

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING FOUND IN INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION ORGANIZATION MAGAZINE**

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Abstract

This study analyzed about the types of code mixing found in the Indonesian Translator organization magazine. The study analyzed about the types and levels of code mixing found in the Indonesian magazine. Intra-sentential code mixing is called as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. This study applied descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data. Indonesian Translation organization magazine is used as the data source in analyzing data. In collecting data, the researcher applied documentation method. This study applied content analysis that focused on analyzing the types of code mixing defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing stated by Suwito. Intra sentential code mixing in the form of word and phrase are found in the data source. It can be seen that there were 7 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of word found in the data source. Moreover, there were 11 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of phrases that were found in the data source.

Keywords: code mixing, word, phrase, sociolinguistics.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of language and society can be examined by sociolinguistics with language to be the starting point. Variation is stated as the key concept that is used to apply the language itself. There is the basic premise of sociolinguistics of the language that is variable and changing. Language can be homogeneous not only for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers that apply the same language. According to Kachru (in McKay, 2010) stated that the world *English* in global era has impact in the sociolinguistic condition in Indonesia. English is the language becoming more popular to be used in Indonesia to be a foreign language and popular foreign language that can be learned. The need of using English language can be the social awareness that English is really necessary and useful in the era of globalization. Bilingualism is stated as the reality that can take the people in those countries to make bilingual circumstance in their environment because they know language more than one.

The individuals that have the ability in using two languages is stated as bilingualism. The bilinguals do not mean that the individuals master the second languages completely (Scotton, 2006). It is stated that the bilingualism and multilingualism can occur in the daily life. The multilingualism can be seen as a result of learning the foreign language. It can be seen in the multilingual community, that speaker tends to mix from one code to the others, in which this is commonly called as code-mixing. According to Nababan in Udoro (2008), code-mixing can occur when people mix two languages (or more) language in such speech act without any force to do mixing codes. According to Trudgill in Udoro (2008), "Code Mixing as the process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that can not be possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking". Code-mixing can be in the form of the spoken and written language. Code-mixing in the research is in spoken language. It is seen in the realityshow. According to Muysken (2000), based on intra-sentential, contextual and situational conversation, code-mixing can be expressively purposing languages combined to increase social status or to keep the speaker's prestige in the society. When the news are presented on the magazine, there are parts of language words, phrases, and clauses which come from their own language into Indonesian or English into Indonesian. It can be seen that there is sociolinguistic phenomenon that can happen in some moments. The news in the magazine cannot be separated from the bilingual or multilingual society because it has its own language. Moreover, the writer use both Indonesian and English in giving the news on the magazine.

Code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent. There are some previous studies related to code mixing to be discussed in this study. Three previous studies are discussed based on the types of code mixing, code switching, and the factors of using code mixing. The study written by Ansar (2017) and Mustikawati (2018) discussed about the code switching and code-mixing specific form in learning activities. The code-mixing deciding factor in the learning process is the role, desire to explain and interpret, sourced from original language and variation. In code switching, there were speakers, partner speakers and the topic of conversation. This study was done by Mukti and Muljani (2016) and Yuliana, Luziana & Sarwendah (2015). Mukti and Mulyani discussed about code switching in the teaching and learning activities. Moreover, Yuliana (2015) in her research analyzed about code switching and code mixing found in Indonesian celebrities. The research study conducted by Syafrizal & Sari (2017) and Siregar, Rasyidah and Niati (2016)

analyzed about the reasons of the students applied code mixing on Twitter and Facebook status.

There are some factors that influence the students did it and the code mixing types.

Bar and Hossain (2015), Astuti (2017) and Suparti & Gunawan (2018) analyzed about the levels of code mixing and the factors. There are previous studies analyzed about code switching in teaching and learning activities, novel, student' conversation, Facebook and Twitter posts and celebrities. The types of code-mixing used in one of teenage magazines in Indonesia that is Aneka Yess magazine was analyzed by this research study. This study analyzed about the code-mixing concepts that are very interesting to be conducted. The result of this analysis is used in the discourse analysis.

2. Research Method

This study applied descriptive qualitative method. Nergaard, et al. 2009; Sulivan, et al. 2005, stated that descriptive qualitative method was a research qualitative that is suitable for the research questions emphasized on what, who and where of the experiences. Sugiyono (2009) stated that, descriptive qualitative was a research producing the descriptive data either spoken or written. Descriptive qualitative research was the method used in this study because this research analyzed about the types of code mixing found in Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. This study focused on the research question of "what" in order to get the information related to the events. The data of this study were taken from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. The magazine used for data source was published in online version. The data were collected based on the types of code mixing, for example word insertion, phrase, clause, idiom and reduplication. In the process of collecting, the theory taken from Sugiyono (2009) was used in this study. The process of collecting data of code mixing found in the magazines are 1) collecting the magazine during a month 27 July – 8 August 2014 edition; (2) The next step is underlining the English code mixing; and Identifying the types of code mixing. The collected data found in the magazine were analyzed by classifying the data based on the types of code mixing in terms of word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertion. A description and generalization of every data were analyzed in terms of types of English code mixing. It occurred in Indonesian sentences by using the theory proposed by (Adapted from McManis, Stollenwerk, and Sheng, 1987:117).

3. 3. Results and Discussion

1. Types of Code Mixing

The followings are the presented data analysis on the types of code mixing that were found in the Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. The data of code mixing were classified based on the types of code mixing. Then, it is continued to analyze the code mixing occurred in Indonesian magazine. Based on the data classification, the types of code mixing could be analyzed as follows:

a. Intra-sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing is called as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone.

1) Word

Word is stated as the smallest element uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Word is grouped into some types. They are verb, noun, adjective, and etc. After analyzing the data found in the magazine, the researcher found that there are 18 data in the word of construction. The data is stated to be words construction classified into noun, adverb and adjective.

Datum 1

Seorang penerjemah dan juru bahasa profesional baik yang bekerja penuh waktu maupun paruh waktu perlu menyadari pentingnya dan kekuatan berjejaring (*networking*) secara efektif.

A professional translator and interpreter, both full-time and part-time, needs to recognize the importance and power of effective networking.

It can be seen in datum 1 that the utterance above can be seen from Indonesian magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*networking*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. It can be seen from datum 1 on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, there was an insertion code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*networking*" was found in this utterance. According to Hoffman if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it is called as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument stating if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "insertion", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*networking*" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 2

Akses tersebut dapat dianalogikan sebagai pintu masuk yang dapat memudahkan penerjemah dan juru bahasa profesional dalam memperoleh proyek dan *link* pekerjaan penerjemahan dan penjurubahasaan dari pelbagai sumber dengan latar belakang industri yang beragam.

This access can be analogized as an entry point that can make it easier for professional translators and interpreters to obtain projects and links to translation and interpreting work from various sources with diverse industrial backgrounds.

The utterance above can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*link*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. There was an insertion of code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*link*" was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "link", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*link*" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 3

Mouse ini sendiri bisa didapatkan seharga Rp3.616.400.

This mouse itself can be obtained for IDR 3,616,400.

The utterance of *mouse* in datum 3 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*mouse*” in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of “*mouse*” was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone’s utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone’s utterance, it can be stated as “insertion”, this type is taken from Muysken. Muysken stated that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of “*mouse*” according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 4

Nawala HPI terbit sebagai publikasi elektronik yang dipa-sang di sebuah platform *flipbook* daring, paperturn.com.

NawalaHPI is published as an electronic publication posted on an online flipbook platform, paperturn.com.

The utterance above can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is stated as the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*flipbook*” in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. It can be seen that there was an insertion of code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of “*flipbook*” was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone’s utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone’s utterance, it can be stated as “link”, this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of “*flipbook*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 5

Poly Voyager Focus 2 UC Standard menjadi pilihan kami untuk *headset* ergonomis.

The Poly Voyager Focus 2 UC Standard is our pick for an ergonomic headset.

The utterance of *headset* in datum 5 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*headset*” in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of “*headset*” was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone’s utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone’s utterance, it can be stated as “*headset*”, this type is taken from Muysken. Muysken stated

that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*headset*" according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 6

Saya belajar menggunakan sarana penjurubahasaan jarak jauh, seperti *Zoom* dan *Interprefy*, karena akan sangat bermanfaat bilamana tiba-tiba dibutuhkan."

I learned to use remote interpreting tools, such as *Zoom* and *Interprefy*, because they can be very useful when there is a sudden need."

The utterance of *zoom* in datum 6 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*zoom*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*zoom*" was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "*zoom*", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken stating that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*zoom*" according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion. Moreover, the utterance of *Interprefy* in datum 6 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*Interprefy*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*Interprefy*" was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "*Interprefy*", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken stating that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*Interprefy*" according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 7

Menjelang pensiun dini dari tempatnya bekerja pada 2008, ada yang menanyakan tentang jasa penerjemahan laporan melalui *Friendster* (media sosial yang mendahului *Facebook*).

Approaching early retirement from his place of work in 2008, someone asked about report translation services through *Friendster* (a social media that preceded *Facebook*).

The utterance of *friendster* in datum 7 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*friendster*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*friendster*" was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in

someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "*friendster*", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken stating that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. It is said that the word of "*friendster*" according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion. Moreover, the utterance of *facebook* in datum 6 can be seen from Indonesian Translation Organization magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*facebook*" in this utterance found in Indonesian magazine. An insertion of code mixing was found in inter-sentential of code mixing found, because it mixed the language in the sentence boundary. The word of "*facebook*" was found in this utterance. Hoffman stated that if a foreign word exists in someone's utterance it can be stated as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing. There is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone's utterance, it can be stated as "*facebook*", this type is taken from Muysken. According to Muysken stating that, insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Therefore, it can be said that the word of "*facebook*" according to Muysken is stated as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

2) Phrase

A phrase is stated as a set of words that are meaningful and up patterned. In finding the data in Indonesian Translation Organization magazine, there are some data classified as phrase. The analysis of code mixing in the phrase form can be seen as follows:

Datum 8

Kemampuan membangun dan mengembangkan relasi bisnis dan sosial secara efektif dengan jejaring penerjemah dan juru bahasa memerlukan keterampilan dalam berinteraksi antarpribadi (*interpersonal skills*) yang baik dari pihak penerjemah dan juru bahasa.

Kemampuan membangun dan mengembangkan relasi bisnis dan sosial secara efektif dengan jejaring penerjemah dan juru bahasa yang memerlukan keterampilan berinteraksi antarpribadi (*interpersonal skills*) yang baik dari pihak penerjemah dan juru bahasa.

The ability to build and develop business and social relationships effectively with a network of translators and interpreters requires good interpersonal skills on the part of translators and interpreters.

It can be seen that the phrase *interpersonal skills* were found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated "*interpersonal skills*" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*interpersonal skills*" in datum 6 is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

Datum 9

Microsoft Surface Precision adalah *mouse* keluaran Microsoft dengan desain ergonomis yang memberikan kenyamanan pengoperasian untuk Anda.

Microsoft Surface Precision is a mouse produced by Microsoft with an ergonomic design that provides operating comfort for you.

It can be seen that the phrase *interpersonal skills* were found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated "**Microsoft surface precision**" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "**Microsoft surface precision**" in datum 6 is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

Datum 10

Buku pertama yang diterjemahkan Dina Begum adalah *The Law of Attraction for Happy Family*

The first book that Dina Begum translated was The Law of Attraction for Happy Family

The phrase *The Law of Attraction for Happy Family* were found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated "*The Law of Attraction for Happy Family*" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*The Law of Attraction for Happy Family*" in datum 8 is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

Datum 11

Penerjemahan tertulis secara langsung menggunakan fitur *Closed Captioning*

Direct written translation using the Closed Captioning feature

The phrase *closed captioning* was found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated "*closed captioning*" in the end of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*closed captioning*" in datum 9 is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

Datum 12

Lama-kelamaan, rasanya yang terjadi adalah *Laws of Attraction*.

Over time, it feels like what's happening is the Laws of Attraction.

The phrase *Laws of Attraction*. was found in the Indonesian magazine. It stated "*laws of Attraction*" in the end of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*laws of Attraction*" in datum 12 is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

4. Conclusion

The research study aims to get the types and levels of code mixing found in the Indonesian magazine. Intra-sentential code mixing is called as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. This study used descriptive qualitative method and the human research that becomes the main instrument of this research.

Documentation method was the method used in collecting data. Content analysis was used by this study that focused on analyzing the types of code mixing defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. Intra sentential code mixing in the form of word and phrase is found in the data source. 7 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of word were found in the data source. And there were 11 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of phrases that were found in the data source.

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