

Code Mixing in an Indonesia Novel Entitled *Teman tapi Menikah*

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to focus on the use of the English Code Mixing in an Indoensian Novel Entitled Teman Tapi Menikah. The writer used qualitative research for conducting the research. The writer determined the reasons and impact of codemixing in after data has been collected. The aim of study is to investigate the used of English code mixing in Novel Teman Tapi Menikah writers by Ayudia and Dito. This Novel consist of 206 pages, the writer will collect data by reading the Novel and underline the English Code mixing happen in the Novel. It can be concluded that the data of language variation has been elaborated. the writer found the reason for code switching and code mixing in Pojok Kampong news. They are: Easier to Understand, Maintaining Certain Neutrality when both Codes are used, Asserting Power, Pride, and Status, Eliminating ambiguity, Adopts from other language in Javanese, Declaring Solidarity, Expressing Identity, Express Self Emotion, Conveying the Speaker's Attitude to the Listener, Being more Informative, Being Incompetent in Finding the Appropriate Word.

Keywords: code mixing, novel

Introduction

In our country English is one of the foreign languages studied must be in school. Because English is one language as a means of international communication diverse aspects of life, for example in the field of education, food, defense and more. Language is closely related to how people communicate with one another. Thus, in learning a language, we are also bound to people or society. In Linguistics, it is known as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study learning about human and society. According to Trudgill (1974), sociolinguistic is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society that have close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology.

In the development of Language learned especially English we can find the use of English as a whole and there is also a mixture of English and Indonesian in communicating, one of which we can encounter when talking to someone or contained in some papers. Sociolinguistics examines the interplay of language and society, with language as the starting point. Variation is the key concept, applied to language itself and to its use. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language is variable and changing. As a result, language is not homogeneous – not for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers who use the same language.

The sociolinguists or people studying a language must be familiar with a code. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an

accent or a style on different occasions and for different purposes. A code is divided into code-mixing and code-switching (Stockwell, 2002). Nababan (1993) said that code-mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are some reasons why people make code-mixing. Firstly, in code-mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign language (pieces of one language smaller than clause), while the other language (code) functions as the base language. Secondly, bilingual speakers mix codes when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation (Gumperz, 1982).

From explanation above the researcher is interested in the use of some English words in the novel Indonesian. The novel tells us about the life the life of ayudia and dito, about the marriage of both of them starting from a bond friendship. In this novel there are several sentences mixed with some words in English. In this project, the writer focused only on the analysis of Code Mixing of the character's utterances in *Teman Tapi Menikah*.

Based on Gilang Ramadhan (2015) on code mixing and code switching analysis in *Ranah 3 Warna* Novel By Ahmad Fuadi as his final project. After analyzing the Code Mixing and Code Switching phenomena in *Ranah 3 Warna* novel written by Ahmad Fuadi, the writer concludes that there are two types of Code Mixing phenomenon in the novel, Inner Code Mixing and Outer Code Mixing. The Inner Code Mixing phenomenon mixes Minang and

Sundanese, while the Outer Code Mixing mixes English, French, Arabic, and Indian. In addition, there are two types of Code Switching phenomenon, Internal Code Switching and External Code Switching. The Internal Code Switching switches Minang into Indonesian, while the External Code Switching switches Indonesian to English, French and Arabic. The factors that influence speakers to mix and switch code are speaker's purpose (speaker want to show something like language competence), speaker's background (speaker want to show his identity or educational level), speaker's partner background (speaker want to show solidarity or identity) and Speaker's want to quote something.

Sumarsih, et all (2014) on Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics. From the results and discussion above, we can conclude that code-switching and code-mixing that occurs in the city of Medan, City of Siantar and Mandailing Natal Regency are at the level of word, phrase, and sentence and the results in this study are a code-switching, which is part of the code-mixing which language transfer does not violate the rules in the existing structure of the sentences on the two or more languages. Tangible results of a study conducted in North Sumatra, Indonesia that is the word level is the highest level that reached 57.3 % of the overall data and followed by the phrase level and sentence level which reached 40.4 % and 17.3 % respectively. And of this study concluded

that the reason they are in use code-switching and code-mixing is due to ignorance of the situation and words into their native language. In addition, people also do it because it looks cool and appropriate for the up to date time. And from this study suggests researchers to understand the meaning remains the first language even want to do code-switching and this is expected to further research may be able to reference material and examine the transfer of language that does not comply with the rules of the language such as its structure but often times done in the community. The last, the Researcher focuses on the use of the English Code Mixing in an Indoensian Novel Entitled *Teman Tapi Menikah*.

Theoretical Review

Language is a major means of identifying a set of people, nation or country. Wardhaugh (2006) When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language.

The word 'language' is derived from 'lingua' the Latin word for tongue, which rightly emphasizes the speech aspect as basic in language. It is often called that 'man is a social being'; and what, perhaps, plays the vital role in enabling man to act as a 'social being' is his ability to use language for communication. Language is the fundamental tool for social interaction that opens up the

possibilities to convey, inform and share different ideas, thoughts, messages, feelings and viewpoints. Learning another language is also important to us as social beings.

Humans as social beings interact for their survival. Human beings are great travelers, traders and colonizers. When humans travel their could find other humans later you will encounter people who do not speak your language, nor you theirs. Some parts of the world, we may not have to travel farther than the next door to find languages disconnect and other part we may have to cross the ocean. This situation is so common in human history and society, several solutions for bridging this communication gap have arisen, sociolinguistics being one.

Many scholars have discussed sociolinguistics and have come up with several definitions based on their individual perspectives. Hudson defines sociolinguistics as, the study of language in relation to the society. It is the study of language as it affects and is being affected by social relations; it is also the study of language and linguistic behavior as influenced by social and cultural factors.

Holmes (2013) defines sociolinguistics as, the way people use language in different contexts, and the way people indicate aspects of their social identity through language. Sociolinguistics is a scientific discipline developed from the cooperation of linguistics and sociology that investigates the social meaning of the language system and

language use, and the common set of conditions of linguistic and social structure.

Trudgill in Nana Yuliana (2014), sociolinguistic is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society that have close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology

Sociolinguistics actually does not discuss a structure of a language, but it focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. From this statement, we can get a description that people also face language conflicts before sociolinguistics appears. So it is clear now that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its functions in society, or in other words sociolinguistics deals with a language as means of communication.

Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other.

When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell, a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.”

Ronald Wardaugh also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, we can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

Bilingualis and Multilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having two or more than two codes (languages) is called bilingualism or multilingualism.

Gumperz mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for in-group communication and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. In this case, the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice meaning that bilinguals are able to choose which language that he is going to use.

In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

Code Mixing

Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Studies of code-mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraints of language and of the relationship between language use and individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes and functions within particular socio-cultural contexts.

According to Berthold, Mangubhai and Bartorowicz (1997), code-mixing occurs when speakers shift from one language to the other in the midst of their conversation. Thus this definition accommodates inter-sentential

switching and intra-sentential mixing both under the term code switching.

Code-mixing is an interesting phenomenon in bilingual societies. Code-mixing leads to language hybridization that in turn gives birth to the issues of language maintenance, shift, and desertion. Wardhaugh (1992), characterizes that code mixing occurs when during conversation, speakers “use both languages together to the extent that they shift from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. In code-mixing sentences, pieces of one language are used while a speaker basically using another language.

At last, we can say the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code mixing. It happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code.

Features of Code Mixing

Code-mixing is a phenomenon of switching one language to another in such communities where people are bilingualism or multilingualism. If we talk about features of code mixing then we come to know that; Sridhar, a linguist, has elaborated the following three features of code mixing through analysis of a text.

These features are applicable on the everyday language use:

The mixed elements are on every level of grammatical organization such as noun, verbs, attributive and predicative adjectives, and noun phrases etc.

The mixed elements are not specifically culture oriented or 'culture bond'. They are mostly from day to day life and every day usage items, which have acceptable equivalent in the language in which they are mixed.

The mixed elements obey the rules of the original language from which they are taken as far as their grammatical organization is concerned

Code Mixing/Linguistics Form

In some subjects we have difficulty in coding for language diaries due to delicate differentiation between our mother language and English mix in daily utterances. In fact, the difficulty in coding has highlighted a significant issue: how mixed is a mixed code? Code-mixing refers to any admixture of linguistic elements of two or more language systems in the same utterance at various levels: phonological, lexical, grammatical and orthographical. Due to constraints of space, the discussion will focus on lexical and grammatical code-mixing.

Types Of Code Mixing

Types of code-mixing based on Muysken (2000)

Insertion

The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. According to Muysken (2000), approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the

constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal.

Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation (associated with the Poplack (1980)) view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Muysken, 2000). Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion (2000). Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb.

Congruent Lexicalization

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of Labov (1972) and Trudgill (1986), rather than bilingual language use proper (Muysken, 2000). Congruent lexicalization is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions.

Method

The current research relates to English Code Mixing in Novel *Teman Tapi Menikah*. Initially, it was an analysis the used of english code mixing in all sentence in Novel. This Study uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2014, p.32) qualitative research is an approach for

exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribes to a social or human problem. In this case initially the writers only focus on the use of English code mixing in novel TTM.

The aim of study is to investigate the used of English code mixing in Novel Teman Tapi Menikah writers by Ayudia and Dito. This Novel consist of 206 pages, the writer will collect data by reading the Novel and underline the English Code mixing happen in the Novel.

The researcher determined the reasons and impact of codemixing in after data has been collected. The writer listed and classified based on framework applied by Muysken (2000).

Result

According to the data, from the novel were analyzed, almost all of the sentences consisted of some English words. The appearance of the English words in the article is quite a lot.

Table 1. Language Form of Code Mixing

No	Sentence	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1.	Berbeda dengan Ditto yang memasang muka <i>Poker Face</i> andalannya	V		
2.	Mereka berduapun <i>ber-high Five</i> ria...	V		
3.	... di barisan para <i>supporter</i> yang sia ...	V		
4.	<i>Sparring</i> antar-kelas memang ...	V		
5.	Dari <i>music player</i> yang ada di mobil, ...	V		
6.	... paduan suara dan <i>dance</i>	V		
7.	Ayu sedang <i>break syuting</i>	V		
8.	...gerai <i>fast food</i> ..	V		
9.	...untuk <i>hangout</i> bersama...	V		
10.	... Ayu bisa <i>happy</i> ..	V		
11.	Ditto sudah keluar dari <i>backstage</i> ...	V		
12.	... awalnya mereka <i>excited</i> dengan hubungannya ...	V		
13.	... melakukan <i>dribble</i> di separuh ...	V		
14.	... celana <i>training</i> , ada juga yang memakai <i>jersey</i> SMP ..	V		
15.	Ekskul yang bersifat <i>outdoor</i> ...	V		
16.	Lapangan <i>indoor</i> tanpa...	V		
17.	<i>Happy birthday</i> , Ditto!	V		
18.	<i>Sorry</i> , tadi si Arman...	V		
19.	Udah <i>nge-add Friendster</i> -nya juga.			V
20.	Haaah, dasar <i>freak</i> , Gila ya, <i>playboy</i> banget sih lo.	V		
21.	... dagunya kearah <i>stage</i> .	V		
22.	... menerima <i>request</i> dari...	V		
23.	Udahlah, sikat, <i>Bro</i> ...			V
24.	<i>Yes</i> , gue IPS	V		
25.	Keren amat, <i>full color</i> gini vespa lo.	V		
26.	... kuliah di Jakarta sambil terus bekerja di dunia <i>entertainment</i> .	V		
27.	... mendapatkan <i>job</i> untuk manggung ...	V		
28.	Menghabiskan <i>weekend</i> -nya untuk...	V		
29.	<i>To the point</i> , lo maunya apa, sih?		V	
30.	... kalo mau <i>healing</i> ke Bali.	V		
31.	... membuka <i>styrofoam</i> berisi siomay...	V		
32.	Saat mereka <i>study tour</i> ke Bali ...	V		
33.	... destinasi saat <i>healing</i> , sampai saat <i>prom-night</i> SMA yang ia hadiri...	V		
34.	Ibnu udah <i>on the way jemput</i> gue ...	V		
35.	... bekerja di <i>bidang creative</i> .	V		
36.	Sesuai dengan <i>passion</i> ...	V		
37.	... kuliahnya mengenai <i>entrepreneur</i> .			V

38.	Saat melewati sebuah <i>outlet</i> ...	V		
39.	... ke arah deretan tas yang di- <i>display</i> ...	v		
40.	Gue pengen <i>free</i> kayak lo.	V		
41.	... dari yang namanya <i>relationship</i> .	V		
42.	... ada di <i>dashboard</i> ...	V		
43.	... anterin ke <i>airport</i> ...	V		
44.	... menyambut <i>sunrise</i> bersama...	V		
45.	... bersikap <i>annoying</i> ...	V		
46.	... dua hari lagi ia <i>stay</i> di Bali.	V		
47.	... tentang rencana <i>diving</i> mereka yang dibatalkan.	V		
48.	Biar <i>surprise</i> kan, di bawah air	V		
49.	... benerkan <i>feeling</i> Ibu ...	V		
50.	Rajin banget <i>update</i> instagram-nya, Mas.	V		
51.	... sedang mengetik <i>caption</i> untuk foto ...	V		
52.	... makanya jadi <i>backing vocal</i> .	V		
53.	<i>With love</i> , ncip & anak bayi	V		

This table showed that sentences (19), (23), and (37) belong to Congruent Lexicalization. Only on number 29 the research found the alternation types of code mixing because in this sentences it is because any missing on lexical word on the codemixing because conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion. Then the other is any 50 numbers of assertion types It is because there was insertion of English words in single sentence.

Conclusion

Based on the finding presented in chapter IV, it can be concluded that the data of language variation has been elaborated in chapter IV. The aim of this chapter is to present the findings from the study which is automatically answer the research question written in chapter I. after complementing the findings, the next step is to draw conclusion from all those findings. Suggestion are also presented in this chapter, since it may useful for further research or any study that may have connection with this study. After analyzing the data in chapter IV, several

findings were found. The first is about the variations of language which are used in Indonesian Novel entitled Teman Tapi Menikah.

The language in Pojok Kampung has its variations. The purpose of using a language variation is to facilitate the reader to absorb the information from news that was delivered. The variations of language of language which are found code mixing in the form of phrase and word. Related to code mixing, in this study the writer also analyzes code mixing with English word. Further, code mixing with English was analyzed from its types of adoption. It can be complete or incomplete adopted. Finally, from the analyzing process, the writer found the reason for code switching and code mixing in Pojok Kampong news. They are: Easier to Understand, Maintaining Certain Neutrality when both Codes are used, Asserting Power, Pride, and Status, Eliminating ambiguity, Adopts from other language in Javanese, Declaring Solidarity, Expressing Identity, Express Self Emotion, Conveying the Speaker's Attitude to the Listener, Being

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