INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING FOUND IN THE NOVEL “KAMAR CEWEK”

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Abstrak

“Indonesian – English Code Switching and Code Mixing found in the Novel Kamar Cewek written by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah” merupakan pengalihan dan pencampuran bahasa dalam sebuah kalimat. Berdasarkan teori Wardaugh pengalihan dan pencampuran tersebut dibagi menjadi dua tipe alih kode dan satu tipe campur kode. Ketiga tipe ini dapat ditentukan berdasarkan digunakannya lebih dari satu bahasa dalam satu ujaran. Data yang dikumpulkan melalui studi kepustakaan merupakan 50 ujaran yang dalam satu ujaran ditemukan dua atau tiga tipe dan dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data adalah novel Kamar Cewek. Temuan menunjukkan terdapat alih kode situasi dan alih kode metaforis dan satu tipe campur kode. Hasil dari analisis mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat 626 ujaran yang merupakan alih kode dan campur kode. Hasil presentasi yang didapat adalah alih kode situasi (23,64%), alih kode metaforis (1,60%) dan campur kode (74,76%). Campur kode merupakan tipe yang paling dominan muncul dalam ujaran-ujaran antar tokoh dalam novel Kamar Cewek.

Kata Kunci: code switching, code mixing, pengalihan, pertukaran, ujaran

INTRODUCTION

Language refers either to the specifically human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, or to a specific instance of such a system of complex communication. Yet another definition sees language as a system of communication that enables humans to cooperate. This definition stresses the social functions of language and the fact that humans use it to express themselves and to manipulate objects in their environment. Language and human being are two things that cannot be separated. Linguistics as the scientific study of language also explains the effect of aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society which is called as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics also focuses on language use in daily conversation have some problems in performing language. One of the most striking phenomena is a bilingual’s linguistic performance that occur seemingly random mixing of two languages, both within the two utterances, during a conversational exchange. This linguistic behaviour not only attracts scholarly attention but also raises questions about the various features which characterize
language-mixing. As Troike in Wardaugh (1986:51) says “In every human being there are many codes and ways contained which is can be used by the people to do their society play in role. On the whole codes and ways in speak called communication repertoire. By the existence of communication repertoire above, some people have choice in many kinds variety of language. People are usually selecting a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they also decide to switch one code or to create a new code. As Fasold (1984:208) says “People can use two languages in conversation by turns that depends entirely on the situation”. There are two kinds of code. They are code switching where people can use two language in conversation by turns that depends entirely on the situation; and code mixing where some people either use the elements from one language in while they were spoken in one foreign language.

This paper discusses the type of code mixing and code switching that are found in the novel “Kamar Cewek”. “What type of code mixing and code switching are found in the novel “Kamar Cewek”? The problems of code mixing and code switching in the novel are based on the factual situation in the real life. So the discussion of type of code mixing and code switching this paper is based on the underlying theory of Marjohan (1988:48) who states that “code is a term which refers to a variety”. Thus, he puts forward that a code maybe an idiolect, a dialect, a sociolect, a register or a language. A speaker has a linguistic repertoire which consists of various codes. Thus he usually has a set of codes, each code having certain functions or maybe some of them have similar functions. In a monolingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the language. In a multilingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the languages and the specification of their uses as agreed upon by the people. When the speakers have two codes with each having specific functions, the speakers have a stable diglossia.

The choice of novel written by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah, entitled “Kamar Cewek” as source of data because there are many code switching and code mixing case of the dialogues of the novel. The writer is interested in finding the case (mixing and switching) and describes them. In this thesis, the writer explore identifies the code mixing and code switching occurred or found in the novel.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Code Switching

Code switching is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. Code switching can be generally defined as the phenomenon where in a bilingual or multilingual speaker shifts from one language to another in the course of a conversation. Gal in Wardaugh (1998:100) says “code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Pietro in Jendra (1977:74) says “code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act.
Holmes (2001:23) says “three important social factors in code choice – participant, setting and topic.” Holmes also states “three are other factors that contributed to the appropriate choice of code; they are social distance, status formality, and function or goal of the interaction.” The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties. People are usually required to select a particular code whenever the choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another; or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code. The phenomenon in switch or mix the code called code switching and code mixing.

When there is a switching from one clause of a language to another clause of other language occur in a conversation, so it called code switching.

Causal Factors of Code Switching

Nababan (2009:16-17) said that there are four causal factors of code switching. They are: conversant, background of language, the appearance of the third conversant and topic. A conversant sometimes switches the code with another conversant because of certain purpose, for example, to change formal situation to informal situation and in versa. If the first conversant and the second conversant have a similar background of language, they will switch the code in variant switching form, but if the first conversant and the second conversant have a different background of language, they will switch the code in language switching form. If the third conversant has the different background of language with the first and the second conversant, they usually do code switching to neutralize the situation and to respect the appearance the third conversant. Topic is the dominant factor in determining code switching. The formal topic is usually served in neutral and serious style of language and informal topic is usually served in relax style of language.

Types of Code Switching

Wardaugh (1986:102-103) says “we can describe two kinds of code switching: situational and methaporical. Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have methaporical code switching”.

Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of pieces of a word or phrase from a language into the other language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. Code mixing refers to the mixture of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) says that “campur kode adalah digunakannya serpihan-serpihan dari bahasa lain dalam menggunakan suatu bahasa, yang mungkin diperlukan dengan tanpa disadari, sehingga
Causal Factors of Code Mixing

Nababan (2009:19-20) said that there are six causal factors of code mixing. They are: the using of elements from one certain language in sentence or foreign discourse, the compulsion of technology might be mentioned as a need feeling motive, actually happen on situation of informal conversation and pushed by prestige filling motive, the language is dynamic, this parallel with the globalization of development, the limited Indonesian, there are many foreign technology. If it put in Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy/vague, and sometimes it wouldn’t practice, and there’s image, if using the foreign terminology, it seems intellect and good. The case in village society in Indonesia it seems like the people is an intellect person. In many cities the foreign language becomes the icon of the intellectuality.

Type of Code Mixing

Wardaugh (1986:103) says “Code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. According to Wardaugh, there is one type of code mixing. It is conversational code mixing.

These are some thesis and journals related to code mixing and code switching that is reviewed in order to support this analysis.

Related Literature

Tarigan (2005) in Language Code Switching and Code Mixing on Indonesian Music Television’s Video Jockeys, A Sociolinguistic Study. He analyzed about code switching and code mixing used by the presenter or host is known as a video jockey in television music program (MTV) in Indonesia. Based on the analysis, he concludes that the host of television music program has done over the code switching and code mixing in their activities to bring the television music program. The host usually use code switching and code mixing by adjusting the situation and identify who they are talking.

Hanafiuh (2007) in Sociolinguistics Theory an Introduction. He listed some quotations about the seven reasons for bilinguals to mix or switch their codes or languages; and some variables that can also influence the occurrence of language mixing and switching.
Nababan (2009) in An Analysis of Code Switching And Code Mixing In EI TU ZE Bukan Impian Biasa By Danni Junus. She analyzed about code switching and code mixing found in the novel EI TU ZE Bukan Impian Biasa By Danni Junus based on Suwito; and Chaer and Agustina theory. Based on the analysis, she concludes that outer code mixing is the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing in EI TU ZE Bukan Impian Biasa By Danni Junus. It can be concluded that the ability in mastering more than one language has influenced Danni Junus in writing this novel.

METHODOLOGY

Data and Data Source

The data of this research is sentences and clauses taken from the novel “Kamar Cewek” which consists of 28 chapters.

The data source is collected from the novel “Kamar Cewek”. They are listed depending on situational code switching, methaporical code switching and code mixing. The rule of each type, for further result description will be explained into categories which have a relationship between Code Switching and Code Mixing.

Method

The qualitative method is used to analyse the data that is a procedure or manner in solving the problem by describing or explaining the data, explore identifies towards the factual facts. Description qualitative method is applied by giving a description of code switching and code mixing and quantitative means a research which some instrument in collecting data formula to count the data which means here to count the categories of code mixing and code switching in the novel. All the result of counting in order to get the percentage is for supporting description.

ANALYSIS

From the novel Kamar Cewek by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah that consists of 238 pages. The analysis below is only to determine the utterance in the correct division based on the type of code switching and code mixing. The utterance is taken from the conversation between the characters in the novel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 : Code switching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Situational Code Switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Code mixing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>Total:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 626 code switching and code mixing in *Kamar Cewek* by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah. Below are the number and percentage of code switching and code mixing in *Kamar Cewek* by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah.

Table 3: Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing</th>
<th>Number of Case</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Situational Code Switching</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>23.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Methaporical Code Switching</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Code Mixing</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>74.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the results above, it can be seen that outer code mixing is the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing in *Kamar Cewek* by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah. It can be concluded that the ability in mastering English has influenced Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah in writing this novel. It is shown in the utterances of characters. The occurrence of outer code mixing because the characters who involved are most of young person who master in adding the vocabulary of English in every utterance. The utterances give the impression such intellect and prestige motive. Code mixing is not a grammar problem but more except as vocabularies problem. As the statement of the factor of code mixing in the previous chapter mention that the conversant do code mixing because pushed by prestige filling motive.

The less dominant type of code switching and code mixing *Kamar Cewek* by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah is extern code switching. This is happened because the ability of each character to express the complete statements in English is different. Actually each character has the same background of language so they will switch the code in variant switching form. Otherwise if each character has the different background of language, they will switch the code in language switching form.
CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the data in this thesis, the conclusion can be drawn, as in the following:
1. There are 626 cases of code switching and code mixing. They are 148 cases of situational code switching, 10 cases of methaporical code switching and 468 cases of code mixing.
2. Code mixing which represents 74.76% of whole cases, followed by situational code switching 23.64% and the last methaporical code switching 1.60%.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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