

5. CONCLUSION

This study is a Sociolinguistic approach to discourse with a special reference to code mixing among Banjarese, Javanese, Makassarese, and Ambonese in Siwalakerto Timur I/3, A Boarding House. The writer is interested in investigating code-mixing because Indonesian community is bilingual or multilingual society that is why people who live in bilingual community have a tendency to use two codes or more when they communicate to each other. This kind of attitude sometimes may cause a misunderstanding, which produced because of the meaning of the word been misinterpreted by the listener. In this research the writer tries to analyze code-mixing, which has the same lexicon but different in meaning, in the conversation between the boarders in green house who have a different linguistic background. The writer refers to the theory of code-mixing by Wardhaugh and semantic theory of referent by Ullmann. The writer also uses interview with he boarders to support the analysis.

The writer finds that the boarders of green house usually produce code-mixings that have the same lexicon but different in meaning. The main code of the code-mixing utterances is Indonesian language. There are four kinds of code-mixing utterances, Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), Indonesian-Makassarese (I-M), Indonesian-Banjarese (I-B), and Indonesian-Ambonese (I-A). The word that used in Indonesian-Javanese are *ikan* (dish), *tukaran*(fight), *kesel*(tired), *pegel*(annoy), *kenceng*(straight), etc. The word that used in Indonesian-Makassarese are *pipet*(straw), *lusa pi*(the day after tomorrow), *sewa*(bet), etc. the word that used in Indonesian-Banjarese are *kaca*(glass), *taksi*(taxi), etc. the word that used in Indonesian-Ambonese are *beta*(I), *seng* (No), etc.

In conclusion, code-mixings in a conversation that takes in this boarding house may occur due to the fact that the boarders usually mix their official language that is Indonesian language and their vernacular languages. In this research the writer finds out that the boarder are bilingual that is why when they speak to other people from different region, they tend to translate the meaning using their linguistic background. That is why miscommunication occurs due to

the fact that the interlocutor also has his or her own meaning of the word. The writer also finds out that miscommunication that occur in the boarding house is because of different linguistic background.

Since this study only investigated code-mixing, which has the same lexicon but different in meaning, produced by the member of green house, at the end of his study, he invites other researcher for further research to conduct an investigation on the social factor which affect the code-choice of the boarders in green house.