AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING
IN THE NOVEL CINTAPUCCINO

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Abstract
The study aims at investigating the use of code mixing in the novel Cintapuccino by Ica Rahmawati. The writer used some theories stated by McKay and Nancy (1996), and some concepts stated by Holmes (2001). The method used was qualitative descriptive method stated by Basrowi and Suwandi (2008). Data of this study were all of words and sentences that consist of code mixing in terms of the dialogue done by the characters in the novel. From the data analysis, the writer found there are three types of code mixing used by the characters in the novel, namely (1) intra-sentential code mixing, (2) intra lexical code mixing, and (3) words that involving a change of pronunciation. Besides, the writer also found the form of code mixing in terms of (1) the insertion of word, (2) the insertion of phrase, and (3) the insertion of sentence. Based on the observation, the use of code mixing in order to get more prestigious, and because of there is no equivalent words, etc. Next, for the future study this topic can be developed in terms of all of related aspects of code mixing and social factors influenced.

Keywords: code mixing, intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code mixing.

INTRODUCTION
Nowadays, there are so many people who master more than one language. Many of them master two or more languages, namely their native language and the second language. The language which is usually mastered well by people is their mother tongue or native language. Most of them firstly used their mother tongue to communicate to their family and society. However during their communication with other people and because of the need of understanding other people about what they mean, there is a demand for the people to master or know the other languages. This condition caused many people learn another language to make their communication effective. People who master more than one language is 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 and William (2006) bilingualism is the ability to use two languages effectively. Mackey and Fishman (1980) state that bilingualism can be defined as using two languages by a speaker in interaction with other people. According to Chaer and Agustina (1995) multilingualism is regarding the use of state of more than two languages by a speaker when communicating with others in turn.

This also happens to the Indonesian people who are multilingual. Indonesia people master at least the Indonesian national language that is Bahasa Indonesia and regional language. Well-educated people usually master foreign languages, such as English, Japanese, etc. The fact that people can use more than one language encourages them to mix code whenever they speak. No wonder people can use more than one language at the same time. Moreover, it is also possible for the bilingual or multilingual people to use more than one language in a communication even in the same topic, context or people. The condition where people use more than one language or code in the same topic and context or a person in communication is called code switching and code mixing.

According to Holmes (2001) code switching is a term for alternate use of two or more languages varieties of language or even speech style. It occurs when a bilingual alternates between two languages, moves from one to another. The conversation below is the example of code switching case in English and Maori given by Holmes (2001:34):

Sarah : I think everyone is here except Mere(E).
John : She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that is her arriving now (E).
Sarah : You are right (E). Kia ora Mere (M). Haere mai (M). Kei tepehea koe?(M) (Hy Mere. Come in. How are you?)
Mere : Kia ora e hoa (M). Kei te pai (M). Have you started yet? (E).
(Hello my friend. I am fine.)
Based on the example before, Sarah and Mere use code switching in their conversation. Firstly, Sarah and John speak in English, but when there is some obvious change in the situation, that is the arrival of a new person (Mere), Sarah switches her language. Mere is Maori and although the rest of the meeting will be conducted in English, Sarah switches to Maori to greet her. The Maori greeting is an expression of solidarity.

Furthermore, code mixing is the use of one language in other language, the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Hamers and Blanc (1989) say code mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language. In addition, Wardhough (1986:103) state “code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”.

To make it more obvious, here are some examples of code mixing among Spanish (S) – English (E) bilinguals given by Pfaff (in Wardaugh, 1986:107):

1. S : No van a/ bring it up in the meeting.
   E : (They are not going to /bring it up in the meeting).
2. S : Todos los Mexicanos/ were riled up.
   E : (All the Mexicans /were riled up)

Code mixing can be seen in spoken or written language. Code mixing in spoken language can be found in radio program, television program, teaching process and code mixing also found in written language such as: novel, newspaper, magazine, tabloid, etc. Literary books in Indonesia have been developed both in their quantity or quality. Started by the coming of foreigner who use English in communication. Indonesian people were initiated to use English and then to spread it out to the others. The influenced from English makes literary books that is influenced by English is novel. The writer writes a novel not only in Indonesian sometimes the writers mix English in Indonesia. Many factors which influence the people mix the code such as their background like education, culture, social, etc. in
written language code mixing is presented in italic or underline style word or phrase. In this research the writer will discuss one novel entitled Cintapuccino.

In written language such as the novel author write according to people who will read it. Ica Rahmawati is one of writers or novelist who used code mixing in this novel. As an illustration the writer presents a little bit sentence with describe the reality of language used in which afterward the reality of language use can be categorized as code mixing. The example of code mixing in Cintapuccino Novel is as follows:

‘ Eh, But I come here not for pushing at you or anything…Ka ’

The sentence above indicates the existence of code mixing because the speaker used one word or phrase of English into Indonesia language. The speaker master both languages they used it to express their emotion, feeling or though. It is found that there are variation forms and type code mixing used.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer wants to concerns the types of code mixing by Ica Rahmawati entitled Cintapuccino. The writer is really motivated to conduct a research entitled “An Analysis of The Types of Code Mixing in the Novel Cintapuccino”

Methodology
This research, the writer uses qualitative research. Basrowi and Suwandi (2008:1) said that. “Qualitative research is this type of research that produces findings cannot be achieved using statistical procedures quantification know the other way”. Strauss and Corbin (1997:1) explain, “Qualitative research can use to examine the lives of the people, history, behavior, functional organizations, social movements, or kinship”.

Bodgan and Taylor (1975:5) define methodology as a qualitative research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from the people and behaviors that can be observed. Through qualitative analysis, the writer can do qualitative research that this
research result giving the descriptive types of code-mixing and form of code-mixing such as words, phrases, and sentence.

The data of this research is expression in the types of code-mixing in the Cintapuccino novel. The sources of data of this research are taken from Cintapuccino novel written by Icha Rahmanti, and published by Gagas Media on 2007 in Jakarta. This novel has 260 pages, 19cm long, and consists of 15 chapters. This research analyzes about the types of code mixing applied in the novel.

In method of collecting the data, the writer applies the qualitative method. In this case, the writer will observe the data that will be taken from the source of the data. The writer is an observer of the sample of all forms of code-mixing in Cintapuccino novel.

Bodgan and Taylor (1975:91 in Basrowi and Suwandi 2008:89-90) discussed in the collection of data key principles as follows:
Briefing limit studies, in code-mixing study should define the problem and research objectives. Then, notes the data. The writer should take the data and classify code-mixing appropriate shape. Next, the instructions how to remember the data, in this key principle the author should note in his memoirs the words that have code-mixing. The writer set the time to manage for saturation or rest.

In the end of data collection, the author must research in community life, the reason people tend to use code mixing, so that the results of the data that has been collected based on the expression is used in Cintapuccino novel. Recognize the existence of qualitative research in the novel of data analysis although new data intensive analysis conducted after the end of data collection. With the guidance and direction of the research problem, the researcher brought to the specific reference that may be suitable for or does not match the note the data. When the writer have started note and began to give the code to the data, it would appear that there is a match or mismatch with working that was formulated and the writer’s make a table to differences every types and form of code mixing.
In analyzing the data, the writer takes the qualitative method. Bodgan and Taylor (1975:91 in Basrowi and
Suwandi 2008:91-92) discussed in the data analysis stage three key principles. The keys principles are:

1. The Basic Concepts of Data Analysis

Bodgan and Taylor define data analysis as the process of detailing the formal business. Defines data analysis as the process of detailing a formal effort to find a theme and formulate ideas as suggested by the data, and in an effort to provide assistance to the theme and the theory. From this formulation is concluded that the data analysis intends to organizer the data. Employment data analysis in this case is set, sort, grouping, giving the code, and categorized. From these explanations it can be concluded that the analyzed code-mixing by means of sorting, grouping data into categories, so found a types, and form of code-mixing.

2. Founded Themes and Formulating the Theory

a.Peruse the collection of data records
b.Giving code in some data
c.Formulate appropriate classification
d.Reading the literature in connection with the problem and background research

3. Analyze Based on the Theory

The author should analyze the data and find whether the theory was supported whether it is right. The writer analysis all data and use a theory to analysis the different types and form of code mixing and reason to used it. In this research the writer collecting written data to be analyze.

(1) *Mereka bercakap-cakap lewat speaker phone.*

“ They talk through speaker phone”

Cintapuccino,2007: 135

From the example (1), it is classified into intra-sentential code mixing. The phrase *speaker phone* is considered as an example of code mixing in the form of the insertion of phrase. It is because the phrase is recognized coming from English language while the structure of the language is the Indonesian.

(2) *“Jadi gimana kerjaan? Kemaren ngapain ke Jakarta, meeting?”*

“So how is your work? What did you do in Jakarta yesterday, meeting?”

(Cintapuccino,2007:153)
From the example (2) it can be classified into Intra lexical code-mixing. The novelist used word English in mixing his language. The sentence above is form of the insertion of word. It can be proved based on the two languages which are used in.

According to Bodgan and Taylor (1992:137 in Basrowi and Suwandi 2008:223-225) the method of representing the data is a technique able used to give the meaning of collecting the data, transcript and commend of people. Bodgan and Taylor give a way in representing data. Analyzed the data, the data collected is enough to understand the phenomena code-mixing in novel. The writer writes the data based on Cintapuccino novel. The writer analysis all data and use a theory to analysis the different types and form of code-mixing. In sum up of the research, the writer will be having about data and theory clearly about the meaning of the data. The writer will be checking again the data. Next, work with theory, in this process the writer able to modification or mix some theory to development the data.

Findings and Discussion

In this chapter, the writer would like to describe the result of data analysis taken from Cintapuccino novel. From four hundred and ninety data, the writer has been found three types and four forms of code-mixing used in Cintapuccino novel. The writer classified form of code-mixing divided into five forms. There are one hundred and sixty eight as words, one hundred and fifty seven as phrases, and one hundred and sixty five as sentences.

Data 1:

(1) Mereka bercakap-cakap lewat speaker phone.

“ They talk through speaker phone ”

From the example (1), it is found that there is code mixing happened here. The phrase ‘speaker phone’ is considered as an example of code mixing in the form of the insertion of phrase. It is because the phrase is recognized coming from English language while the structure of the language is the Indonesian.

(2) ...dia pake kemeja flanel kotak-kotak, celana jeans, sama sepatu rubber sole putih...

“ ...He wears box flannel shirt, jeans, with white robber sole shoes ”
From the example (2), it can be seen that there is the insertion of English phrase which is combined into the Indonesian sentence. So, it can be said that this is a kind of code mixing since the language and its structure refers to Indonesian.

According to Hodges and Whitten (1962:18) a clause is a group of words which contains both a verb and its subject. They divided clause into two: main clause (independent clause) which can stand alone as a sentence because it is grammatically complete, and dependent clause which cannot stand alone (incomplete sentence).

The examples of code mixing in the form of clauses can be seen as follow:

(3)Baru sebulan yang lalu Alin putus dari pacarinya yang calon dokter dengan alasan Alin merasa si calon dokter itu bukan ‘Bapaknya anak-anak (maksudnya, Alin yakin he’s not the one).

“Alin broke up her doctor want to be boyfriend last month because Alin felt the doctor want to be is not the father of her children”

“It means, Alin sure he’s not the one”

From the example (3), there is an English clause inserted into Indonesian sentence. Since the language and the structure of the sentence itself refer to the characteristic of Indonesian sentence, so it can be said that there is code mixing happened here.

(4)aku merasakan perasaan “itu”, kamu tahu...perasaan “no one could love you more than I do” atau “I could love you even better”

“I feel that feeling, you know…the feeling “one could love you more than I do” or “I could love you even better”

Based on the example (4), there are two English clauses inserted into Indonesian sentence. They are “no one could love you more than I do” or “I could love you even better”. It can be said that code mixing happened in that sentence. It is because of there are two
combinations of languages occurred here.
(5)"Alrite"!
“All right”!
(Cintapuccino,2007:151)
From the example (5) Involving to change pronunciation occurs in word. The phenomenon of code mixing uses to modify the pronunciations English to Indonesia able seen in Cintapuccino novel. The reasons are influence depends who is speaking and whom are they speaking to? In this case the novelist must adaptation how the teenager language style. In this Era teenagers tend to use English but modify to Indonesian pronunciations.

In sum up of involving to change pronunciation (phonology) the writer found one word forms. Speaker use English but changes the pronunciation into Indonesia phonological. So, this is sounds similarity with Indonesia phonology but incorrect Indonesia phonology and incorrect English words.

Furthermore, code -mixing automatically make Indonesian grammatical error. Because Indonesia do not has mixing with other foreign language. Indonesia speaker make Indonesia has error grammatical. Although the speaker has good education but still makes Indonesia error grammatical. In this discussion, the writer found three types of code mixing based on the theory.

Conclusion
The writer use theory from McKay and Nancy theory to classify and analyze the data. The result of this research the writer found some of types, different form of code mixing use. The writer analyze the data is only focus to types and forms of code-mixing. Cintapuccino novel has so many code-mixing contains.

In this research the writer has analyzed types and form of code-mixing in Cintapuccino novel. From all of data analyzed, the writer has a conclusion about code-mixing especially code mixing in Cintapuccino novel. The writer knows code-mixing tendency occurs in Intra lexical code-mixing especially in words form. Then, secondly is Intra-sentential code-mixing especially in phrases. The writer only found a little Involving to change pronunciation (phonology) type of code-mixing.
Code-mixing used in society influenced by context, such as context of use, circumstance, setting and linguistic context. Code-mixing automatically make Indonesian grammatical error. In this data code-mixing not obey morphology rule.

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**Bibliography**


