CODE MIXING IN *RADITYA DIKA'S MANUSIA SETENGAH SALMON* AND *KAMBING JANTAN* NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

This study dealt with the use of code mixing in *Raditiya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon* and *Kambing Jantan* novels. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative design. The data of this study were collected from two novels by Raditiya Dika: *Manusia Setengah Salmon* and *Kambing Jantan* novels. The study's findings showed that there were only two types of code mixing used in both novels of *Manusia Setengah Salmon* and *Kambing Jantan*. They were insertion and alternation types. In *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel, insertion type was 95% and alternation type was 5%. While in *Kambing Jantan* novel, insertion type was 65% and alternation type was 35%. Thus, it can be concluded that insertion type was the dominant type of code mixing used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* and in *Kambing Jantan* novel.

Keywords: code mixing, novel, Raditya Dika

ABSTRAK

Studi ini membahas penggunaan code mixing dalam novel Manusia Setengah Salmon dan novel Kambing Jantan karya Raditiya Dika. Studi ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data studi ini dikumpulkan dari dua novel Raditiya Dika: Manusia Setengah Salmon dan Kambing Jantan. Temuan studi menunjukkan bahwa hanya ada dua jenis code mixing yang digunakan dalam kedua novel Manusia Setengah Salmon dan Kambing Jantan. Mereka adalah jenis penyisipan dan alternatif. Dalam novel Manusia Setengah Salmon, jenis penyisipan sebanyak 95% dan jenis alternatif sebanyak 5%. Sedangkan dalam novel Kambing Jantan, jenis penyisipan sebanyak 65% dan jenis alternatif sebanyak 35%. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis penyisipan adalah jenis code mixing yang dominan digunakan dalam novel Manusia Setengah Salmon dan novel Kambing Jantan.

Kata kunci: code mixing, novel, Raditya Dika

A. Introduction

Language is closey related to how people communicate with one another (Yuliana, 2015). It has very important roles in daily human communication that is to share or deliver messages or ideas to other people in a society. That is why language is very important for human life. Basically, language is divided into two types: spoken and written. Spoken language is language produced in its spontaneous form, for example in a speech, while written language is language in which a language provided directly by the text through a certain media such a novel, book, magazine, newspaper, article, etc.

The study of language that concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function to communicate is called with sociolinguistics (Wardough, 2002:12). According to Crystal (2000: 353) sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistic which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistic studies such matters as the linguistic identity of social group, social attitudes to language, standard and non-standard forms of language, the patterns and needs of national language use, social varieties and levels of language, the social basic of multingualism, and so on. Wardaugh (1993: 3) also concludes that sociolinguistics theory as a discussion in which about the relationship between language and society and how that language has function in communication.

Nowadays, both spoken and written language have been developed, and the development brings the language use into some variation of language. People will always be faced with language chosen when they speak. In addition to language choice, people may sometimes mix up two or more languages. Moreover, people who live billingual community tend to use two various languages in communication to each other.

Language is a code, a variety of a style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. A code is the particular language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. When people are about to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds of feeling. The particular code in this case can be a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily situation, people may use different code in different situation. Wardaugh (1986: 36) says that when two people or more communicate to others in speech we can say the system of communication is employing code. Code can be called language which is used for communication between two or more people in a society. It can refer to any kind of system that two or more people can employ communication. The system of communication will employ a certain code in interaction. Nababan (1993: 56) states that code is speech system that is language components that have special characteristics which are relevant to the speakers background, the relationship between speakers and the situation of speech community.

The term code cannot be separated from two phenomenon terms namely code mixing and code switching. Those are terms in bilingualism for language and especially speech that draws to refering extents at least two languages combined in different ways. It is found when the speakers mix two languages or more to achieve their purposes. Code mixing and code switching are well known traits in the speech pattern the everage bilingual in any human society the world over (Ayeomoni, 2006). They can occur in many languages such as English-Indonesian. 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 (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. Wardough (1986: 103) argues that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent which they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Thus, if someone mixes two codes in one sentence by inserting other elements of language, it means that he/she uses code mixing. According to Muysken (2000: 1) code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in are sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when he/she or she is stalking with someone in formal and informal situation.

Muysken (2000) suggests that are three types of code mixing which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertion, alternation, and congurent lexicalization.

1. Insertion

   In this type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. It may consist of single bare nouns, bare nouns phrase or adverbial phrases, in the insertion pattern, one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted. Usually, insertion occurs when a country has been colony by others country which have different language. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Muysken (2000: 8-9) explains more that insertion tends to be content words rather than function words. Content words carry lexical meaning in themselves, such as beautiful, brother, slowly. The content words are those traditionally labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
   For example:
   (-) Tidak semua makanan *delicious* mempunyai gizi yang baik.
   (Not all of *delicious* foods have good nutrition).

2. Alternation

   In this type of code mixing, both languages occur alternately each with their own structure. In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other involving both grammar and lexicon. In this perspective code mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turn of utterances. The process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities in many other communities as well. Muysken (2000) explains that alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level.
   For example:
   The mixing consists of some group of words.
   (-) Aku sangat suka lagu itu, *The singer Is Celine Dion.*
   (I like that song very much, *the singer is Celine Dion.*

3. Congruent

   According to Muysken (2000: 3), in the congruent lexicalization, the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly. Congurent lexicalization may be particulary associated with second generation migrant groups, and bilingual speakers closely related languages with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of over language separation. In this pattern, only nation with the same culture that can probably occur code mixing.
   For example:
   (-) Arey suno miyaa (Urdu)
   (-) Hey, listen mister (English)

The study of investigating code mixing is 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. This study wants to find out the types of code mixing and the dominant types of code mixing used in Raditya Dika's novels of "Manusia Setengah Salmon" and "Kambing Jantan". These novels are chosen with the consideration that teen-lit genre novels usually become best seller. Besides, "Manusia Setengah Salmon" and "Kambing Jantan" novels are not only published as novel, but also have been adapted into a movie. The interesting part of using these novels is that the novelist is a person who is mostly popular in teenagers and also uses the most update style of language which is also certainly use bilingual or multilingual. So, there is high possibility of the writer to use code mixing in his novels. Sometimes people or teenagers who read the novels do not realize that they are learning code mixing when they are reading the content of them.

These novels feature elements of social life is humor. They tell about various sad things that actually have gaps and lessons that we can take from them. One of the excellent parts in "Manusia Setengah Salmon" novel is when Raditya Dika tries to tell about his anxiety when he was just left by his lover. Just like most people, the first thing that he felt when breaking up was sadness, anxiety, and disappointment. But, "Manusia Setengah Salmon" and "Kambing Jantan" novels convince the readers that not all things hurt must end in sadness.

One example of code mixing in "Manusia Setengah Samon" novel is: 'Bang, kata Yuditha, kayaknya rekomendasi restoran yang abang baca udah lama gak di *update* deh". The code mixing of the sentences that is used by the writer in this sentence is the word *update*. In daily life, this word is familiar to use, even many Indonesian use this word. In Indonesian, *update* can be translated as to make something more modern, but the teenagers prefer to use *update* than the Indonesian translation.

Raditya Dika (complete name is Dika Angkasapura Moerwani), the novelist, was born in Jakarta on December 28, 1984. He is an Indonesian writer known through blogger. He became known as a humorous writer, funny, and always creative. Besides writing, now Raditya Dika known as a writer of comic scripts and films inspired by the story of his humorous novel, director, and film player, advertising star, a book activist and even a jury of Stand Up Comedy Indonesia. At the end of 2011, with comic artist Dio Rudiman, Raditya Dika wrote the "Manusia Setengah Salmon" novel, and wrote "Kambing Jantan" novel in 2005 which was reissued by Gagasmedia. Raditya's latest work is a film that was adapted from books written by him. Even now Raditya Dika has self-made films.

B. Research Method

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative design. Sudaryanto (1992: 62) states that descriptive means that research basically only from fact or phenomenon which was empirically live from narrative speakers. So, it is written or produced like language tool which was commonly like reality. While Strauss and Corbin (1990) claim that qualitative method could be used to better understand any phenomenon about which much is already known, or to gain more in-depth information that may be difficult to convey quantitatively.

The data in this study were taken from novel "Manusia Setengah Salmon" and "Kambing Jantan" written by Raditya Dika. "Manusia Setengah Salmon" was published in 2011. It consisted of 19 chapters and 264 pages. "Kambing Jantan" was published in 2005. It consisted of 240 pages. The data were collected by using these following steps.

1. Read "Manusia Setengah Salmon and "Kambing Jantan" novels written by Raditya Dika.
2. Underlined the code mixing.
3. Classified all the code mixing based on their types.
4. Found the dominant type of code mixing.

After collecting the data by using some techniques above, the data were analyzed by these following steps.

1. Identified each sentences by each type of code-mixing.
2. Classified the code mixing based on the types such as insertion, alernation, and congruent lexicalization.
3. Tabulated the types of code mixing which were found in the novel.
4. Converted the data number into percentages.
5. Found out the most dominant type of code mixing.
6. Described the type of code-mixing that was dominantly used in the novel.

C. Result and Discussion

The data of this study were taken from Raditya Dika's novels "Manusia Setengah Salmon" which consisted of 172 sentences and "Kambing Jantan" which consisted of 264 sentences.   Then, the data were classified into three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Table 1. Three Types of Code Mixing

No	Novels	Three Types of Code Mixing			
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Sentences
1	Manusia Setengah Salmon	163	9	-	172
2	Kambing Jantan	171	93	-	264

In "Manusia Setengah Salmon" novel, there were found only two types of code mixing: insertion = 163 sentences (95%) and alternation = 9 sentences (5%). In this novel, the dominant type was insertion because many sentences in this novel only mix in the lexical items from Indonesian into English. And there was not congruent lexicalization because in this novel there was not mixing from one foreign language into another like from English into Dutch.

In "Kambing Jantan" novel, there were found only two types of code mixing: insertion = 171 sentences (65%) and alternation = 93 sentences (35%). In this novel the dominant type was insertion because the lexical items or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in other language. And there was not

congruent lexicalization because in this novel there was not mixing between one foreign language and another.

Table 2. The Calculation of Code Mixing in "Manusia Setengah Salmon"

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Insertion	163	95%
2	Alternation	9	5%`
	Total	**172**	**100%**

Table 3. The Calculation of Code Mixing in "Kambing Jantan"

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Insertion	171	65%
2	Alternation	93	35%
	Total	**172**	**264**

The dominant type of both novels were insertion type because the novelist, Raditya Dika, represents young generation, so he is used to use foreign language to show the prestige and existence in life. He mixes between Indonesian and English and uses update language in his novels. So, whatever he does, teenagers will follow him. In fact, many teenagers didn't know much about foreign language so they just mixed their little knowledge about foreign language with their mother tongue. That's why they used insertion more than the other types of code mixing.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

To sum up, there is tendency of using code mixing either in spoken or written language (communication). there are three types of the code mixing generally used by people and each person may choose which type he/she would like to use.

As in the novels used as the object of the study, the code mixing type dominantly used was the insertion. This type is more

generally and easy to use by people in communication. The words or sentences usually have been recognized well by the community. Thus, the process of code mixing causes no problem for both the speakers and the listeners in the community. Other novelist may use other type of code mixing. It depends on the novelist background and the target of the readers. Different novelist will use different code mixing as well.

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestions need to be considered. For the students who major in English, it is suggested to learn more about code mixing, especially the three types of code mixing. For the readers who want to know more about code mixing, it is suggested to read these novels because these novels are very interesting.

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