

Code Mixing In Novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana*

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Cara Sitasi: Rohati, T. D., & Hidayat, D. (2019). Code Mixing In Novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana*. *Wanastra*, 11(2), 183–190.

Abstract - In using language, there are a lot of varieties in represent the language. One of them is code mixing. Indonesian people use code mixing not only in speaking but also in written text. One of written text contains code mixing is novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana*. In the novel, the authot represent the characters use code mixing in their daily conversation. They mixes Bahasa and Javanese language. This paper is conducted to get some information about code mixing, especially in novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana* The first one is about the level of code mixing, the second one is about factor of code mixing, and the last one is about reason why the characters in the novel using code mixing. The research used qualitative research. The data were collected from the contain of the novel. After doing analyzing, the researcher roll out some facts. The level of code mixing in the novel is dominated by word level, factors of using code mixing are popular term, speaker and speaker character, prestigious factor, and domicile and time of conversation. The last fact is 3 reasons of using code mixng in novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana*. They are social roles and relationships of participants; situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation; message-intrinsic considerations; and language attitudes including social dominance and security.

Key words : Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a basic necessity for all social creatures. It is not only information exchange, but also a tool of culture interaction. Language and society influence each other in such way that a certain language variation shows a certain social status and a particular social status determines language variation. A speaker also will, may it be sooner or later, inevitably give off signals concerning his or her social and personal background to those who are spoken to.

There are times where society, whether upbringing or circle by choice, allows some people to speak more than just one language. This happens because humans are very adaptable beings depending on their surroundings and environment. Given enough both knowledge and a chance to develop skill, humans are able to master a language perfectly. Nothing proves this better than the phenomenon called bilingualism or, in some cases, multilingualism. People who can master more than one language are named bilingual or multilingual society. When two bilinguals or more are in the middle of doing a conversation, they often use more than one language. In this kind of situation, they

sometimes speak by mixing languages or codes. This is called code mixing.

It is found when the speakers mix two languages or more to achieve their purposes, such as to state their thoughts, instructions, messages, or experiences so the listeners can receive what the speakers said perfectly. To be able to pull this off, speakers must acquire a sophisticated amount of knowledge of both languages cross-cultural communication norms first.

Code mixing can be found not only in real life spoken or even overheard conversation, but also in literary works. The most common one is, of course, novel. This research takes novel as tool to know and to explain code mixing in it because code mixing is often encountered in young adult genre novels that are popular these days. Sometimes the readers do not realize or pay attention to all the code mixing contained inside of the said novels, which makes it all the more exciting for the writer to do the analysis.

In this research, the analysis focuses some aspects of code mixing in novel *Takbir Cinta Zahrana* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy, especially about the

level of code mixing, the factor of using code mixing, and the reason of code mixing. The characters in the novel occasionally slip some Javanese and Arabic when speaking Bahasa. An example of code mixing that is found in the novel is: “Kalian semua ibu persilakan *dolan* ke rumah ibu kapan saja.”

1. Definition of Sociolinguistics

(Hudson, 1996) says, “Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. In other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.” Basically, sociolinguistics studies how language and society affect each other in daily life.

Another definition is based on (Wardough, 1986) “Sociolinguistics is the study of stylistic and social variation of language.” To make it short, sociolinguistics studies the structures of society and how a certain social background can affect the language used in a conversation between speaker and the addressee.

Sociolinguistics studies language in its social context. This means, sociolinguistics involves diversity, variation, and also manifestation of said language within certain society.

Summing up all the definitions above, it can be understood that sociolinguistics is a study of how language and society relate to and affect each other in many ways. Language is a living thing that continues to grow as society develops itself from time to time. Language is built and shaped the way it is because of the structures and habits of said society.

2. Definition of Bilingualism

(Myers-Scotton, 2005) states that, “Bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Usually the speakers’ mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, too – speaking more than two languages.” So, bilingualism can be a label that is given to someone who speaks two languages, whereas one of the two is their native language.

To make it short, bilingualism is a term for people who master or properly functions a second language, even though they don’t really always use it.

So, logically speaking and theory-supported by the experts above, it can be concluded that bilingualism

refers to the ability of people of mastering (understanding, speaking, and writing) more than just one language – and in some cases, more than two.

3. Definition of Multilingualism

(Bathia, 2013) say that, “The terms bilingualism and multilingualism have come to be used, respectively, to refer to the knowledge and use of two languages and the knowledge and use of three or more languages.” This means, multilingualism is a term that is used to define a person that speaks more than two languages – three, four, and so on.

On the other hand, a lot of people still see the term multilingualism as a mere extension of bilingualism. Weinreich in (Aronin, Larissa & Singleton, 2012) says that “...the practice of alternatively using two languages will be called here BILINGUALISM, and the persons involved BILINGUAL. Unless otherwise specified, all remarks about bilingualism apply as well to multilingualism, the practice of using alternatively three or more languages.” So, whereas bilingualism society speaks two languages, multilingualism society speaks three or more languages.

Thus, logically speaking and theory-supported by the experts above, it can be concluded that multilingualism refers to the ability of people who can function well in more than two languages and use all the languages they master in their every day life.

4. Definition of Code Mixing

Code mixing is using more than one language in one sentence. It can be used in speaking and written expression, also. (Wardough, 1986) mentioned that “code mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. So, it means that conversant uses more language in a single utterance, it can be said as code mixing. If it is not in a single utterance, it is not.

In another theory, (Nababan, 1991) says that “it is a mixing of two or more language or language variation in speech act or discourse without something in using language situation which demands the speaker, it is only because of informal and speaker habitual”

A. Type of Code Mixing

In consonance with (Hoffman, 1991) there are three types of code mixing:

1. Intra-sentential mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing is a change of language appears within sentence level

Example: "Opo iku yang kamu makan, Nduk?"

2. Intra-lexical code mixing

This type of code mixing occurs within boundary

Example: "Saya mau ngecharge handphone dulu."

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing occurs in the phonological level

Example: word "handphone" is pronounced as "henpon" by Indonesian people.

Another theory about types of code mixing is according to (Muysken, 2000) divided into three main types:

1. Insertion (word phrase)

Approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. For example, besok jadi briefing?

2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. Example such English-Indonesian, "Sebentar ya, saya mau ngecharge handphone dulu".

3. Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper. For example, "hey, how are you? I'm Sam. Senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you.

B. Level of Code Switching

According to (Suwito, 1988) differentiates kinds of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition word, idiom and clause.

1. Word level

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme.

Example: "Tapi teks ini catchy banget, bos".

2. Phrase Level

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit.

Example: "nah, yang satu lagi formatnya buku seni, bentuknya coffee table book".

3. Clause Level

Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are independent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

Example: "kamu tahukan kalo aku tuh sibuk, I just want to concern on my target.

4. Baster Level

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation or vice versa.

Example: "emang kadang mendingan nge-date pake sepeda kumbang daripada Fiat kuning itu

5. Repetition Word or Reduplication Word Level

Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.

Example: "morning, morning guys".

6. Idiom Level

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word

Example: "ide kamu itu fresh banget, out of the

box”

Reason of Code Mixing

There are four factors which determine language choice and mixing on the part of bilinguals:

1. social roles and relationships of participants;
2. situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation;
3. message-intrinsic considerations; and
4. language attitudes including social dominance and security.

C. Factors of Code Mixing

Code mixing will happen if there are some factors in it, according to (Suandi, 2014) explains the factors that can cause code mixing

1. Code Usage Limitation

Limitation factors happen if the speaker uses code mixing because of the speaker does not understand about word, phrase, and clause parable in basic language which used.

2. Popular Term

This factor causes in social life, there are certain vocabularies which has most popular parable.

3. Speaker and Speaker Character

Speaker uses code mixing to the hearer because she or he has certain purposes. There are some purposes in doing code mixing because of the speaker want to change conversation situation from formal to informal. Besides, the speaker uses code mixing because of habit and informal situation.

4. Conversation Partner

Conversation can be individual addressee or group. In bilingual society, the speaker who usually uses one language can use code mixing if their addressee from same background but uses other language.

5. Domicile and time of conversation

6. Conversation Modus

Conversation modus is a tool to communicate. It can be spoken modus (face to face, by phone or audio visual), and written modus (letter, newspaper and scientific book).

7. Function and Aim

Language function is used in communication based on the aim of communication. Language function related to certain purpose, like asking, offering, and announcing. Speaker uses language based on the function they expected in context and situation.

8. Types and language speech level

Choosing types and language speech level based on partner consideration. The consideration shows based on the topic or relevance with certain situation.

9. Third Speaker

The factor is caused by third speaker who has different background. It can be meant for appreciating the third speaker.

10. Main Topic

Main topic is a dominant factor in causing code mixing, because it caused by formal and informal topic.

11. Humor

Code mixing is usually used by speaker to show a humor in serious meeting, and used by comedian to entertain the audiences.

12. Prestigious

Prestigious means that the speaker used code mixing because of situation factor, addressee, topic, and other socio-situational factors does not allow the speaker to use code mixing, or in other term the contextual function and relevance function are rising.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A qualitative descriptive approach to data collection and analysis are used in this research. The data are taken from novel “Takbir Cinta Zahrana” by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. The novel is read for many times to get the understanding of the whole content. The research method which is used in this research is content analysis. It is one of types of textual analysis which is different from discourse analysis and conversation analysis. According to Neuman (2008: 322-323) “Content analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of text. Content refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any messages that can be communicated. The text is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication.”

FINDING AND RESULT

The conversations in novel "Takbir Cinta Zahrana" are dominated in Javanese mix bahasa. It is not surprising because the background of most characters are Javanese people and they live in Java. Even like that, the author can create the story and use many varieties words so that it does not make the readers bored.

1. Code Mixing Analysis

Code mixing that occurs in the novel is classified into two. They are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. These are the following data of code mixing in novel "Takbir Cinta Zahrana".

1. "Tape ketan ini dibuat oleh anakku, si Zahrana ini dengan penuh cinta. Siapa yang memakannya *insya Allah* awet muda (p.21)
2. "Kamu masih nunggu yang bagaimana lagi, Nduk? (p. 23)
3. Meskipun sebutir zarah. Ibu kan juga seorang perempuan (p.28)
4. Jika kau nekat itu ibarat ulo marani gitik (p. 29)
5. Kami para dosen akan men-support-mu (p. 32)
6. Kalian semua ibu persilakan dolan ke rumah ibu kapan saja.(p. 37)
7. Untuk menemukan yang saya idamkan baiklah saya akan sowan ke tempat Bu Nyai dan Pak Kiai secepatnya (p.43)
8. Apa yang bisa *Ummi* bantu, Anakku? (p.43)
9. Nanti malam aku akan rembugan dengan Pak Kiai (p.45)
10. Dan orang yang suka mubazir itu teman akrabnya setan (p.45)
11. Ia langsung bergegas ke ndalem Bu Nyai Dah. (p.46)
12. Ya. Semoga barakah, Anakku! (p. 47)
13. Baik Bu kalau begitu. Matur nuwun ya Bu (p. 50)
14. Aku sudah shock duluan tahu penjual itu sudah tua (p.53)

15. Saya jualan ke sini hanya karena sendiko dawuh saja sama Pak Kiai (p. 54)

16. Jika boleh meminta ia masih ingin meminta akad nikah dan walimatul ursy-nya (p. 60)

The research is focusing on the level of code mixing using Suwito's theory, factors of code mixing using Suandi's theory, and reason of using code mixing using Tabia and Ritchie's theory.

A. Level of Code Mixing

In Suwito's theory about level code mixing, there are six types, word level, phrase level, clause level, baster level, reduplication word level, and idiom level. To make it easier in analyzing, the researcher make it in table.

Table 1. Level of Code Mixing

No	Code Mixing	Level of Code Switching
1.	Tape ketan ini dibuat oleh anakku, si Zahrana ini dengan penuh cinta. Siapa yang memakannya <i>insya Allah</i> awet muda (p.21)	Phrase Level
2.	Kamu masih nunggu yang bagaimana lagi, Nduk? (p. 23)	Word Level
3.	Meskipun sebutir zarah. Ibu kan juga seorang perempuan (p.28)	Word Level
4.	Jika kau nekat itu ibarat ulo marani gitik (p. 29)	Clause Level
5.	Kami para dosen akan men-support-mu (p. 32)	Baster Level
6.	Kalian semua ibu persilakan dolan ke rumah ibu kapan saja.(p. 37)	Word Level
7.	Untuk menemukan yang saya idamkan baiklah saya akan sowan ke tempat Bu Nyai dan Pak Kiai secepatnya (p.43)	Word Level
8.	Apa yang bisa <i>Ummi</i> bantu, Anakku? (p.43)	Word Level
9.	Nanti malam aku akan rembugan dengan Pak Kiai (p.45)	Word Level
10.	Dan orang yang suka mubazir itu teman akrabnya	Word Level

setan (p.45)		
11.	Ia langsung bergegas ke ndalem Bu Nyai Dah. (p.46)	Word Level
12.	Ya. Semoga barakah, Anakku! (p. 47)	Word Level
13.	Baik Bu kalau begitu. Matur nuwun ya Bu (p. 50)	Phrase Level
14.	Aku sudah shock duluan tahu penjual itu sudah tua (p.53)	Word Level
15.	Saya jualan ke sini hanya karena sendiko dawuh saja sama Pak Kiai (p. 54)	Phrase Level
16.	Jika boleh meminta ia masih ingin meminta akad nikah dan walimatul ursy-nya (p. 60)	Phrase Level

Based on the table above, the result is level of code mixing that occurs in novel Takbir Cinta Zahrana is dominated by Word Level.

Another focus which will be analyzed is about factor of using code mixing in the novel. In Suandi's theory, there are 12 factors of code mixing. They are code usage limitation, popular term, speaker and speaker character, conversation partner, domicile and time of conversation, conversation modus, function and aim, types and language speech level, third speaker, main topic, humor, and prestigious.

Table 2. Factor of Code Mixing

No	Code Mixing	Factor of Code Switching
1.	Tape ketan ini dibuat oleh anakku, si Zahrana ini dengan penuh cinta. Siapa yang memakannya <i>insya Allah</i> awet muda (p.21)	Popular term
2.	Kamu masih nunggu yang bagaimana lagi, Nduk? (p. 23)	Speaker and speaker character
3.	Meskipun sebutir zarah. Ibu kan juga seorang perempuan (p.28)	Popular term
4.	Jika kau nekat itu ibarat ulo marani gitik (p. 29)	Speaker and speaker

5.	Kami para dosen akan men-support-mu (p. 32)	Pestigious character
6.	Kalian semua ibu persilakan dolan ke rumah ibu kapan saja.(p. 37)	Speaker and speaker character
7.	Untuk menemukan yang saya idamkan baiklah saya akan sowan ke tempat Bu Nyai dan Pak Kiai secepatnya (p.43)	Domicile and time of conversation
8.	Apa yang bisa <i>Ummi</i> bantu, Anakku? (p.43)	Popular term
9.	Nanti malam aku akan rembugan dengan Pak Kiai (p.45)	Popular term
10.	Dan orang yang suka mubazir itu teman akrabnya setan (p.45)	Popular term
11.	Ia langsung bergegas ke ndalem Bu Nyai Dah. (p.46)	Domicile and time of conversation
12.	Ya. Semoga barakah, Anakku! (p. 47)	Popular term
13.	Baik Bu kalau begitu. Matur nuwun ya Bu (p. 50)	Domicile and time of conversation
14.	Aku sudah shock duluan tahu penjual itu sudah tua (p.53)	Prestigious
15.	Saya jualan ke sini hanya karena sendiko dawuh saja sama Pak Kiai (p. 54)	Domicile and time of conversation
16.	Jika boleh meminta ia masih ingin meminta akad nikah dan walimatul ursy-nya (p. 60)	Popular term

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there are 4 factors of using code mixing in the novel. The first one is popular term. There are 5 utterances that contains code mixing. Most of it is arabic word, such as *Insy Allah*. Indonesia is the biggest muslim country in the world. So, no wonder muslim apply the islamic term in their daily life. The second one is speaker and speaker character. The background story of the novel is in East Java.

Baecause of that, most of the characters get used to insert 1-2 Javanese words into their utternces. The third one is prestigious factor. The main character in the novel is a lecturer. She is arounded by people with high educational background. They get used to insert one of two English words in their conversation. The last is domicile and time of conversation. The domicile of the character is in East Java. A place which is known as many islamic boarding schools. That is why islamic atmosphere is so strong in the story. they so respect to elder people. The prove is they use javanese polite language.

The last focus should be analyzed is about reason of using code mixing. The researcher tries to analyze why the characters in novel Takbir Cinta Zahrana get used to do code mixng. In this part, the reasercher will use Tabhia and Ritchie's theory. They stated that there are 4 reasons of using code mixing. There are social roles and relationships of participants; situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation; message-intrinsic considerations; and language attitudes including social dominance and security.

Table 3. Reason of Code Mixng

No	Code Mixing	Reason of Code Mixing
1.	Tape ketan ini dibuat oleh anakku, si Zahrana ini dengan penuh cinta. Siapa yang memakannya <i>insya Allah</i> awet muda (p.21)	Situational factors
2.	Kamu masih nunggu yang bagaimana lagi, Nduk? (p. 23)	Social roles and relationships of participants
3.	Meskipun sebutir zarah. Ibu kan juga seorang perempuan (p.28)	Situational factors
4.	Jika kau nekat itu ibarat ulo marani gitik (p. 29)	Language attitudes
5.	Kami para dosen akan men-support-mu (p. 32)	Situational factors
6.	Kalian semua ibu persilakan dolan ke rumah ibu kapan saja.(p. 37)	Social roles and relationships of participants

7.	Untuk menemukan yang saya idamkan baiklah saya akan sowan ke tempat Bu Nyai dan Pak Kiai secepatnya (p.43)	Social roles and relationships of participants
8.	Apa yang bisa <i>Ummi</i> bantu, Anakku? (p.43)	Social roles and relationships of participants
9.	Nanti malam aku akan rembugan dengan Pak Kiai (p.45)	Language attitudes
10.	Dan orang yang suka mubazir itu teman akrabnya setan (p.45)	Situational factors
11.	Ia langsung bergegas ke ndalem Bu Nyai Dah. (p.46)	Language attitudes
12.	Ya. Semoga barakah, Anakku! (p. 47)	Situational factors
13.	Baik Bu kalau begitu. Matur nuwun ya Bu (p. 50)	Social roles and relationships of participants
14.	Aku sudah shock duluan tahu penjual itu sudah tua (p.53)	Situational factors
15.	Saya jualan ke sini hanya karena sendiko dawuh saja sama Pak Kiai (p. 54)	Social roles and relationships of participants
16.	Jika boleh meminta ia masih ingin meminta akad nikah dan walimatul ursynya (p. 60)	Situational factors

The conclusion for the last part is there are 3 reasons of using code mixing in novel Takbir Cinta Zahrana. They are social roles and relationships of participants; situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation; message-intrinsic considerations; and language attitudes including social dominance and security. The dominated factor is situational factor (7 numbers). It is caused they live in village, which means they give their respect more to elder people and use

polite Javanese language, such as the phrase *sendiko dawuh*. Another cause is they are religious people. They insert arabic term in their daily conversation.

CONCLUSION

After doing analysis, researcher roll out some facts. The level of code mixing in the novel is dominated by word level, factors of using code mixing are popular term, speaker and speaker character, prestigious factor, and domicile and time of conversation. The last fact is 3 reasons of using code mixing in novel Takbir Cinta Zahrana. They are social roles and relationships of participants; situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation; message-intrinsic considerations; and language attitudes including social dominance and security.

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