

**TYOLOGY OF CONSTRAINTS AND CAUSAL VARIABLES
ON CODE-MIXING AS FOUND IN FRIENDSTER'S
TESTIMONIALS**

A Thesis

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Sari Nofrima Yanti
04 985 051

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT-FACULTY OF LETTERS

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini adalah kajian tipe-tipe campur kode yang didasarkan pada ciri-ciri pembatasnya, untuk menemukan apa saja ciri-ciri pembatas campur kode yang terdapat dalam testimonial pada situs Friendster. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode *non-participant observation*, teknik mencari dan menyalin dan kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan intralingual. Analisis data mengacu pada tipologi campur kode dari testimonial yang memunculkan ciri-ciri pembatas. Campur kode ini terjadi dalam bahasa Indonesia (dialek Jakarta) dengan bahasa Inggris dan dianalisa berdasarkan *typology of code-mixing* oleh Kachru.

Dari 15 kalimat yang dikaji, ditemukan 4 kategori dalam bentuk *rank shift constraint*, *conjunction constraint*, *determiner constraint*, dan *complementizer constraint* dengan distribusi kemunculan yang berbeda-beda. Disamping itu ditemukan 4 alasan penggunaan campur kode pada testimonial, yaitu untuk lebih mendalami kedua bahasa, mengikuti perkembangan kebahasaan yang terjadi di masyarakat, menunjukkan keakraban atau kekompakan dan sebagai suatu kebanggaan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Code-mixing is one of the varieties of language. It is a frequently encountered phenomenon in day to day natural language communication, no natural language seems to have been left untouched by the trends specially among educated people. Wardhaugh (1992: 106) defines that "code-mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance".

In recent days, It is not a weird thing to hear a native speaker of Indonesian language mixes English and Indonesian. It happens not only in daily communication but also in communication mediated computer (CMC). This is a kind of communication by using internet facilities. There are some website can be used, one of them is Friendster.

Friendster is the most popular facility used by people when they want to enlarge their networking or get acquainted with new friends.

Friendster allows you to create a personal and private networking community where you can network through your friends, their friends, and so on. Just create a quick profile and add your friends to your personal and private networking community. Then you can see the friends of your friends, and browse and search through all of the people connected to you through networks of friends. A Friendster

Profile consists of five primary elements: 1) demographic information; 2) interest and self-description prose; 3) picture(s); 4) Friend listings; 5) Testimonials.

The following example of homepage:



If we focus on language use, there is code-mixing frequently occurred in Friendster. The users tend to use Bahasa Indonesia especially Jakarta dialect which is mixed with English. Based on this phenomenon, the writer tries to identify code mixing in testimonials in Friendster and analyze it based on typology of constraint on code mixing as proposed by Kachru (1982) and causal variables of it.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Related to the phenomena of typology of constraints on code mixing, the writer identifies two main problems in this research, as follows:

1. What is the typology of constraints on code mixing that found in Friendster's testimonials?
2. What are the causal variables of code mixing in Friendster's testimonial?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the explanation above, the objective of the study is intended to identify and analyze the typology of constraints on code mixing that found in Friendster's testimonials and some causal variables of using code-mixing in Friendster's testimonials.

1.4. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer focuses on typology of constraints on code-mixing and the causal variable. There are four typology of constraints on code mixing will be discussed as proposed by Kachru (1982:71): rank shift constraint, conjunction constraint, determiner constraint and complementizer constraint.

1.5. Method of the Research

1.5.1. Collecting the Data

In doing the research, the writer collected the data from www.friendster.com. In this case, the writer observed and chooses some of the comment in Friendster's testimonials which used code-mixing. The data were copied to the floppy disks, and then printed to enable the identification and analysis.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer discovers some findings. From 15 data, the writer found that conjunction constraint is more dominant than rank shift constraint, determiner constraint and complementizer constraint.

Furthermore, there are four causal variables of code mixing that are found. They are "to have a sophisticated knowledge of both language", "to be acutely aware of community norms", "to show their familiarity or solidarity" and "as a source of pride". To show their familiarity or solidarity are more dominant than other. Beside four of the causal variables above, the users of the testimonials have their own reason in using code mixing, such as "to having fun", "as a media of expression" and "to addaptation".

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