

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN NOVEL *HAPPILY EVER AFTER* BY WINNA EFENDI**

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ABSTRACT

Code mixing is the practice of using many languages on the same topic. When a speaker uses two or more languages, they are said to be *code mixing* when they consistently use language elements from one language in the other. Indonesians may therefore speak multiple languages, particularly Indonesian and English. It occurs in both verbal and written communication. It can be found both in spoken and written form. Speaking it aloud can be heard at lectures, radio shows, and television shows. Code mixing in writing is such as in newspapers, magazines, tabloids, articles, novels, and other literary works. This research focuses on the novel entitled *Happily Ever After* by Winna Efendi. The purpose of this research is to find the code-mixing types and the dominantly code mixing used in the novel. This research used content analysis and analyzed qualitatively. The result from this research shows that there is one hundred and eighty-nine total of code mixing; one hundred and sixty-six Insertion, four Alternation, and nineteen Congruent Lexicalization. The dominantly used code mixing is Insertion because there are lexical needs that are mostly shorter or words.

Keywords: *code mixing, novel, types of code mixing, dominant code mixing used in novel, code mixing as lexical needs*

INTRODUCTION

As the era progressed, many types of languages were followed and used by people, even mixing the two languages in their communication. The use of two languages is done as a form of developing knowledge and abilities in other languages they use or they need it as a form of assistance in communicating with people around who use two languages. This is why language and society influence each other as shown by several language variants that give rise to some social status that determines language variation.

As a result, through acquiring a language, we get connected to other people or society. It is referred to as sociolinguistics in linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of human and social development. The fundamental of sociolinguistics is that language is dynamic and ever-evolving. Based on previous research, Trudgill (as cited in Nikmah, 2019, p. 96) stated that seeing language as a social and cultural reality, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. In the near or long term, a speaker will also consider sharing his background in social terms with those who they are spoken to.

There will be times when society brings a speaker to use more than one language, either by choice of the speaker or indeed the environment in the society that leads him into that choice. This happens because humans can adapt to their surroundings and environment. In mastering the ability to speak, a person may be able to develop it daily as their language in speaking. A testament to where a person can speak two of these languages is a phenomenon called bilingualism. When two or more bilingual people communicate, they often use more than one language. This communication exchange allows them to mix languages or codes. According to

(Hutabara & Khalisa, 2020, p. 8), code is a term of language where people use certain words and variety in communication with the situation, they understand the meanings, what is intended, and what purpose they want to achieve in mixing languages. The usage of mixed languages is a phenomenon called code mixing.

Code mixing is the practice of using many languages on the same topic. When a speaker uses two or more languages, they are said to be *code mixing* when they consistently use language elements from one language in the other. Indonesians may therefore speak multiple languages, particularly Indonesian and English. It occurs in both verbal and written communication. It can be found both in spoken and written form. Speaking it aloud can be heard at lectures, radio shows, and television shows. Code mixing in writing is such as in newspapers, magazines, tabloids, articles, novels, and other literary works.

One of the well-known types of literary work is a novel. Knowing the linguistic structures utilized in the story is essential to understanding it. The linguistic style chosen in a novel will affect the readers' decision to read it. The numerous communication resources in society contributed to the widespread circulation of this literary language style. Several authors mixed up the codes when composing the novel's theme to amuse the readers. Particularly in novels, English's influence on Indonesian as a global language is significant. One Indonesian book that incorporates code mixing into the plot is entitled *Happily Ever After* by Winna Efendi.

Winna Efendi is an author from Indonesia who has written a total of sixteen works two of them titled *Refrain* and *Remember When* which were successfully adapted into cinema films. In her works, she has already applied Indonesian and English languages at the same time as a hallmark of her writing. This language mixing is one of the reasons why her readers can recognize her works and get involved in her works. That is what makes her novels perform to be unique in terms of narrative, dialogue, and emotions.

Happily Ever After is different from her other novels, this novel contains medical-related stories with more foreign languages in English and is also set in a place in a city that is used to Indonesian-English, namely Jakarta. It might be a common phenomenon in bilingual communities that code mixing can serve such as expressing identity, establishing solidarity, or conveying meaning more precisely. However, in literature, code mixing can be used to reflect the linguistic diversity of a society or to convey the thoughts, emotions, and perspectives of bilingual characters. Thus, studying code mixing in literature also can help researchers gain insights into the language use and language attitudes of bilingual communities. Also, based on the 2022 English Proficiency Index Report released by EF Education First Indonesia, Indonesia is in 81st position out of a total of 111 countries studied. Indonesia dropped down the rankings from last year, with a score of 469. Unfortunately, this score is still below the average regional score of 500 Asian countries. From the explanations listed earlier, this explains why the writer is interested to analyze code mixing using the novel *Happily Ever After* by Winna Efendi as a provider of information about context of the language and can shed light on the linguistic creativity of authors.

Based on the background mentioned, the writer focuses on (1) the types of code mixing found in *Happily Ever After* novel and (2) the dominantly used types in *Happily ever After* novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is formed from the words: *sociology* and *linguistics*. According to Mu'in (2019, p. 4), sociology refers to the science of society; and linguistics refers to the science of language. A distinction between sociolinguistics and the sociology of language has been found by some investigators to introduce it. As stated in consent with Noam Chomsky (in Romaine

as cited in Sumarsih, 2014, p. 78), sociolinguistics focuses on a different set of languages in society to emphasize an object can learn another language. Chomsky also said that This is interestingly evidenced by how people speak different languages with their distinctive features in different social contexts. As part of linguistics, sociolinguistics is concerned with language between people as a social and cultural phenomenon by identifying the functions and how it is used to convey social meanings.

Sociolinguistics plays an important role in understanding code mixing because the phenomenon is closely tied to social factors such as ethnicity, education level, and geographic location. According to Fishman (as cited in Apriliani, 2020, p. 10), the interaction between languages function in society and the human ability to use appropriate language rules in different situations are the two sociolinguistic aspects that show the habits of the people of the usefulness of the language and the social composition of habitual action. For example, speakers may codemix as a way to signal their social identity or to establish solidarity with others who share their linguistic background.

Furthermore, sociolinguistic factors can also influence the type and extent of code mixing that occurs. For instance, speakers may code mix differently in formal versus informal contexts, or depending on the language attitudes and norms of the community they are speaking in.

Overall, sociolinguistic provides important insights into the social and cultural factors that underlie code mixing, and helps to explain how language use is shaped by larger societal forces and there is a strong relationship between sociolinguistics and bilingualism, as bilingualism is a common social phenomenon that can be studied from a sociolinguistic perspective.

Bilingualism

As a speaker, most people usually occupy more than one language and require a selected language whenever they have contact or communicate with other people. Bilingualism is a phenomenon of people having two or more languages. Mickey (as cited in Sumarsih, 2014, p. 78) stated that the practice of bilingualism is an alternative from one language to another language by a speaker. Speaking two different languages moment is influenced by people's different lifestyles with different backgrounds and locations. It influenced them to use more varied language. In this case, the definition of people able to choose which language they will use are to have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice.

Bilingual speakers may use code-mixing as a natural part of their language use, especially if they have been exposed to both languages from an early age. They may also use code-mixing as a way to fill lexical or grammatical gaps in one language with elements from the other language. According to Gumperz (as cited in Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2016, p. 67), a social group that may be either monolingual or multilingual, held together by frequency of social interaction patterns and set off from the surrounding territory related to the weakness's lines of communication. For example, bilingual speaker may use a word from their second language if they cannot think of the appropriate word in their first language.

Overall, bilingualism and code mixing are closely related, and code mixing provides important insights into how bilingual speakers use and modify language in their everyday lives.

Code Mixing

Code mixing is the change of one language to another language in the same utterance of the same verbal or written text. Nikmah (2019, p. 100) stated that code mixing is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. The studies about code mixing enhanced the understanding of the natural processes and constraints of language and

the relationship between individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes, and functions within particular socio-cultural contexts.

Code mixing is an interesting occurrence in a multilingual society, resulting in language hybridization, which in turn gives rise to concerns about language shift and maintenance. Even if the dialogue is still in progress, the speakers occasionally switch between languages. According to Holmes (2013, p. 35), a speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. This condition applies to a speaker who is not very proficient in a second language and may use brief phrases and words for this purpose. Another example is spelled out as follows:

Table 1. Code mixing example by Apriliani in *Critical Eleven Novel* by Ika Natassa (2020)

ENG-IND	You just cannot exist without memory. <i>Adanya kita tidak utuh tanpa ingatan.</i> (p.22)
IND-ENG	<i>Sampai pesta berakhir, ayah dan ibu asyik ngobrol,</i> catching up on old times. (p.210)

At last, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of bilingualism results are appears in the occurrence of code mixing. It is stated out when a speaker requires a particular code in order to shift or mix one code to another.

Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (as cited in Ivan, 2021, p. 41) code mixing is typically divided into three main types, they are as follows:

Insertion

The concept of this type is defined insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. Insertion is where a type of word or phrase that is inserted from one language to another.

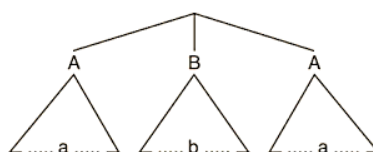


Figure 1. The structural interpretation of Insertion from Muysken cited by Hutriani (2019)

The picture above demonstrates A is the first language, and B refers to the second language. The reason that B is the second language is that B indicates the other (second) language insertion among the first languages in the utterance by the speaker.

The example of insertion:

“Dadang kamu memang smart banget!”

In this sentence, the word *smart* which is the English language as the second language is inserted among the first language—Indonesian. Based on the picture, “a” in the sentence is *Dadang kamu memang* and *banget* while “b” in the sentence is “*smart*”.

Alternation

This type is characterized by two languages with different grammatical structures and lexical items alternated in one utterance, where the two languages appear separately in the clause.

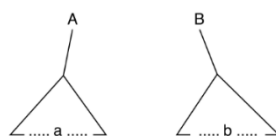


Figure 2. The structural interpretation of Alternation from Muysken cited by Hutriani (2019)

In the picture above, the speaker utters two languages with the use of split languages, where the speaker talks about “a” first and then “b”. However, it is still in the same sentence. Just like the explanation above, two languages that appear in the same sentence but are separated in the clause are called alternation types of code mixing.

The example of alternation:

“*Dilihat-lihat*, you are also beautiful.”

The sentence *Dilihat-lihat* refers to “a” while *you are beautiful* can be referred to “b” based on the picture. In this case, it shows that there are two languages in one sentence, but both languages are separated by comma punctuation where “a” language is before “b” as the clause in the sentence. This is what refers to code mixing as an alternation type.

Congruent Lexicalization

This type refers to where two languages collaborate or share a grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with other elements from a different language. It means there are two words or phrases in one sentence from each language.

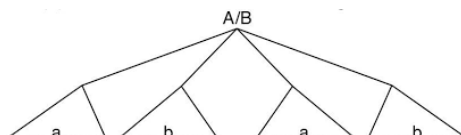


Figure 3. The structural interpretation of Congruent Lexicalization from Muysken cited by Hutriani (2019)

Based on the picture above as an instance, the speaker can insert A and B languages into the sentence more as a material of different lexical items into a shared grammatical structure.

The example of congruent lexicalization:

“*Tumpukan paper di mejaku hari ini* unbelievable.”

The word “paper” and “unbelievable” is categorized as Congruent Lexicalization because both are from a different language—English—that contributed to the grammatical structure of the sentence. The “a” in the sentence can refer to “*tumpukan*”, then “b” is “paper”, then it is changed again to “a” which is “*di make hari ini*”, then “b” is “unbelievable”. Words from both languages (Indonesian and English) are inserted randomly in one sentence.

Depending on the situation and their own linguistic preferences, bilingual speakers may combine these three types of code-mixing in their speech. These three types of code-mixing are not mutually exclusive.

METHODOLOGY

This research implemented the descriptive qualitative research with content analysis technique. According to Jauharin (2014, p. 22), descriptive qualitative was used to address the issue by gathering, categorizing, evaluating, and objectively reporting a certain circumstance. The writer used a qualitative technique because the data were expressed in words rather than numerical values. Because the data in this research were in the form of sentences, it was referred to as qualitative research. To examine the data and then explain the results to address the research problems, the writer employed the descriptive approach. Neuman (as cited in Rismawati, 2016, p. 3) stated that the technique of acquiring and analyzing text's content was known as content analysis. Words, meanings, images, symbols, concepts, themes, or any other messages that can be conveyed are all considered content. The text was anything that facilitates communication through writing, visuals, or speech. The object of this research was *Happily Ever After* by Winna Efendi and the writer analyzed the types of code mixing found in the dialog or narration of the novel. The writer also found the dominant code-mixing types used in the novel. This method was chosen because the writer believed was best suited for analysis based on the selected title.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Code Mixing in *Happily Ever After*

Based on the result of content analysis that was done by the writer of *Happily Ever After* a novel by Winna Efendi, the writer categorized the code mixing relating to Muysken's theory namely: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The results are also as the answer to the first research problem regarding the type of code mixing in this novel and implemented it on the tables following:

Insertion

Insertion is where a type of word or phrase that is inserted from one language to another. The data that has been analyzed revealed a total of 166 instances of code mixing with the Insertion type. The following two examples of insertion code mixing serve as an effective demonstration and explanation to this point:

Table 2. Insertion Code Mixing

No (page)	Code Mixing	Insertion	Explanation
2(7)	“ Happily ever after itu masalah persepsi, Lu.”	✓	The code mixing occurs when English: “Happily Ever After” means happily for the rest of your life, is inserted within the Indonesian language: “ <i>itu masalah persepsi</i> ” in the same utterance as the idiom word. It is classified as Insertion in this instance.
3(10)	Kamarku—sebuah attic di lantai teratas rumah.	✓	The code mixing occurs when English: “attic” means the space or room at the top of a building, is inserted in the middle of Indonesian language: “ <i>Kamarku</i> ”, “ <i>sebuah</i> ”, and “ <i>di lantai tertatas rumah</i> ” in the same utterance as the noun word. It is classified as Insertion in this instance.

Alternation

This type is characterized by two languages with different grammatical structures and lexical items alternated in one utterance, where the two languages appear separately in the clause. The data that has been analyzed revealed a total of 4 instances of code mixing with the

Alternation type. The following two examples of alternation code mixing serve as an effective demonstration and explanation to this point:

Table 3. Alternation Code Mixing

No (page)	Code Mixing	Alternation	Explanation
1(7)	“Iya. And they live happily ever after. ”	✓	This utterance alternates from Indonesian: “ <i>iya</i> ” to English: “And they live happily ever after”. It is classified as Alternation in this instance because the English dependent clause is connected to the previous Indonesian word to each other as an utterance.
42(66)	Tapi, yang gue rasain adalah kangen. I wonder if you ever feel the same way.	✓	This utterance alternates from Indonesian: “ <i>Tapi, yang gue rasain adalah kangen</i> ” to English: “I wonder if you ever feel the same way”. It is classified as Alternation in this instance because the English independent clause is connected to the previous Indonesian dependent clause to each other as an utterance.

Congruent Lexicalization

This type refers to where two languages collaborate or share a grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with other elements from a different language. It means there are two words or phrases in one sentence from each language. The data that has been analyzed revealed a total of 19 instances of code mixing with the Congruent Lexicalization type. The following two examples of congruent lexicalization code mixing serve as an effective demonstration and explanation to this point:

Table 4. Congruent Lexicalization Code Mixing

No (page)	Code Mixing	Congruent Lexicalization	Explanation
14(21)	... suka melabeliku dengan istilah-istilah macam freak atau goth , karena jenis pakaian yang sering dikenakan maupun penampilanku.	✓	The code mixing occurs when two English words separated by Indonesian language in the middle such as: “freak” means very unusual or unexpected as adjective word and “goth” in this utterance means someone who likes goth music and wears black clothes and white make-up as noun word appears to contributed to the sentence dominated by Indonesian language: “... <i>suka melabeliku dengan istilah-istilah macam</i> ”, “ <i>atau</i> ”, and “ <i>karena jenis pakaian yang sering dikenakan maupun penampilanku</i> ”. It is classified as Congruent Lexicalization in this instance.
15(22)	Nautical atau vintage begitu frase para pemandu sorak yang dengan bangga memamerkannya.	✓	The code mixing occurs when two English words separated by Indonesian language in the middle such as: “Nautical” means relating to ships, sailing, or sailors as adjective word and “vintage” means produced in the past as adjective word appears to contributed to the sentence dominated by Indonesian language: “ <i>atau</i> ” and “ <i>begitu frase para pemandu sorak yang dengan bangga memamerkannya</i> ”. It is classified as Congruent Lexicalization in this instance.

Dominant Code Mixing in Happily Ever After

The analysis of the type of code mixing discovered using the theory of the writer revealed that there were 189 total code-mixing in the novel. The results are also as the answer to the second research problem regarding the dominant type used of code mixing in this novel. The discovery of code mixing after being classified according to their respective types with the theory used has been carried out and found that there are 166 Insertion, 4 Alternation, and 19 Congruent Lexicalization. From the total code mixing according to each type, it can be concluded that the type of code mixing that is dominantly used in the *Happily Ever After* novel is Insertion code mixing with a total of 166 code mixing.

Table 5. Total of Code Mixing in "Happily Ever After" Novel

Code Mixing	Total
Insertion	166
Alternation	4
Congruent Lexicalization	19

As we can see from the example of this analysis itself, it can be seen that Insertion occurs due to shorter lexical needs so that it is easy and much needed in utterance. From several analyses as research of code mixing it was also found that Insertion is the most dominant type used. This is also because Insertion can be used as a complement to objects, verbs, and adjectives.

Compared to other types, this novel is found to use less Alternation and Congruent Lexicalization. This is because the form of Alternation is a phrase, where the novel author rarely uses English phrases (elements of writing that are longer than words) to combine with Indonesian. The form of Congruent Lexicalization is also rarely used by the author because this type is a type of two English words separated Indonesian between, where sentence forms like this are rarely found in this novel. Thus, the use of one or two words in sentences with common forms such as Insertion is more often used and needed.

Also, there are other statement of why Insertion can be the dominant type in this analysis it is because according to Kemur, Samola, & Mamentu (2022, p. 1118) in their analysis entitled *An Analysis of English-Indonesian Code-Mixing Used by Marion Jola* the role of Insertion in the utterance are because of lexical needs (including if there is a lack of words in the Indonesian so that uses lexical English items) and found that it is easier to say it in English than in Indonesian language. They also stated that the other role of Insertion is to ensure that the message flowed smoothly and was understood by the host and audience, the speaker intended to make the speech's content clear to both of them.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions from *Happily Ever After* novel, the writer concludes that: (1) There are three types of code mixing namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. From those three types, there are 166 Insertion, 4 Alternation, and 19 Congruent Lexicalization code mixing in the novel. (2) The dominant type used in the novel based on Muysken's theory is Insertion with 166 total.

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