AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN NOVEL PERAHU KERTAS BY DEWI LESTARI (DEE)

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Abstract

This research analyzes code switching and code mixing which exist in the conversation of novel *Perahu Kertas.* The aims of this research are describe the types of code switching and code mixing used in the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas*, the components in speaking of code switching and code mixing in the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas,* and the reasons of using code switching and code mixing. This research uses a descriptive qualitative with the conversation utterances in novel *Perahu Kertas* as the sample. The data collection technique in this research is documentation techniques. The data collection are taken from the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas* that use code switching and code mixing. The source of the data of this research is utterances from conversations in the novel *Perahu Kertas.* Based on the analysis, the result can be concluded that the code switching and code mixing phenomena in novel *Perahu Kertas* are situational, metaphorical code switching, and inner, outer code mixing. The component of speaking is from SPEAKING acronym. The reasons of code switching and code mixing in novel *Perahu Kertas* are arrival of a new person, different status and formality, particular topics, affective message, and expressing disapproval.

Keywords: code switching, code mixing, types, reasons

In social life, the important tool of communication is a language. Language can be defined as communication that occurs between individual to another individual. Richards and Schmidt (2002:283) explains that "language is the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances".

In daily activity, everyone has a different way when use language and the language is used in different place and also in different conditions, these differences occur due to several factors. The factors that cause the difference in the use of language are social factors and social dimensions.

In the differences in the use of languages, the interested aspects are bilingualism and multilingualism. This is because of bilingualism and multilingualism often appears in this life society and that case requires people to have more than one language.

Bilingualism and multilingualism are very closely related to code switching and code mixing in use in life community. In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing about code switching and code mixing in conversation novel *Perahu Kertas* which written by Dewi Lestari (Dee).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Sociolinguistics

According to Jendra (2010:9), "sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it". In sociolinguistic, the basic components will influence the way of speaking. According to Hymes (in Wadhaugh, 2006:247), there are eight components involve in speaking with the word SPEAKING as an acronym.

a. Setting and Scene

"Setting refers to the time and place, i.e., the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion." (Wardhaugh, 2006:247).

b. Participants

"The participants include various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addresee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles." (Wardhaugh, 2006:247).

c. Ends

As stated by Wardhaugh (2006:247), "Ends refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions".

d. Act sequence

According to Wardhaugh (2006:248), "act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand".

e. Key

Wardhaugh (2006:248) reveals "key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on".

f. Instrumentalities

As Wardhaugh (2006:248) states, "instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen".

g. Norms of interaction

Wardhaugh (2006:248) states "norms of interaction and interpretation refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on".

h. Genre

Wardhaugh (2006:248) gives explanation that "genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorial. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech".

Bilingualism

"Bilingualism is the regular use of two or more languages (or dialects), and bilinguals are those people who use two or more languages (dialects) in their everyday lives" (Grosjean, 2008:10).

Code Switching

Meyerhoff (2006:116) also adds that "code switching in its most specific sense, the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries". According to Wardhaugh (2006:104), there are two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical code switching. "*Situational code-switching* occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have *metaphorical code-switching*"(Wardhaugh, 2006:104).

Code Mixing

Meyerhoff (2006:120) explains that "code mixing refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase". As stated by Soewito in Dewi (2013:11), there are two types of code mixing that are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. *Inner code mixing* happens "when a speaker who is using Indonesian language inserts one or more regional language element". On the other hand, "when a speaker mixes Indonesian with a foreign language, this is called *outer code mixing*".

Difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing

Table 2.1.
The differences between
Code Switching and Code Mixing

Points of view	Code Switching (CS)	Code Mixing (CM)
Grammatical items involved	Sentence and clause	Phrase, word, morpheme, phonemes
Base language	Clear	Sometimes unclear
Topics	May change	Maintained
Situations	Formal and informal	More likely informal
Bilingual fluencies	Partial	Total

Source: Jendra (2010:80)

Reason of Code Switching and Code Mixing

As revealed by Holmes (2001:34-40), there are a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, such as:

a. The arrival of a new person

"People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch" (Holmes, 2001:35).

b. The different status relations between people or the formality of their interaction

"More formal relationship, which sometimes involve status differences too, such as doctor-patient or administrator-client, are often expressed in the H variety or code .... Friendly relationships involving minimal social distance, such as neighbour or friend, are generally expressed in an L code ...." (Holmes, 2001:36).

c. Particular topics

"People may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another" (Holmes, 2001:37).

d. Quotation marks

Another reason is when a speaker switches code to quote a person. Sometimes, there are many dialogues that involve someone said or tell their own dialogue with quoting the dialogue. "The speaker gives the impression – which may or may not be accurate – that these are the exact words the speaker used" (Holmes, 2001:38).

e. Affective message

The switches that cause for affective message, is to express and describes an object that cannot be described by language as usual. "Polly's switch to Patois was here used to express affective rather than referential meaning" (Holmes, 2001:38).
f. To express disapproval.
    Holmes (2001:39) states that "A language switch in the opposite direction, from the L to the H variety, is often used to express disapproval. So a person may code switch because they are angry".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Research Design
    This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. This research uses qualitative because the researcher collect the data collection based on the novel. It emphasizes words in the conversation, not numbers, measurement, or experiments. Thomas in Susanto (2008:88) explains "qualitative methods involve describing the characteristics of people and events, but without comparing events in terms of measurement or amounts".

Source of the Data
    The data are in the form of spoken words, phrases and sentences and utterances of code switching and code mixing gained from the actor and actress conversation. The source of the data of this research is utterances from conversations in the novel entitled *Perahu Kertas*.

Data Collection
    The data collection is taken from the conversation in novel that use code switching and code mixing. As a result, there are several data of utterance in *Perahu Kertas* as sample that will be analyzed in this research.

Data Collection Technique
    The data collection technique are used in this research such as: mark the sections that contain code switching and code mixing, classify the data according to the formulation of the problem study, and describe the whole words, phrases, and clauses that contain code switching and code mixing in this research.

Technique of Data Analysis
    After the data collection from novel *Perahu Kertas* by Dewi Lestari are collected, the next steps that the researcher takes in analyzing the data as follows:
1. The researcher shows the complete data of code switching and code mixing in novel *Perahu Kertas* by Dewi Lestari.
2. The researcher categorizes the data from novel *Perahu Kertas* according to the types of code switching uses Wardhaugh's theory and code mixing uses Soewito's (in Dewi. 2013:11) theory.
3. The researcher explains the component of speaking from the data uses Hymes' theory with the acronym SPEAKING.
4. The researcher analyzes the reasons of code switching and code mixing that are found in the novel *Perahu Kertas* uses Holmes' theory.
5. Drawing Conclusion.

ANALYSIS OF DATA
The types of code switching and code mixing are used in the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas*
Code Switching
Situational Code Switching

In the conversation in data 59 (see in appendix), Kugy and Keenan meet a *Sundanese* people, a firewood conveyor that lives around Pilik's home. Firstly, Kugy asks him in Indonesian. But the people answers in *Sundanese* language. This conversation is situational code switching because of the situation. Based on Wardhaugh (2006:104), "Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations ...". The person is *Sundanese* and Kugy try to equate her language with that person. Kugy and Keenan is Jakarta's people that study in Bandung. Kugy try to look for Pilik's home because there is change of house in there.

Metaphorical Code Switching

In the conversation in data 43, there are two speakers, Luhde and Wayan use metaphorical code switching because there is a change topic. Wayan switches her language to Balinese because he wants Luhde to understand his utterances. Wayan wants to speak something serious with Luhde and then he speaks in Balinese. Luhde pays attention and understands about Wayan's meaning. In agreement with Jendra (2010:77), "A metaphorical code switching happens when there is change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation". Firstly, Wayan asks Luhde about her dream to be a writer, but after Wayan hears Luhde's answered, he changes topic and speaks more serious with Luhde in Balinese.

Code Mixing
Inner Code Mixing

Based on the conversation in data 22, seems different sentence construction with the use of Indonesia generally. The utterance **".Tong Hilap!. Pasukaaaannn.. *dagoan euy!"*** shows the sentence construction and vocabulary are slightly different from the Indonesian. The difference will be seen more clearly when spoken orally.

Instead the code is done because of the influence of native language background in the form of the *Sundanese* language. These circumstances make the speaker feel more comfortable and freely when he was conversing in a variety of relaxing the *Sundanese* language. Code mixing is done with the intention of creating a situation that is familiar and more relaxed.

Outer Code Mixing

In the dialogue in data 49, it seems clear that there are code mixing at the level of words, phrases, and clauses. The function of the code mixing is to explain the factors behind the occurrence of the code mixing relate speakers and personality of the speakers. That is to show the level of language used in business, speakers use some elements of the English language in the construction of Indonesian-language speech.

The italic words in the dialogue above are English. It exists between sentences that use Indonesian in dialogue of novel *Perahu Kertas*. The words **"launch", "out of the box", "fresh", "project leader"** in the conversation get into outer code mixing. The words **"launch", "out of the box", "fresh", "project leader"** are called outer code mixing because the words are from English which is foreign language. Soewito in Dewi

(2013:11) states that outer code mixing happens "when a speaker mixes Indonesian with foreign language".

The components in speaking of code switching and code mixing in the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas*

In this research, the second analysis is to show the components in speaking of code switching and code mixing in the conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas*. According to Hymes (in Wadhaugh, 2006:247), there are eight components involve in speaking with the word SPEAKING as an acronym. The eight components stand for Setting and Scene, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of interaction, and Genre.

The reasons that cause the characters in the novel *Perahu Kertas* use code switching and code mixing

The analysis of this research indicates that the characters in novel *Perahu Kertas* have some reasons in expressing the code switching and code mixing. The special reasons of code switching and code mixing will use Holmes' theory. In Holmes' theory, the researcher finds six reasons but the characters in novel *Perahu Kertas* use five reasons to express code switching and code mixing in their conversations. The first reason is the arrival of a new person. The second person is the different status relations between people or the formality of their interaction. The third reasons is talking about particular topic. The fourth reason is affective message. The last reason is expressing disapproval. In this novel, the researcher does not find the reason of using quotations marks by the characters in conversation in novel *Perahu Kertas*.

CONCLUSION

To determine the type of code switching and code mixing, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Wardhaugh (2006) and Soewito in Dewi (2013), and found each of the two types of code switching and code mixing in the data those are situational code switching, metaphorical code switching, and inner code mixing, outer code mixing.

Based on the theory of components of speaking in the acronym SPEAKING proposed by Hymes in Wardhaugh (2006) knowable facts seen in conversation determines the type of code and reason. The eight components stand for Setting and Scene, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of interaction, and Genre.

Based on Holmes (2001), there are five reasons from six reasons that are found in novel *Perahu Kertas*. The reasons that cause code switching and code mixing that arises in novel *Perahu Kertas* is caused arrival of a new person, different status and formality, particular topics, affective message, and expressing disapproval in conversation triggers that often appear in the novel *Perahu Kertas*.

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