Research article

Code Mixing Found in Antologi Rasa Novel by Ika Natassa

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Abstract.

In society, language is crucial for communicating with others. As a result, there are numerous varieties of language in this era, particularly in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language varieties, and it is also associated with an inevitable phenomenon, bilingualism, or multilingualism. The goal of the study was to discuss the types of code-mixing that the author discovered in the novel *Antologi Rasa*. The information was gathered through observation. To obtain the information, the author took several steps. The writer should first read the book carefully, then make a note of any code-mixing that he or she finds in it the information gathered about the issues is then analyzed. Code-mixing is widely used as a communicative strategy in society, according to the findings. While speaking in Indonesian, the characters mix English linguistics items at all levels, or conversely, the characters speak in English and then mix it with Indonesian linguistics items. The author used a lot of foreign languages in the Antologi Rasa novel, and she described the character as a bilingual society because the character lived in several countries over a period, and there are a lot of code mixings based on the types of code-mixing. There were (15) data collected, with each type receiving (5). Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization were the three categories.

Keywords: code mixing, sociolinguistic, novel

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language in society is the important thing to communicate to others. Therefore in this era, there is so many the varieties of language, especially in sociolinguistics concerns, in sociolinguistic is study about the varieties of language, it's also with an inevitable phenomenon, as a result of bilingualism or multilingualism. People who can master more than one language named bilingual or multilingual society (Fasold, 1996). People determine their selves to choose the suitable code when they are speaking how the member of society creates new code by adopting and combining some of the elements from two or more languages. Since language comes in many varieties. Sometimes when people speak they use two or more languages to state their thought, instruction, message, or experience to the reader or the listeners can receive what they said

(Grosjean, 1982). In most cases that code will be something, we may also want to call a language. It is caused by the situation that demands language mixing and by the habitual of the speakers become one of the backgrounds of language mixing usage.

Bilingual communities use certain strategies to make communication more effective and meaningful. One of these tricks is "code-switching". Code-switching refers to the use of two languages within a sentence or discourse (Gumperz, 1982). It is a natural conflation that often occurs between multilingual speakers who have two or more languages in common. While code-mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech (Holmes, 1992). Code mixing is rarely found within a formal situation. It is also a language contact phenomenon that does not reflect the grammars of both languages working simultaneously (Hoffman, 1991). Words are borrowed from one language and adapt it in other language and it is usually without a change of topic.

It means that Code mixing and switching are not only a matter of mixing two particular languages, speakers also required to acquire sophisticated knowledge of both languages cross-cultural communication norms (Hymess, 1986). Reasons, why people use code-mixing or code-switching, is to show solidarity with a social group to distinguish oneself, to participate in society, to talk about a certain topic, and to impress and persuade the audience. English becomes the most popular language in people's daily conversations especially teenagers and the result of the previous research says that by mixing code English into other languages, it is expected that the listeners can understand the message clearly.

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study. (Sukrisna, 2019) conducted a study entitled "*An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel*" the second is (Raksang, 2019) also conducted a study which entitle "*The Analysis of Code Mixing in Social Media Produced by the Students of English Department at Iain Palopo*, and the last is Ivan (2018) also doing similar study entitled "*An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by English Teachers in Teaching Learning Process at Mas Pab 2 Helvetia*".

Besides, the phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in social media, novel, newspaper, magazine, radio, and other media. This research takes the novel "Antologi Rasa" as a tool to know and to explain code-mixing in it because novel by Ika Natassa usually becomes a bestseller. Moreover, this research is different from those previous study that has been explained before. This reseach analyze what types of code-mixing are found in *Antologi Rasa* Novel by Ika Natassa and what factors cause of code-mixing in *Antologi Rasa* Novel by Ika Natassa. In addition, this research aims to discuss the type and factors causing code-mixing that the writer found in the novel entitled *Antologi Rasa*

and The result of this study can be used as additional knowledge to improve the ability of code-mixing. The research aims to discuss the type and factors causing code-mixing that the writer found in the novel entitled *Antologi Rasa*.

2. METHOD

All data were taken from the novel entitled *Antologi Rasa*. *Antologi Rasa* is the fourth book by Ika Natassa published in 2011. This novel tells about the life of a metropolitan city, hedonism and the style of how the upper classes think. The data were collected by the observation method. Observation is one of the ways to collect the data by reading each chapter of the book. The writer used some steps to get the data. First, the writer read the book carefully, secondly, and then take a note of the code-mixing that the writer found in this book. After that, the data that has been collected which are related to the problems are then analyzed. The data are intensively studied to get a good analysis. The analysis is based on the theory about the code-mixing, and then they were classified into its types and the dominant types of code-mixing in this research. The data were presented and explained in the theory was adopted.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer will focus on analyzing the data gained from the novel and discussing the two problems mentioned in the first chapter. The first problem is about classifying the types of code-mixing found in this novel and the second problem is about the factors caused code-mixing based on the theories adapted.

3.1. General Overview of Antologi Rasa Novel by Ika Natassa

Antologi rasa is a novel that tells about a friendship that eventually turns into love as time goes by and as they get to know each other. The characters in this novel are Indonesian who work as bankers in Jakarta. They often mix code from Indonesian to English in the conversation. In other words, they are bilingual as they can speak the Indonesian language and English.

3.2. Types of Code Mixing Based on Their Process

The characters in this novel normally use two different languages when having a conversation or explaining things to others. Therefore, using English in their conversation is a common thing to do, since they also have a close relationship with each other. After reading the novel, the writer found some types of code-mixing based on their process. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion

They inserted the English language into a structure of Indonesian. In this novel the characters used both languages together in a single utterance, they mixed from one language to the other to convey what they mean. There are some types of grammatical units are found inserted. The insertion of code-mixing can be seen as follows:

Harris *darling* udah deh, nggak usah sok manis" (Natassa, 33)

The word *darling* in this sentence has the meaning 'a name that you call someone you love or like very much' and it is as a noun. This sentence was uttered by Harris to himself, he imagined if the girl that he loved would say that to him. The mixing here is caused by real lexical need the characters could say the word easier in English because of the character quite fluent in English.

Alternation

Alternation arises when two languages can be substituted for each other function in terms of both grammatically and in terms of lexical. When a word or phrases are spoken into a different language but they have the same meaning is considered "doubling sign". The writer found the characters in this novel sometimes used alternation. The alternation of code-mixing can be seen as follows:

"*Well... this is just something I do in between weekends*, Rul, ini cuma sesuatu yang harus gue lakukan."

In this example, there are two clauses uttered in a different language. The first clause "*Well... this is just something I do in between weekends, Rul*" which said in English, while the second clause "Rul, ini Cuma sesuatu yang harus gue lakukan." These were alternated, the character used repetition for clarification as to the reason for mixing the code. The second clause is inserted in Indonesian due to reconfirmed what the character meant. Because when the character said it in full English it might confuse the listener since the character described as Indonesian.

3.3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with elements from another language. The writer found that the character in this novel used congruent lexicalization in their communication as well. The congruent lexicalization of code-mixing can be seen as follows.

But I could care less, *karena begitu aku berdiri di kelilingi dinding-dinding penuh buku itu*, *I am in my own bubble* (Natassa, 116).

In this example, there is not much difference from the previous examples, the character mixed the code randomly due to her creativity in choosing words. There are two English clauses inserted in this sentence. The common reason for the character to mixed their language is because of the real lexical need, she found it easier to say it in the second language or certain vocabularies have the most popular parable. And then the other reason is the character was talking about a particular topic, she talked about her feelings and preferred to express it in her not daily language.

The findings of the study are similar compared to the theories proposed by (Apple & Muysken, 1987). There are three types of code-mixing that have been found, they are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization in *the Antologi Rasa* novel.

The first type is the insertion, is said to be similar to spontaneous lexical borrowing and depending on languages, it may consist of single bare nouns, bare noun phrase or adverbial phrases. The total insertion found are (5). (1) *darling,* (2) *premium cab,* (3) *umbrella girls-nya,* (4) *lost for words,* (5) *traveling is part of their job.*

The second type is alternation, it entails a true switch from one language to the other, and involves both grammar and lexicon. The total alternation found are (5). (1) *Well... this is just something I do in between weekends,* (2) *Oh I didn't tell you* Denise *is married did I?,* (3) *no rules? No rules Key,* (4) *Clown Fish,* (5) *So, maybe there is something between us.*

And the last type is congruent lexicalization, which refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with elements from either language. The total findings of congruent lexicalization are (5). (1) *But I could care less*, *I'm in my own bubble.* (2) *I thought that was all I signed up for, like I said.* (3) *You know what, then break your heart, just to teach you a lesson.* (4) *My head is already a* mess, *"I think I love you"*, *and now this.* (5) *better, better, better, better*.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis about code mixing used by the character of a novel entitled *Antologi Rasa* has been discussed, it can be concluded that Code-mixing is used widely as a communicative strategy among the society. While the character speaking in Indonesian, they mix linguistics items of English at all linguistic levels or vice versa the characters also speak in English and then mix it to Indonesian linguistics items. In the *Antologi Rasa* novel, the author used a lot of foreign languages in this novel, she described the character as bilingual society since the character lived in several countries in several time, there are a lot of code mixings found based on the types of code-mixing. There are (15) data obtained and each type gets (5) data. They are divided into three types, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The first type is Insertion, is when the character having their conversation they inserted the word, phrases or clauses into a sentence in a different language. Furthermore, the second type is alternation, in this novel the character often alternated the code. Some words were spoken into different words but still have the same meaning. This is known as "doubling sign" which means the words were just repeated into a different language. The last type is congruent lexicalization, the words from two different languages were placed or spoken randomly in a sentence. The character in this novel added more than one constituent of English in every sentence of a particular conversation or topic spoken.

In addition to the type of code-mixing, factors that cause code-mixing to occur are also found in this novel. The character mixed the words to sound fascinating to the interlocutor. Besides that, the real lexical need is the common reason in used of code-mixing because there are some words which are difficult to find the proper translation of it, or it is easier for the character to say it in another language, and also because of the character is used to speak in more than one languages. Moreover, code-mixing used as the strategy to clarify the speech to make it easier to understand by the interlocutor. The study supports the point that code-mixing is not interference rather it serves for continuity and fluency. Thus, it has become a very useful communicative strategy and although the character uses it spontaneously they realized there are some communicative advantages they gain by using it.

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