

Code Mixing in Novel: A Case of Indonesian Literary Work

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Abstract-- This research aimed at analyzing and describing the kinds, realizations, and reasons of Indonesian-English code mixing in a novel. The problems discussed in this research were 1. What kinds of Indonesian-English code mixing are found in the novel? 2. How is Indonesian-English code mixing realized in the novel? 3. Why is the Indonesian-English code mixing realized as the way it is in the novel? To solve the problem, the descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The source of data was an Indonesian novel, *Me & Mr. Perfect*, written by Aretha Amelia. The data were the novel characters utterances mixed by English word, phrase, clause and sentences. The data were analyzed by using the theory of Musyken, Ritchie and Bathia and Hoffman. Having conducted the research, the researcher found that all the kinds of code mixing were found in the novel with insertion (70.27%) alternation (26.12%) and congruent lexicalization (3.61%), and it was also found that the realization of code mixing occurred in the novel dominated by word (72.07%) phrase (20.72%) clause (1.80%) and sentence (4.51%). For the reasons of code mixing, it was not all the reasons of code mixing found in the novel, meanwhile the researcher found another reason exclude the reason proposed by Hoffman. The reasons of code mixing found were talking particular topic (57.65%), interjection (18.91%), repetition for clarification (3.60%), because of lexical need (9.90%), to soften and strengthen the request or command (0.90%), and Expressing intimacy (3.60%). The latter one was as the new finding in this research.

Keywords: code mixing, novel, literary work

I. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important part in human life and has several usages for human as a mean of communication and interaction in community life. It means that language is a key of communication in connecting the people, without a good language the people will not be able to express their thoughts,

ideas, feeling and we would not be able to share their knowledge. In communication, language cannot be separated from society. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics.

According to Wardhaugh [1] sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Nowadays, as impact of globalization we can see many people who master more than one language. Many of them master two or more languages. People who master more than one language are called bilingual. Hundreds of millions people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their daily lives is called multilingual. According to Bathia [2] bilingualism is the ability to use two languages effectively. Mackey and Fishman [3] state that bilingualism can be defined as using two languages by a speaker in interaction with other people.

However during their communication with other people, sometimes they have vocabulary absence in their communication, they miss and forget some words that they want to utter. In order that the communication keeps flowing well they insert some words which belong to another language like English, traditional language, etc.

Moreover, by the impact of language expansion in the globalization era, it is not common thing if we find many people insert and mix some words phrases, or clauses in their communication. The condition like this is called code mixing. Muysken [4] defines code-mixing as all cases where lexical

items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

In terms of the definition from Bhatia and Ritchie, code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. Code mixing occurs when the speaker incorporates small units (words or short phrases) from one language to other language in a single utterance. It is often unintentionally produced and usually occurs in word level.

This idea is in line with Mc. Laughlin's [5] that "Code mixing takes place within sentences and usually involved single lexical items". According to Wardaugh code mixing can arise from individual choice can be used as major identity marker for a group of speaker who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuit. However in another case people code switch when they don't know the appropriate translation in the target language.

Some studies related to this field had been done, Ayoub [6] in his journal focused on the scope, nature, implications, and reasons of code mixing in Pakistan Post-Colonial novels. It was found that the code mixing in English novel written by Pakistani writers to a greater extent. The writers while writing the novels have not degraded the local varieties rather they have highlighted the importance of Pakistani English as English language at times fails to fulfill the communicative needs of local people.

Ibhawaegbele [7] examined and explicated how three Nigerian novelists employ code-switching and code-mixing as stylistic strategies in their fiction, highlighting also their stylistic significance.

Mazumdar [8] highlight the use of these two strategies in the postmodern novel *The Glass Palace*. Amitav Ghosh has been extensively used Code-mixing and code switching in his novel *The Glass Palace* which needs to be studied under the sociolinguistic context. Unless one understands the implication of code-mixing and code-switching one is able to understand his novel in a better way. The phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching in the result of language contact.

Osoba [9] In this research, the new generation Yorùbá playwrights are bilinguals that demonstrate their competence in both languages by mixing the codes while writing. The major reasons are 'to carry their targeted audience along', to make their written plays relevant in this new millennium both thematically and stylistically and to create a kind of style that is already in vogue among the educated elite in the society. The use of code-mixing is, therefore, for communicative and aesthetic effects.

In this study, the researcher tried to find out the kinds, realization, and reasons of code mixing in an Indonesian literary work, that was a novel. The novel was *Me & Mr. Perfect* novel written by Aretha Amelia.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Code Mixing

Muysken stated that code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in formal and informal situation.

Supported Muysken opinion, Kachru [10] states that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting the language elements from one language to another. The elements have been the part of the language inserted and totally only supported a function.

According to Kia, Cheng, Yee and Ling [11], code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical system across. Sentence boundaries within a speech event. In other words, code mixing is inter-sentential and may be subject to some discourse principles.

B. Kinds of Code Mixing

1. 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, 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 of phrasal category into a given structure.

2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation Poplack [12] view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion. Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Grosjean [13] said that language alternation is a normal, common, and important aspect of bilingualism. According to Muysken, the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well.

It is a frequent and structurally intrusive type of code-mixing.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of Trudgill [14], rather than bilingual language use proper. Congruent lexicalization is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions.

C. Realization of Code Mixing

Bhatia and Ritchie stated that Code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event. So, the code mixing is realized by words, phrase, clause, and sentence.

D. Reasons of Code Mixing

Hoffman [15] divided the reasons of code mixing into ten reasons they are Talking about particular topic, Being emphatic something (express solidarity), Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors), Repetition used for clarification, Expressing group identity, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Because of real lexical need, Quoting somebody else, To soften or strengthen request or command, To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study was descriptive qualitative. The source of data was Me & Mr. Perfect novel. The novel consisted of 512 pages. The data were Indonesian-English utterances by the novel characters. The data were analyzed by interactive model classified officially Miles, Huberman & Saldana[16] In this analysis, it was by ongoing analysis and after collecting the entire the data (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). Purpose an analysis as three concurrent flowed of activity: (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing / verification.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the findings of this can be seen in the table below:

TABLE 4.1 Kinds of Code Mixing

No	Kinds of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion	78	70.27
2	Alternation	29	26.12
3	Congruent	4	3.61
Lexicalization			
Total		111	100

From the Table 4.1 showed that the most frequently used was insertion, which comprised 78 of 111 utterances (70.27 %), the second was alternation which occurred in 29 of 111 utterances (26.12%) and the third was congruent lexicalization, which was found in 4 of 111 utterances (3.61%).

Data 1:

“ Tim IT kita khawatir apabila **database** akan dicuri oleh hacker itu Bu”

From the utterance above, it can be seen that **database** as noun in English is inserted into Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The utterances was concluded as code mixing because there was a constituent from one language was inserted into another language which was dominant language. **Database** was a noun as a constituent of English and inserted into a dominant language, Bahasa Indonesia. That is why, the insertion occurred in this utterance.

Data 2:

“Bu Ayu sudah nyariin kamu dari tadi, habis itu Pak Joni juga nyari kamu, ditambah Marco bilang kamu harus menghadap dia karena ingin membicarakan sesuatu. **What’s going on with our superwoman?**”

From the utterance above, the character started his utterance in Bahasa Indonesia by uttering “Bu Ayu sudah nyariin kamu dari tadi, habis itu Pak Joni juga nyari kamu, ditambah Marco bilang kamu harus menghadap dia karena ingin membicarakan sesuatu. and in the end of his utterance, he alternates it into English by uttering “What’s going on with our superwoman?”. Alternation happened when a language was alternated into another language. It was can obviously be seen that the character in the novel started the utterance by Bahasa Indonesia and ended by English.

TABLE 4.2 Realization of Code Mixing

No	Realization of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Words	80	72.07
2.	Phrase	23	20.72
3.	Clause	2	1.80
4.	Sentence	5	4.51
Total		111	100

The Table 4.2 above showed that words 80 (72.07%) on the highest occurrences, the second was phrase 23 (20.72%) of 111 frequencies the third was clause 2 (1.80 %) of 111 frequencies and the fourth was sentence which 5 (4.51 %) of 111 frequencies.

Data 3:

“Nah, kita akan mengadakan acara **party** merayakan dua puluh tahun perusahaan kita”

From the utterance above, it can be seen an English word was inserted in the utterance, the word **party** which was a Noun was inserted in Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The code mixing is a mixing of a constituent from one language into another language. Since the constituent of a language can be a word, phrase, clause etc. Therefore this utterance can be said as the code mixing because of the existing of English word **party** into Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 4:

“Ini print out buktinya.”

From the utterance above, it can be seen an English phrase was inserted in the utterance, the phrase **print out** which was a Noun phrase was inserted in Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The code mixing is a mixing of a constituent from one language into another language. Since the constituent of a language can be a word, phrase, clause etc. Therefore this utterance can be said as the code mixing because of the existing of English phrase **print out** into Bahasa Indonesia. The code mixing of this utterance was realized by a phrase.

Data 5:

“ Bu Maura, jaringan sistem terbaru kita telah disadap oleh hacker”
“ Sistem firewall kita dijebol oleh hacker beberapa menit yang lalu”

From the two utterances above, the character and the interlocutor talk about particular topic that is computer networking. That’s why it can be seen the English word related to computer term “hacker” and “firewall” inserted in the utterances above.

Data 6:

“Yes exactly. Kamu tahu bukan macetnya bagaimana kota ini?”
 The expression “yes exactly” inserted in the utterance above is meant to convey agreement about the topic is being talked.

Data 7:

“Nothing happened ko Rel. Mungkin aku kecapekan saja.”

From the utterance above, the phrase “nothing happened” is inserted to clarify the previous utterance she uttered. In this case, the phrase is not repeated literally, but it is the context which is repeated as the clarification.

Data 8:

“Aku selalu ingat tentang kamu, Ra. Don’t forget that.”

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the character strengthens his command by using English sentence “Don’t forget that”.

Data 9:

“Maafin papa Baby .”

From the utterance above, it can be seen the word **Baby** was inserted in the utterance to express the intimacy a father to her son. The word **Baby** doesn’t mean a new born kid, but the word **baby** is expression of intimacy, in this case is love.

The insertion was found as the dominant kinds of code mixing in novel 1 because the code mixing was structurally put in the middle of an utterance.

The most dominant realization of code mixing in both two novels was word. The word as the most dominant was caused by the borrowing phenomenon. English borrowing usually found in Bahasa Indonesia communication was in form of word. So, the speaker tended to mix English into Bahasa Indonesia communication by using word.

The most dominant reason of the code mixing in the two novels was talking about particular topic. It was caused by communicative strategy and feeling comfortable to make the

TABLE 4.3 The Reasons of Code Mixing

No	Reasons of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about particular topic	64	57.65
2	Being emphatic something (express solidarity)	-	
3	Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors)	21	18.91
4	Repetition used for clarification	4	3.60
5	Expressing group identity	-	
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	-	
7	Because of real lexical need	11	9.90
8	Quoting somebody else	-	
9	To soften or strengthen request or command	1	0.90
10	To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience	-	
11	Expressing Intimacy*	4	3.60
Total		111	100

The Table 4.3 above showed the most frequently used was talking about particular topic, which comprised of 64 (57.65%), the second was interjection 21 (18.91 %), third was repetition used for clarification 4 (3.60 %), the fourth was because of real lexical need 11 (9.90%) , the fifth was to soften or strengthen request or command 1 (0.90 %), and the last expressing intimacy 4 (3.60 %) which was considered as the new finding in this study.

communication runs well. When the speaker talked about particular topic, it can be avoided having some words or phrase related to the topic which have been familiar in form of English. To make the conversation runs well or more comfortable, they speaker prefer mixing the English in the dominant language.

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