AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN NOVEL "KOALA KUMAL" BY RADITYA DIKA

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ABSTRACT

The problem of the study was "What are the types, meanings, and functions used in novel 'Koala Kumal' by Raditya Dika?" The objectives of the study were to find out the types, meanings, and functions of code mixing used in novel "Koala Kumal" by Raditya Dika. This study mainly aimed to describe code mixing found in novel "Koala Kumal". The writers used a qualitative descriptive method to classify and analyze the data. The data were analyzed through some steps including identification, classification, reduction, description, and conclusion. After the data were analyzed, the writers found the types, the meanings, and the functions of code mixing in novel "Koala Kumal". The types of code mixing that were found in novel "Koala Kumal" were insertion of word (112 words) and phrase (53 phrases), alternation (4 clauses), and congruent lexicalization (3 words). Denotative meanings (170 words and phrases) and connotative meanings (65 words, phrases, and clauses) were found in novel "Koala Kumal". The functions of code mixing which found were to involve the topic of conversation (146 words and phrases), adapt with new participant (21 words, phrases, and clauses), and express solidarity (5 words). In summary, code mixing which is used by Raditya Dika in his novel had the purpose to inform and convey the topic which Raditya talk about, then to express his feeling, and also to measure the level of solidarity among the relationship between Raditya Dika with other people in intimate and distance relationship.

Keywords: Analysis, Code mixing, Novel

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the effective tools to communicate among people. When a study of language in which the linguistics factors are related to the factors beyond the language, such as language use that is done by its speaker in a certain speech community (Jimmi & Davistasya, 2019: 193). A world where people could talk and interact to their parents, families and relatives, friends, communities, wives and husbands, their lovers, their teachers, rivals, and even enemies. It meant other people understood what the speaker mean.

People usually use more than one language to create a better and clearer understanding of language used in communication. It is like a necessary for them when communicate with their listeners. People use and mix two or more languages to communicate. It would support their communication with other people or established more interactions.

There are some languages that were used in communication; those are first language or mother tongue (L_1), second language (L_2), and foreign language (FL). According to "Concept Paper: Mother Tongue-Bilingual Education" (2014: 3):
"First language (L1) is language(s) one learns first, identifies with, and/or is identified by others as a native speaker of; sometimes also the language that one is most competent in or uses most. There may be a change of mother tongue during a person's lifetime according to all other criteria except the first. A person may have two or more mother tongues ("bilingualism/multilingualism as a mother tongue"). Indigenous or minority mother tongues are sometimes called heritage languages (often when children do not know them well) or home languages (implying that they are/should not be used for official purposes)."

Second language (L_2) is typically an official or societal dominant language needed for education, employment, and other basic purposes. It is often required by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively (Troike, 2006: 4). Based on "Concept Paper: Mother Tongue-Bilingual Education" (2014: 3), Second language is the language learned after acquiring the mother tongue, or learned and used in the environment, often in addition to school.

Foreign language (FL) is not widely used in the learners' immediate social context which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communication situations, or studied as a curricular requirement or elective in school, but with no immediate or necessary practical application (Troike, 2006: 4). This language usually used for people who talk with foreigner. In Indonesia, foreign language that is often used is English. It is because Indonesians learn this language in the school.

These three kinds of languages often use by the people as a mixing language in their communication, even just L_1 and L_2, or L_2 and FL. In sociolinguistics, this phenomenon is called as code mixing. Based on Wardhaugh (2006: 13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.

Language cannot be separated from the society. There is a special relationship between language and the user of language itself even the language is mixing. According to Hutabara and Khalisa (2020: 8) Code is a term of language variety in which the people use some certain words in communication and they all know the meaning of the word. Code mixing is not used just in spoken but also in written. Code mixing was also found in literary works. Some authors of books or novel mixed the code in their works. One of the authors who used code mixing was Raditya Dika.

Raditya often mixes foreign language like English with Indonesian in his novel. This mixing makes his novel is more interesting and more impressive to read by the reader, and because of this mixture, the readers do not feel tedious when the readers read the novel. However, there are not all the readers understand or know what the types, the meaning, and functions of code mixing. From the explanation above, the writers was interested to conduct the study entitles "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Novel "Koala Kumal" By Raditya Dika".

RESEARCH METHOD

The data sources were divided into two parts of data: primary and secondary data. After the data had been collected, the writer analyzed them. In

analyzing the data, there were some steps or procedures that were used by the writers, they were identification, classification, reduction, description and conclusion.

RESULTS

There were some findings in this study. The first finding was the types of code mixing.

Types of code mixing is divided into three main types: (a) Insertion of words and phrase which happened where there is an insertion to constrain in term of the structural properties some base in matrix structure. (b) Alternation refers to mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of language involve at switch point. (c) Congruent lexicalization happened where there is mixing of style, shifting and dialect or standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper (Saupia, 2019: 15).

The types of code mixing were found in Koala Kumal novel was about 172 codes mixing. The table bellow would show the total numbers of the types of code mixing which was found in novel "Koala Kumal" by Raditya Dika:

Table 1
The Total Numbers of Code Mixing Types

No	Code Mixing Types	The Total Numbers of Findings
1.	Insertion of word	112 words
2.	Insertion of phrase	53 phrases
3.	Alternation	3 clauses
4.	Congruent lexicalization	4 words

Based on the table above, the most types of code mixing which appeared in novel "Koala Kumal" was insertion of word type of code mixing with the total numbers were 112 of words. It is because the word from another language like English was commonly insert in Indonesian sentence or utterance.

The next finding was the meaning of code mixing. Denotative meaning and connotative meaning were the meanings of code mixing that was found in this study. The following table presented the total numbers of the meaning of code mixing.

Table 2
The Total Numbers of Code Mixing Meanings

No	Code Mixing Meanings	The Numbers of Code Mixing Meanings
1	Denotative meaning	170 words/phrases
2	Connotative meaning	65 words/phrases/clauses

The table presented above showed that the most meaning of code mixing which found in Koala Kumal novel by Raditya Dika was denotative meaning with the total numbers were 170 of words and phrases. It is because the meanings of

those words and phrases have a specific, exact and concrete meaning, and the meaning can be found in dictionary.

The last finding in this study was the function of code mixing. There are three function of code mixing. The functions are involving the topic of conversation, adapting with new participants, and expressing solidarity (Holmes & Wilson, 2017: 34).

The following table bellow showed the total numbers of code mixing function. They are as follows:

Table 3
The Total Numbers of Code Mixing Functions

No	Code Mixing Functions	The Total Numbers of Code Mixing Functions
1	Involving the topic of conversation	146 words/phrases
2	Adapting with new participants	21 words/phrases/Clauses
3	Expressing solidarity	5 words

Based on the table which was showed above, it could conclude that the most function of code mixing which was showed by Raditya Dika in novel Koala Kumal was involving the topic of conversation with the total numbers were 146 of words and phrases. This function could be the most code mixing function that found in Koala Kumal Novel, because the primary purpose of Raditya Dika in written his novel was to convey the topic that Raditya Dika usually discuss and also expressed his feeling about the topic of his conversation.

DISCUSSION

People use language to communicate to the others people in society. Based on Nabila and Idayani (2022: 2) "People use language to communicate their ideas, thoughts, feelings, desires, and emotions to others, as well as to get information". It means language is an important thing in daily life. People usually do not only used one language when speak, but sometime people also use two or more languages.

People are able to used more than one language, because people have ability to use and master more than languages. According to Hutabarat and Khalisa (2019: 8) "Bilingual or multilingual society uses more than one language in a communication even though in the same topic, context or people". The ability to master two or more languages enables people for mixing the language when speak or communicate with another.

Code mixing occurs when speakers mix/insert foreign words, phrases, or clauses in the dominant language use, including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. Code mixing is not only used for spoken, but also for written like in a novel. So, it is very important to understand what code mixing used in that literary work. In this study, code mixing focused on code mixing used in novel "Koala Kumal" by Raditya Dika. The data sources are from the content of novel "Koala Kumal" by Raditya Dika start from page 1 to page 250.

The writers had analyzed novel "Koala Kumal" by Raditya Dika. The finding showed that Raditya Dika used code mixing in his novel. The writers found the types, the meanings, and the functions of code mixing used by Raditya Dika in novel "Koala Kumal". The types were insertion, alternation, and congruent

lexicalization; the meanings were denotative and connotative meanings; and the functions were to show the topic of conversation, adapt with new participant, express solidarity, show the status relations, and describe an object which no obvious words available.

Insertion is insert material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. Insertion is divided in two types. The first is insertion of word, for example "*Gak kebayang kalau gue yang lagi* **acting** *dan harus diberakin monyet*" (Page 36). The bold word is a type of insertion of word in code mixing. In this utterance, the lexical item was a word of English, and the word inserted in Indonesian utterance. The word is noun insertion of English, but the grammatical function had changed and the function **Acting** change from a noun becomes a verb.

In addition, word insertion type was also found in form of verb insertion and adjective insertion of English. Such as "*Gue tahu aplikasi apa yang akan gue* **uninstall**". The word **Uninstall** included in verb insertion of English, because **Uninstall** is a verb of English that inserted in Indonesian sentence, and that verb had the function to express an action, an event, or an activity. Then, adjective insertion of English was "*Bajunya* **pink** *dengan hotpants hitam. Matanya terlihat takut.*". The word **Pink** is one kind of word classes of English which inserted in Indonesian sentence, and adjective word had the function to describe the noun that is thing of "*Bajunya* (Her clothes).

The second is insertion of phrase, for instance "*Dia gak suka banget sama* **ladies parking** *di mal, yang menyediakan tempat parkir khusus perempuan di tempat yang dekat dengan pintu masuk*" (Page 49). The bold phrase in that utterance showed a type of insertion of phrase, because there is insertion of phrase from one language into a structure from the other languages that is English phrase inserted in Indonesian structure. This phrase is noun phrase insertion of English in Indonesian.

Insertion of phrase was also found in form of verb phrase and adjective phrase. Verb phrase insertion of English is like "*Gue* **push up** *sepuluh kali sambil diteriakin pakai toa*". This phrase is verb phrase which inserted in Indonesian sentence, and this phrase expresses the activity of speaker. The next is adjective phrase insertion of English, such as "*Kulit putih pucatnya cocok dengan* **short dress** *beraksen polka-dot warna hijau yang dia pakai*". This adjective phrase describes the thing that is a dress.

Alternation is the alternating process between structures from languages. For instance, "Lalu, gue melihat tulisan notifikasi di layar: ***congratulations you have found a match***" (Page 110). The utterance showed alternation type of code mixing, because there is an alternating process between structures from language and an interaction between clauses in a single utterance. In this case, the interaction of structures from languages happened between Indonesian clauses with English clause. The clause included in dependent clause, because the clause cannot stand on its own as a complete sentence. The clause included in noun clause.

In addition, this utterance also included in alternation type of code mixing "**You know**, *kamu terlihat seperti orang Thailand*" (Page 113), this clause is English independent clause. It is because the clause is constituent a complete sentence without any additional words. In other word, the clause can stand on its

own as a complete sentence. Therefore, alternation is a mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point.

Congruent lexicalization is a congruent of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure especially when they share homophones, for example "Momen *klasik* cinta di SMA" (Page 204). **Klasik** is Indonesian, and **Classic** is English. The word **Klasik** included in congruent lexicalization type of code mixing. It is because the word **Klasik** shared homophone with word **Classic**.

The meanings of code mixing which found by the writer were denotative and connotative meaning. According to Saifudin (2018: 97) Denotative meaning is meaning that does not contain other meanings or values, whereas Connotative meaning is the additional meaning or sense value contained in a word. Denotative meaning is the meaning you will find in a dictionary but the connotative meaning is not. The writer found the word which had denotative meaning in novel "Koala Kumal" was **Acting** (Page 36). The word included in denotative meaning, because the meaning of that word would find in dictionary. The meaning of word **Acting** in dictionary is "Work of performing in plays". The example of connotative meaning is **Chemistry** (Page 35). The word **Chemistry** included in connotative meaning because the real meaning of word is not suitable with the context of utterance in the novel. The meaning of the word based on the context of utterance is "A matching of relationship".

There are three functions of code mixing which found by the writer in novel "Koala Kumal" based on Holmes and Wilson (2017: 34): involving the topic of conversation, adapting with new participant, and expressing solidarity. The code mixing function of involving the topic of conversation aims to convey the topic which talks about and to express the feeling of speaker when the speaker talks about the topic. Next, the function of adapting with new participant purposes to adapt some obvious change of situation when there is a new participant of conversation. Then, the function of expressing solidarity refers to signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee either in high solidarity or low solidarity.

There were some findings of code mixing function. The first was involving the topic of conversation, for example "*Tapi, memainkan tukang ledeng dari Italia itu udah cukup membuat gue* **happy**" (Page 1). The function of word **Happy** was to involve the topic of conversation, because people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. A speaker felt free and more comfortable to express his or her emotional feelings in a language that is not his or her everyday language. The topic in this utterance is a technology, and the technology is about a game. That utterance simultaneously expresses both of information about what is game, while also conveying his feelings after the speaker played that game, and the word **Happy** is deal with feeling delighted about something.

The next was to adapt with new participant, such as "*Terus, kalau skenario ini saya ini saya* **approve**, *dan papa kamu nonton adegan itu gimana*?" (Page 35). The function of word **Approve** in the utterance was to adapt with new participant, because the speaker uses the word to talk in obvious change in the situation or with a new participant. In this utterance, the interaction was between a novel's writer with a film director, and this conversation occurred in an office. This case indicates

a change in social situation and takes positive account of the presences of a new participant.

The third function was to express solidarity, for instance "*Jadi, ceritakan soal diri kamu*. **Background** *kamu apa*?" (Page 113). The function of word **Background** is expressing solidarity. This word expresses low solidarity, because the speaker uses this word to signal other ethnic identity of a participant in distant relationship. The word **Background** related to someone specific identity such as education, occupation, or personal description. Meanwhile, the utterance "*Mungkin ini kesempatan sekali seumur hidup*, **Man**" (page 132) was to express high solidarity, because the speaker uses this word to talk with his friend which had intimate relationship. The social distance scale is used to measure the level of solidarity amongst participants. Therefore, solidarity is the dimension that accounts for the level of co-operation and social harmony amongst speakers.

CONCLUSION

Based on finding and discussion, the writer concluded that the types of code mixing which found in novel "Koala Kumal" were insertion of word (noun, verb, and adjective insertion) and phrase (noun phrase, verb phrase, and adjective phrase insertion), alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Denotative and connotative meanings were found in novel "Koala Kumal". The functions of code mixing which were found in novel "Koala Kumal" was to involve the topic of conversation, adapt with new participant, and express solidarity. The most type of code mixing that was used by Raditya Dika was insertion of word in form of noun insertion. The most meaning which was found in novel "Koala Kumal" was denotative meaning. Then, the function of code mixing which most used by Raditya Dika was to involve the topic of conversation. Code mixing which is used by Raditya Dika in his novel had the purpose to inform and convey the topic which Raditya talk about, then to express his feeling, and also to measure the level of solidarity among the relationship between Raditya Dika with other people in intimate and distance relationship.

SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the study, the writers give some suggestion for the lecturers to provide a new and additional knowledge for teaching material which can be used in teaching English about code mixing. The suggestions for the students are to take some information and knowledge about linguistic study, especially in sociolinguistics. Then, the writers also give the suggestion for the institution t provide other studies and more sources related to sociolinguistics study to enrich references for other the writers.

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