

CODE MIXING IN *MY STUPID BOSS* NOVEL

*Anita Rebekawati

**Elia Masa Gintings

ABSTRACT

This study deals with the use of code mixing in *My Stupid Boss* novel. The objectives of this study was to find out the type of code mixing dominantly used and to determine whether in narrative or dialogue context does the code mixing frequently used in *My Stupid Boss* Novel. The source of data was the sentences of novel entitled *My Stupid Boss* Novel. The data were limited only in Indonesian- English code mixing used by the author my *My Stupid Boss* and analyzed based on the types of code mixing which are unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, idiom and collocation insertion, reduplication. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The findings show that all the types of code mixing occurred in *My Stupid Boss*; they were unit insertion 70.51 %, unit hybridization 6.13 %, sentence insertion 21.61 %, idiom and collocation insertion 1.60 % and reduplication 0.15 %. The most dominant type of code mixing was unit insertion. The code mixing was found dominantly in dialogue context 55.47 % while in narrative context 44.53 %.. It is hoped that the result of this study is useful to everyone who wants to study about code mixing.

Keywords : *Sociolinguistics, Code mixing, My Stupid Boss Novel*

* Graduate Status

** Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Language plays a crucial role in social life since people can not live without communication, in which the communication itself simply can be only held through a language. So, people and language are two things can never be separated for they are tightly related each other.

Language is used by the people as a tool of communication to express their thought, feeling, and idea. Wardhaugh (2006:1) states that language is what the members of a particular society speak. As addition, Trudgill (1974:13) states that language is used in daily activities to make spoken and written communication easier. Language is not simply a means of communicating information about a certain subject but also an important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people.

Basically, language is divided into two types; spoken and written. Spoken language is language produced in its spontaneous form, for example in a speech, while written language is language in which a language provided directly by the text through a certain media such a novel, book, magazine, newspaper, article, etc.

Nowadays, both spoken and written language has been developed and the development brings the language use into some variation of language. English as global language, is appropriated by many people around the world, bilingualism itself has spread. No longer seen as simply the privilege of the world's elite, or limited only to Asian and African societies, bilingualism is now acknowledged as the common way of "linguaging" in the world. (Garcia, 2011). With the spread and development of English around the world and the trend of globalization, the English language, as the most widely used language around the world, has spread across many different Asian countries and become the key language in Asia . (Fang, 2009). In Indonesia, the variation of language can be seen through the use of language in which people tries to mix their language with another foreign language especially for English as the International language.

In Indonesia, there are many media of communication applied the code mixing phenomenon such as TV talk show *Gaul Bareng Bule* in Trans TV , song lyric *Butterfly*

by Melly Goeslaw, novel *My Stupid Boss* by Chaos@work. In this study the writer only focused on the code mixing phenomenon in a novel entitled *My Stupid Boss*.

Novel deals with human character in social situation, man as a social being. Hudson (2003:163) confirms that a novel is concerned directly with life, between man and woman, their relationships, their thought and feelings, with their passion and motives by which they are governed and impelled, and with their joys and sorrow, their struggles, successes and failures.

Nowadays, many Indonesian authors write the novel in bilingual language form as the writing style to make the novel more attractive and to get the attention of the readers. To make the novel enjoyable, the author must be creative to arrange and beautify the language through the word choice to make it interesting and to get the readers' attention. The term "bilingual" refers to the ability of communicating in two languages. (Pena, 2010).

In this study, the writer used a novel entitled *My Stupid Boss*, one of the bestseller novels in Indonesian in 2012, as the object of the study. *My Stupid Boss* novel is a comedian novel based on true story tells about the author's job partnership experience with her boss and other employee. The author is an Indonesian woman who worked as a secretary with a very peculiar boss in one of the factory in Malaysia. For it contains about her boss peculiarity, she named the novel as *My Stupid Boss*. In this novel the author did not mention her name to keep her privacy because it based on true story novel which contains the negatives and foolishness of the boss.

The author's work experience background in Malaysia, a bilingual or even multilingual community, made her been in contact with Malaysian, that condition influenced her writing style which made her often mixes Indonesian with English to beautify the language of the novel. Code mixing is happened as consequences of language contact. "The following can all be viewed as consequences of language contact: Language generation, i.e., pidginization and creolization; language degeneration, i.e. language displacement; and novel patterns of language use, i.e., code-switching, and also code-mixing." (Coulmas, 1998).

Bilingual naturally mix two languages and switch back and forth between two language when they speak. These bilingual phenomena are called 'code-mixing' and this is an ordinary phenomena in the area of bilingualism where speakers use their

native tongue and their second language in different domains. (Kim, 2006). Code mixing is the condition in which a conversant is using two languages together by changing from a language to the other in the course of a single utterance. (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103). As addition code mixing is usually the infusion of single words or items from the donor language into the native language construction. (Ugot, 2009). Code mixing phenomenon is deeply discussed in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that concerns with language as social and cultural phenomenon. One of the variations of language use is code mixing in which elements of one language are used within a sentence or discourse in another language (Nababan, 1978).

The writer is interested to do such investigation to analyze the code mixing phenomenon in *My Stupid Boss* since the author mixed up many of Indonesian – English code mixing in expressing her thought, feeling and ideas. In analyzing the data, the writer used the theory of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982), with the theory of types of code mixing; unit insertion, unit hybridization, sentence insertion, idiom and collocation, and reduplication. The unit insertion is code mixing process that insert the word, phrase, or clause into a sentence from the other language. The unit hybridization is code mixing process occurs in the phrase level within a sentence. The sentence insertion is the code mixing process that inserts the sentence from one language to another language. The idiom and collocation insertion is code mixing process that involves the idiom and collocation from the other language. The last, reduplication, is code mixing process that repeat the same meaning in two languages.

The following is the dialogue taken from *My Stupid Boss* to point out the code mixing phenomenon in the novel.

- Boss : Seharusnya *you* tak *charge* saya untuk *copper* ini !
- Supplier : Hah? Macam mana tak *charge* ?
- Boss : Ini untuk *customer* saya. Dia itu Tan Sri loh! Orang besar loh! Supaya dia kasih saya bisnis lebih banyak, saya kasih dia *service* ini *free*. Jadi, *you* pun kena bagi saya *free*!
- Supplier + gue : (*bengong pandang-pandangan*)
- Supplier : Itu Tan Sri kenal saya kah?
- Boss : Mana saya tau.

Supplier : Nah, kalau dia tak kenal saya, dia hanya kenal *you*, apa urusan dia dengan saya? *You* bagi dia *free* itu *you* punya urusan! Otak *you* tak *center*-kah?

From the example above it can be seen that the code mixing phenomenon occurs in the sentences. There are two types of code mixing occurs in those sentences, unit insertion and unit hybridization. Unit insertion is for the word insertion; *you*, *charge*, *copper*, *customer*, *service*, *free*. And unit hybridization for *center*-kah.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study was conducted by descriptive qualitative method. According to Leedy (1980:97), descriptive or what sometimes called the normative method is employed to process the data come to the researchers through observation. Descriptive qualitative method doesn't need intend to find new theory but to find new facts to prove the truth of the theory. This study intended to identify and to analyze the types of code mixing used by the author of *My Stupid Boss* Novel.

Subject

The source of data were taken from *My Stupid Boss* novel. The data were in the form of the sentences both in narrative and dialogue context used by the author of *My Stupid Boss* in the whole 71 chapters of the novel.

Data Collection

The techniques of collecting the data are: 1). Read the novel. 2). Collect all the sentences which contains of Indonesian-English code mixing phenomenon.

Technique for Analyzing Data

The techniques of analyzing data are : 1). Identify and classify the data based on the types of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982). 2). Calculate the percentage of each types of code mixing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative Method

Data

The data of this study were the sentences both in narrative and dialogue form of text used by the author of *My Stupid Boss*. The data were taken from the whole chapter of *My Stupid Boss*. The data were taken from sentences in the 71 chapters which contains of code mixing phenomenon.

Unit Insertion

- Ooohh... jadi *main business* si Boss itu gali lubang sumur toh?
- Jadi gue dan si Boss sama-sama *stuck*.
- Waktu gue *meeting* pertama kali sama dia untuk nyerahin CV, dia selalu tahan gue supaya jangan pulang.

Unit Hybridization

- Tapi tiap kali kita kasih tau, jawaban dia, "Hah,-hoh-hah-hoh-oooh... ok, ok...ya diaturlah... masak gitu aja gak bisa di-*handle*...".
- Gue: Ini juga Samir dan Paijo ada di depan saya. Samir kan *supervisor*-nya Paijo.
- Kalo ternyata kurang 1, dia ngotot gue harus minta dari *supplier*-nya.

Sentence Insertion

- Begitu si *dealer* dateng ke kantor, dia bilang ke gue, di depan si Boss, "*Do you know, your boss said the delay in producing my goods is because of you. I know it's not because of you. It's because of him.*"
- Sales : (bingung) *But in my record, you still keep our 8 cylinders. We have to dem...*
- Sales : *Those cylinders belong to who?*

Idiom and Collocation Insertion

- Boss : Ah, mau pake baju ala penyanyi metal dicampur Frankenstein aaaah...
Satanic Fellowship...
- Maka mulailah genk *Fellowship of the Ring* melakukan perjalanan antara hidup dan mati dengan Frodo yang bulak-balik kesandung akar pohon.
- Hebat juga... ada bakat nih jadi *Kill Bill...*

Reduplication

- *Good...* bagus...bagus...

After collecting the data, the code mixing used by the author of *My Stupid Boss* were clarified based on the types of code mixing. The data showed 685 providing code mixing phenomenon. After analyzing the data and determining the types of code mixing, the findings are presented as follows:

The Percentage of Types of Code Mixing in *My Stupid Boss*

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Unit Insertion	483	70.51 %
2.	Unit Hybridization	42	6.13 %
3.	Sentence Insertion	148	21.61 %
4.	Idiom and Collocation Insertion	11	1.60 %
5.	Reduplication	1	0.15 %
Total		685	100 %

The data on the table shows that all the types of code mixing occurred in the data with unit insertion 70.51 %, sentence insertion 21.61 %, unit hybridization 6.13 %, idiom and collocation insertion 1.60 % and reduplication 0.15 %. And the most dominantly shows in the table is unit insertion.

The Percentage of Code Mixing in *My Stupid Boss*

No	Types of Text	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Narrative	305	44.53 %
2.	Dialogue	380	55.47 %
Total		685	100 %

The data on the table shows that code mixing occurred both in narrative and dialogue. From the total number of code mixing, there were 55.47 % code mixing occurred in dialogue form and 44.53 % code mixing occurred in narrative form. So, from table , it can be seen that code mixing used by the author of *My Stupid Boss* were found dominantly in the dialogue form of text.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

There are five types of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982). In relation with the analysis of types of code mixing in *My Stupid Boss*, all the types of code mixing are found and dominantly by unit insertion as much 483 (70.51%). The unit insertion becomes the dominant type, because it is the easiest way to do code mixing by insert the unit of the a language into another language. The findings are appropriate with Muysken (2000:1) who states that the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing which mixes words and phrases into a sentence. It means that most people just insert code mixing in their utterance either they do it in spoken or written. The findings also show that the code mixing phenomenon were frequently used in dialogue context since in the dialogue there were more than one character who involved in the conversation, the more characters involved the more language variation (code mixing) occurred.

Suggestions

Related to the findings, the suggestions were formulated as the following. Firstly, the students who are interested in expanding their knowledge about code mixing in other setting of the use of language. Secondly, it is also expected that the Indonesian

author will be inspired to make a difference of language variation in arranging the sentences of a novel especially and another types of written language too.

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