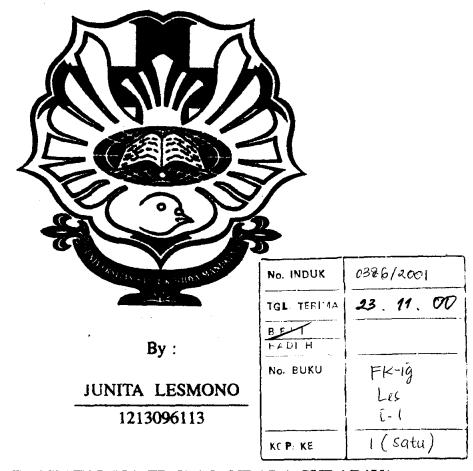
THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING AS DEMONSTRATED BY A YOUNG INDONESIAN CHILD

A THESIS

As Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in
English Language Teaching Faculty



UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
OCTOBER 2000

APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled "THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING AS DEMONSTRATED BY A YOUNG INDONESIAN CHILD", prepared and submitted by Junita Lesmono, has been approved and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisors:

Dr. Ignatius Harjanto

First Advisor

Second Advisor

APPROVAL SHEET

(2)

This thesis has been examined by the committee of an oral examination with the grade of on October 18th, 2000.

Dr. Agustinus Ngadiman Chairman

Drs. V. Luluk Prijambodo, M. Pd. Member

M.G. Ketno Palupi, S. Pd. Member

Dr. Ignatius Harjanto Member

<u>Dr. Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono</u> Member

Approved by:

Dr. Agustinus Ngadiman
Dean of the Teacher

Training Faculty

Agrics Santi Widiati, M. Pd.

Head of the English Department

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The writer

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Code-Switching, Code-Mixing, a Young Child, and Foreign Language Acquisition.

In Indonesia, the number of children who learn English has been increasing nowadays. Since there is an assumption which says that the younger a person begins to learn a language, the more successful he will be, the parents in Indonesia now even want their children to start learning English as early as possible. However, learning English which is considered as a *foreign* language in this country is not easy for beginners, especially for young children. In learning the second language, they are influenced by their first language. However, the influence is not only one way. The writer had found an interesting phenomenon, that is, a young Indonesian child, who started learning English at an early age, demonstrated Indonesian-English code-switching and/or code-mixing in his daily conversations with his parents.

In the light of the above conditions, the writer is interested in conducting a research on the Indonesian-English code-switching and code-mixing as demonstrated by a young Indonesian child in his daily conversations with his parents. This study aims at (1) identifying the patterns of the Indonesian-English code-switching demonstrated by a young Indonesian child, (2) identifying the patterns of the Indonesian-English code-mixing demonstrated by a young Indonesian child, and (3) revealing the possible factors that cause a young Indonesian child to demonstrate Indonesian-English code-switching and/or code-mixing in his utterances.

The data of this study which had been collected by using a notebook and a walkman equipped with a recorder were transcribed and analyzed based on the writer's subjective point of view on the evidences and by referring to some theories in Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Bilingualism.

The data analysis shows that the patterns of the Indonesian-English code-switching demonstrated by the subject of this study are (1) word switching, (2) phrase switching, and (3) sentence switching. Meanwhile, the patterns of the Indonesian-English code-mixing demonstrated by the subject of this study are (1) word mixing, (2) phrase mixing, and (3) sentence mixing.

The possible factors that cause the subject of this study to demonstrate Indonesian-English code-switching and/or code-mixing in his utterances are: (1) the second language teaching factor, (2) the exposure factor, and (3) the age factor.

Finally, the writer hopes that her investigation on the Indonesian-English code-switching and code-mixing demonstrated by a young Indonesian child can be used as one of the beginning steps for experts and researchers in the field of Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Bilingualism to continue their studies and elaborate the current theories related to this study, especially the studies that investigated the existence of code-switching and code-mixing between the first language and the second language, which is considered as a foreign language in a country, in the utterances of young children of that country.