INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN HELLO CELLO NOVEL

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types and reasons of code mixing used in Hello Cello Novel by Nadia Ristivani. To achieve these goals, this study used a descriptive qualitative method and theory by Hoffman (1991). The data was taken from Hello Cello Novel by Nadia Ristivani. The result of this study shows 110 total data of code mixing in this study. There are three types of code mixing found, namely 95 data or 86% of intra sentential which made it as the most dominant types found in the study, 14 data or 13% of intra lexical, and 1 data or 1% involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile for the reasons of code mixing it was found seven reasons that why the character use code mixing in the novel. Those are; 85 data or 77% to talk about a particular topic which was the dominant finding in this study, 1 data or 1% to quote somebody else, 12 data or 11% to show empathy about something, 5 data or 5% due to interjection, 3 data or 3% to show repetition used for clarification, 2 data or 1,5% on intention of clarify the speech content for interlocutor and 2 data or 1,5% to express group identity. Therefore, this study provides information on the use of code mixing in literary works, especially in novels. This understanding will expand reader's understanding of code mixing in everyday life through its portrayal in written literary works.

Key words: *Code, Code Mixing, Hello Cello Novel*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a human communication tool that is used to convey words, feelings and thoughts which have an important role to communicate in everyday life. Wardaugh and Fulles (2015) state that language as a particular linguistic communication system for a group, it can be spoken, in written, or signed. The language really determines the relationship between humans both with themselves and other people or society. Language is the speech that humans use to interact with other humans (Nuryani, et al., 2014). The relationship between language, social

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situations and way individuals employ language within society is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a science that studies language in the context of society, especially linguistics which considers the relationship between society and language. Based on Hudson (1996) sociolinguistics is the study that has a close relationship between society and language. In this era of globalization, it is common for people to have the ability to speak multiple languages. This ability is usually known as bilingualism. Sa'ida and Rahman (2022) argue that bilingualism is a condition where a person uses more than one language alternately. Bilingualism gives rise to many language events in society. Izzak (2009) states that bilingualism is a person's habit or behaviour in using two or more languages in society. In sociolinguistics, one of the phenomena of using or mixing two languages in one utterance as known code mixing.

Code mixing involves the consistent integration of elements from the one language into another, utilizing one or more languages (Irmayani et al., 2005). Code mixing happen it when someone use two different languages in the one utterance or mixes words from one language into another but still in the one sentence. Someone usually uses code mixing in informal situations with the intention of building an understanding between the speaker and the listener. Code mixing has become a trend in society, especially among the younger generation. Currently, code mixing is not only popular to be used in spoken and written daily conversation, but also can be found in digital platforms such as social media platforms. Furthermore, the use of code mixing has spread to literary works. One of the use of code mixing that can be said quite similar to those found in daily conversation is code mixing found in a novel.

A novel is a lengthy piece of written work in prose that comprises a collection of narratives involving an individual's life, usually conveying a moral lesson within its content. Hutahaean (2017) argues that a novel is a story of someone in everyday life that focuses on a narrative. One of the novels that is currently popular in Indonesia is Hello Cello Novel. Hello Cello novel was written by Nadia Ristivani and published in 2022. This novel depicts the life and love story of young adults. It describes the story of friendship, first loves, and school life which are closely related to the current life of teenagers nowadays.

A study on code mixing has been conducted previously. The first was written by Astari and Marantika (2023). Their study explores types and factors of code mixing based on Hoffman (1991). The result of their study shows the prominent types found in their study is intra sentential. Another study was reported by Jimmi and Davistasya (2019). Even though this study used the same theory as the first study, the focused of this second study was on types of code mixing appear in south Jakarta community when chatting on social medias whatsapp and twitter. The result shows out of 26 data found in the study, 86% of the finding was dominated by intra sentential code mixing. There is also a study conducted by Astri and Fian (2020) that focuses on code mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's youtube channel video. The study shows that intra sentential types of code mixing dominated the finding in this study. Another study on the use of code mixing on youtube video was also conducted by Kurniawati (2023). Their thesis focused on levels and types

of code mixing using the theory from Muysken (2000) for types of code mixing and theory by Suwito (1985) for levels of code mixing. The result of their study shows that one hundred and six data in the types and level of code mixing with the highest types was insertion, while the dominant levels was word level code mixing. Lastly, is a study conducted by Sari (2022) about the functions and types of code mixing used in wardah beauty youtube channel episode heart to heart based on Hoffman (1991). The result show that all types of code mixing were found in the data with the highest types found is intra sentential, while five function of code mixing found in Sari's study with dominant function found is talking about particular topic.

The difference between this study with previous study is that the current study focused on the types and reasons of code-mixing found in the Hello Cello Novel applied theory by Hoffman (1991). Meanwhile, the previous study focused on various objectives such as the types, factors, levels and functions of code mixing and applied various different theories. The data sources used also different. The previous study used more data taken from YouTube channel videos and also from a community while this study used novel for data sources. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the topic that talks about code mixing is triggering for researcher to study. One of the reasons is that it can be seen in many aspects of daily life, from daily oral conversation, social media written and oral conversation, video, and even literary works. Thus, looking at the use of code mixing in a popular novel will add better understanding on this topic.

Based on explanation above, the purpose of this study was to analyze the types and reasons of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory (1991). There are three types in this theory, namely; intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronunciation. Hoffman (1991) states there are seven reasons, namely; talking about particular topic, interjection, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity and repetition used for clarification.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The data source in this study were taken from Hello Cello Novel by Nadia Ristivani. This novel was first published in 2022 by PT Bukune Kreatif Cipta. Hello Cello novel depicts the life and love story of young adults. The story of friendship, first loves, and school life which are closely related to the current life of teenagers nowadays. This novel consists of 30 chapters with a total of 428 pages. The method of descriptive qualitative was used in this study. In collecting the data used observation method. The data was collected in following steps: firstly, read the whole part of Hello Cello Novel. Then, this study used note - taking techniques in sentences or dialogues which included code mixing and finally classify the types and reasons of code mixing according to Hoffman's (1991) theory.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
There are two findings in this study according to research question. The findings are:

a. Types of Code Mixing used in Hello Cello Novel

For the analysis of code mixing type in Hello Cello novel this study applied Hoffman (1991) theory which show that there are 110 total data.

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Intra Sentential	95	86%
2	Intra Lexical	14	13%
3	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	1	1%

Based on this table above, there are three types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory (1991) found in the data, namely intra-sentential with 95 total data or 86%, intra-lexical with 14 data or 13% and involving a change of pronunciation show 1 data or 1%.

1) Intra-Sentential

Intra-sentential can appear in sentences, namely in the form of clauses or phrases. The element in this type show word, phrase, clause and sentence boundaries in utterance.

"Eh, sumpah. Liat, liat! Kendall Jenner baru ***upload*** foto!"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 4, Page 31)

Based on the data above, it shows that the utterance begins using Indonesian, then continues with English in the middle and ends again using Indonesian. From these data it can be seen that there is one English word, namely *"upload"* which is inserted in the middle of a sentence and occurs within at the boundaries of the clause, so that the type used in the utterance above is intra-sentential.

2) Intra-lexical

Intra-Lexical occurs when elements of another language are incorporated into the sentence structure of the speaker's first language. Sometimes speakers may add prefixes or suffixes from other languages to words from their first language. This type deals with modifying the lexical words in the sentences.

"Nggak mungkin, lah, Ji. Masa iya cewek sesempurna itu ***di-ghosting.***"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 2, Page 8)

The data was taken when Una inserted the English word *"ghosting"* and added the prefix *"di-"*. The word *"ghosting"* means *"tiba-tiba menghilang."* the utterances that can be classified as intra lexical, because they are related to lexical type modifications and speakers mix their language at the word level.

3) Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type occurs when a phonological change occurs because speakers often do not know the phonemes in other languages, resulting in the mention of foreign words using phonology in the speaker's base language.

"Oh ***oke***.. hati-hati, Jia!"

In the sentence above there is the word *"oke"* which comes from English but has changed, the word *"oke"* which actually in English according to the Oxford Dictionary is *"OK"* which must be pronounced "/əʊˈkeɪ/". But in the sentence above the phonetic of the word *"OK"* has changed because it has been modified to

Indonesian. The difference in this word will change the pronunciation as well. Therefore, the data above is classified into type involving a change of pronunciation because there is a change in the form of pronunciation of the English words into Indonesian phonology.

b. Reasons of Code Mixing

There are seven reasons as to why the character use code mixing in the novel entitled Hello Cello Novel. Based on the table below, 85 out of 110 total data or 77% to talk about a particular topic, 1 data or 1% to quote somebody else, 12 data or 11% to show being emphatic about something, 5 data or 5% on interjection, 3 data or 3% to show repetition used for clarification, 2 data or 1,5% to show intention of clarify the speech for interlocutor and 2 data or 1,5% to express group identity.

Table 2. Reasons of Code Mixing

No	Reasons of Code Mixing	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Talking about Particular Topic	85	77%
2	Quoting Somebody Else	1	1%
3	Being Emphatic about Something	12	11%
3	Interjection	5	5%
4	Repetition Used for Clarification	3	3%
5	Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for Interlocutor	2	1,5%
6	Expressing Group Identity	2	1,5%

1. Talking about Particular Topic

This reason is usually used when someone talks about a certain topic using language that is not everyday language because speakers feel freer and more comfortable in expressing their feelings.
"Bisa, dong. Bisa *di-adjust* juga, jadi jari lo yang sebesar jahe itu bisa muat. Sini, deh, tangan lo"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 7, Page 67)

The word *"adjust"* is said by the speaker above to talk about a certain topic because when the speaker talks about *"adjust"* in the dialogue above it leads to adjusting the ring on her finger. The reason for this code mixing can be classified to talk about a particular topic because Helga as a speaker feels more comfortable talking about certain topics in one language than another.
2. Quoting Somebody Else

Quoting somebody else is usually used when the speaker changes their language code to quote an expression from several well-known figures.
"Gak boleh. Kata Mulan Jameela, perempuan itu harus *loyal, brave, true*"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 5, Page 44)

The sentence above is used by Helga as a speaker to quote other people's expressions. The reason for this code mixing is called Quoting Somebody Else. Helga changed her language code to quote a quote from one of Indonesia's famous artists, Mulan Jameela.
3. Being Emphatic about Something

The used of this code mixing is done when someone wants to emphasize something and speakers feel more comfortable and easy to express their feelings about something.

"***Sorry***, ya, gue pulang duluan"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 17, Page 253)

The data above can be classified as being emphatic about something because one of the reasons these speakers find it easier to express their feelings in a different language. In the statement above, Helga expressed her firm feelings by saying *"sorry"* to her other friends. It was shown that it was regretful to have to leave first.

4. Interjection

This reason is used when speakers use words or expressions in a utterance to convey a surprise, enthusiasm or strong emotion and state something to get the listener's attention.

"Dan kalian perlu nonton, ***please!*** Itu seru banget!"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 9, Page 115)

The reason for the occurrence of code mixing found in these utterances is interjection because Helga as speaker said *"please!"* to intensely attracts attention and is excited to invite listeners to watch movies recommended by speakers.

5. Repetition Used for Clarification

This code mixing is used when the someone wants to do clarify the conversation so that the listener understands it, to clarify what is being said and wants to emphasize a message to be conveyed.

"Helga berlari cepat, ***sprint,*** dari pintu toilet menuju Cello"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 7, Page 81)

The reason for using the word sprint is to repeat and clarify the results so that they are easy to understand. The word *"sprint"* means *"gerakan lari yang menempuh jarak pendek dengan kecepatan maksimal."* This code mixing includes repetition used for clarification because the first statement using Indonesian is repeated again by inserting words in English to ensure the meaning of the statement.

6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for The Interlocutor

This reason is used so that the contents of the speech can be understood by listeners and usually a message conveyed by speakers in one language will be repeated and modified into another language.

"Lo jemput gue ke kampus, nganterin ke Cozmeka, ngasih minum. Gue gak kena ***service charge***, kan?"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 8, Page 100)

The reason for the code mixing above was categorized as an intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor because Helga said "Lo jemput gue ke kampus, nganterin ke Cozmeka, ngasih minum. Gue gak kena *service charge*, kan?" in her speech she talks to Cello who was suddenly kind to her. Then Helga said "Gue gak kena *service charge*, kan?" in the last sentence which intends to clarify the contents of what she said at the beginning and Helga would like to clarifying the meaning of the words that are being discussed with Cello.

7. Expressing Group Identity

The speakers usually used this reason to express group identity because the way each group communicates with other groups is clearly different.

"***Guys***, doain gue, ya"

(Hello Cello, Chapter 4, Page 37)

The word *"guys"* in the sentence above is included in expressing group identity because the word *"guys"* refers to a group of more than one person and means *"teman-teman"* in Indonesian. This word is usually used in informal situations, like what Helga does when talking to her friends.

2. Discussion

Based on the research finding above, there are similarities found between this study and the previous study related about types of code mixing. Based on the results of this study as referred to Hoffman's (1991) theory it was found that there are three types of code mixing used in the novel Hello Cello, namely intra lexical, intra sentential, and involving a change of pronunciation. The most dominant type of code mixing used in the novel Hello Cello is intra-sentential with a total of 95 data or 86%. Intra-sentential is most commonly used because language mixing occurs within sentence or clause boundaries and speakers usually want to mix another language within a sentence. This finding aligned with the previous study conducted by Febriyanti & Sulatra (2023) who also found that intra sentential type was the highest on their study. However, Manihuruk's study (2021) described that intra lexical type of code mixing was the most dominant types used in her study due to familiarity of the characters with many English words that they prefer inserting them in their daily conversation.

Studies on reasons to use code mixing in daily conversation provide varied results. The current study described seven reasons why the characters used code mixing in their daily conversation based on Hoffman's theory (1991). The seven reasons for code mixing used in the Hello Cello novel, namely talking about particular topic, interjection, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity and repetition used for clarification. Out of these seven reasons, five similar reasons were found in a study conducted by Sari, Sulatra & Suastini (2022). These five reasons were talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification and expressing group identity. In the current study, the most dominant type of code mixing used is talking about a particular topic with a total of 85 data or 77%. This reason is often used because speakers feel freer and more comfortable when talking about certain topics using language that is not their native language. This finding aligned with the previous study Sari, Sulatra & Suastini (2022) who also found that talking about particular topic reason was the highest on their study. Meanwhile, the finding show opposite result to the one done by Lestari, Utami & Maharani (2022) who said the highest type found was intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor because the speaker felt free to express what they felt in a language that was not their daily language and sometimes used to connect between sentences so that it is easily understood by the other person.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are many sentences in the Hello Cello novel that use code mixing. This language code is mixed in one utterance sentence. Based on the data findings, there are three types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory (1991) used in the novel Hello Cello, namely intra lexical, intra sentential and involving a change of pronunciation. The most of dominant types used was inter-sentential code mixing with a total data of 95 or 86%. This type is found a lot because the mixing of languages occurs a lot within the boundaries of sentences or clauses.

In addition, there are seven reasons for code mixing in the second finding. Based on Hoffman's theory (1991) there are seven reasons for code mixing found in the Hello Cello novel, namely; talking about particular topic, interjection, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, and repetition used for clarification. The dominant reason for code mixing used is talking about a particular topic with a total of 85 data or 77%. This reason is often used because speakers feel more free or comfortable when talking about certain topics using language that is not their native language.

The results of this study indicate that language mixing sometimes occurs accidentally or spontaneously. Code mixing is strongly influenced by environmental factors where a person is located. Language mixing often occurs in daily activities due to several different reasons according to the context of the conversation and each code mixing used has a different type as well.

Based on the code mixing study in the Hello Cello novel, the study's author hopes that this study will be useful for readers and for future researchers. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future research can further explore various questions related to code mixing and the theory used is not monotonous so that it can produce newer findings that will add a lot of knowledge related to code mixing.

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