

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is closely related to how people communicate with one another (Yuliana: 2015). It has very important roles in daily human communication that was to share or deliver to other people in a society. That is why language is very important for human life. In general, as human beings, people have their social life that influences their language, that's why people have a study about sociolinguistics. Wardaugh (2002: 12) says that sociolinguistics is the study of language that concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function to communication

People were always faced with language chosen when day speak. In addition to language choice, people may sometimes mix up two or more languages. Moreover, people who live in bilingual community tend to use two various languages in communication to each other.

Nowadays, people develop some knowledge and ability in a second language and so become bilingual switched to another one. Nababan (1991:27) confirms that bilingualisms are a habit to use two languages in interaction to the other. Bilingualism is one of the causes of code mixing. Bilingualism itself occurs when a group of speakers use two languages.

In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often used along together. Sometimes the languages are mixed or they switched to another one. These are known as code mixing and code switching. Code – switching and code – mixing are well – known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society the world over (Ayeomoni: 2006). It can occur in any language such as English-Indonesia.

Nababan (1991:32) argues that code mixing is the situation where the speaker mixes the language or variety of language in a speech act or discourse without a situation or condition that need a mixing of the language. Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text (Judy Woon: 2007). It occurs if the speakers use one language dominantly to support an expression which is inserted by another language. Code-mixing could appear in every context of communication, the change of one language to another within the same utterance or the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages not only found in oral communication but also in written text. In mixing one language with another, there are divisions of code mixing.

According to Muysken (2000:3), there are three types of code mixing, Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion is the mixing of a language with another language which mixes words and phrases into a sentence. Alternation is the mixing of one language with another language which occur a mixing of a clause in the sentence. Congruent lexicalization is mixing of two or more languages which are pronounced same and it may have different or same

meaning, origin, or spelling. In addition, he says that the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing which mixes words and phrases into a sentence.

This research focused on the use of Indonesian-English code-mixing in novel. Hudson (2003:163) says that a novel is concerned directly with life between man and woman, their relationships, their thought and feelings, with their passion and motives by which they are governed and impelled, and with their joys and sorrow, their straggles, successes and failures. Since the novelist's theme is life, it is impossible for him not to give expressly or by implication of some suggestion of the impression which life makes upon him.

Based on the explanation above the writer wanted to find out types of code-mixing and determined the dominant type of code-mixing in the Raditya Dika's novel. Raditya Dika used to be called Radith was born in Jakarta, December 28, 1984 with the full name Raditya Dika. Radith is a writer from Indonesia who is known as the author of humorous books. Raditya Dika has created and published six comedy novels from 2005 to 2011. they were:

2005 - Kambing Jantan: Sebuah Catatan Harian Pelajar Bodoh

2006 - Cinta Brontosaurus

2007 - Radikus Makankakus: Bukan Binatang Biasa

2008 - Babi Ngesot: Datang Tak Diundang Pulang Tak Berkutang

2010 - Marmut Merah Jambu

2011 - Manusia Setengah Salmon

The study of investigating code-mixing was urgent because nowadays Indonesian community is bilingual or multilingual community society. It caused people who live in bilingual community has tendency to use two codes or more when they communicate to each other. And in the Muskeyn's theory, it says that Insertional type of code mixing is commonly use. So the writer wanted to see the truth of Muskeys. And why this study took the object of "Raditya dika? it was because Raditya is a person who is mostly popular in teenager's life and also uses the most update style of language which was also certainly uses bilingual or multilingual languages.

There were some studies also discussed about the code mixing before which were anxious to have a research and analyzed about what happened in the code mixing. About what the dominant type was and some more. Here are some of them. They were Syarifah in her research (2016) on Code Mixing in Cross-Cultural Communication of Junior High School Students of Al Kautsar, Lubis also in his study (2014) about Code-Mixing of Trans-Gender Language Among Trans-Gender into Indonesian Language in Medan, and in addition, Napitupulu (2010) in his research about Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by The Presenters on RRI Station Medan. They were all discussed about what was the dominant type of code mixing occurred in each of their object. That's why the writer also analyzed about code mixing but in Raditya Dika's novel to represent about the young people language lately.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problems of this study were formulated as the following:

1. What types of code mixing were used in Raditya Dika's novels?
2. What was the dominant type of code-mixing used in Raditya Dika's novels?

C. The Scope of the Study

This research was focused on analyzing the types of code-mixing in Raditya Dika's novels. There were six novels fiction comedy from 2005 to 2011. This study focused to analyzing the code-mixing in two novels which was chosen randomly, they were: *Kambing Jantan: Sebuah Catatan Harian Pelajar Bodoh* (2005), and *Manusia Setengah Salmon* (2011). the writer used Muysken's theory to identify and to determine the dominant type of code-mixings that were used Raditya Dika's novel.

D. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To describe the types of code-mixing in two novels.
2. To describe the dominant type of code-mixing in two novels.

E. The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to give some knowledge:

1. Theoretically, the findings of the research were expected to be one of sources in Sociolinguistics studies, particularly on the analyzing the Code-Mixing used by some people in their communication.
2. Practically, the students who learn English were expected to be able to recognize, extinguish, and to analyze the Code Mixing used by some people in their communication. In addition, for teachers, it was expected to this research can give additional material for teaching activity. And also the findings were expected as an additional information sources to others wanted to do similar topic of this research.