CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a set of daily utilized instruments for human communication that allow people to express their words, emotions, and thoughts. Wardaugh and Fuller (2015) defines language as a form of verbal, written and symbolic communication. Language is a system of verbal communication with a group to exchange information and interact with each other. In daily life, languages play a key role in communication. There is no communication that does not involve language. People in society employ the suitable language, which is crucial because it ensures that the message being sent is understood by the listener or members of the community. According to Holmes (2013) a language offers different ways of saying the same thing and compliments each other. Language will continue to develop, as long as humans use language in interactions. Language also determines how people relate to the world, to others, to society and to themselves. In communication, the relationship between society with language is known as sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics is a study of language in connection to social circumstances. It involves the study of language by taking into account the relationships between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies and identifies social problems, especially in relation to the implementation of language in collective society, because in social life, people no longer an individual but a social society. Hudson (1996) states that study of language in connection to society is known as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics identifies how language is used to transmit social meaning and its social function. According to Holmes (2013), sociolinguistics focuses on examining the connection between society and language, for example explaining how speech

differs in different social contexts and determining the social function of language used and convey the social meaning.

Many people in this age of globalization are able to speak multiple languages, which is commonly called "bilingualism" and "multilingualism". Speaking more than two languages is known as multilingualism, whereas speaking two languages is known as bilingualism. Bhatia and Richie (2013) define the terms bilingualism and multilingualism are now used to describe people who are literate in two or more languages. People who use several languages in conversation usually have the ability to mix one language and another within the center of their communication. In sociolinguistic this occurrence is referred to as code-mixing.

Code-mixing is the transition of one word from one language to another in one sentence to expand the style of language in the use of words. Ikhsani (2012) states both verbal and written communication can use code-mixing. Code-mixing usually occurs in bilingualism or multilingualism communities. Luke (2015) states code-mixing could be a term utilized in bilingualism area. Sometimes people use foreign languages or regional languages because of the limited vocabulary they have in the main language and at the moment code-mixing has become a trend in society, especially among the younger generation. Some people also often mix elements of other languages into everyday language. This happens due to a change in topic or mood in the conversation. Currently code-mixing is not only popular in everyday oral and written conversations, but can also be found in digital platforms such as; Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and You-Tube. Beside social media, code-mixing can also be found in literary works like novel. Novel is one of literary works that is very popular in society. It is a long prose essay describing people's life around. Prahl (2017) states that novel is a work of prose narrative literature that describes a specific human experience over a long period of time. In Indonesia there are many new

talented writers have created the stories from several genres, one of the new writers in Indonesia is Nadia Ristivani.

Nadia Ristivani or commonly known as Ijo is the owner of the Twitter account @ijoscripts. She is a novelist who published her first book in 2021. Nadia likes to write stories on twitter and she is one of AU authors who has succeeded in turning her story into a novel. AU stands for "Alternate Universe". It is a story set in a different universe or storyline than what actually this story made by fans involving their idols as characters in the story. Nadia succeeded in bringing her AU story to four best seller novels. Novels by Nadia Ristivani include Hilmy Milan, The Camarro, Hello Cello and Hello (Again) Cello. The last of two novels by Nadia, entitled Hello Cello novel and Hello (Again) Cello novel are novel series because the stories are still related. These two novels are best seller novels that have been distributed in bookstores in Indonesia. The Hello Cello series of novels depicts the lives of young people's love stories and friendships. Therefore, with the background of young people's lives, these two novels often include code mixing in their dialogues.

Many individuals particularly in Indonesia use many language varieties today. In sociolinguistics, especially code-mixing is fascinating to talk because a lot of individuals, particularly Indonesians, use different languages these days. One of which is conversing in a mix of English and Indonesian. Code-mixing is always interesting to use when someone is learning new vocabulary and wants to tell others. Sometimes when someone has communication there are some words from other languages that are more suitable and meaningful to use, so that other people prefer to mix one language with another which is easier to understand. As a result, the researchers drawn to the topic of code-mixing in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani because in the novel there are a lot of linguistic mixing between the use of Indonesian and English in the

dialogues of the characters in the Hello Cello series of novels but not many people understand why the character often uses code-mixing in every utterance. Readers can have a deeper grasp of how language is utilized in various settings and the linguistic distinctions between different groups by comprehending the code-mixing phenomenon that arises in the novel of Hello Cello series.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The study poses two issues connected to code-mixing employed in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani as follows:

1. What are levels of code-mixing found in the novel Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani?
2. What are the reasons of code-mixing found in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To classify the levels of code-mixing in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani
2. To analyze the reasons of code-mixing in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani

1.4 Limitation of Study

The scopes of this study focused on analyzing levels and the reasons found in the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani. This study is limited to dialogues containing code-mixing used by several characters in the Hello Cello series novels. In this study, the theory by Suwito (1983) has been applied to analyze the levels of code-mixing and also Hoffman's (1991) theory to analyze the reasons of code-mixing.

1.5 Significance of Study

This study can be helpful for readers, lecturers, students, and future research. The theoretical significance and the practical significance of this investigation are both significant. The study's relevance, as follows:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

The theoretical goal of this study is to broaden the readers understanding and insight into the field of sociolinguistics, particularly as it relates to code-mixing and to provide information to those who wish to investigate code-mixing. This study is anticipated to be consulted theoretically for someone who wants to conduct future research on sociolinguistic topics, particularly code-mixing.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

It is anticipated that the public can take benefit practically from this study. This study is designed to facilitate the understanding of levels and reasons code-mixing using in the novel of Hello Cello series for readers. It is also expected to help the lecturers provide a simple overview of code mixing in sociolinguistic subject. In addition, this study aims to provide insight for future researchers and also for public, so that they can expand information about code-mixing in everyday life both in writing or orally.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter discussed the relevant studies, significant concepts and theories are used to support this study. This chapter is divided into three sections, namely a review of related literature, concepts, and theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

To complete this study, there are some previous studies related with the topic of this study. There are five previous studies that were selected to be reviewed.

The first study entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing in Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa" written by Nenggolan (2019). It discusses code-mixing in the novel entitled Critical Eleven. Based on the background, this study aimed to analyze the reasons and types of code-mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven. Qualitative descriptive was utilized in this study to analyze the data. Theory from Jendra (2010) was used in her study to analyze the types of code-mixing and Hoffman (1991) to examine the reasons of code-mixing in the data. This study was succeeded in fulfilling the purpose of the study which was to examine the reasons and type of code-mixing. The result shows three types of code-mixing, namely word, clause and phrase of code-mixing. The dominant type was word of code-mixing. For the reasons of code-mixing, four reasons of code-mixing were found in the data, such as talking about particular topic, interjection, express group identity and repetition used for clarification. The most dominant reasons were talk about particular topic followed by expressing group identity, repetition used for clarification and interjection. The differences between Nenggolan's study and this study were, first, Nenggolan's study focused on

the reasons and types of code-mixing, meanwhile this study focused on the levels and reasons of code-mixing. Second, the data source used in her study was novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa, while this study used the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani as a data source. Similarly, this study and Nenggolan's study both used descriptive qualitative methodologies to evaluate the data.

The second study was entitled "The use of code mixing on Negeri Para Bedebah" written by Nasution (2021). This study was related to the use of code-mixing in the popular novel. Based on the background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the types of code-mixing and analyze the functions used in Negeri Para Bedebah. Descriptive qualitative analysis was used in her study to analyze the data. This study implemented theory by Suwito (1985) to examine the types and the functions of code-mixing in the data. The theory used can help in analyze the forms and purposed of the code-mixing. The result shows there were two code-mixing types found in the data, namely internal code-mixing and external code-mixing. This study demonstrated three reasons for code-mixing, such as to explain, ask, and emphasize intentions. The distinctions between this study and Nasution's were first, her study focused on the functions and types of code-mixing, meanwhile this study focused on the levels and reasons of code-mixing. Second, the theory used was also different. Nasution's study applied theory by Suwito (1985) to analyze the types and functions of code-mixing, while this study applied Suwito (1983) theory to analyze the levels of code-mixing and theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reasons for the mixing code. Third, the data source used in Nasutions's study was the novel entitled Negeri Para Bedebah by Tere Liye, while this study used the novel Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani as the data source. This study and Nasutions's both used descriptive qualitative data analysis, which was a similarity between the two studies.

The third study entitled "Analysing The Manifestation of Code-Switching and Code Mixing in The Wattpad Story Nowhere by Pinkishdelight" written by Tustiawati, Astiti and Rusminiati (2022). This study focused on code-mixing used in wattpad story "Nowhere". Based on the background, the aims of this study was to examine the types of code-switching and to analyze the types of code-mixing used in the data. Qualitative descriptive method was used in their study to analyze the data. This study employed theory by Poplack (2000) to analyze the code-switching types and employed theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze code-mixing types. The theory used can help to investigate the types and reasons for the code-mixing. The data source was taken from Wattpad story entitled nowhere which was written by pinkishdelight. The result shows that there were three types of code-switching found in the data, namely intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, there were two types of code-mixing found in the data, namely intra sentential and intra lexical. The most dominant found was intra-sentential code-switching. The differences between Tustiawati, Astiti, & Rusminiati's study and the current study was, first the earlier study focused on the types of code-switching and code-mixing, meanwhile the aims of the current study was to find out the levels and reasons of code-mixing. Second, the theory used is different. The previous study used theory by Poplack (2000) to analyze the types of code-switching and theory by Hoffman (1991) to examine the code-mixing types, meanwhile this study used theory by Suwito (1983) to analyze the levels of code-mixing and used Hoffman (1991) theory to analyze the reasons of code-mixing. Third, the data source used in the previous study was the wattpad story entitled nowhere by pinkishdelight, while this study used the novel Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani as a data source. The similarity between Tustiawati, et al., studies and this study was that both of these studies utilized descriptive qualitative to examine the data.

The fourth study entitled "Code Mixing Analysis in Divortiare Novel" written by Siahaan, Silitonga and Purba (2022) which focused on the code-mixing used in Divortiare novel. This study was conducted because the data has a lot of code-mixing. Based on the background, the purpose of their study is to analyze the types and reasons of code-mixing utilized in data. Qualitative method was used in this study to analyze the data. This study applied Muysken (2000) theory to analyze the types and theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reasons of code-mixing in the data. The theory used can help in analyzing the reasons and types of the code-mixing. The data source was taken from the novel entitled Divortiare by Ika Natassa. This study has succeeded in fulfilled the objectives the study. The results indicated that there was three types of code-mixing namely, insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The most dominant type found in the data was insertion. Three reasons were found in the data, namely, talk about particular topic, emphatic about something, and express group identity. The differences between Siahaan, et al., studies and this study were, first, their study focused on the types and reasons of code-mixing, meanwhile this study focused on the levels and reasons of code-mixing. Second, theory applied also different, Siahaan's study implemented theory by Muysken to analyze types of code-mixing and Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reasons of code-mixing, meanwhile this study used theory by Suwito (1983) to analyze the levels of code-mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory to analyze the reasons of code-mixing. Third, data source utilized in the previous study was Divortiare novel by Ika Natassa, while this study used the novel Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani. The similarity between the previous study and this study was that both of these studies utilized descriptive qualitative to examine the data.

The fifth study is entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing in Wendy's Wishes Novel" written by Oktaviani, Nurmawijayanti, and Syafitri (2021) which discussed code-mixing in the novel

entitled Wendy's Wishes. Based on the background, this study aimed to analyze the types of code-mixing and the most dominant types that used in the data. Qualitative descriptive was used in this study to analyze the data. This study implemented by Muysken (2000) theory to analyze the code-mixing types in data. The theories applied can help to investigate the types of code-mixing. The data source was taken from the novel entitled Wendy's Wishes. The results show that the dominant type code-mixing type was insertion. The differences between Oktaviani, et al., study and this study were, first, the previous study only focused on the types of code-mixing while this study focused on the levels and reasons of code-mixing. Second, the theory used was also different. The previous study utilized Muysken (2000) theory to examine the code mixing types, while this study applied Suwito (1983) theory to analyze the levels of code-mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory to analyze the reasons for code-mixing. Third, the data source used in Oktaviani's et al., study was taken from the novel entitled Wendy's Wishes, while this study used the novel of Hello Cello series by Nadia Ristivani as a data source. The similarity between Oktaviani, et al., study and this study was that both of these studies used descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the data.

2.2 Concepts

In the explanation about concepts, the researcher finds several terms that refer to the title and also defines several terms related to the problem. Some terms that mostly used in this study:

2.2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a science that studies differences or varieties of language used in society to communicate and interact whose existence was influenced by the way language is used by culture. Fatchul (2019:4) stated that sociolinguistic is a study of language from the viewpoint of

society. The relationship between language and social life is something that can easily lead to interactions between peoples. According to Wardaugh (2006), any discussion on the relationship between language and society or the numerous uses of language in society is referred to as sociolinguistics. So, it can be seen that sociolinguistics is very closely related to language and the context used by everyone to ask for and provide information.

2.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the capacity to properly employ two languages by an individual or community members (Nordquist, 2020). A person who is bilingual is able to speak two languages that are used interchangeably. Appel and Muysken (1987) stated a society is said to be bilingual if two or more languages are spoken there. Bilingualism is closely related to the acquisition of a second language, how one acquires words, meanings and structures. So it can be said that bilingualism is a matter of using two languages in communication to get a clear picture of certain information.

2.2.3 Code-Mixing

Suwito (1983) stated code-mixing is the blending of different expressions or variations within a same phrase. Code-mixing is the use of lexical terms or grammatical structures from two distinct languages in a single phrase (Muysken, 2000). Code-mixing is an activity of mixing two or more languages in verbal communication and interaction. Jazeri (2017) stated that code mixing is the simultaneous usage of two or more codes (languages). This means that one language is the main code that is used and has its own function, while the other code that is involved is just a word

snippet. This code-mixing occurs when someone uses a language dominantly that supports an utterance and is inserted with elements of other languages.

2.2.4 Novel

A novel is a prose fiction work that is composed and typically takes the shape of a story. Novel is an Italian word, namely "Novella" which means new or short story about something new. Based on Ellis (2023) novel is a work of fiction that is typically bound and written in a narrative manner. The novel is a form of fictional work that occurs because of a reaction to a situation in society so that the novel tells the background of human life in society (Haslinda, 2019). In its development, the term of novel in Indonesian refers to a lengthy prose essay that tells a number of stories about a person's interactions with other people and the content of a novel's story is much longer, more complex and contains a hidden message that wants to convey to the reader.

2.2.5 Series Novel

The term "series" is often used in the context of films, television shows, stories and novels. There are various novel series titles whose stories are so exciting that they have even been made into films. A novel series is a novel that has several parts whose stories are sequential, which means the novel is not only finished in one title but there is still a continuation of the next story which is still on the timeline and has the same main character or it could also be with a different main character, but within the universe. the same and interrelated. Currently, there are many series of novels that are very exciting to follow and that many readers like. It can be said that a novel series is a story that has several advantages, namely providing the opportunity to develop a more complex and in-depth storyline and also providing the opportunity to dig deeper into the existing characters.

2.3 Theories

In solving a problem containing in a scientific study should be guided by theory. Theory is a relevant concept that can be used to identify the problems being studied, therefore the role of theory in the research is important. This study used theory by Suwito (1983) to investigate the levels of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) for the reasons of code-mixing.

2.3.1 The Levels of Code-Mixing

Based on Suwito (1983) there are six levels of code mixing, namely word level, phrase level, hybrid level, repetition level, idiom level and clause level.

2.3.1.1 Word Level of Code Mixing

A word is a language element consists of a set of letters that form a meaning. Keraf (1991) stated the smallest thought-containment unit in a phrase is a word. Insertion of elements in the form of words is the insertion of word elements into a sentence. In this process, foreign language words are inserted into a sentence, for example:

Coba dong kalau ada yang punya ide **comment** *di bawah!*

(Kurniawati, 2023:64)

The example above shows that there has been a word level in code mixing where words from English are inserted into Indonesian sentences, namely *"comment"* which means *"komentar"* in Indonesian.

2.3.1.2 Phrase Level of Code-Mixing

A phrase is a group or combination of two or more words that form a single unit so as to create a meaning. Sasangka (2014) stated that is a collection of words that includes a core and information while staying within the bounds of grammatical function. In this case, the phrase consists of only one function and has no subject or predicate. This phrase level occurs when there is an insertion of a language phrase that is not the original language in a sentence, for example:

Aplikasi ini adalah U-dictionary, **yes my favorite!**

(Kurniawati, 2023:64)

The example sentence above shows phrase level because the speaker inserts the phrase *"yes my favorite"* into a sentence in Indonesian. In Indonesia *"yes my favorite"* means *"iya kesukaanku"*

2.3.1.3 Hybrid Level of Code-Mixing

Hybrid is the use of two or more languages but only borrowing. The process of creating meaning by mixing two separate language parts (Suwito, 1983). Hybrid level occurs because there are elements of languages inserted into other languages which do not form their own function or meaning but instead become supporting elements, for example:

Semua **setting-an** *kayak di sosmed kalian di hp kalian dengan bahasa Inggris*

(Kurniawati, 2023:67)

The example above is part of a hybrid level because the speaker begins the word with the base *"setting"* then adds the Indonesian suffix *"-an"* which is part of the Indonesian hybrid to form the word *"setting-an"*.

2.3.1.4 Repetition Level of Code Mixing

Repeated words are words that are said more than once or many times. According to Soedjito (1995) repetition is the basic forms used to create words, either in whole part. There is a level of repetition because the speaker repeats words more than once in one sentence, for example:

Banyak banget dari kalian yang minta lagi aku untuk buat **tip-tips** *bahasa Inggris.*

(Kurniawan, 2023:68)

Based on the example data above, it can be said to be a repetition word of code mixing because the word *"tip"* is repeated to become *"tip-tips"* which means *"saran-saran praktis"* in Indonesian.

2.3.1.5 Idiom Level of Code-Mixing

A word whose meaning cannot be interpreted literally but contains an implied meaning is called an idiom. Idioms are usually used to make communication more interesting so that communication has important value in a relationship. The idiom level is a code-mixing process that occurs when a speaker wants to express something indirectly to the listener using foreign language inserted in the sentence, for example:

Tapi **at same point please** *kalian matikan.*

(Kurniawati, 2023:69)

The example sentence above includes the idiom level of code mixing because the speaker inserts an idiom *"at the same point please"* which has the meaning someday, unspecified time in the future or later.

2.3.1.6 Clause Level of Code-Mixing

A clause is a combination of several words consisting of a subject and a predicate which are formed simply. A clause is a predicative syntactic unit (Chaer, 2009). The clause level that occurs in code mixing can occur when the speaker inserts several foreign language words or clauses in a sentence, for example:

Suatu hari nanti **you will be so good** *kalian bakal jago banget tapi orang-orang itu geleng-geleng kepala sendiri.*

(Kurniawati, 2023:71)

The example above is clause level of code-mixing, you can see that there is the insertion of a clause in one sentence, namely *"you will be so good"* with *"you"* as the subject and *"will be"* as the predicate.

2.3.2 The Reason of Code-Mixing

Every action taken by someone must have a reason, as well as Indonesian people must have a reason why they mix their native language to English. Based on Hoffman (1991) there are seven reasons why individuals engage in code mixing:

2.3.2.1 Talking About Particular Topic

This occurs when the speaker is more at ease and feels free to express them, especially when doing so in a language they don't use frequently. Sometimes people prefer to converse in one language over another while discussing a particular topic.

This makes the speaker choose to use that only certain people can understand the meaning of the words, for example:

Common K-pop trash*, yang membuang-buang waktu memuja* **idol***. Mau bagaimana lagi, ini sumber kesenangan seorang* **fangirl** *kan?*

<div align="right">(Tustiawati, Astiti, & Rusminiati, 2022:87)</div>

The example above shows that discussing a particular topic, namely *"Kpop Idol"*, can cause a mixture of languages.

2.3.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

This happens when the interlocutor quotes proverbs or saying from a certain person. Occasionally, people enjoy quoting a well-known saying or sharing anecdotes about a celebrity (Hoffman, 1991). A bilingual person can use this reasons to quote famous saying, proverbs, or statements made by a variety of notable individuals, typically from different language-speaking nations. Then a bilingual can quote a sentence in its entirety as well as an expression in the target language, for example:

Thomas: *Kau adalah* **superhero**

Maggie: *Ya, ya,* **superhero** *remeh temeh*

<div align="right">(Liye, 2018:272 in Risweni, Jayantini and Utami, 2021:65)</div>

The example above shows that the first speaker inserted the word "superhero" in English and then quoted it by the second speaker to continue their communication.

2.3.2.3 Being Emphatic About Something

When the speaker wishes to emphasize something, this happens because the speakers feel more at ease emphasizing in the second language, speakers will move from using their first language to second language. This is done when the speakers speak in a language that is not the native language and then immediately wants to emphasize something, for example:

Sorry, *aku juga mau semuanya berjalan lancar. Tapi kalo misalnya engga, ya udah aku siap.*

(Tustiawati, Astiti, & Rusminiati, 2022:86)

From this example, the speaker mixes the language from English into Indonesian which allows the speaker to find it easier when conveying their feelings.

2.3.2.4 Interjection

In terms of thinking, this happens when the circumstance elicits an emotion of surprise or enthusiasm and used in casual conversation. Despite having no grammatical significance, speakers frequently use it, and they typically use it more in speech than in writing. This may happen by accident or simply as a sentence connector, for example:

Oh my gosh*, semoga aku juga diterima di Columbia University*

(Novedo & Linuwih, 2018:7)

The words *"Oh my gosh"* are the speaker's reaction to an excited expression.

2.3.2.5 Repetition Used for Clarification

This happens when the speaker wants to make something more clearly, so the listener can grasp it better. Sometimes people used two languages that are given to convey the same message.

This occurs when the speaker wants to provide clarification so that the listener understands it more easily. The speaker used or changes into a language that the speaker and listener both understand, for example:

Pesawat yang mereka tunggu beberapa detik lalu sudah **mendarat halus** *di runaway,* **soft landing.**

(Liye, 2018:344 in Risweni, Jayantini and Utami, 2021:66)

The example above shows the speaker uses different language to repeat the point of the sentence and English is used to clarify the meaning.

2.3.2.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

This happens when speakers who are bilingual are able to make their dialogue clear and simple for listeners to follow. A slightly changed version of a message from one code is duplicated in another code or language, for example:

Kami… memperebutkan laki-laki? Orang ini **bisexual!** *Puas?*

(Tustiawati, Astiti, & Rusminiati, 2022:86)

The word *"bisexual"* shows that the speaker is trying to clarify information that is considered important and clearer when said using bilingual communication so that the listener understands the information conveyed well.

2.3.2.7 Expressing Group Identity

Every society has different style of language, so to express group identity people use code mixing. This occurs when someone claims an identity group. Academicians' communication styles inside their discipline groups clearly differ from those of other groups, for example:

Untuk selebritis itu harus wow banget, **I have look so good.**

(Novedo & Linuwih, 2018:7)

Based on this example, the speaker has shown an identity or profile to the listener who has a different identity from the speaker.