

AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING FOUND IN THE FEMINA MAGAZINE

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on code mixing found in the femina magazine. The objective of this research was to find out the types and levels of code mixing found in the femina magazine. Intra-sentential code mixing is called as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In method of collecting the data, this research applied documentation method. This study applied content analysis that focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. Intra sentential code mixing in the form of word and phrase are found in the data source. There were 9 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of word found in the data source. And there were 9 data of intra sentential code mixing in the form of phrases that were found in the data source.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Words, Phrase, Sociolinguistics

1. Introduction

Humans need a means to do communication with other humans in society either in oral and written form. Humans need a tool called as a language to do communication with other social creatures. Language is stated as essential thing found in the entire of human life. The appearance of language seemed to be beneficial in society. They are used to express feelings, ideas, intention. Chomsky stated that language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. Language made a signal with an intended semantic interpretation. There are different languages which make them to be diverse. Aesthetic factors can be found in languages that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological. Every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages. Language is stated to be the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other. There are 7,000 different language spoken around the world and one of the most widely used language in the world is English. The use of English as first language speakers there are about 375 million and there are 750 million countries that use English as second language speakers. Furthermore, there are 70 countries which have English as their official language.

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, and Neurolinguistics. Language learning has its own distinctive uses. The field of language related to sociolinguistics are analyzed by the author. Sociolinguistics is the study related to the relation among language. It aims to identify social functions of language used as a way of conveying social meanings. In sociolinguistics itself, it related to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is stated that someone who speaks two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages. Code switching is described as the abilities of a bilingual speaker. The term of code switching in linguistics refers to the use of more than one languages or it can be variations in speech. Trousdale in Mujiono stated that code switching is the situation of linguistic where a speaker changes his/her language if someone who talks with him/her that has equal ability in another language that they use in interaction.

Code mixing is stated as the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent. There are some previous studies related to code mixing to be reviewed in this study. These are the previous studies related to the types of code mixing, code switching, and the factors of using code mixing. Firstly, Ansar (2017) and Mustikawati (2018) analyzed about the code switching and code-mixing specific form in learning activities. This study found that the code-mixing deciding factor in the learning process were role, desire to explain and interpret, sourced from original language and variation. In code switching, the processes were speakers, partner speakers and the topic of conversation. This research was almost the same conducted by Mukti and Muljani (2016) and Yuliana, Luziana & Sarwendah (2015). However, Mukti and Mulyani applied code switching in the teaching and learning activities. Yuliana et al. (2015) studied on code switching and code mixing in Indonesian celebrities. Similar research conducted by Syafrizal & Sari (2017) and Siregar, Rasyidah and Niati (2016). Their research aimed to know the reasons of the students applied code mixing on Twitter and Facebook status. The factors that influence the students did it and the code mixing types. Bar and Hossain (2015), Astuti (2017) and Suparti & Gunawan (2018) did the research which aimed to know the levels of code mixing and the factors. There are previous studies related to code mixing, however the object of the research was different, namely in teaching and learning activities, novel, student' conversation, Facebook and Twitter posts and celebrities. The study analyzed about the types of code-mixing used in one of teenage magazines in Indonesia that is Aneka Yess! magazine. Code-mixing concepts are very interesting to be conducted in this study to see the types of code-mixing used by the writer. The result of this analysis is useful for discourse analysis.

2. Method

This study applied descriptive qualitative method. Nergaard, et al. 2009; Sullivan, et al. 2005 stated that descriptive qualitative method was a research qualitative which also suitable for the research questions which 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. This research applied descriptive qualitative research because this research found out the types of code mixing existed in the magazine. This study focused on the research question of "what" to get the information related to the events. The data of this study were written language in Indonesian femina magazine.

Femina magazine was published in online and printed. The magazines were collected during a month consisted of edition from 27 July – 8 August 2014 edition. The researcher categorized the data based on the types of code mixing, such, word insertion, phrase, clause, idiom and reduplication. The procedure of collecting the data used the theory taken from Sugiyono (2009). The procedures of collecting data are 1) collecting the magazine during a month 27 July – 8 August 2014 edition; (2) Underlining the English code mixing; and Identifying the types of code mixing. The collected data were analyzed by using morphological, semantic, and syntactic approach by doing classification of the data based on the types of code mixing in terms of word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertion. It continued to make a description and generalization of every data in terms of types of English code mixing occurred in Indonesian sentences by using the theory proposed by (Adapted from McManis, Stollenwerk, and Sheng, 1987:117).

3. Results and Discussion

1. Types of Code Mixing

The followings are the discussion on the types of code mixing found in the magazine femina on edition from 27 July – 8 August 2014. Based on the data classification in the types of code mixing are 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 that is uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Word is classified into some types. They are verb, noun, adjective, and etc. Through the finding data in the video, the Researcher found that there are 18 data in the word of construction. The data indicated as words construction are classified into noun, adverb and adjective.

Datum 1

Setelah dicek ternyata ada *stip* yang menandakan hamil.

After checking, it turned out that there was a *stip* indicating that she was pregnant.

The utterance above can be seen from page 11 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*stip*” in this utterance found in femina magazine. Based 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 “*tip*” can be found in this utterance. According to Hoffman stating 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. Moreover, 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 “*tip*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 2

Sesekali berikan sentuhan *gold* dalam penampilan anda dan bersiaplah menjadi lebih kilau.

Each time give a touch of *gold* in your appearance and get ready to be more shiny.

It can be seen from utterance above that can be found on page 11 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*gold*” in this utterance found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*gold*” found in the data source. The word of “*gold*” was found in the middle of the sentence. 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. Moreover, 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 “*gold*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 3

Gaya riasan perempuan mesir identik dengan goresan *eyeliner* hitam tebal.

Egyptian women's makeup style is identical to thick black eyeliner strokes.

The word *eyeliner* was found on page 12 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*eyeliner*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*eyeliner*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*eyeliner*” was found in the middle of the sentence. 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. Moreover, 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 “*eyeliner*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 4

Kenakan saja *eyeshadow* tembaga dan padukan dengan polesan lipstick bernuansa peach atau coral.

Just use a copper eyeshadow and match it with a peach or coral lipstick.

The word *eyeshadow* that is types of types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 13 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*eyeshadow*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*eyeshadow*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*eyeshadow*” was found in the middle of the sentence. 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. Moreover, Muysken stated that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Based on the explanation, the researcher concluded that the word of "*eyeshadow*" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 5

Warna *emerald* yang meruncing pada sudut luar mata ini cukup *tricky*.

The emerald color that tapers to the outer corner of the eye is quite tricky.

It can be seen that the word *emerald* and *tricky* was found on page 13 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word "*emerald*" and *tricky* in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the "*emerald*" found in the femina magazine. The word of "*emerald*" was found in the middle of the sentence. 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. Moreover, 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 "*emerald*" according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 6

Mempelajari teknik *flirting* untuk sesama perempuan bisa menjadi alat bersosialisasi

yang hebat.

Learning the technique of flirting with other girls can be a social tool

great one.

The word *flirting* that is types of types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 14 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*flirting*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*flirting*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*flirting*” was found in the middle of the sentence. According Hoffman stating 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. Moreover, Muysken stated that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance. Based on the explanation, the researcher concluded that the word of “*flirting*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 7

Siluet untuk musim ini berfokus pada *outerwear* bergaya sportif, seperti jaket dan sweater yang menampilkan detail ritsleting dan *hooks*.

This season's silhouette focuses on sporty outerwear, such as jackets and sweaters featuring zip and hook details.

The word *outerwear* and *hooks* that are types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 14 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*outerwear*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*outerwear*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*outerwear*” was found in the middle of the sentence. According Hoffman stating 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. Moreover, Muysken stated that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance. Based on the explanation, the researcher concluded that the word of “*outerwear*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 8

Kreasinya menampilkan sisi *playful* untuk kegiatan sehari-hari

His creations show a playful side for everyday activities

The word *playful* that is types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 19 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*playful*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*playful*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*playful*” was found in the middle of the sentence. According Hoffman stating 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. Moreover, Muysken stated that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance. Based on the explanation, the researcher concluded that the word of “*playful*” according to Muysken is called as the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

Datum 9

Karya anyar ini menghadirkan potret perempuan yang *sophisticated*,
romantis, dan feminin.

This new work presents a portrait of a woman who is sophisticated, romantic, and feminine.

It can be seen that the word *sophisticated* that is types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 19 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*sophisticated*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*sophisticated*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*sophisticated*” was found in the middle of the sentence. According Hoffman stating 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. Moreover, Muysken stated that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone's utterance. Based on the explanation, the researcher concluded that the word of "*sophisticated*" according to Muysken is called 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 femina magazine, there are some data which are indicated as phrase. The follings are the analysis of code mixing in the phrase form.

Datum 10

Pada 1996 saya kembali ke Indonesia dan mencoba pruntungan sebagai *account executive* di MediaComm PR Communication.

In 1996 I returned to Indonesia and tried my luck as *an account executive* at MediaComm PR Communication.

The phrase *account executive* were found in femina magazine on page 73. He said "*fantastic idea*" 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 "*fantastic idea*" above is called as the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

Datum 11

Ada anggapa jika budaya identik dengan sesuatu yang *old fashion*, hanya milik generasi tua.

There is an assumption that culture is synonymous with something old fashion, only belonging to the older generation.

The phrase *account executive* were found in femina magazine on page 83. He said “*old fashion*” 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 “*old fashion*” above is called as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *old fashion* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 12

Judika sebenarnya tidak masalah kalau saya memakai *high heels*.

Judika actually doesn't mind if I wear high heels.

The phrase *high heels* were found in femina magazine on page 90. He said “*high heels*” in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words “*high heels*” are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form “*high heels*” above is called as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *high heels* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 13

Saya langsung cek *travel agent* untuk pergi umrah

I immediately checked the travel agent to go umroh

It can be seen that the phrase *high heels* were found in femina magazine on page 93. He said “*travel agent*” in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words “*travel agent*” are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form “*travel agent*” above is called as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *travel agent* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 14

Dear *Fem*, saya senang akhirnya Fem menghadirkan artikel *True Story*.

Dear *Fem*, I'm glad that Fem finally presents a *True Story* article.

We can see from the data source found in the femina magazine that the phrase *true story* were found in femina magazine on page 99. There was "*true story*" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words "*true story*" are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*true story*" above is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *true story* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 15

Khusus pagelaran *fashion week*.

Special fashion week show.

It can be seen from the data source found in the femina magazine that the phrase *fashion week* were found in femina magazine on page 99. There was "*fashion week*" in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words "*fashion week*" are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form "*fashion week*" above is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *fashion week* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 16

Untuk menyambut bulan suci ini Kashkha menyelenggarakan acara *customer gathering* dan *trunk show*.

To welcome this holy month, Kashkha held a customer gathering and trunk show.

We can see from the data source found in the femina magazine that the phrase *fashion week* were found in femina magazine on page 99. There was "*fashion week*" in the

middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words “*fashion week*” are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form “*fashion week*” above is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase *fashion week* is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 17

Masker wajah ini juga menjadi favorit kontestan *American Idol*

This face mask is also a favorite of American Idol contestants

It can be seen from the data source found in the femina magazine that the phrase *American Idol* were found in femina magazine on page 94. There was “*American Idol*” in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words “*American Idol*” are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form “*American Idol*” above is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase “*American Idol*” is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

Datum 18

Untuk rumah saya ingin sesuatu *out of the box* dan unik

For my house I want something out of the box and unique

We can see from the data source found in the femina magazine that the phrase *out of the box* were found in femina magazine on page 94. There was “*out of the box*” in the middle of his utterance. The mixing stated as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words “*out of the box*” are in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing in phrase form “*out of the box*” above is stated as the type of intrasentential of code mixing. It can be seen that the mixing that the phrase “*out of the box*” is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

4. Conclusion

This research focuses on code mixing found in the femina magazine. The objective of this research was to find out the types and levels of code mixing found in the femina magazine. Intra-sentential code mixing is called as the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in the utterance of someone. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In method of collecting the data, this research applied documentation method. It can be seen from the word *outerwear* and *hooks* that are types of code mixing in intra-sentential was found on page 14 of femina magazine. Indonesian language is the dominant language used in this magazine and there was an insertion of an English word “*outerwear*” in this utterance that was found in femina magazine. Based 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 that is the “*outerwear*” found in the femina magazine. The word of “*outerwear*” was found in the middle of the sentence. According Hoffman stating 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.

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