

**CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MY STUPID BOSS NOVEL
BY CHAOS@WORK**

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ABSTRACT

Code switching and code mixing are the strategy of using two languages in a speech. People tend to switch or mix their language in certain occasion. The objective of this research is to find the reason why the characters switch or mix their codes. Revealing and classifying the kinds of code switching and code mixing in My Stupid Boss novel are also the aim of this study. The writer chooses novel as the object of this study because the characters of this novel are bilingual who are able to speak more than one language. The type of this research is library research. Therefore, in conducting this thesis, descriptive qualitative is used as the method of the analysis. The writer employs himself to collect data by reading the novel, and marking them to make it easier to analyze. The result of this research points out that Extern Code Mixing is frequently used by the character in the novel with 30 occurrences. Meanwhile, Intern Code Mixing is the least used with only 1 occurrence. The lack of topic-related vocabulary becomes the main reason engaging in code switching and code mixing. They tend to choose lexical items that are appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive, that is, where the available register contains the lexemes they need in order to express themselves effectively.

Key words: Code Switching, Code Mixing, Novel

I. INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is generally regarded as an interdisciplinary science which is derived from two basic elements, socio and linguistics. Socio is basically similar to social, which is related to people in the society. Linguistics can be described as the scientific study of language, especially its basic elements (such as phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences, and meaning) and the interrelationship between the elements (structures) including the nature and formation of aforementioned elements.

Sociolinguistics is a study of language that deals with the speaker as the member of society. In other words, sociolinguistics studies about aspects of language society, especially the variation which consists in the language that related with the factors of society. As addition, Hudson (1980:4) says, "sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society." And he also says about sociology of language, "Sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language." While, in sociolinguistics, we study society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is. While in the sociology of language, we reverse the direction of our interest. In general, sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way

language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

People are usually selecting a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch one code to create a new code. They are code switching and code mixing. Code switching and code mixing may occur because of the impact of the ability and skill of people to speak more than one language. In many cases, two or more languages used, caused the using of speaker in one community of same language, and the components certainly transferred from one language.

This thesis analyzes the code switching and code mixing which are found in My Stupid Boss novel by Chaos@work. As its title, the novel tells about an employee who has an absurd and stubborn boss. The story mostly takes place in Malaysia where the author works. Yet, she and her boss actually were born in Indonesia. This makes the character switches code into another language when talking to certain people. There are some characters that come from different area, background, and nation. In daily situation, the main character mostly speaks in Bahasa and English. Sometimes, she switches or mixes the language in one utterance to make the listeners understand the statement. That kind of switching and mixing phenomenon gets the writer's attention. It makes the novel very interesting to analyze. Therefore, the thesis

discusses and explains about code switching and code mixing which are found in the novel then classify and describe them by using Thelander and Suwito's theory. Hence, this research is entitled "**Code Switching and Code Mixing in My Stupid Boss Novel by Chaos@work**".

Statement of Problems

Based on the title above, the writer would like to analyze the following problems:

1. What are the types of code switching and code mixing which are found in the content of the novel *My Stupid Boss* by Chaos@work?
2. What are the most dominant types of code switching and code mixing stated in *My Stupid Boss* novel?
3. What are the reasons of the characters in the novel *My Stupid Boss* by Chaos@work doing their language mixing and switching?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Code Switching

Code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations (Wardaugh, 2006:100). For example is the sentence, "**I refuse to count unless you buy me a scale.** *Ini mur waktu kita beli juga si supplier itung pake scale. Mana ada orang ngitung mur sebiji- sebiji*". In this example, the conversant switches English into Indonesia or the conversant uses two languages. People may have certain purposes when they switch the language.

1. Extern Code Switching

Extern Code Switching occurs when one language is switched into another language in different group of language, for example Bahasa Indonesia is switched into English or vice versa. Example: "I refuse to count unless you buy me a scale. *Ini mur waktu kita beli juga si supplier itung pake scale. Mana ada orang ngitung mur sebiji- sebiji?*".

In this example, the conversant switches English into Indonesia or the conversant uses two languages.

2. Intern Code Switching

Intern Code Switching occurs when one language is switched into another language in

the same group of language. The language is switched into another variant. For example, in Javanese language, *Jawa Ngoko* language is switched into *Jawa Krama* language. But if there is switching from Batakese into Javanese, it is also called intern code switching. It is because the switching occurs in one group of language that is Bahasa Indonesia. Example: "*Loh? Aduh... iki kepriye, toh? Kenapa nih? Eh, kamu kenapa? Kok kamu ngomong melulu gak mau diem sih? Diem dong!*"

In this example, the conversant switches Javanese into Indonesian or the conversant uses two languages which is still in the same group of language.

B. Code Mixing

Code mixing occurs when a conversation uses both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. (Wardaugh, 2006:103). A speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. Even speakers who are not very proficient in a second language may use brief phrases or words. For example: "*Jadi gue dan si Boss sama-sama stuck.*" The sentence shows that the conversant speaks in Bahasa Indonesia then inserts an English element. It can be seen that pieces of English 'Stuck' does not change the structure of the language because it does not change another word. The word 'Stuck' above replaces word 'Macet' in Bahasa Indonesia. The speaker firstly tries to speak in Bahasa Indonesia but then mixes English words due to the lack of equivalent lexicon. By mixing the code, the message is going to be more effective.

1. Extern Code Mixing

"*Campur kode keluar* (Extern code mixing) *adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asing.*" Extern Code Mixing occurs if the speaker inserts the element of their own language into foreign language. Example: "*Gaji dia orang di **Factory** yang lama lebih banyak dari disini!*" This example uses Indonesian language, but the conversant inserts words '**Factory**' which constitutes the vocabulary of English. This example is included into extern code mixing because the conversant inserts the elements of their own language into pieces of foreign language.

2. Intern Code Mixing

"*Campur kode ke dalam* (Intern Code Mixing) *adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan segala variasinya.*" Intern Code Mixing occurs if the speaker inserts the

elements of their own language into national language, the elements of dialect into their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect. Example: “*Nah ini dia yang saya demen.*” This example uses Indonesian language, but the conversant inserts a word ‘*Demen*’ which is a vernacular language used by Jakartan people. Term ‘*Demen*’ in this example means ‘Like’ in English. This example is classified into Intern Code Mixing, because of the inserting elements of their own language into national language, the elements of dialect into their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

A. Reasons of Code Switching and Code Mixing

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are:

1. Talking about particular topic

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 Singapore, 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.

2. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

3. Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, He either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from His second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, He switches from His second language to His first language because He feels more

convenient to be emphatic in His second language rather than in His first language.

4. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

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 switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Saville-Troike (1986:69) also gives some additional reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, these are:

8. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than

the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

9. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term. If it is put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy or vague, and sometime it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

10. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

a. Method

This research uses a descriptive method because it describes a situation systematically or area of interest factually and accurately, the writer also uses theories related to the topic.

b. Data Source

This research studies a novel and focuses on the reason why people switch or mix languages. All data are taken from *My Stupid Boss Novel* By Chaos@Work.

c. Data Collection

In this research, the writer uses the secondary source, that is documents to support the descriptive method. There are steps that the researcher takes to analyze the data:

1. Reading the novel
2. Collect the dialogues containing suggestions and their responses from the novel.

d. Data Analysis

The data analysis is the process of identifying and classifying the data. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of this research is to analyze the reason why the characters of the novel switch or mix the language. The writer analyzes whether the characters do code mixing

or code switching and specify them into two types of code switching and code mixing.

For these reasons, there are several steps taken in analyzing the data. The first is to classify the kinds of code mixing and code mixing based on the theory by Thelander. The second is to analyze the reason why the characters do code mixing or code switching proposed by Hoffman and Saville-Troike. The third is to find out which are the most dominant types of code switching and code mixing stated in *My Stupid Boss* novel.

IV. RESEARCH AND FINDING

This paper focuses on analysis on the data that are already collected. The data analyzed in this research are all of code switching and code mixing that are found in the novel, *My Stupid Boss*.

a. Extern Code Switching

Data 1

"I refuse to count unless you buy me a scale. Ini mur waktu kita beli juga si supplier itung pake scale. Mana ada orang ngitung mur sebiji-sebiji?" (p.47/ch.16)

Ont the data, the conversant switches English into Indonesia or the conversant uses two languages. The conversant first speaks in English, then switches it into Bahasa. This sentence "*Ini mur waktu kita beli juga si supplier itung pake scale. Mana ada orang ngitung mur sebiji-sebiji?*" uses Indonesian vernacular language due to words "*Itung*" and "*Ngitung*" which are not Indonesian standard words. This sentence can be translated into good Indonesian language as "*Penyalur juga menghitung mur yang kita beli menggunakan skala. Apakah ada orang yang menghitung mur per buah?*" (The supplier also counts the screwdriver that we buy using scale. Are there people who count the screwdriver manually per piece?). The reason why the speaker switches the code is because she tries to clarify the speech content for interlocutor. After saying a sentence in English, the speaker tries to give more explanation in Bahasa so that the interlocutor understand what she is saying.

b. Intern Code Switching

Data 1

"Loh? Aduh... iki kepriye, toh? Kenapa nih? Eh, kamu kenapa? Kok kamu ngomong melulu gak mau diem sih? Diem dong!" (p.124/ch.46)

On the data above, the conversant uses Javanese language and then switches it back into Bahasa. The sentence *"Loh? Aduh... iki kepriye, toh?"* can be translated into bahasa as *"Aduh, bagaimana ini?"*, or in English it means *"Ouch, How could it be?"*. The speaker firstly tries to speak in Javanese language but then switches it to Bahasa due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the Javanese language. By switching the code, the speaker finds it easier to convey the message.

c. Extern Code Mixing

Data 1

"Jadi gue dan si Boss sama-sama stuck." (p.11/ch.I)

The sentence above shows that the conversant speaks in Bahasa then inserts English element. It can be seen that pieces of English 'Stuck' does not change the structure of the language because it does not change another word. The word 'Stuck' above replaces word 'Macet' in Bahasa. The speaker firstly tries to speak in Bahasa but then mixes English words due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the Bahasa. By mixing the code, the message is going to be more effective.

d. Intern Code Mixing

Data 1

"Nah, ini dia yang gue kagak demen." (p.15/ch.1)

It can be seen from datum 1 above that there is a piece of Betawinese word which is 'Demen'. It does not change the structure of the language because the word does not change other word. This utterance uses Indonesian language, but the conversant inserts word 'Demen' which means 'Suka' in Bahasa while 'like' in English. The speaker speaks in Bahasa but then mixes a vernacular word. It happens because the characters talk about particular topic. The speaker feels comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in everyday's language.

e. The Frequency of Code Switching and Code Mixing

There are 54 phenomena of code switching and code mixing. They are classified into 9 cases of Extern Code Switching, 1 case of Intern Code Switching, 30 cases of Extern Code Mixing, and 14 cases of Intern Code Mixing.

The analysis shows that, Extern Code Mixing is the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing in My Stupid Boss Novel by 30 cases. It indicates that the ability of Chaos@work in mastering English has influenced much in writing the novel. It is shown in the utterances through the characters. The occurrence of extern code mixing happen because the characters who are involved in the conversation are bilingual.

V. CONCLUSION

Finding

There are 54 phenomena of code switching and code mixing. They are classified into 9 cases of Extern Code Switching, 1 case of Intern Code Switching, 30 cases of Extern Code Mixing, and 14 cases of Intern Code Mixing.

Based on the results above, Extern Code Mixing is the most dominant type of code switching and code mixing in My Stupid Boss Novel by 30 cases. It indicates that the ability of Chaos@work in mastering English has influenced much in writing the novel. It is shown in the utterances through the characters. The occurrence of extern code mixing happen because the characters who are involved in the conversation are mostly bilingual.

Meanwhile, the reasons of the speaker switch or mix the codes are: to clarify the speech content for interlocutor, to repeat and clarify the sentence, to emphasize the message, and the lack of topic-related vocabulary. The lack of topic-related vocabulary becomes the main reason engaging in code switching and code mixing. When interacting on specific topics, bilinguals seem to have difficulty in selecting appropriate words that suit the particular topic. As a result, they tend to choose lexical items that are appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive, that is, where the available register contains the lexemes they need in order to express themselves effectively. Thus, it can be concluded that there are many reasons why code switching and code mixing takes place in particular social contexts. The ability of the

interlocutors who are able to speak more than one language fluently plays an important role during their interaction.

Regarding code switching and code mixing, the characters in the novel often switch or mix the language.

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