An Analysis Of Code Mixing In Aneka Yess Magazine

Yeni Verawaty, Rotua Elfrida

rotua_elfrida@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research studies the types of code mixing in components of language. There are two types of code mixing based on Siregar (1996), Intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing. The types of code mixing were found in Aneka yess magazine. In analyzing the types of code mixing, the writer found out the more dominant of code mixing in articles of Aneka Yess magazine. The data were taken from Aneka Yess magazine from November 2010 – February 2011 in four edition. In order to strengthen the analysis the writer applied descriptive qualitative design, that describe and find the most dominant types of code mixing use in the magazine. The data are analyzed by identifying the code mixing in the component of language. After analyzing the data, the writer found the types of code mixing in Aneka Yess articles, there are 180 code mixing that consists of word (45 %), phrase (27.2 %), clause (10.6 %), and sentence (17.2 %). The most dominant of code mixing is word (45 %), because the magazine which has the code mixing takes the word by word from English to the magazine, so that the magazine will be interested. It is suggested to the next researcher to conduct researches about code mixing using other media such as television and many others in different ways to give a valuable contribution for people to understanding the use of code mixing among bilingual societies, It is suggested to the readers to improve their English knowledge by using magazine which use code mixing especially Aneka Yess magazine, and It is suggested to the writer of the magazine in order to vary the English words, because the variation of English word can increase the interest of the readers to read the magazine especially Aneka Yess magazine.

Key Words: Code mixing, Intra-sentential mixing, extra-sentential

I. Introduction

Language is a communication tools between all societies, constitute of communication that using the vocal symbols that can support with gestures, basically, language has many function that use based on someone needed, like to express himself, to communication, to adapted in social environment or the certain situation.

The writer chose that particular Indonesian magazine as the source of the data because, the writer found plenty of code mixing in the magazine. Nowadays, not only for teenagers but for all people enjoyed the code mixing articles.

Related to the problem above, the objective of this study are to analyze the component of language which are used in code mixing in Aneka Yess magazine and to find out the component of language which is dominantly used in code mixing in Aneka Yess magazine.

Code mixing can occurs in many languages. In this case, the scope of is limited on the code mixing only in Indonesian and English Language in articles of Aneka Yess magazine.

The research finding would be useful to the English Department students to enrich their knowledge about code mixing in English and Indonesian Language, which would provide a better understanding about code mixing and the component of language involved so that the students are
able to analyze the components of language which are used in code mixing especially in Aneka Yess magazine.

2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is of the effect in all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/sociolinguistics). It is interesting in studying the sociolinguistics fields because all human being use language in their life. There are so many phenomenon the use of language, which can be analyzed, based on sociolinguistics theory. It is help people to know more detail about language which is used in the society. One of language phenomenon is code mixing. This phenomenon can be analyzed why it can happen in the society.

Bilingualism

In many parts of the world an ability to speak more than one language is not at all remarkable. In fact, a monolingual individual would be regarded as a misfit, lacking an important skill in society, the skill of being able to interact freely with the speakers of other languages with whom regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living. In many parts of the world it is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another for purposes of trade, and other for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one to another are made without hesitation.

Code Switching

Most nations have speaker more than one language. The speakers routinely use two or more languages in their conversational exchange. These are some reasons why code switching takes place as:

1. A speaker is not able to express him / herself in one language so he switches to other to compensate for the deficiency.
2. Switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with particular social group.
3. The alternation that occurs when the speaker wants to convey his attitude to the listener. (iteslj.org/Articles/Skiba-CodeSwitching.html)

Code Mixing

Code mixing found in written text can also be in oral communication. Code mixing itself is used by someone who is bilingual. It can happen because of habitual from the speaker and because someone master some languages. Some examples of code mixing as follows:

a. : tidak perlu olahraga yang membuat perut sixpack, thanks a lot CHIC, you are making my day.

b. : sebenarnya CHIC memiliki rubrik Fit yang menyajikan tips – tips bugar dan sehat.

c. : dear Chic, please help, wajah saya sangat berminyak. Bagaimana caranya agar make up tidak cepat luntur?
In the example above, there are some code mixing, that is mixing between Indonesian and English. Like the writer said before, code mixing do not occur in oral communication, but also in written text. For example as follow:

a. kayknya nggak ada cerita sukses yang berawal dari keadaan serba enak. Successful people are survivors.

b. Saat kita merasa nggak mampu lagi to even think about trying again, ada DIA yang bisa memampukan kita.

c. Saat kita merasa sudah nggak mampu untuk mencoba lagi, yang perlu kita lakukan adalah membuat goal kecil.

d. Goals kecil membuat hal yang berat jadi nggak terasa terlalu berat and before you know it, you are doing it.

e. Tiap barang yang embel – embel limited dibelakangnya udah pasti interesting dan eksklusif.

f. Tiap post berisi list of top things kamu, teman – teman atau artis.

The examples above show the use of different codes in one sentence. It can be seen that the word Perfect and Problem are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesian language.

From that examples, some causes why most people use code mixing are:

1. Bilingualism, there is an ability of people to use more than one languages.

2. Situation, code mixing commonly occurs in the informal situation as the habitual from the speaker.

3. Prestige, the ability to use more than one languages for someone shows his or her prestige.

4. Vocabulary, when someone does not find the appropriate word to say something or there is a lack of vocabulary in one language so that someone used the word from another language.

Types of Code Mixing

According to Siregar (1996 : 50) that code mixing are classified in to two types:

Intra-sentential mixing

Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrases to clauses within a single sentence. Some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesian Language as:

a. Nila plus-nya lagi, kita sekalian latihan bekerja.

b. Kita bisa bereksperimen dengan sepatu, make up dan tas.

c. Nah, edisi ini is all about Girl’s Rules.

( aneka yess no. 24, 22 November – 5 December 2010 )
Based on the examples above, it can be seen that examples of code mixing sentence with in sentence a (single word), in sentence b (single phrase), and in sentence c (single clause). The word ‘plus’, the phrase ‘make up’, and the clause ‘is all about girl’s rules’ are taken from English.

**Extra-sentential mixing**

Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing. For example: **life is a choice**, jadi lakukanlah apa yang terbaik. (**life is a choice, so do the best**)

**The Similarity and Difference Between Code-switching and code mixing**

Code switching and code mixing occur in bilingual communication by using more than one languages in society. A code may be a language or variety of a language, the code mixing emphasizes hybridization, and the code switching emphasizes movement from one language to another language.

**The Components of Language**

Language is divided into two parts, spoken language and written language. Language has some components, those are: word, phrase, clause, and sentence. All the components are not only found in oral communication, but also in written text.

**Word**

Here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesian language in word:

a. **Mereka menjual jasa seperti menjadi guru private.**

b. **Nanti juga ada promo event yaitu beattle dance.**

c. **Kami akan mendatangkan ribuan dancer.**

   ( aneka yess no. 24, 22 November – 5 December 2010 )

**Phrase**

A phrase is a group of words forming part of a sentence (Hornby, 1987: 629). A phrase is a group of words acting as a single part of speech. Phrase is a group of words that go together but not build a complete sentence. A complex phrase consists of several words, whereas a simple phrase consists of only one word (http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/phrase). For example: the black cat, hot news, office boy, new car, etc. here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesian language in phrase:

1) **Girlband beranggotakan Shana, Adonia, incai dan Flo ini menyanyikan Baby-nya Justin Bieber.**

2) **Meski ga ada superstar, Skyline tetap menarik buat di tonton.**

3) **Memang Cuma Aneka Yess dan telkomsel yang bisa bikin workshop yang edukatif dan fun.**
Clause

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb, as opposed to a phrase which contains no finite verb (Hartmann 1972 : 37). Clause in general is classified as independent and dependent clause. An independent clause is the main idea of sentence and can stand by itself. A dependent clause is the subordinate idea of a sentence.

Here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesian Language in clause:

**it is cold although the sun is shining.**

The clause It is cold is the main idea or main clause that can stand by itself (independent clause). The clause although the sun is shining is the subordinate clause or clause that can not stand by itself.

**The class was canceled because the lecturer was sick.**

The clause the class was canceled is the main idea or main clause that can stand by itself (independent clause). And the clause because the lecturer was sick is the subordinate clause or clause that can not stand by itself.

Sentence

In traditional grammar a sentence is defined as the expression of a ‘complete though’ with at least a subject and a predicate (Hartmann : 206). Here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesian Language in sentence:

a. *Kalau orang yang dicintainya itu merasa bahagia dia juga akan merasa bahagia.* What a sweet boy!
b. *kami sengaja berkumpul untuk menjawab pertanyaan kalian.* Please give us the questions.
   (Aneka Yess no. 24, 22 November – 5 December 2010)

Magazine

Magazine is one media of communication which the information is transferred in a form of written language. Magazines, periodicals or serial are publications, generally published on a regular schedule, containing a variety of articles, they are generally financed by advertising (en. Wikipedia. Org / wiki / magazine).

The Research Design

This study is intended to analyze the components of language which are used in code mixing and to find out the component of language which is dominantly used in code mixing found in the articles of Aneka Yess magazine.
The Source of the Data

Code – mixing not only occurs in spoken communication but also in written communication such as magazines. Aneka Yess magazine are chosen as the object of this study. Many articles in Aneka Yess magazines have used code mixing with English. In this case, the writer took the articles from Aneka Yess Magazine from November 2010 to January 2011 as the source of the data. The writer collected the data on Aneka Yess magazine from November 2010 to February 2011 editions:

1. No.24, 22 November – 5 December 2010
2. No.1, 3 – 16 January 2011

The Technique of Collecting The Data

The writer collected the data from the Indonesian magazine articles. The steps of collecting data as follows:

1. Selecting the Aneka yess magazine.
2. Reading the articles of Aneka yess magazine.
3. Make note all the code mixing from Aneka Yess Magazine.
4. Identifying the code mixing from Aneka Yess magazine.

The Technique of Analyzing the Data

In this study, the data were analyzed as the following steps:

1. Bold and underlining the code mixing found in Aneka Yess magazine articles.
2. Analyzing the code mixing in Aneka Yess magazine articles based on component of language.
3. Classifying code mixing found in Aneka Yess magazine based on the component of language.
4. Counting the number of components of language used in code mixing from Aneka Yess magazine.
5. Using the formula to get percentages of component of language

\[ X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%
\]

Note: \( X \) = Percentage of using components of language in code mixing

\( F \) = Number of using components of language in code mixing

\( N \) = Total number of using components of language in code mixing

100% = Standard percentage

6. Deriving the components of language dominantly used in code mixing in Indonesian magazine.
3. Data Analysis

The data are analyzed to get the components of language used in intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing which consists of: word, phrase, clause and sentence.

The data are as follow:

1. *Pertanyaan apa yang bikin kamu nggak nyaman waktu live interview?*  
   (what is the most uncomfortable question when you asked in live interview?)

2. *Member yang menurut kalian paling bawel, lebih bawel dari ibu kalian?*  
   (in your opinion, who is the fussy member, fussier than your mother?)

3. *Pasti nggak nyangka kalau dia tuh dulunya cewek pemalu dan suka demam panggung. But she has a hope to be a star.*  
   (she never expect that she was shy and nervous girl. But she has a hope to be a star)

4. *Hayley masih kelihatan normal dengan warna rambutnya yang blonde.*  
   (Hayley still look normal with her blonde hair)

5. *Finally, di Februari 2009, chad confess that he was dating with Hayley.*  
   (finally, in February 2009, Chad confess that he was dating with Hayley)

   (if we see that her track record with Josh, it should be Hayley is a type of long time relationship girl)

7. *Makanya ortu memutuskan buat memasukkan Kota ke sebuah playhouse di dekat rumahnya.*  
   (so that her parents decide to get Kota in a playhouse near her house)

8. *FYI beda dengan teen celeb yang lain.*  
   (FYI is different from another teen club)

   (it can be said, Victoria is new in entertainment world)

10. *Satu lagi poin plus-nya. She’s definitely beautiful inside and outside.*  
    (one more her plus point, she’s definitely beautiful inside and outside)
Actually all the data the writer chose from English and Indonesian language in Aneka Yess magazine are 180 utterances code mixing. That can see in

**Table 1 : The Code Mixing In Word Found In Aneka Yess Magazine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stylish</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fans</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Luxury</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Idols</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Impressif</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2 : The Code Mixing In Phrase Found In Aneka Yess Magazine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Live interview</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nagging key</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Red yellow</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bright orange</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Track record</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Playhouse</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Film box</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thanks God</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Fashion update</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Limited edition</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 The Code Mixing In Clause Found In Aneka Yess Magazine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
<th>Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>But she has a hope to be a star</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>But whatever the color of her hair, she still looks great</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>But Hayley objected, she still want to be part of a band and play alternative music</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>And she did it</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Long time relationship girl</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>She’s definitely beautiful inside and outside</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>And this year his dream comes true</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Just an ordinary girl to a famous actress</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>And of course she has brain</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. The Code Mixing In Sentence Found In Aneka Yess Magazine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Code Mixing</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>They are sound good</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>She named her style as Hayley’s style</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chad confess that he was dating with Hayley</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>She dedicated her work for country music</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No wonder, Taylor is the first female solo country artist to have written or written all the songs on her platinum selling debut</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>She shows that education is the most important things of all</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Natalie Portman is not one of them</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>She is not afraid to be herself</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>She loves everything about Brazil</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>As we know, his father was a football player in Indonesia</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From all the data of code mixing, the percentages of each components of language are:

Table 5 The Classification Of Component Of Language In Code Mixing And The Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Component of Language</th>
<th>Number of Code Mixing</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>45 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>27,2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10,6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17,2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows that code mixing in word is 45 %, then code mixing in phrase is 27,2 %, code mixing in clause 10,6 %, and code mixing in sentence is 17,2 %.

The following are the findings of the research: There are 180 utterances of code mixing in Aneka Yess magazine, that analyzed based on the components of language namely word, phrase, clause and sentence. The most dominantly occurred was in word (45 %) was followed by phrase (27,2 %), sentence (17,2%) and clause (10,6 %)

Related to the conclusion above, the suggestions are formulated as following:

It is suggested to conduct researches about code mixing using other media such as television and many others in different ways to give a valuable contribution for people to understanding the use of code mixing among bilingual societies.

REFERENCES


