

A STUDY ON CODE MIXING FOUND IN NEGERI 5 MENARA NOVEL BY AHMAD FUADI

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ABSTRACT

This research is sociolinguistic study of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara Novel. The research problem are (1) what are levels of code mixing found in Negeri 5 Menara Novel, (2) what are factors of code mixing used in Negeri 5 Menara Novel. The objective of this study are finding out the levels of code mixing used by the characters of Negeri 5 Menara Novel and to explain the factors of using code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara Novel.

This research finds five levels of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara Novel. Those are word level, phrase level, clause level, baster level, idiom level. The dominant level of code mixing is word level. The research also finds factors of code mixing. Those are code popular term, conversation partner, domicile and time of conversation, function and aim, types and language speech level, main topic, humor, and prestigious. The dominant factor is popular term. The researcher also finds the relation between novel, character, characterization and code mixing usage. Code mixing happens because of the characters have some characterization influences code mixing. Those are humorist, prestigious, and acquire more than on language. The character who has prestigious, high level life style, modern characterization produce code mixing in a level of clause and phrase. Character who has simple and humorist characterization produce code mixing in word level.

Keywords: Code - Mixing, Levels, Factors, Negeri 5 Menara Novel

I. Introduction

Background of the Study

Many people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their daily life. This also happens to the Indonesian people who are multilingualism. They mix some languages in their utterances. According to Abdullah (2011) the condition where people use two or more languages in the same sentence or discourse is called code mixing. A code is a language, a variety of a style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. In conversation, a code is a rule of converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form (Ajibola, 2011: 17).

People sometimes switch or mix code within a domain or social situation, speaker may similarly switch or mix another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with addressee, even speakers who are not very proficient in a second language may use brief phrases and words for the purpose (Holmes, 1992: 41). Code mixing has become a worldwide phenomenon, which is very interesting to study and analyze. Code-mixing phenomenon in Indonesia does not only occur in daily conversation. Li (1996) found that code-mixing usually happened when the discourse of informal genres touches upon a certain domain, such as computing, business, food, fashion, movie and music. Code Mixing usually happens because of special purpose such as for an identity and solidarity (Olivera in Giyoto, 2013: 65).

Every people have different motives of using code mixing. Ohoiwutun (1997: 71) differentiates the reasons why people using code mixing in two motives. The first is need filling motive, it is kind of a motive when speakers cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their languages. The second is prestige filling motive, it is a kind of motive which is chosen by the speakers to appear the prestige. When the speaker speaks to other, they want to show that something, person, or events is in a higher class. People code because of preference of English (Shorgen, 2002: 29). The mixtures which also are used in written media have a purpose for attracting the readers (Suwito: 1985/ Many people prefer to speak English in their own languages and in some cases it makes them feel proud to acquire it. The use of English by Indonesian is often found in the language by teenagers. This matter can be seen through the writing of the stories used teenlit genre, where the English is often particularly mixing the sentences or utterances used in the novel. This research takes novel by teenlit genre usually because it becomes best seller, sometimes people or teenagers who read it don't not realize that they are learning about code mixing when they are reading the content of it.

B. Statements of The Problem

The main problems of this research are to analyze Indonesian code mixing in Lolypop novel. The problems of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are levels of code mixing used in Negeri 5 Menara novel?
2. What are factors of code mixing found in Negeri 5 Menara novel?

C. Purpose of the Study

1. To find out the levels of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara novel.
2. To explain the factors of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara novel?

D. The Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects that this research would give some benefits for the readers. The user of this research is not only for linguist's community, but also other people, especially Indonesian teenagers who use code mixing in their daily communication. The result of this study is expected to give two kinds of benefits. The benefits of this study are as follow:

1. Theoretical benefits.

The result of this study can be used as additional knowledge to improve the ability of code mixing. It will influence students to study linguistics, sociolinguistics, and especially about code mixing. Besides, this code can be additional knowledge that code mixing also can be found in the novel and another media.

2. Practical benefit.

The result of this study can be as a reference for students, and other researchers who are interested in analyzing and developing study about code mixing. It can be used as additional reference and information in using better utterances.

Theoretical Framework

Code

Code refers to a variety of language. It can be referred to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh, 1986: 86). Code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety (Mesthrie, 2000: 490 in Handita).

1. The Definition of Code

Wardhaugh (1986: 99) code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication itself can make longer people life expectancy. It means that it is impossible to life without any communication. A good communication has a key which understood by speakers and addressee.

Therefore, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes. According to Rahardi (2010: 17) states that code is a speech system which its language elements applied has characteristics appropriate to the background, speaker, and speaker's relation with addressee in speech situation. Rahardi also says that code is language variation marked by the main elements of language related to phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon in discourse.

It can be concluded that code is language variation which has certain characteristics related to background of speech, speaker, the relation between speaker and addressee in the situation of speech. Code also can be said as any kind of communication system. When the addressee understands speaker's code, they will make a decision to continue conversation and repeat the statement.

2. The Definition of Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of more languages or codes in discourse which has no clear patterns (Ohoiwutun: 2002, 69). This kind of phenomenon is quite difficult to be differentiated, because it almost has similar characteristics (Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 114). Code mixing is a code which is used, has a function and its autonomy. Code mixing is like code switching that only the frequency is high and often involves words only (Tarjana, 2009: 7). While other codes which is influenced in conversation is only a pieces of insertion other language (Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 114). If someone uses a word or a phrase from one language, it means he or she is doing code mixing Fasold in Chaer and Agustina (2014: 115). Wardhaugh (1986: 103) explains that "code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages at the same time to show that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance". And Nababan (1991: 32) says that it is a mixing of two or more language or language variation in speech act or discourse without something in using language situation which demands the speaker, it is only because of informal and speaker habitual. Suandi (2014: 139) also states that code mixing is language changing by multilingual society, and it is caused by situation changing. Other states that code mixing is process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases, that it is not really possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking (Trudgill, 1992: 10). It seems from the explanation that language used in conversation is difficult to detect. The use of two languages or more does not deal with the change of situation, topic, and participant. It can be meant from the definition that code mixing is code variation which other language insertion in one utterance when speaking, use two languages, caused by informal situation, and habitual of multilingual society.

3. Levels of Code Mixing

According to Swito (1988: 92-94) differentiates kinds of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition word, idiom and clause.

Table 2.1. Levels of Code Mixing Theory

No	Levels of Code Mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
	Word level	Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme	"Tapi teks ini catchy banget, bos".
	Phrase Level	Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit	"nah, yang satu lagi formatnya buku seni, bentuknya coffee table book".
	Clause Level	Clause is a unit of " grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are independent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.	" kamu tahu kan kalo aku tuh sibuk, I just want to concern on my target.
	Baster Level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation or vice versa.	" emang kadang mendingan nge-date pake sepeda kumbang daripada Fiat kuning itu
	Repetition Word or Reduplication Word Level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	"morning, morning guys".
	Idiom Level	Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word	"ide kamu itu fresh banget, out of the box"

Factors of Code Mixing

Code mixing will happen if there are some factors in it, according to (Suandi, 2014: 143) explains the factors that can cause code mixing:

. Table 2.2. Factors of Code Mixing Theory

No	Factors of Code Mixing	Definition
1.	Code Usage Limitation	Limitation factors happen if the speaker uses code mixing because of the speaker does not understand about word, phrase, and clause parable in basic language which used.
2.	Popular Term	This factor causes in social life, there are certain vocabularies which has most popular parable.
3.	Speaker and Speaker Character	Speaker uses code mixing to the hearer because she or he has certain purposes. There are some purposes in doing code mixing because of the speaker want to change conversation situation from formal to informal. Besides, the speaker uses code mixing because of habit and informal situation.
4.	Conversation Partner	Conversation can be individual addressee or group. In bilingual society, the speaker who usually uses one language can use code mixing if their addressee from same background but uses other language.

5.	Domicile and time of conversation	
6.	Conversation Modus	Conversation modus is a tool to communicate. It can be spoken modus (face to face, by phone or audio visual), and written modus (letter, newspaper and scientific book).
7.	Function and Aim	Language function is used in communication based on the aim of communication. Language function related to certain purpose, like asking, offering, and announcing. Speaker uses language based on the function they expected in context and situation.
8.	Types and language speech level	Choosing types and language speech level based on partner consideration. The consideration shows based on the topic or relevance with certain situation.
10.	Third Speaker	The factor is caused by third speaker who has different background. It can be meant for appreciating the third speaker.
11.	Main Topic	Main topic is a dominant factor in causing code mixing, because it caused by formal and informal topic.
12.	Humor	Code mixing is usually used by speaker to show a humor in serious meeting, and used by comedian to entertain the audiences
13.	Prestigious	Prestigious means that the speaker used code mixing because of situation factor, addressee, topic, and other socio situational factors does not allow the speaker to use code mixing, or in other term the contextual function and relevance function are rising.

II. Research Method

Data and Source of the data

This research focuses on Code Mixing used by the characters in novel Negeri 5 Menara. . The data are taken from the Ahmad Fuadi's novel Negeri 5 Menara as data source. It consists of the sentences that containing Code Mixing. The population are all utterances that are produced by the author, Alif himself, 30 and characters in the novel and the sample are the utterances that containing Code Mixing events. I took the sample by using Purposive Sampling Method. With this kind of sampling method, the samples are not taken randomly but are chosen based on the purpose of this research. It should be appropriate with the purpose of this research.

The researcher employs a descriptive text as the data. There are two reasons for taking novels as the source of the data, the first is because the novel is written by Ahmad Fuadi by mixing some English words in simple way. The second, the story is not only published by the form of novel, but also it is published in the form of film. There reason why the researcher does not take film as the source the data, because in novel the story written by the author is original and enrich the imagination of the readers. The data are collected from the novel in Indonesian language-English code mixings. Those are divided in the forms of word, phrase, clause, reduplication, idiom, and baster.

Research Instrument

In identifying the study, the researcher needs some instruments for collecting the data. The instruments divided in to main instrument and supporting instrument. According to (Meleong, 2004: 163) states that for a qualitative research characteristics "it uses the researcher or by helping the data analysis to other people as the research instrument", he also states that in a qualitative research which the researcher as a planner, collector, and analyst of the data. Finally, the researcher has report the result of the analysis. Besides, there are some supporting instruments to collect the data which make the researcher easier to analyze and finish the data. The supporting instruments are, pen, papers, computer, and electronic dictionary. Those things used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the data are supporting instruments.

Technique of Collecting Data

The first technique of collecting data is reading a whole novel until the end. Then, the researcher collects the data from Negeri 5 Menara Novel. The data are purposive data which in the forms of word, phrase, clause, reduplication, idiom, and baster then they are classified into six levels of code mixings. After classifying the data, the researcher reduce the data based on the levels in the theory, it involves the process of selecting and focusing the raw data into refined data.

Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher does not only collecting the data, but also she analyses the data to obtain the research's results. In this research, the researcher uses content analysis. Gao (1989: 6) states that Content analysis is a set of procedure for collecting and organizing information in a standardized format that allows analysts to make inferences about the characteristics and meaning of written and other recorded material. Elo and Kungas (2007: 107) state that content analysis is a method that may be used with either qualitative or quantitative data and in an inductive or deductive ways. In addition, Wiliam (2007: 69) defines that content analysis review forms of human communication including books, newspaper, and films as well as other from the content in the human communication.

Based on three theories above, the researcher concludes that content analysis is a method used to analysis a qualitative or quantitative research. Content analysis has two forms to analysis, they are deductive and inductive. Deductive is used by researcher who will analyze qualitative research. In addition, inductive is used by researcher who will analyze quantitative research.

III. RESEARCH FINDING, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Research Finding

After the process of data reduction, the whole data of English-Indonesia code mixings that are found by the researcher in Negeri 5 Menara novel are 126. The classifications of code mixing word level are 54 data, code mixing of phrase lever are 31 data, code mixing clause level are 3, code mixing of baster level are 12 data, code mixing of reduplication/repetition word is 0, code mixing of idiom level are 26.

It can be inferred that the highest number of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara novel is code mixing in form of word which attain 54 data, the fewest number of code mixing are in clause level which only 3 found and the form of reduplication/repetition word that found no data in the Negeri 5 Menara novel.

Table 4.1. The Result of Code Mixing Levels Data

No	Levels of Code Mixing	Numbers
1.	Code Mixing of Word Level	54
2.	Code Mixing of Phrase Level	31
3.	Code Mixing of Clause Level	3
4.	Code Mixing Baster Level	12
5.	Code Mixing of reduplication	0
6.	Code Mixing of Idiom Level	26
Total		126

B. Discussion

Finally, the researcher discusses this study based on research findings above. In Negeri 5 Menara novel, almost all the levels of code mixing are used by the author. The levels of code mixing used by the author of the novel are code mixing of word level, code mixing of phrase level, code mixing of clause level, code mixing of baster level, and code mixing idiom level but find no code mixing of reduplication level in this level.

The first dominant level is word level. It is found from the insertion of the word in a sentence. The writer inserts the appropriate word based on the culture, context, and situation.

The second dominant level is phrase level, where there are some phrases which is inserted by the author in a sentence. It can be noun phrase, adverbial phrase, and adjective phrase. Idiom level is in the third level. The insertion of idiom shows that there are some sentence should be followed by the appropriate idiom. The fourth is baster level. It shows that Indonesian mix their language by inserting affixation. The insertion is in the form of Indonesian affix and English word.

The fifth dominant level is clause level. This level is found in three sentences only with dependent and independent clauses. Where, the clauses show that there are some Indonesian and English Mixing which are completed by subject, predicate and object

Factors of code mixing stated by Suwito are described on the research findings. Levels of code mixing are influenced by some factors. The dominant factors of code mixing are popular term. The author mix Indonesian with English words which have high frequency mixed in daily conversation or heard a lot everyday.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

In Negeri 5 Menara novel, some code mixings are found, the data are classified into six levels according to Suwito's theory. They are code mixing in form of word, code mixing in the form phrase, code mixing in the form clause, code mixing in the form of baster, code mixing in the form reduplication or repetition word, and code mixing in the of idiom. There are five forms of code mixing out of six forms of code mixing found in Negeri 5 Menara Novel. There are 126. It can be classified into code mixing word level are 54 data, code mixing of phrase lever are 31 data, code mixing clause level are 3, code mixing of baster level are 12 data, code mixing of reduplication/repetition word does not exist or can not be found, code mixing of idiom level are 2. From the research, the researcher conclude the highest number of code mixing in Negeri 5 Menara novel is code mixing in form of word which attain 59 data, the fewest number of code mixing are in the form of

reduplication/repetition word and idiom which has 26 data. The thirteen factors in causing code mixing are very influence to this novel. The utterances influence by the factors, they are speaker and speaker character, third person, domicile, topic, prestigious, humor, main topic, types and language speech level, conversation level, conversation modus and other.

The most dominant factors are function and aim, topic, and popular term usage written by the author of Negeri 5 Menara novel.

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