lock out' in both language have a same meaning and similar word. Function in using this word because the writer can't found Indonesian word that use to describe or need filling.

In addition, the sentence above contains insertion phrase code mixing. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by non existence word in bahasa, Usage of this code mixing caused by the absence of particular words in bahasa. The writer try to make an easier instruction by adding code mixing, so the reader eill be easy to understand. In other hand, usage of this code mixing can be influenced by profession background and education factor from the reader.

Datum 14:

“Barang *repairan* harus di melalui proses leaktest ulang”

In the example, there is an insertion of an English bastard repair-an. It is combination between Indonesian suffix ‘-an’ and English code ‘*repair*’. In this case, the writer has mixed two elements of language between suffix of Indonesian language and the original English word. It is conducted because they are accustomed to using the bastard in their writing. In the example, the news writer use the English word ‘*repair*’ and the Indonesian suffix ‘-an’. The writer combined them as to show the active voice and to confirm condition requirement about the processed part, besides that, the writer wants to make their writing easy to understand and can be implemented. Below are the table which explain above data.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Repairan	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word ‘*repair*’ can be substituted by a word ‘Perbaiki’ from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code cause of using full code from bahasa will

confuse the reader and make misunderstand in interpretation to the reader. Below table contain further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
Repairan	Not appropriate translation	Need filling

Even though this interpretation from *'repair'* codes exists in bahasa, means 'setelah perbaikan' and additional suffix 'an' from bahasa to confirms status of the part status that already pass repair process. The usage of this code to fill need for the writer because there is no similar word to substitute code 'repairan'. In other hands it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa

In addition, the data above contains bastard code mixing *'repair'* added with suffix 'an'. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the word without making any misunderstanding for the reader.

Datum 15:

Setelah proses leaktest harus *dimarking* biru untuk identifikasi after repair.

Above data, there is an insertion of an English bastard di-marking. It is combination between Indonesian prefix ‘-di’ and English word ‘marking’. In the sample above, the writer has mixed two elements of language between prefix of Indonesian language and the English word. The writer uses the English word ‘Marking’ and the Indonesian prefix ‘di’. As well as combined them to show the active voice and to confirm condition requirement about the processed part, after the process the worker must be give a sign with a marker into the materials as a sign of after finishing 1 process.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Dimarking	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

As we see on above table, Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word ‘*marking*’ means a tool for giving mark. Meanwhile after added prefix ‘di’ it become adverb that explain part which already given a mark. Moreover ‘*marking*’ can be substituted by a word ‘tanda’ from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code

cause of using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make misunderstand in interpretation to the reader.

Below table contain further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
Dimarking	Not appropriate translation	Need filling

Even though this '*marking*' code has similar word in bahasa, usage of full bahasa will become not appropriate and confusing for the reader. Usage of this code to fill need filling for the writer. In other hands it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa.

Moreover from explanation above, in the sentence contains bastard code mixing '*marking*' added with prefix '*di*'. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the word. Reason from selection of this code caused by the writer need appropriate code to be easy understand by the reader, or it can be called need filling usage.

Datum 16:

Mensetting part dengan benar ke jig

Sentence above, there is an insertion of an English bastard di-marking. It is combination between Indonesian prefix ‘men-‘ and English word ‘setting’. In the sample above, the writer has mixed two elements of language between prefix of Indonesian language and the English word. It is conducted because they are accustomed to using the bastard in their writing. In the example, the news writer use the English word ‘*setting*’ and the Indonesian prefix ‘men-’. If it combined the word means give a set to a part.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Mensetting	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

As we see on above table, Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word ‘*setting*’ means make a set. Meanwhile after added prefix ‘men’ it become adverb that explain part which already given a mark. Moreover setting can be substituted by a word ‘pasang’ from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code cause of using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make



misunderstand in interpretation to the reader. Below table contain further information about the data..

Data	Causal	Usage
Mensetting	Not appropriate translation	Prestige Filling

In order to translation from ‘setting’ codes exist in bahasa, Meanwhile means ‘memasang’ and additional suffix ‘an’ from bahasa to confirms status of the part status that already pass welding process. The usage of this code to fill need prestige for the writer. In other hands it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa.

Based on data above, in the sentence contains bastard code mixing ‘welding’ added with suffix ‘an’. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the word. There will be a misunderstanding if the writer use full bahasa.

Datum 17:

Dilihat dengan *visual check*

In the last Sentence which contains the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. It contains phrases concerned in work instruction for inspection process. In this

case, phrases is written as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*visual check*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, to describe about kind of materials have to be explained a whole phrase. First word '*visual*' and second word '*check*'. Word '*visual check*' is a next process after production. In this process the worker must be check the quality of the product by visual to guarantee the entire product were made is a good quality according to customer's request. Table below contains additional information about the data.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Visual check	Phrase	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

This code mixing phrase Reason uses by the writer is according to Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner. English code prefers to use by the Writer rather than write in full bahasa. In other hand '*visual check*' can be substituted by a code 'Pemeriksaan visual' in bahasa. But the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. For further information about the data we can see table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Visual check	Not appropriate Translation	Prestige filling

The usage of this code mixing usage is prestige filling. As we see in the table above. Because the writer want to show their capacity to the reader and show the company where the writer works is an international company. In this case, '*visual check*' cannot be translated in separated words. Words 'visual' and 'check' are used to inform about method of checking to keep only good quality product that be able to pass from production to delivery process.

After read previous analysis can be concluded is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, emergency stop. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 18:

Letakkan *sub assy* seat rr spring pada jig sebelah kanan

Sentence above contains the examples of insertion code mixing in the form of phrases. The writers use phrases concerned in work instruction. In this data, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*sub assy*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, to describe about kind of materials have to be explained a whole phrase.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Sub assy	Phrase	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

First word '*sub*' and second word '*assy*' as a abbreviation from assembly. Word '*sub assy*' means part which are still need a process before it become a full piece of finnish goods. In addition, table below give additional information about the data.

Code mixing	Causal	Usage
Sub assy	Not appropriate Translation	Prestige filling

The usage of this code mixing usage is prestige filling. As we see in the table above. Because the writer

want to show their capacity to the reader and show the company where the writer works is an international company. In this case, '*safety helmet*' cannot be translated in separated words. Words 'helmet' and 'safety' are used to inform about safety equipment that should be wear if we enter production area to avoid fatal accident.

After read previous analysis can be concluded is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, emergency stop. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 19:

*Spot welding* meleset terkena area radius

Sentence above contains the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. It contains phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Word '*spot welding*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it

must be translated as a whole. In this case, to describe about kind of materials have to be explained a whole phrase. First word '*spot*' and second word '*welding*' as an explanation about how is the production process. Word '*spot welding*' is a process in which contacting metal surface points are joined by heat obtained from resistance to electric current. we can see Additional information on the table below.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Spot welding	Phrase	Alternation	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

Reason of the writer uses this code mixing phrase is according to Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Meanwhile '*spot welding*' can be substituted by a word '*las titik*' in bahasa. But the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. For further information about the data we can see table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Spot welding	Not appropriate translation	Prestige filling

The usage for ‘*Spot welding*’ in the sentence is to substitute word ‘las titik’ in bahasa as a prestige filling for the writer to show their background status. As well as writer wants to make simple explanation by using ‘spot welding’ rather than code in bahasa to avoid confuse the reader in understand the work instruction. Therefore this is why the writer uses this word to express what he imagine about description of the condition.

Base on explanation above, conclusion is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, spot welding. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

Datum 20:

Tekan tombol *common* saat *mengclamp* part

Sentence above, there is an insertion of an English bastard meng-clamp. It is combination between Indonesian prefix ‘meng-’ and English word ‘clamp’. In the sample above, the writer has mixed two elements of language between prefix of Indonesian language and the English

word. It is conducted because they are accustomed to using the bastard in their writing. In the example, the writer use the English word '*clamp*' and the Indonesian prefix '-meng'. If it combined the word means give a set to a part into a jig and clamp.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Mengclamp	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner.

Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. It is easier if use English code rather than write in full bahasa. However word '*clamp*' can be substituted by a word '*cekam*' from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code cause of using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make misunderstand in interpretation to the reader. Below table contain further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
Mengclamp	Not appropriate translation	Need filling



Even though this 'marking' code has similar word in bahasa, usage of full bahasa will become not appropriate and confusing for the reader. Usage of this code mixing is to fill need filling for the writer. Therefore it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa.

Moreover from explanation above, in the sentence contains bastard code mixing '*clamp*' added with prefix 'meng'. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the English code. Reason from selection of this code caused by the writer need appropriate code to be easy understand by the reader, or it can be called need filling usage.

**Datum 21:**

Cabut *safety plug* dan safety plug harus dibawa masuk

Sentence above contains the examples of code mixing in the form of phrases. It contains phrases concerned in work instruction. In this case, the writer use phrases in their writing as the process of code mixing. The phrases used are English language mixed in the Indonesian language. Phrase '*safety plug*' cannot be translated one by one word, but it must be translated as a whole. In this case, to describe

safety device which used as interlock to secure machine area during maintenance or repair progress. We can see Additional information on the table below.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Safety plug	Phrase	Alternation	Non existence in bahasa.

Reason of the writer uses this code mixing phrase is according to Non existence in bahasa. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Meanwhile '*safety plug*' cannot be substituted by a word in bahasa. Therefore the writers choose to use English word to make easier explanation of the process to the worker. For further information about the data we can see table below.

Data	Causal	Usage
Safety Plug	Not appropriate translation	Need filling

The usage for '*safety plug*' in the sentence is not have substitute word in bahasa as a need filling for the writer to make easier explanation fo the reader. As well as writer wants to make simple explanation by using '*safety plug*' rather than code in bahasa to avoid confuse the reader in understand the work instruction. Therefore this is why the

writer uses this word to express what he imagine about description of the condition.

Base on explanation above, conclusion is the sentence contains phrase alternation of code mixing, *safety plug*. Uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner that the writer wants to be easier in explain the term to the well trained reader by using code mixing. In other hand, use full bahasa to explain particular code can cause hard for the worker to understand what the meaning of the work instructions.

**Datum 22:**

*Dihammering* dengan menggunakan palu.

Above data, there is an insertion of an English bastard di-marking. It is combination between Indonesian prefix 'di-' and English word '*hammering*'. In the sample above, the writer has mixed two elements of language between prefix of Indonesian language and the English word. The writer uses the English word '*hammering*' and the Indonesian prefix 'di'. As well as combined them to show the active voice and to confirm safety test for the product, after the process the worker must be hit the welded part with hammer to guarantee the strength of the welding process based on customer's requirement.

Data	Form	Type	Factor
Dihammering	Bastard	Insertion	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner

Refer to table above, Reason of this code mixing word is according Necessity of the use of words in practical manner. Writer prefers to use English code rather than write in full bahasa. Actually word '*hammering*' means act to test the strength of the welded part. Moreover hammering can be substituted by a word 'pukul dengan palu' from bahasa but the writers choose to use English code cause of using full code from bahasa will confuse the reader and make misunderstand in interpretation to the reader. Below table contain further information about the data.

Data	Causal	Usage
Dihammering	Not appropriate translation	Prestige filling

Even though this '*hammering*' code has similar word in bahasa, usage of full bahasa will become not appropriate and confusing for the reader. Usage of this code to fill prestige filling for the writer. In other hands it will be more difficult to understand if written in full bahasa.

Moreover from explanation above, in the sentence contains bastard code mixing '*hammering*' added with prefix 'di'. We can conclude that uses of word above are caused by Necessity of the use of words in practical manner that the writer wants to use easier way to explain about the process by using the word. Reason from selection of this code caused by the writer need appropriate code to be easy understand by the reader, or it can be called need filling usage.

### C. Interpretation of Research Findings

There were 20 data which analysed about work instructions of Welding Department PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia. The interpretation of the data is formed in following table 1 to table 5:

Table 1 show percentage of form of code mixing

No	Form of code mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Word	6	30%
2.	Phrase	10	55%
3.	Bastard	6	25%
Total		22	100%

Table 2 show percentage of type of code mixing

No	Type of code mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Insertion	18	85%

2.	Alternation	4	15%
Total		22	100%

Table 3 show percentage of factor of code mixing

No	Factor of code mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Role Relationship	4	20%
2.	Non existence word in bahasa	4	20%
3.	Necessity of the use of words in a practical manner	14	60%
Total		22	100%

Table 4 show percentage of causal of code mixing

No	Causal of code mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Not appropriate translation	16	75%
2.	Can't find proper word	6	25%
Total		22	100%

Table 5 show percentage of usage of code mixing

No	Usage of code mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Need Filling	8	35%
2.	Prestige Filling	14	65%
Total		22	100%

In Working instruction in PT. Futaba Industrial Indonesia exist code mixing in form of words, phrase and bastards. Meanwhile the writer found 2 type of code mixing

.insertion and alternation. Writer has been finding 22 data of code mixing. So the writer has been obtain total of code mixing is 22 data and the percentage 100%