

AN ANALISYS OF CODE-MIXING IN “WENDY’S WISHES” NOVEL

Ayu Oktaviani¹, Kiki Nurmawijayanti², Dewi Syafitri³
Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan-PGRI Lubuklinggau^{1,2,3}
damerayu13@gmail.com¹

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the mixing of the code used in the novel Wendy's Whishes. In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative methods to investigate utterances in novels. The subjects in this study were writers and characters in the novel. The transcription of the Wendy's Whishes novel contains collected data regarding the reasons people mixed the code. based on research results, in the novel Wendy's Whishes, the author uses several mixing codes. There are thirty-five sayings that have mixed codes in the novel. In conclusion, the author uses thirty-five words that have mixed codes to make conversations in the novel interesting.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Novel Wendy's Whishes

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of component that people use in communication. In daily activity people use language to communication between others. According to Amberg & Vause (2010) language is foremost a means of communication and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it.

Language have the system that call code. When two or more people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use a code. We should also note that speakers who are multilingual, that is, who have access to two or more codes, and who for one reason or another shift back and forth between these languages in some form of multilingual discourse are also using a linguistic system, but one which draws on more than one language (Whardaugh & Fuller, 2015). Based on the statement, it can be conclude that language is one component of the communication between human. Language have a system that call code.

In the world people use more than one language. People use code in language. There are code-switching and code-mixing. According to Meyerhoff (2006) people who speak more than one language, or who have command over more than one variety of any language are generally very sensitive to the differences in the vitality of the languages they use and they are equally aware that in some contexts one variety will serve their needs better than another.

Based on the fact, the researcher interested to conduct the code-mixing especially in “Wendy’s Whishes” novel. Because in this novel the writer use many code-mixing in communication. The researcher to know the purpose code-mixing use in this novel and how the writer use code-mixing in this novel.

Analysis is a process to get the small part from the project. According to arrowheadschoools state that Analysis is the practice of looking closely at small parts to

see how they affect the whole. Literary analysis focuses on how plot/structure, character, setting, and many other techniques are used by the author to create meaning. Always be sure to discuss the significance of your observations to the main idea about life (the theme).

In addition language as a component of communication. There are two form of language, written and oral language. As Amberg & Vause (2010) state that language must have a written and/or oral component, they agree that language is a rule-based system of signs. Saying that language is rule-based usually makes people think of other kinds of situations where rules are enforced by a particular authority.

Code is a language or variety of language. There are two code in language: code-switching and code-mixing. It is possible to refer to a language or a variety of a language as a *code*. The term is useful because it is neutral. Terms like *dialect*, *language*, *style*, *standard language*, *pidgin*, and *creole* are inclined to arouse emotions. In contrast, the code term 'neutral', which is derived from information theory, can be used to refer to any kind of system in which two or more people use for communication. Code that is formed from two other codes by switching between the two or even mixing them (Wardhaugh, 2006). Based on the statement the writer can conclude that, code is part of language that use people in neutral term. Every people have language code in utterance of communication.

Code-mixing is a combination between two language in one utterance. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. Dewi & Ekalaya (2015) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from Mother language. According to Muysken (2000) there are two types of code mixing, namely intra-sentential mixing and intra-lexical code mixing.

Code-mixing is bilingualism language that use people to combine two language. there are three process of code-mixing insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000). The details of the process are: 1) insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituent) from one language into structure from the other language; 2) alternation between structures from languages; 3) congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories in a shares grammatical structure. these three processes correspond to dominant models for code mixing that have been proposed.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research the researcher use descriptive qualitative method to investigate the utterance in the novel. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened and the data may be collected qualitatively, but it is often analyzed quantitatively, using frequencies, percentages, averages or other statistical analyses to determine relationships. However, qualitative research is more holistic and often involves a rich collection of data from various sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives and attitudes. In collecting the data, the researcher use technique note the novel to get the data and the researcher analysis the data by using library technique.

RESULTS

After analyzing the data. Based on Muysken's theory of mixing code, several findings related to the problem were found.

Table. 1
Mixing Code Based on Muysken's Theory

| No. | Mixing Code | English |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Namun bagi gadis-gadis pecinta spotlight , rasanya masih kurang benderang | But for spotlight lovers girls, it's still less luminous |
| 2 | Dikamar yang luas dan cantik dengan tembok ber- wallpaper , ber-AC dan TV | Spacious and beautiful room with wallpapered wall, air-conditioned and TV |
| 3 | Sebelum kebakaran hebat melahap habis pabrik furniture milik ayahnya | Before the great fire gobbled up his father's furniture factory |
| 4 | Mereka menuju ballroom yang sudah di dekorasi oleh para pegawai event organizer sebelum ketempat kecantikan | They go to the ballroom that has been in decor by the organizer of the event organizer before the place of beauty |
| 5 | Saat mini dress berwarna silver yang di kenakannya berhasil menarik setiap mata yang ada di sekelilingnya | When the silver mini dress in the wearing it successfully pulled every eye that is around him |
| 6 | Wendy meneguk fruit punch ditangannya | Wendy takes a fruit punch in her hands |
| 7 | Sudah pasti members Dalilah akan mendengarnya | It is certain the Dalilah's members will hear it |
| 8 | Melenggang di runway dengan pakaian indah rancangan desainer terkenal | Strolling on the runway with beautiful clothes designer famous designer |
| 9 | Wendy lolos untuk wawancara casting | Wendy passes for casting interview |
| 10 | Aku mau minta nomor urut untuk interview | I want to ask the serial number for interview |
| 11 | Saat berada di setting kalian adalah milik fotografer | When in your setting is the property of the photographer |
| 12 | Triana sedang berada di singapura untuk menjadi model runway sebuah acara fashion weekend taraf ASEAN | Triana is in singapore to become a runway model of a weekend fashion event at ASEAN level |
| 13 | Eh bukankah nanti ada acara off air ? | Eh will not there be an off-air event? |
| 14 | Tema minggu ini adalah Gala dinner | The theme of this week is the Gala dinner |
| 15 | Kalau untuk jadi kekasih, masih banyak pria lain yang baik dan single | if to be lovers, there are many other good men and singles |
| 16 | Pandai dalam table manner dan public speaking | Clever in table manner and public speaking |
| 17 | Juga hasil voting sesama anggota GIM | Also result of voting among GIM members |
| 18 | Menatap dari atas ke bawah mini dress hijau berpunggung terbuka tanpa lengan, serta short satin hitam yang dikenakan Wendy | Staring from top to bottom an open sleeveless green mini dress , black short satin worn by Wendy |
| 19 | Boleh join | Can I join?) |
| 20 | Birthday party teman kuliah kami | Birthday party of our college friends |
| 21 | Wendy di dapuk menjadi first face yang melenggang di runway | Wendy in dapuk become first face that pitch in runway |
| 22 | Banyak selebritas dan sosialita turut hadir disamping pemerhati fashion | Many celebrities and socialites are also present in addition to the fashion |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | | observers |
| 23 | Wendy akan memamerkan elegant dinner dress | Wendy will show off her elegant dinner dress |
| 24 | Wendy paling takut image -nya rusak | Wendy is most afraid her image is broken |
| 25 | Saat wendy berada ditengah after show party setelah menyelesaikan sebuah pegelaran busana | When wendy was in the middle after show party after completing a fashion show |
| 26 | Mereka terbiasa dengan seks bebas dan narkoba yang telah dianggap bagian lifestyle | They are accustomed to free sex and drugs that have been considered lifestyle parts |
| 27 | Sudahlah Wen, have fun saja | Never mind Wen, just have fun |
| 28 | Rupanya malam itu sedang diramaikan oleh pameran body painting | Apparently that night is enlivened by exhibition body painting |
| 29 | Pengalaman ini akan dianggap sebagai study tour untuk mengenal dunia fashion international | This experience will be considered as a study tour to get to know the world of international fashion |
| 30 | Kebetulan aku juga masih banyak job | Incidentally I also still many jobs |
| 31 | Kau langsung masuk daftar blacklist -ku | You're on my blacklist |
| 32 | Dia rajin pergi fitness | She diligently went fitness |
| 33 | Keduanya berjalan ditengah keramaian malam itu seraya menikmati hot dog yang dijual di sebuah booth | Both walked in the midst of the crowd that evening while enjoying hot dogs sold in a booth |
| 34 | Desainer ternama di indonesia dan sudah go international | The famous designer in Indonesia and has gone international |
| 35 | Wendy off hari ini | Wendy off today |

DISCUSSION

Based on the result in finding, there are thirthy fifth the use of code-mixing. The process that use code-mixing in this novel is insertion (from one language into another language. According to Muysken (2000) insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituent) from one language into structure from the other language.

Myers-Scotton (2005) states that Bilingualism is a term for speaking in one or more languages. Usually a speaker's native or first language is one of the two languages that makes them bilingual. Bilingualism is also used as a cover term for multilingualism -speaking in more than two languages. So, bilingualism can be a label given to someone who speaks two languages, while one of them is their mother tongue.

There are times when society, whether upbringing or circle by choice, allows some people to speak more than one language. This happens because humans are creatures that are very adaptable to their environment and environment. Through knowledge and opportunities to develop skills, humans are able to master language perfectly. This phenomenon is called bilingualism or in some cases, multilingualism. People who can master more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual society. When two or more bilinguals are in the middle of a conversation, they often speak more than one language. In a situation like this, they are sometimes speaking in mixed languages or codes. This is what's called code mixing (Rohati & Hidayat, 2018).

In a novel, characters don't just use one variation in the conversation, they can be used to represent the speaker's identity. It is shown by the way they communicate. Thus, it is almost impossible to say anything without indicating the social relationship between speaker and listener in terms of status and familiarity. For example, before a

Javanese can speak to another, that person must decide on the appropriate speaking style (Hamsia, 2015).

Basically language is divided into two types; oral and written. Spoken language is a language that is produced in its spontaneous form, for example in speech. As for when it is written, the language is provided directly by the text in a certain type of language through media such as novels, books, magazines, newspapers, articles and others. Currently, spoken and written languages have been developed and developments have brought the use of language into several variations of the language. Modern times like today make English a global language that is used by many people around the world. No longer seen as a privilege of the world's elite, or limited to Asian and African societies, bilingualism is now recognized as a common way (Garcia, 2011).

CONCLUSION

In the Wendy's Wishes novel, there are thirty-five words that use code mixing. The writer use code-mixing in the novel to make the conversation in the novel interested. But in formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from Mother language.

SUGGESTION

This study is expected to be able to enrich related sociolinguistic studies. Then the researchers hope the students are more interested in expanding their knowledge of mixing code with other settings of language use. The researcher also hopes that further research will further explore the differences in language variations in composing sentences from a novel in particular and other types of written language.

REFERENCES

- Amberg, J. S., & Vause, J. D. (2010). *What is Language*. Inggris: Cambridge University Press
- Dewi, C., & Ekalaya, Y. (2015). An Analysis of Outer Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia Lawyers Club. *Literary Criticism Journal*, 2(1), 49-63
- Garcia, O. (2011). Extending Bilingualism in U.S. Secondary Education: New Variations. *International Multilingual Research Journal*, 5(1), 1-18
- Hamsia, W. (2015). Code Mixing and Code Switching in Umar Kayam's Novel Para Priyayi. *Didaktis*, 15(1), 31-43
- Meyerhoff, M. (2006). *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code Mixing*. Inggris: Cambridge University
- Myers-Scotton, C. (2005). *Multiple Voices: An Introduction to Bilingualism*. Toronto: Blackwell Publishing
- Rohati, T. D., & Hidayat, D. (2018). Code Mixing In Novel Takbir Cinta Zahrana. *Wanastra*, 11(2), 183-190
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. USA: Wiley-Blackwell
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2015). *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (7th ed.). USA: Wiley-Blackwell