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An Analysis of Maura's Mom's Daily Language: Code Mixing

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the daily language use of an adult woman as influenced by her social environment. The research focuses on how environmental factors shape language habits, particularly the use of code-mixing in everyday communication. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method with a sociolinguistic case study approach. The subject of the study was an adult woman named Wiwin Herlina, who was selected purposively because she actively uses mixed languages in her daily interactions. The data were collected through direct observation and voice recording in natural communication situations. The collected data were then transcribed, classified, and analyzed using data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that the subject was able to communicate in her daily life by mixing two languages. This language practice was influenced by her surrounding environment, which gradually formed a new habit in her communication style. The study concludes that the environment plays an important role in shaping an individual's daily language use, especially in the practice of code-mixing. Therefore, code-mixing can be understood as a form of linguistic adaptation and cultural acculturation when used appropriately in daily communication.



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INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument to communicate with each other. Language serves as a foundation for human interaction toward various goals. The intersection of language and society is inextricably linked. People use language to engage in a civilized society, conveying the intended meaning of a message, whether to express their thoughts, discuss their opinions, gain information, or expand their experience and knowledge (Prabowo, 2017). There are two categories of language: formal and informal. Formal language is typically used in serious contexts. Informal language is used in less formal, casual contexts. So, in a social situation like social media, language is applied in an informal context.

Communication has become a basic human need. So, humans need tools for interacting, especially for communication. Language is the identity of a human being. Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to others. The concept of language is important because it is used in daily life. By using this, humans can obtain information through voice. Language is an

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inseparable part of how humans communicate with each other in their daily lives. Being a social culture, humans tend to adapt to society and require communication and interaction. They cannot live in isolation and solitude without interacting with other people. Bilingual communication often involves using two languages simultaneously. In such situations, they may speak a mixture of languages and codes they know. One of the bilingual phenomena is code-mixing or language-mixing. That is using multiple languages within the same utterance. Code mixing is also common among Indonesians.

According to Keraf of Smarapradhipa (2005), bilingual understanding is provided. The first conception of language as a particular means of communication among the public, in the form of sound symbols produced by humans. Second, speech is a communication system that uses arbitrary phonetic symbols (voices). According to Owen (2006), another incident at Setiawan explains that a language can be defined as a combination of socially shared symbols and rules (preferred symbols vary by regulation). From some of the above opinions, it can be concluded that language is a means of communication between humans that occurs in a social environment to convey goals and objectives.

Usually, Maura's mother mixed Indonesian with Bataknese. Several examples like:

"Ku hantam kamu!" (I will hit you)

"Apa sih kau?" (*ada apa?* (What's going on?))

"Makan sudah" (*silahkan makan* (Please enjoy your meal))

"Ohh memang benar benar anak ini" (*keterlaluan* (Outrageous))

The examples above showed the use of different codes and accents within a single sentence. That can see hantam and kau is the identity of Bataknese. This is one of Indonesia's cultures. The Batak language and accent are often seen as rude, but that is truly their culture. Many Bataknese people are very kind and good people. In essence, code mixing involves interfering with the structure of one language in another, as it is just a part and does not change the structure of the language.

Code-mixing always occurs when spoken in communication. The phenomenon of code-mixing can also be found in families, friends, and speech communities. Mostly, families with different ethnicities frequently have dissimilar cultures. In this case, Bahasa is the national language; many islands in Indonesia use Bahasa on various occasions, both in spoken communication and in writing. Because of that, traditional language is influenced by Indonesian, as most Indonesians mix both in communication.

Therefore, in this situation where the Indonesian language is mixed with traditional language, this study focuses on Indonesian and traditional language, especially Bataknese code-mixing in Maura's mother's daily communication. In relation to the research problem above, this research aims to identify the influence of the environment on the daily communication language that uses code-mixing in Maura's mother's daily communication. Code-mixing has become a linguistic phenomenon due to its use in social interaction.

In this case, the scope of this research is limited to code-mixing between Indonesian and the traditional language in Maura's mother's daily communication. The findings of this research are expected to be useful for:

- 1) The student must be understanding of code-mixing and the influence of the environment, so that students are able to understand the causes of code-mixing. The findings of this research may contribute to English students. This study can provide a better technique for other researchers.
- 2) The English teacher: who educated about sociolinguistics, added variation off the teaching of code-mixing

- 3) The department: This research will be an additional source bilingualism
- 4) The reader: to obtain information and knowledge about code-mixing between Indonesian and traditional languages, and its application in the family, especially in Maura's mother's daily communication.

Sociolinguistics

According to Hudson (1980), sociolinguistics is defined as “the study of language in society. This statement is supported by Fishman's (1971) definition of sociolinguistics as the study of diversity, Language features and speakers. According to him, they can change, Interaction and language change company. According to Grimshaw (1971) there are four types of relationships between language and society, as follows:

- 1) Language determines society.
- 2) a sociocultural defining language;
- 3) covariance between social facts and language;
- 4) Languages and societies are determined by other factors such as culture, abstraction, and biology.

As quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004), sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions and their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and variations of language, as well as the relationships among speakers in language communities (Marni, 2016). As a sociolinguistics expert, Fishman said that sociolinguistic studies are qualitative (Rokhman, 2013). Sumarsono (2007) defines sociolinguistics as institutional linguistics, which is concerned with the interface between language and the people who use it.

The expert's definition of sociolinguistics above connects language and society, which are central to language in communication. Language is a human tool for communicating meaning to others. This event often occurs in society. Rafiek (2005) Defines sociolinguistics as the study of language in practice, it intends/aims to study how conventions about language use relate to other aspects of social behavior. Kridaklaksana (1978) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the characteristics and variations of language in language communities. Bram and Dikey (1986) State that Sociolinguistics specializes in the study of how language functions in society. They also state that sociolinguistics seeks to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in varied situations. Sociolinguistics examines the characteristics of language used in every situation. Sociolinguistics is the study of language variation in the community. In sociolinguistics, we learn how language is used in various situations, which is called language in use.

Environment

According to Amsyari (1986), the social environment consists of other humans around him, such as neighbors, friends and even people in the vicinity who are not yet known. According to Yudistira (1997) can be included in the social environment. The social environment is all the people around a person or group. Therefore, the environment is the situation that occurs in every single event around a person or a group of people. Environment not always about. According to Sartain in Dalyono's book, the social environment consists of all other people who influence us. Environment) >are all other people or humans who influence us, directly influence us, such as in daily interactions with other people, with our family, our friends, school friends, or schoolmates. With other people, with our family, our friends, school friends, or work colleagues.

Code-Mixing

Code Mixing is the mixing of one language with another by the speaker in communication. Gumperz (1977) Code-mixing is an utterance in which there is a combination of several words that

come from different languages. Code mixing, according to Suwito (1985), is divided into two, namely inner code mixing. Code into (inner code mixing), namely code mix that comes from the original language with all its variants and outer code mixing. Original language with all its variants and outer code mixing, which is code mixing that comes from foreign languages. Combining two languages is not always about languages in different countries or cities; they can be mixed even when the accents, language structure and alphabet are also different. Wardow (1994) discussed as far as Conversant modifies both languages when used together, code mixing occurs. Switch from one language to another during a single utterance. Code-mixing is a language variation that mixes 2 languages in one utterance. This is a beautiful culture in language.

Code mixing factors

As Beardsmore (1982) explains, there are several factors that cause people to mix code:

- 1) Bilingualism. Inevitably, the ability to use or speak multiple languages is a fundamental component of code mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual.
- 2) Speaker and partner speak. Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two interlocutors. A speaker needs a speaking partner to communicate, but using both can lead to code-mixing. BV
- 3) social community Individuals live and collaborate in monolingual or bilingual communities. Most communities today are bilingual and use two languages to communicate.

In this case, a person is directly influenced by the social community. Situation Code mixing is usually done in a relaxed or informal setting. This situation is common in everyday conversation, and it can be said to be habitual communication for the writer. Vocabulary: Either you don't have the right word, or your language lacks vocabulary. People change languages because they can't find the right words or phrases in one language. Words and phrases can be transferred from one language to another and combined with each other.

Code Mixing Type

Based on its occurrence within a discourse, B.U Siregar (1996) classifies code-mixing into two types:

- 1) Intra-sentential mixing

Intra-sentential mixing can range from changing individual words and phrases to changing parts of a sentence within a single sentence or utterance.

- 2) Extra-sentential elements are usually mixed in between sentences. Because this happens at a sentence boundary, it doesn't require very complex syntactic interactions between the two languages involved.

Like the following example:

"Life is a choice; oleh karena itu, setiap orang punya masalah masing-masing." (Life is a choice. So everyone has their own problems.)

Based on this type, the object is intra-sentential mixing, because the habit naturally exists and is unorganized. The object picked up the habit from her friend's environment of mixing two languages during communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a sociolinguistic case study design. This method was selected because the study aimed to describe an adult woman's daily language use

as influenced by her social environment. The study focused on everyday communication patterns, particularly code-mixing between two languages, and on how the environment shaped the subject's language habits in daily interactions.

The subject of this study was an adult woman named Wiwin Herlina, who is the researcher's mother. The subject was selected purposively because she was considered to have characteristics relevant to the study's purpose, namely actively using language in daily communication and using mixed languages in her speech. The research data consisted of the subject's spoken utterances, obtained through direct observation and voice recording in natural communication settings. An observation was conducted to identify the context of language use, while a voice recording was used to obtain more accurate speech data.

The data were analyzed through several stages, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The data obtained from observation and voice recording were first transcribed and then classified based on forms of language use that indicated code-mixing. Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively to explain the influence of the environment on the subject's language habits. Data validity was maintained through ongoing observation and cross-checking of observation results against recorded data, ensuring that the findings could objectively and comprehensively describe the subject's language-use phenomenon.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study show that the subject, Wiwin Herlina, used more than one language in her daily communication. Based on the observation and the voice recording, her utterances indicated code-mixing in natural conversations. The language mixing occurred spontaneously and was unplanned, indicating that it had become part of her everyday speaking habit.

The subject mixed two languages in several daily communication contexts, especially when interacting with family members and people in her surrounding environment. She used mixed language when expressing common ideas, responding, explaining, or discussing daily activities. See Table 1.

Table 1. Maura's Mom Daily Language

The word	Meaning	English
Ku hantam kamu!	Aku pukul kamu!	I hit you!
Apasih kau?	Ada apa?	Whats going on?
Makan sudah	Silahkan makan	Please enjoy the meal
Oh, memang benar benar anak ini!	Kamu sudah keterlaluan!	You've gone too far

This finding indicates that code-mixing was used as a practical communication strategy. The data also revealed that the subject's environment played an important role in shaping her language use. The people around her, the family's communication habits, and the social setting influenced how she chose words and expressions. As a result, the subject became accustomed to combining two languages in her speech.

Table 1 shows that code-mixing was used naturally because the subject was familiar with both languages. She did not show difficulty switching between languages within the same conversation. This indicates that the subject had linguistic flexibility in using language according to the situation and the interlocutor.

The use of code-mixing also reflected the influence of social interaction. The subject tended to follow the language patterns commonly used in her environment. This means that language habits were not only formed by individual ability but also by repeated exposure to language use in daily life. Overall, the findings confirm that the subject's daily language was influenced by her environment. The environment fostered a new language habit, particularly through code-mixing. Therefore, code-mixing in this study can be understood as a form of language adaptation in everyday communication.

The findings of this study show that Maura's mother uses mixed language between Indonesian and a traditional language, particularly Bataknese, in her daily communication. This phenomenon indicates that bilingualism is not only related to ethnicity or family background but can also be shaped by social interaction and environmental exposure. Although Maura's mother is ethnically Sundanese and does not have a Bataknese genetic or family background, her frequent interactions with Bataknese friends have influenced her language habits, accent, and intonation. This finding is consistent with the sociolinguistic view that language is strongly connected to society and social context. Holmes and Wilson (2022) explain that sociolinguistics examines how language is used in social contexts and how it can signal social identity. In this case, the use of Bataknese accent and expressions by Maura's mother reflects her adaptation to the speech pattern of her surrounding community rather than her ethnic identity.

The data also show that the Bataknese accent, especially its high intonation, should not be directly interpreted as anger. In the Bataknese speech community, high intonation can function as a distinctive speech feature and identity marker. This supports the idea that language variation, including accent and intonation, may represent social and cultural identity in communication. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2021) argue that sociolinguistic analysis examines how language varies across social factors, speakers, and communities. The case of Maura's mother also supports the concept of language contact. Matras (2020) explains that language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact and influence one another. In this study, the interaction between Maura's mother and her Bataknese friends created continuous exposure to Bataknese language features. As a result, some Bataknese elements were absorbed naturally into her daily communication.

Furthermore, this finding is relevant to the concept of bilingualism as a functional language practice. Grosjean (2021) defines bilinguals as people who use two or more languages in everyday life, not necessarily those with equal proficiency in both languages. Therefore, Maura's mother can be considered bilingual in a functional sense because she uses Indonesian and Bataknese elements in daily interaction according to the communication situation. The bilingualism observed in this study can be categorized as natural bilingualism, as it emerged spontaneously through daily social interaction. It was not acquired through formal learning or structured instruction. De Houwer (2021) emphasizes that bilingual development may occur in different language-learning environments, including natural settings where individuals receive continuous input from their surroundings.

This supports the finding that Maura's mother acquired Bataknese features from her social environment rather than from formal education. The finding also confirms that language exposure has an important role in shaping language use. Mann and de Bruin (2021) state that bilingual language use is context-dependent and varies across daily-life situations, interlocutors, and social backgrounds. In this study, Maura's mother's use of Bataknese elements was due to her frequent communication with Bataknese speakers. Thus, the environment created repeated exposure that gradually became a habit. In addition, the influence of the environment is evident not only in word choice but also in accent and intonation. Mennen et al. (2022) found that long-term immersion in another language environment can influence intonation patterns, showing that speech features remain flexible even in adulthood. This supports the finding that Maura's mother's Bataknese-like intonation may result from continuous interaction with Bataknese speakers.

Overall, the findings indicate that bilingualism and code-mixing are not only products of ethnicity but also products of social contact, repeated interaction, and environmental influence. The environment is a powerful factor in shaping new language habits because communication occurs continuously and naturally. Therefore, Maura's mother's language use can be understood as a form of natural bilingualism and linguistic adaptation shaped by her social environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, this study concludes that Maura's mother's daily language use is influenced by her social environment, particularly through her interactions with Bataknese friends. Although she is ethnically Sundanese and has no Bataknese family background, she naturally adopts several Bataknese language features, including accent, intonation, and expressions, in her everyday communication. This proves that bilingualism and code-mixing are shaped not only by ethnicity or formal education but also by repeated social interaction and environmental exposure. The use of Indonesian and Bataknese elements in her speech reflects natural bilingualism, where language habits develop spontaneously through continuous communication in daily life. Therefore, the environment plays an important role in the formation of new language habits and in shaping an individual's linguistic behavior.

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