

ABSTRACT

Language has an important role in people's lives. It is a medium which is used by human beings to communicate one another. Without language, people can hardly communicate effectively with the members of the society they are living in.

Inside a community there might be some people who speak two or more languages, in which we often call it as a multilingual community. This thesis is intended to know what languages that were mastered by West Kalimantan Chinese students who attended lecture at the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma, and to whom and in what situation they used the languages. Also this research is aimed at knowing the factors that might initiate the code-switching and code-mixing in the conversation of West Kalimantan Chinese students of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma .

The subjects in this research were West Kalimantan Chinese students of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma . There were twelve respondents taken from the first, third, seventh, and ninth semester of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma of the academic year 1992/1993.

The research was conducted at IKIP Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta and the respondents' boarding houses. The research was started from the beginning of November 1992 to the end of February 1993.

Questionnaires, Interviews and Recordings were used to set up the research. The questionnaires had to be followed by the interviews in order to ensure the exact data about the respondents.

From the research done, the writer can draw a conclusion as follows : (1) West Kalimantan Chinese

students of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma could be considered as a multilingual community because they mastered more than two languages,(2) In the conversation of West Kalimantan Chinese students of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma , there often happened that one student switched from one language to another and even mixed two language elements in a single utterance or discourse. (3) The most influential factor that initiated the code - switching in the conversation was the participant factor, especially the interlocutor or the presence of other addressees, and (4) the code-mixing in the conversation was more caused by the habits of the respondents in using two language elements in a single utterance or discourse, the mastery of the language , and the relaxity of the respondents in expressing their ideas in informal situation.

The writer of this thesis feels that the result of her research is still far from being perfect. It still requires a lot of improvements especially from those who are interested in investigating further about this kind of research. However, she hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers to improve their knowledge especially about language usage of West Kalimantan Chinese students of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.