

**THE USE OF CODE MIXING IN INDONESIAN NOVEL ENTITLED  
*YOU DO YOU BY FELLEXANDRO RUBY***

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**Abstract:**

Since Indonesia has been a multilingual country, many people in this country use more than one language in the daily conversation. Bilingualism and multilingualism are common in Indonesia. Code mixing happens when the speaker mixes their first language with the second language in one utterance. It is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for purposes of trade, and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. Code mixing is also found in Indonesian novel entitled *You Do You* by Fellexandro Ruby. The researcher is interested to find what kinds of code mixing that the characters' used in this novel. The result of this study found that there are three kinds of type code mixing, that the character mostly used, they are Insertion, Alteration and Congruent Lexicalization.

**Keywords:** code mixing, novel

**Introduction**

Indonesia is a multilingual country, and many people in the country use more than one language in the daily conversation. Bilingualism and multilingualism are common in Indonesia. Wardhaugh (2006: 96) states that "in many parts of the world an ability to speak more than one language is not all remarkable". It is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for purposes of trade, and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization.

Our social relations are properly established when it is mediated by language. It means that language plays an essential role in unraveling our social life as a communication tool (Husin, M. S., & Arifin, 2011: 34). In another way, language exists only because humans developed it and use it to communicate

on a daily basis, and it is thus a social phenomenon. (Hoffman, 1991:78) asserted that language is a social fact, a variety of social contracts in a community, not an individual. However, people who live in the same region but differ in educational background and economic status often use language in quite different ways, whether written or uttered. The sociolinguists or people studying a language must be familiar with a code. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an accent or a style on different occasions and for different purposes.

In our country, English is a school subject. English is used for international communication in many areas of life, including education, food, defence and more. Language is how people communicate. So, when we learn a language, we learn about society too. This is

called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. (Walt, 2009:56) says that sociolinguistics is part of linguistics. It is about language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It looks at the links between language and society and other social sciences like psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology. In learning English, we can use it in its entirety or mix it with Indonesian. This can be seen in conversation or in written form. Sociolinguistics looks at how language and society affect each other. Language itself and how it is used are both important. The basic idea of sociolinguistics is that language is not always the same. It changes and varies from person to person and from group to group.

A code is divided into code-mixing and code-switching (Stockwell in Sumarsih, et al. 2014 : 54) said that code-mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are some reasons why people make code-mixing. Firstly, in code-mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign language (pieces of one language smaller than clause), while the other language (code) functions as the base language. Secondly, bilingual speakers mix codes when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation (Gumperz, 1982).

From explanation above the researcher is interested to analyze a code mixing in a novel entitled *YOU DO YOU* by Fellexandro Ruby. The novel tells us about how to make a better life. In this novel there are several sentences mixed with some words in English. In this project, the writer focused only on the analysis of Code Mixing of the character's utterances in *YOU DO YOU*.

#### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Language is a major means of identifying a set of people, nation or country. (Wardhaugh 2006:77) When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language.

The word „language“ is derived from „lingua“ the Latin word for tongue, which rightly emphasizes the speech aspect as basic in language. It is often called that „man is a social being“; and what, perhaps, plays the vital role in enabling man to act as a „social being“ is his ability to use language for communication. Language is the fundamental tool for social interaction that opens up the possibilities to convey, inform and share different ideas, thoughts, messages, feelings and viewpoints. Learning another language is also important to us as social beings.

Humans as social beings interact for their survival. Human beings are great travelers, traders and colonizers. When humans travel their could find other humans later you will encounter people who do not speak your language, nor you theirs. Some parts of the world, we may not have to travel farther than the next door to find languages disconnect and other part we may have to cross the ocean. This situation is so common in human history and society, several solutions for bridging this communication gap have arisen, sociolinguistics being one.

Many scholars have discussed sociolinguistics and have come up with several definitions based on their individual perspectives. Hudson defines sociolinguistics as, the study of language in relation to the society. It is the study of language as it affects and is being affected by social relations; it is also the study of

language and linguistic behavior as influenced by social and cultural factors.

(Holmes, 2013:102) defines sociolinguistics as, the way people use language in different contexts, and the way people indicate aspects of their social identity through language. Sociolinguistics is a scientific discipline developed from the cooperation of linguistics and sociology that investigates the social meaning of the language system and language use, and the common set of conditions of linguistic and social structure. (Trudgill in Muhammad Muneeb, 2014:5), sociolinguistic is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society that have close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology

Sociolinguistics actually does not discuss a structure of a language, but it focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. From this statement, we can get a description that people also face language conflicts before sociolinguistics appears. So it is clear now that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its functions in society, or in other words sociolinguistics deals with a language as means of communication.

#### **Code**

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other.

When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell, a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.”

(Ronald Wardaugh, 2006 : 88) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, we can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

#### **Bilingualis and Multilingualism**

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having two or more than two codes (languages) is called bilingualism or multilingualism. (Gumperz in namaskhara, 2015 : 66) mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for in-group communication and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders. In this case, the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice meaning that bilinguals are able to choose which language that he is going to use.

In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

### **Code Mixing**

Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Studies of code-mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraints of language and of the relationship between language use and individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes and functions within particular socio-cultural contexts.

According to (Hamers and Blanc, 2004 : 34) code-mixing occurs when speakers shift from one language to the other in the midst of their conversation. Thus this definition accommodates inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential mixing both under the term code switching.

Code-mixing is an interesting phenomenon in bilingual societies. Code-mixing leads to language hybridization that in turn gives birth to the issues of language maintenance, shift, and desertion. (Wardhaugh, 2006 : 23), characterizes that code mixing occurs when during conversation, speakers “use both languages together to the extent that they shift from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. In code-mixing sentences, pieces of one language are used while a speaker basically using another language.

At last, we can say the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of

code mixing. It happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code.

### **Features of Code Mixing**

Code-mixing is a phenomenon of switching one language to another in such communities where people are bilingualism or multilingualism. If we talk about features of code mixing then we come to know that; Sridhar, a linguist, has elaborated the following three features of code mixing through analysis of a text.

These features are applicable on the everyday language use:

The mixed elements are on every level of grammatical organization such as noun, verbs, attributive and predicative adjectives, and noun phrases etc. The mixed elements are not specifically culture oriented or „culture bond“. They are mostly from day to day life and every day usage items, which have acceptable equivalent in the language in which they are mixed.

The mixed elements obey the rules of the original language from which they are taken as far as their grammatical organization is concerned.

### **Code Mixing/Linguistics Form**

In some subjects we have difficulty in coding for language diaries due to delicate differentiation between our mother language and English mix in daily utterances. In fact, the difficulty in coding has highlighted a significant issue: how mixed is a mixed code? Code-mixing refers to any admixture of linguistic elements of two or more language systems in the same utterance at various levels: phonological, lexical, grammatical and orthographical. Due to constraints of space, the discussion will focus on lexical and grammatical code-mixing.

**TYPES OF CODE MIXING**

**Types of code-mixing based on Muysken ( 2000 : 112 )**

***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 (2000), 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 or phrasal.

***Alternation***

Approaches departing from alternation (associated with the Poplack (1980)) view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Muysken, 2000). Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion (2000). Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb.

***Congruent Lexicalization***

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of Labov (1972) and Trudgill (1986), rather than bilingual language use proper (Muysken, 2000). Congruent lexicalization

is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions.

**Research Method**

This Study uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2018:32) qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribes to a social or human problem. In this case initially the writers only focus on the use of English code mixing in novel *You DO You* by Fellexandro Ruby.

The aim of study is to investigate the used of English code mixing in Novel *You Do You* by Fellexandro by Ruby. This Novel consist of 235 pages, the writer will collect data by reading the Novel and underline the English Code mixing in the Novel. The researcher determined the reasons and impact of code mixing in after data has been collected. The writter listed and classified based on framework applied by Muysken (2000).

**Result and Discussion**

**Result**

According to the data, from the novel were analyzed, almost all of the sentences consisted of some English words. The result of the analyses are shown as a follow :

No	Sentence	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1.	Mengenal diri menjadi sebuah <i>exercise</i> yang semakin perlu di asah....	V		
2.	Seberapa sering kita me- <i>review</i> secara mandiri...	V		
3.	... pekerjaan yang sama <i>sneakers hype</i> yang sama ...	V		
4.	... menunjukkan bahwa <i>self-awareenes</i> bisa membawa...	V		
5.	Dari <i>music player</i> yang ada di mobil, ...	V		
6.	... dan <i>story mindset</i> ini membantu gue....	V		
7.	Karena <i>reward</i> -nya akan setara dengan <i>risk</i> -nya	V		
8.	...gerai <i>fast food</i> ..	V		
9.	...dulu gue milih <i>passion</i> .	V		

10.	... kita menggunakan <i>personal truth</i> untuk...	V		
11.	Ditto sudah keluar dari <i>backstage</i> ...	V		
12.	... awalnya mereka <i>excited</i> dengan hubungannya ...	V		
13.	... melakukan <i>dribble</i> di separuh ...	V		
14.	Mencari <i>pattern</i> dalam serangkaian informasi	V		
15.	Ekskul yang bersifat <i>outdoor</i> ...	V		
16.	Lapangan <i>indoor</i> tanpa...	V		
17.	Mental mudah <i>down</i> duluan	V		
18.	..sudah mencoba <i>work smart</i> dengan segala...	V		
19.	Udah <i>nge-add Friendster</i> -nya juga.			V
20.	Harus mengikuti jam kerja <i>nine to five</i> .	V		
21.	... dagunya kearah <i>stage</i> .	V		
22.	... menerima <i>request</i> dari...	V		
23.	...untuk me- <i>review</i> ulang semua....			V
24.	Kalai di- <i>googling</i> lebih jauh			V
25.	Keren amat, <i>full color</i> gini vespa lo.	V		
26.	... kuliah di Jakarta sambil terus bekerja di dunia <i>entertainment</i> .	V		
27.	... mendapatkan <i>job</i> untuk manggung ...	V		
28.	Menghabiskan <i>weekend</i> -nya untuk...	V		
29.	<i>To the point</i> , lo maunya apa, sih?		V	
30.	... mencapai target <i>net worth</i> berikutnya.	V		
31.	... membuka <i>styrofoam</i> berisi siomay...	V		
32.	Coba bedah <i>skill</i> dan pengalaman	V		
33.	...karena ini menjadi <i>cashflow</i> -nya.	V		
34.	Lebih karena gue <i>nge-fans</i> berat...			V
35.	... bekerja di <i>bidang creative</i> .	V		
36.	Sesuai dengan <i>passion</i> ...	V		
37.	... dalam upaya menjadi <i>enteprenuer</i>			V
38.	Di <i>dinner</i> -nya Heston Blumenthal	V		
39.	... ke arah deretan tas yang di- <i>display</i> ...	V		
40.	Dan <i>error</i> yang terjadi di masa lalu	V		
41.	... dari yang namanya <i>relationship</i> .	V		
42.	... ada di <i>dashboard</i> ...	V		
43.	... anterin ke <i>airport</i> ,..	V		
44.	... menyambut <i>sunrise</i> bersama...	V		
45.	... bersikap <i>annoying</i> ...	V		
46.	... dua hari lagi ia <i>stay</i> di Bali.	V		
47.	... tentang rencana <i>diving</i> mereka yang dibatalkan.	V		
48.	Biar <i>suprise</i> kan, di bawah air	V		
49.	... benerkan <i>feeling</i> Ibu ...	V		

50.	Rajin banget <i>update</i> instagram-nya, Mas.	V		
51.	... sedang mengetik <i>caption</i> untuk foto ...	V		
52.	... makanya jadi <i>backing vocal</i> .	V		
53.	<i>With love</i> , ncip & anak bayi	V		

From the table showed that the sentence in term of Insertion dominates the code mixing, because there are forty-seven sentences that the researcher found within the novel from the beginning to the end, one sentence in term of Alternation and five sentences in term of Congruent Lexicalization.

### Conclusion and Suggestion

#### Conclusion

It can be concluded that the code mixing used in this novel there are three, namely code mixing in term of insertion, secondly in term of alternation and the last one is congruent lexicalization (muysken, 2000). In term of insertion dominates the kinds of code mixing, either in word or phrase that writer used, because there are at least 47 sentences or more that the researcher found through the novel from the beginning to the end, the second is in the term of Congruent Lexicalization, there are at least five sentences that the researcher found and the last one is in term of alternation. The researcher just found a sentence in this kind of code mixing.

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