# An Analysis of Code-Mixing in The Novel "Tentang Kamu" by Tere Liye

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*Abstract*
   *This thesis deal with the types of Code Mixing found in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu". The thesis is focused on analyzing the code mixing used in the text within the novel. The main purpose of this thesis is to find out the types of Code Mixing in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu", to find out the most used type of the Code Mixing and to analyze the reasons and functionality of the particular Code Mixing used.  The data of this study is 167 clauses containing code mixing that found in in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu". This research was conducted by using Descriptive Qualitative Research. The technique used to collect the data was documentary technique reading, studying, and analyzing all the data. The data were analyzed by using Hoffman theory of Code Mixing. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were three types of Code Switching found in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu" which is Intra-sentential Code Mixing, Intra-sentential Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronunciation Code Mixing. Furthermore, There are seven functions Code Mixing that is found within the text in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu", which is Talking About Particular Topic, Quoting Somebody Else, Being Emphatic about Something, Interjection, Repetition Used for Clarification, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, and Expressing Group Identity. The most dominant types of Code Mixing used in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu" was Intra-sentential Switching with 134 clauses out of 167 clauses found in the text (80,2%). Furthermore, the most dominant functions of Code Mixing that is found within the text in Tere Liye's Novel "Tentang Kamu", which is Talking About Particular Topic (126 clauses out of 167 clauses, 75,4%).*

*Keywords: Code Mixing, Sociolinguistics, Tentang Kamu Novel*

## I  INTRODUCTION

   The researcher is interested in studies about code-mixing from the novel with Tere Liye's title *Tentang Kamu*. It is a life journey novel, first published in 2016. This could be a novel the tells of the struggle of Zaman, a young lawyer from Thompson & Co, to manage Sri

Ningsih was an Indonesian woman who died in a nursing home in Paris. Her death could be a problem because Sri Ningsih left a huge inheritance.

The researcher uses this novel because the story was set in London with the characters coming from Indonesia. Of course is more interesting for the author to present the story using a mixture of two languages, especially Indonesian- English. Therefore, this novel is relevant to the use of the language they use, such as code mixing Indonesian-English which has now become a trend for people. Another reasons why I prefer this novel to be used because as far as I researched, I found the code mixing studies that are using video or YouTube is already mainstream. I am also interested in using novels because the discussion of a study through writing is more detailed and in-depth. I believe this also has a point that I want to see whether the output of this study using video or not or it might produce something newer. Then, writing can represent something more deeply than watching a movie or YouTube where sometimes not everyone can understand the message represented by a gesture/mimic of the character.

According to the explanation above, the researcher wants to answer some questions about code-mixing, such as; what types of code-mixing are used by the author of the *Tentang Kamu* novel, and what the function of code-mixing used by the author in Tentang Kamu novel. The researcher wants to get the answer to the questions. Look at the example below:
Example: " Surprise! Luar biasa. Kapan kamu tiba, nak?" (p. 31)

From the example above, this type of code-mixing is Intra sentential code-mixing because the mixing happens in a sentence boundary. The word that he mixes is an English word, so it is said that the mixing is an English word to Indonesian utterance. Also, for the function code mixing used in this utterance s Interjection (inserting sentence filers or sentence connectors), because he expresses his emotion by using English words which said "Surprise!"

The researcher hopes the reader can use this learning to enrich their knowledge about use code-mixing, also know the functions of code-mixing used through the communication. Based on the background, the researcher is interested in carrying out research entitled An Analysis of Code-Mixing on Novel *"Tentang Kamu"* By Tere Liye.

## II  RESEARCH METHODS

### 2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

For this study, the researcher used a qualitative method in which the researcher carried out data collection and data analysis techniques and also, the researcher will use quantitative research mothod that guides and enables researcher to collect and analyze data. According to Creswell, he also states "…are the research designs you can use to collect, analyze, and interpret data using quantitative and qualitative research. Some of the research design may be familiar; others may be new, such as how these paths can converge with two designs called mixed methods research and action research" (Creswell, 2012).

The method used is a deductive method from Rasinger (2013). Deductive theory is also based on pre-existing theories, after making a hypothesis, then trying to prove it (or disprove) on the process of empirical research. Starting with the right hypothesis and research question, we have developed a methodology, which makes it possible to determine whether the hypothesis is true or false. In the data collection method, it is necessary to collect the data that's appropriate for the analysis question, and also the same is true for knowledge analysis tools. (Rasinger, 2013:11).

### 2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

For method of analyzing the data, researcher uses the analytic method by Rasinger (2013). Analytic method is a strategy for information analysis in view of result with speculations. The method of analysis is a correlation of the theoretical hypothesis used with the result obtained. On the basis of a well-formulated hypothesis or research question, develop a methodology or form of things that support the measurement of reality in such a way

that the result can be proven that the hypothesis is true or false.

## 2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

Data collection methods can be defined as process and the way of research. In this study, the researcher took the Data from the novel "Tentang Kamu" by Tere Liye. The data here is in word form. During data collection, the author used the documentation method and note taking techniques. Arikunto (2002:206) states "Documentation is the act of looking for data which concern with matters such as note, book, newspaper, magazine, transcript, and agenda". Furthermore, taking note is the second technique used.

## 2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Analyzing the data is the approach of displaying the observed findings. Use a qualitative method of analysis in studyingthe result. The data as the study object became evaluated on the kinds of code mixing used in this study.

## III   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Findings Summarized

The conversations used in novel "Tentang Kamu" by Tere Liye are using several languages such as English, Arabic, France, Java and India. The use of code mixing in the novel majorly found in English language because the setting context of the novel is in several places abroad. Tere Liye emphasizing this context through the code mixing word and phrase he inserted. The majority of code mixing used in the novel is inserted in English language that stands in 133 clauses out of 167 clauses found in the novel. Tere Liye is using 167 clauses and sentences with code mixing in his novel "Tentang Kamu". From the code mixing quantitative analysis done in this novel, here is the following types of code mixing found in the novel "Tentang Kamu";

1. ISC (Intra-Sentential Code Mixing); 134 clauses.
2. ILC (Intra-Lexical Code Mixing); 7 clauses.
3. ICP (Involving a change of pronunciation); 26 clauses.

The functions of code mixing found in the novel "Tentang Kamu";

1. TPT (Talking about particular topic); 126 clauses.
2. BES (Being Emphatic about Something); 1 clauses.
3. IN (Interjection/ (inserting sentence filler or sentence connectors); 6 clauses.
4. RFC (Repetition used for clarification); - clause.
5. EGI (Expressing group identity); 9 clause.
6. ICS (Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor); 15 clauses.
7. QSE (Quoting somebody else); 10 clauses.

### 3.1.1 Code Mixing Analysis

At this exact part, this writing is focusing on elaborating the analysis of Tere Liye's novel "Tentang Kamu" code mixing used; what is the types used in the novel and what is the function uf the usage itself. The first elaboration is what is the types of code mixing used;

### 3.1.2 Types of Code Mixing
### 3.1.2.1 Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISC)

An Intra-Sentential Code Mixing is found in the form of words, phrases or clauses of a foreign language in a sentence of a base language. It occurs between a clause or in sentence boundary.

| No | Utterance | Pages |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 1 | Sesuai prosedur firma, pertemuan ini harus segera dilakukan. Karena kita akan menangani warisan klien tersebut, melakukan *settlement*" | 14 |

In the data analysis No. 1, the clauses is using Intra-Sentential Code Mixing. It can be seen from line 3 that the speaker in "Tentang Kamu" novel inserted english words '*settlement'* into Indonesian clause. It is clear that the insertion is in the sentence boundary. The speaker uttered the verb word '*settlement*' to act a certain deal to the noun '*warisan'* which is to have a '*settlement*' to it. There is no further elaboration on this word on the next sentence or clauses, therefore the uses of this word meant to emphasize the exact purpose. Therefore Tere Liye is assuming that the reader consensually

understand the meaning of the word. The uses of the Intra-Sentential Code Mixing can also be seen in data analysis No. 2;

| No | Utterance | Pages |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 2 | "***My sister***, adegan ini lama-lama mirip film India. Apa susahnya diambil saja, sebelum ibuku berubah pikiran?" | 318 |

The word '*my sister*' is inserted in the initial of the sentences. The speaker is calling his/her relatives, following his/her statement againts the particular scene they watched. Contextually, the use of the word is inserted in the initial of the clause, it acts as a particular call to the second persona.

### 3.1.2.2 Intra Lexical Code Mixing (ILC)

Intra-Lexical Code Mixing is the second types of Code Mixing that occured in Tere Liye's novel 'Tentang Kamu'. This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as in di-entry (as in Indonesia "di" a prefix of a verb of doing a particular action), or shoppã (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending). So this kind of code mixing is in the lexical level, conjoining 2 different languages.

| No | Utterance | Pages |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 8 | "Tenang saja." Zaman menghibur sopir sekaligus *guide*-nya itu. | 64 |

In the analysis No. 8, we can observe that the writer is inserting two different language, mixing it into one word with one lexical meaning; "*guide*-nya" which means guide of someone. The word "nya" is Indonesian word. In this context, the morpheme "nya" is a noun pronoun, expressing possession. It is classified as bounded morpheme that the pronoun (nya) must attached to particular noun, expressing possession. In this context, the very morpheme "nya" is attached to an English word "***guide***".

### 3.1.2.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation (ICP)

This type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as if when the Indonesian say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word '***strawberry***' is said to be '***stroberi***' by Indonesian, or the word "***telephone***" into "***telepon***". We can assume that this type of code mixing consisting borrowed word; an English word adopted into Indonesia word without a significant changes (it does differ it some phonemic aspects, but phonologically the sound is similar). We can observe this type of code mixing in this following data;

| No. | Utterance | Pages |
|-----|-----------|-------|
| 11 | Zaman menggeleng, di tangannya tergenggam erat sebuah buku *diary* tua tipis. | 40 |

In the data analysis No. 11, the word "***diary***" is registered in the Indonesia Dictionary; "diari". The pronunciation is rather similar. In this context, the writer is inserting the English word into the Indonesia clause. The pronunciation itself can have a slightest phonological variation, depends on the reader, but in the end the type of this code mixing occurs in the Change of Pronunciation (ICP).

### 3.1.3 Functions of Code Mixing

There are a number of possible reasons to code switch from one language to another and these how will be considered. The reasons for using code mixing happens in community are because the mixer recognizes that the use of either of two languages has its value in the term of the rewards and costs which accrue the user. The mixer chooses a "middle road" in the term of possible rewards and decides to use both languages in the single conversation. There are four reasons for code mixing to occur:

1. Firstly lack of knowledge of one language or lack of facility in that language on a certain subject.
2. The second reason for the code mixing is its use including certain person presents from apportion of conversations. It is known that those persons do not know the language used for mixing.
3. While the third reason uses code mixing is also used as stylistic device to indicate a change in the tone of his conversation, at a certain point or to signal the introduction of subject more or less formal than what had been under discussion.

4. The fourth reason is an attempt to impress another with his virtuosity in one language or at least in one prestige language.

**3.1.3.1 Talking About Particular Topic (TPT)**

Individuals frequently change the code when they communicate. This is because it is more free and comfortable to precise their message in a language that is not their local language. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singaporean daily speech acts, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter, Mandarin for international "Chinese" language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic. In the following analysis, we could observe the used of this function, it can be seen in data anaylsis No. 15;

|    | Utterance | Pages |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 15 | Bagaimana mungkin dia tiba-tiba diundang *interview*? Dan apa yang dibilang profesor pembimbingnya? Kesatria Kuno? | 10 |

The word "*interview*" serve as a, context; what if someone (he/she) is suddenly getting an interview. The word "*interview*" in the phrase is a complementary to the verb "*diundang*" which means invited. But the English word serve as the topic emphasized in the clauses before the very phrase. The word contextually serve as the current topic of the conversation.

**3.1.3.2 Being Emphatic About Something (BES)**

Mixing a foreign language within the message can make you feel very strong or emphatic towards someone. Those who are fluent in a foreign language feel more effective in case they express their emphatic in a foreign language rather than in the first language or vice versa.

When someone who is talking using a language that is not their native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, they either intentionally or unintentionally, will

mix from their second language to their first language. Or, on the other hand, they mixes from their second language to their first language because they feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather that in their first language. We can observe this functions in data analysis No. 19;

| 19 | Aku sangat menyesal atas nama almarhum ayah harus mengatakannya, I **don't care anymore**, silahkan kalian selesaikan sendiri masalahnya. | 499 |
|----|-----|-----|

In the data above, the speaker uttering his emotional states towards the particular topics regarding his deceased father. He uttered that he don't care about the problem, he told the recipients to deal with the problem by their own. This data No. 19 is a good depiction of this function; being emphatic, but in this context he did the opposites of empathy, emphasizing his antithesis towards the empathiness so he utter that "*I don't care anymore*". The word is in English word, inserted among Indonesia words. The choices of words is rather shows that the speaker is having a particular relationship with the recipients, so he uttered the very word in English; conveying his point in code mixing.

**3.1.3.3  Interjection (IN)**

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally. We can observe this function in data analysis No. 21 below;

| 21 | "*Surprise*! Luar biasa. Kapan kamu tiba, Nak?" Salah satu kakek tiba-tiba berseru kepada Zaman persis dia memasuki ruangan. | 31 |
|----|-----|-----|

The word "*surprise!*" in the data above serve its function as an interjection to the following clause because it is contain a certain

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impulsive emotion; to surprise. The speaker in the text uttering his/her amazed emotion afterwards, initially opened by the surprise word. It is classified as interjection code mixing because the word itself is in English, inserted among Indonesian words. Hence the function is as an interjection.

### 3.1.3.4 Repetition Used for Clarification (RFC)

Bilingual individuals may use both languages, and they speak to say the same message. Use this function to clarify or emphasize the message. Therefore, the message is caught on or understood by the audience. When person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the language that he master to say in the same message. Frequently, a massage is one code is repeated in the other code literally. The repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize a message. In the text context, there's no RFC function found in the novel.

### 3.1.3.5 Expressing Group Identity (EGI)

Code Mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary grouping are different with the other groups who are not the community members. Hence code mixing can be used to represent group identity. Therefore, the ways scholastic individuals, or in some different social classes communicate are clearly diverse from the other groups. We can observe this function in data analysis No. 24 below;

| 24 | "Astaga hari ini Sabtu *my friend* apakah pengacara seperti kalian tidak mengenal hari libur?" Tangan Rajendra lincah menyiapkan pesanan. | 6 |
|---|---|---|

In the data above, the phrase "*my friend*" are classified as EGI functions (expressing group identity) because of the proximity found in the phrase; my friend. The following clause also shows that the conversation is rather not in a certain tension, its rather informal and in some particularly relaxed nature conversation. Hence, it is shows the group identity of the speaker and the interlocutor, emphasizing their relations. This phrase function can be classified as expressing group identity.

### 3.1.3.6 Intention of Clarifying Speech Content for Interlocutor (ICS)

Code mixing will often occur when bilinguals meet other bilinguals. Code mixing intends to smooth the message and be caught on by the audience. When bilingual or multilingual person talk to another bilingual or multilingual, there will be lots of code mixing or code switching occurs. It means to make content of the speech acts runs smoothly and the code explained and in the another code, and somehow in the modified form. We can observe this functions in the data analysis No. 27 below;

| 27 | Tapi yang satu ini, *crazy* seseorang dengan harta senilai satu miliar pound sterling menghabiskan masa tuanya di panti jompo? Kamu pernah menemukan kasus seperti ini, Eric | 16 |
|---|---|---|

In the data above, we can see the use this function in the inserted word "*crazy*". The adjective word itself emphasizing the speech content; someone with 1 billion poundsterling assets spends his life in a nursing home. The speaker is using the word to emphasize, to clarify that the things that happened is rather irrational.

### 3.1.3.7 Quoting Somebody Else (QSE)

In doing code-mixing, people sometimes also quote words from someone, it can be from several famous figures, famous expressions, or proverbs. These famous expressions and sayings can be reproduced in the original language. This code mixing occurs when someone is mentioning other person in the speech acts or quoting what the particular person is saying in the speech acts. We can observe this function in data analysis No. 30 below;

| 30 | Waktu aye kecil, sering melintas di sini diajak *Babe* naik andong. | 209 |
|---|---|---|

The speaker in this context of speech acts are mentioning the receptionist phrase "Take away, *Baihan*?", hence this phrase is considered as QSE. The phrase is expressing the quotation of other person, inserted in code mixing, since

the word "***baihan***" means "***brother***" or "***sibling***" in Urdu language, so it is classsified as QSE code mixing.

## 3.2 Data Matrix

### 3.2.1 Types of Code Mixing in Tere Liye's "Tentang Kamu" Novel.

1. ISC; 134
2. ILC; 7
3. ICP; 26

### 3.2.2 Functions of Code Mixing in Tere Liye's "Tentang Kamu" Novel.

1. TPT; 126
2. BES; 2
3. IN; 7
4. RFC; -
5. EGI; 9
6. ICS; 14
7. QSE;11

## IV  CONCLUSION

### 4.1 Conclusions

Code mixing is the language or imposition of two or more languages in one sentence or utterance. According to Muysken (2000:1), code-mixing is "The term code-mixing refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentences." Code mixing is commonly in bilingual and multilingual communities. The mixing of code appears in magazines, tabloids, newspapers, etc., as well as in formal and informal speeches. According to the primary theory used in this text analysis stated by Hoffman, there 3 types of code mixing; Intra-Sentential code mixing, Intra-Lexical code mixing, and Involving Change of Pronunciation Code Mixing. Align with that, there is 7 functions of code mixing; Talking About Particular Topic (TPT), Being Emphatic About Something (BES), Interjection, Repetition used for Clarification, Expressing Group Identity, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, and Quoting Somebody Else.

From the analysis to Tere Liye's novel "Tentang Kamu" by using Hoffman's theory, the writer found 183 clause is using code mixing in the text. There are several types and code mixing functions found in the text. According to the analysis to the text there is 134 clause out off 167 clause using Intra-Sentential code Mixing (80,2%), 7 clauses out of 167 clauses found is using Intra-Lexical code mixing (4,2%), and 26 clauses out of 167 clauses is using Involving the change of Pronunciation (15,6%). The types of code mixing used in the text are dominated by

Intra-Sentential code mixing that stands out in 80,2%. Furthermore, there are 7 functions of code mixing according to Hoffman that found in this novel, here is the summary of the code mixing functions found; TPT; 126 clauses out of 167 clauses found in the text (75,4%), BES; 1 clauses out of 167 clauses found (0,6%), IN; 6 clauses out of 167 clauses found (3,6%), RFC; no clauses found, EGI; 9 clauses out of 167 clauses found (5,4%), ICS; 15 clauses out of 167 clauses found (9%), QSE; 10 clauses out of 167 clauses found (6%). Therefore, the majority code mixing functions used in the novel is the TPT or Talking about Particular Topic code mixing that stands out at 126 clauses (75,4%).

### 4.2 Suggestions

Based from this research, there are several suggestions by the researcher for further elaboration on the current topic. Hence this suggestion is added  due to the excluded points, which is; (1) The code found in this type of particular novel espescially were inserted in code switching and code mixing by the original writer, but due to the limitation of the research, this writing is focusing on one aspect only; the code mixing only. (2) The theory used in this thesis is using Hoffman's code mixing theory, but for further elaboration there should be a possibility for theory comparison such as comparing Hoffman to Kachru and other experts in the fields of code mixing. (3) As this thesis writer, i hope future researcher in this particular topics could elaborate this topics more and bringing more literature and reference to the writings.

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