

## A CODE MIXING ANALYSIS OF JAVANESE COMMUNITY AT KARANG ANYAR

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### ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan tentang faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan *code mixing* pada komunitas suku Jawa di desa Karang Anyar, Langsa, serta untuk menjelaskan pola sintaks yang terbentuk pada percakapan *code mixing* tersebut melalui diagram pohon. Untuk mengumpulkan data, penelitian ini menggunakan tiga metode: observasi, rekaman, dan wawancara. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 15 orangber suku Jawa yang berumur 20-60 tahun. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah rekaman wawancara para subjek dan rekaman percakapan para subjek yang terdapat tuturan *code mixing*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan tentang faktor yang mempengaruhi *code mixing* di desa tersebut dan pola sintaks pada percakapan komunitas Jawa yang mengandung *code mixing* dalam hal penggunaan fase kata kerja, kata benda, kata bantu, dan kata seru.

**Kata kunci:** *code mixing*, analisis, komunitas suku Jawa, pola sintaks

### ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to describe the factors influencing the use of code mixing in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village, Langsa, then to describe the syntactic patterns in the code mixing of conversations uttered in that community by using a tree diagram. To collect data, this study used three methods: observation, recording, and interview method. The subjects of this study are 15 people of Javanese community aged 20-60 years old. The data in this research are the subject interview recordings and the subjects speech Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa in which code mixing are found. The result of this study showed two findings about the factors influencing the use of code mixing in the Javanese community and the syntactic pattern in the conversation of Javanese community in terms of the use of verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP), auxiliary, and interjection.

**Keywords:** A Code Mixing, Analysis, Javanese Community, Syntactic Pattern

### I INTRODUCTION

The most important thing in communication is a language. Because of a very important position, then the language can never be separated from human life and it will be always present in any human activity. Because without language, people will find some problems when they do their activities. No people or society without language. This is reasonable, because basically the language is part of the social system. Linguistics studies reveal that language and society cannot be separated for an investigation.

According to Soeparno (2002:p.1), "sociolinguistics is a science which studies language variation by relating it to variables outside language itself, such variables are social economic status, geographical origin, age, social distance, setting, etc." Sociolinguistics is also a study concerning a field of study discussing the relation of

language to the speakers as members of society (Nababan, 1993:p.2).

Indonesia is an archipelago which consists many regions then causing the diversity of language. that has hundreds region, which led to the diversity of languages. This make a regional language to become one ethnic identity. Although it has a wide range of local languages, Indonesia is still as a national language acknowledged and uttered by every people in each Indonesia region.

The movement of the people from one province to another province, make changes ordinance language between newcomers and the locals. This causes the occurrence of diverse language contact, which echoes the concept of bilingualism.

Cantone (2007:p.26) said that, “bilinguals is understood to begin at the point the speaker of one language and produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language”. A bilingual or multilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved. But sometimes it leads to diffusion that is certain features spread from one language to the other as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features.

The Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village can be called as a bilingual society who has at least two languages used in their daily conversations, i.e Javanese and Indonesian language. The phenomenon of using two languages will be complicated if those languages corporate element of other languages in the conversations. Moreover, Karang Anyar Village is located in Kota Langsa that almost entire population are migrants from other regions in Indonesia.

Based on my preliminary observation, it shows that the people’s multicultural background in Karang Anyar Village affects their decision to use what language. For example, there is a symptom of code mixing on speakers, such in the following conversation:

P1 : *Pernah* diwarnai gak?

P2 : Gak, cuma tak *bleaching*. Tapi wis suwi, sekitar setahun wingi.

Gak wani aku nganggo cat rambut.

P1 : O, pantes. Justru obat *bleaching* luwih keras dibanding cat rambut.

P2 : Masa’ seh?

P1 : Gak percaya ya wes. Kuwi padha wae karo bar *bonding*. Kudu sering *spa* rambut.

The phenomenon of code mixing is related to the event that during in the speech and a speaker incorporate elements of other languages into the language being used when a code mixing occurs (Wardhaugh, 2015; Fasol, 2006). The phenomenon can happen in any place, such as at home, public places, schools, etc. The goal of this research is to know what factors cause a code mixing in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa and to find the sentence patterns in a code mixing of conversation in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village by using a tree diagram.

This research is conducted to observe this phenomenon more deeply. Therefore, the researcher raises an issue in this research with a title “A Code Mixing Analysis of Javanese Community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa”.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, two research questions were formulated for this study:

1. What factors do cause a code mixing in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa?
2. What are the sentence patterns found in a code mixing of conversation in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa?

## II RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a domain of qualitative research. The subject of this research were 15 people of Javanese community aged 20-60 years old as the respondents of the first generation (G1), second generation (G2) and third generation (G3). The data that were collected were field note of observation, conversation recordings by the subjects, and the subject interview recordings.

The observations were conducted to find people that uttered a code mixing in the Javanese community at KarangAnyar Village Langsa. For the interviews, the researcher interviewed fifteen (15) persons of Javanese community to find the social factors which a cause code mixing (Sulistyoningsih cited in Setyaningsih, 2006) in the Javanese community at KarangAnyar Village Langsa. To present the result of these data into a descriptive way, the writer used the measurement of percentage and presented it into the chart, which aimed to make the readers to easier understand.

Lastly, the researcher conducted an orthographic transcript data on the data included in the category of research, namely by writing the data to be heard on the recording (Wray, 1998:201). In the transcript of this data, the researcher just transcribed the conversations containing code mixing utterances in the Javanese community. The content analysis was used to identify the syntactic patterns (Chomsky, 1965) found in the code mixing by Javanese community at KarangAnyar Village Langsa.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. The Factors Causing a Code Mixing

The data used in this study for finding this result were interviews and observations. The result obtained through this interview shows that there are several factors, such as social factors, cultural structure and individual factors which influenced people in Karang Anyar Village Langsa to use a code mixing. Those factors were presented in Figure 1 below:

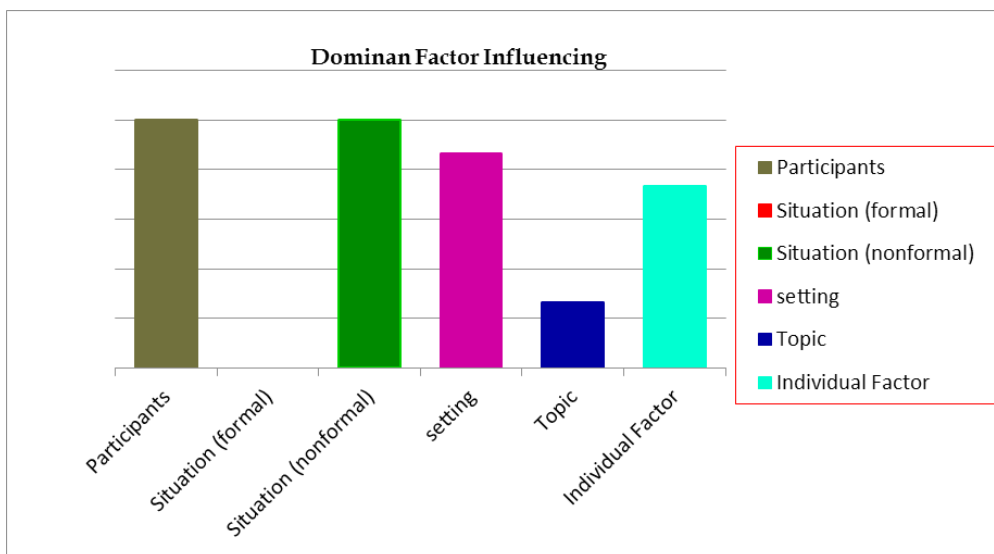


Figure 1. The dominant Factors Causing a Code Mixing

### a. Social Factors

From five aspects of social factors, the researcher finds four aspects which influenced the respondents to have a code mixing. The first is participant aspect. The results of interview showed that all subjects agreed that the third person in the conversation affected them to mix a language. Because the place which they are live is not only found Javanese people. Therefore, to make easier in communication, they mixing a language of them in order their speech Javanese and Indonesian them in order speech they listener can understand of mean who wants they convey.

In the Javanese speech at Karang Anyar Village Langsa, Indonesian language is a code that mostly dominant used by the subject. This is due to that the language situation which is dominantly used at Karang Anyar Village is Indonesian.

The second aspect is situation. From is subjects, they answered that non formal situation strongly affected them to use a code mixing of Javanese and Indonesian. Meanwhile, according to subjects the topic of conversation also affected them to have a code mixing. For example, the topic casual and confidential. The last provoking aspect is setting, subjects said that the setting affected them to have a code mixing. Mostly settings a code mixing occurred in the Javanese community in the Karang Anyar Village like at home and the neighborhood where they live.

### b. Cultural Factors

From the result of the observation, the researcher find out that in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa was influenced by to have a code mixing in their conversation. The researcher found an example of code mixing related to the cultural factor. The following conversation is in below:

P1 : Ya ampun, sekarang apa-apa mahal ya buk.

P2 : Iya buk, Malah denger-denger bensin juga mau naik kan harganya.

P3 : Iyo buk, kalau harga bensin naik pasti harga yang lain juga ikut naik. Piye iki?

P1 : Oalah, piye toh pemerintah. Sekarang jamannya kambek larang.

P2 : Yo kita rakyat kecil musti seng sabar buk.

Based on the script above that P1 changed the code from the first time she used Indonesian language as the first language (L1) and she used Javanese language as the second language (L2) as the switching sentence. P1 is a Javanese people which living in environment that not only are there Javanese. Initially, she used Indonesian language because her environment where she live mostly using Indonesian language, but during a conversation with someone who also uses the Javanese language, then P1 switch and mixing the language using the Javanese language.

From explanation above, it can be concluded that the reason P1 using the code mixing and code switching in a conversation is cultural factors. The culture which she lives in that environment also effected by the Javanese background which made using a code switching and code mixing in her conversation.

### c. Individual Factors

From the results of interviews and observations, individual factors also affect the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa to mix their language. The reason why they mixed their language is that because when they were doing a conversation, they did find out proper vocabularies in Indonesia language. They have been accustomed to using the Javanese language so that there are several Indonesian vocabularies which they did not recognize.

In short from the explanation above, the researcher draws a conclusion that the most dominant factor influencing people for a code mixing was social factor which includes the participant as the highest resulted factor, then followed by situation, setting and topic of conversation. Then the second factor was to make it individual easier understand for the readers.

## 2. The Syntactic Pattern in the Code Mixing Conversation

All languages have syntactic categories, and although different languages may have different syntactic categories, the speakers of any language know the syntactic categories of their language (Stockwell, 1977:80).

From the result of analysis of tree diagram in the conversation of Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village is different with English tree diagram.

In the conversation of code mixing in the Javanese community, tree diagram found was an irregular shape. In part of sentence, adjectives usually come after nouns in noun phrases of Javanese such as followings below:

- 1) Ayam larang  
"Expensive chicken"

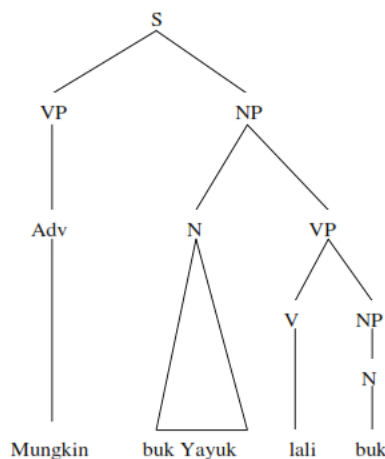
Pronoun usually come after noun in noun phrases of Javanese such as followings below:

- 1) Anak ku  
"My son"
- 2) Nangka nya  
"It jackfruit"
- 3) Rawit nya  
"It chili"
- 4) Iwak sambelnya  
"It condiment fish"

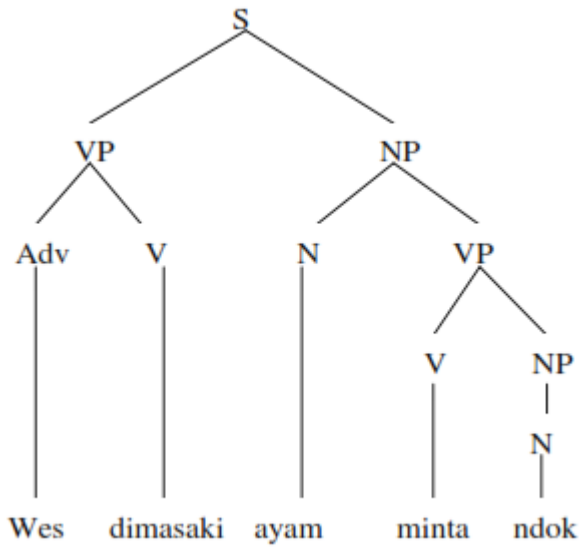
When in English, Noun Phrase (NP) comes before Verb Phrase (VP), but in Javanese Verb phrase (VP) usually come before Noun Phrase (NP) such as followings below:

- 1) "Mungkin buk Yayuk lali buk".
- 2) "Wes dimasaki ayam minta ndok".
- 3) "Piye toh pemerintah. Sekarang jamannya larang kabeh".
- 4) "Udah tiga hari semapat belum sadar-sadar"

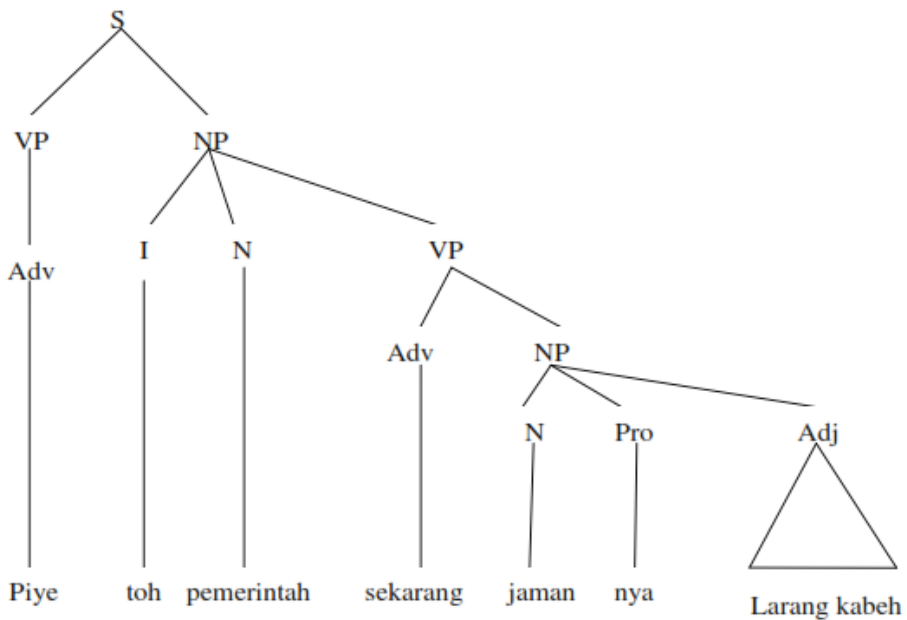
Pict 1. "Mungkin buk Yayuk lali buk"



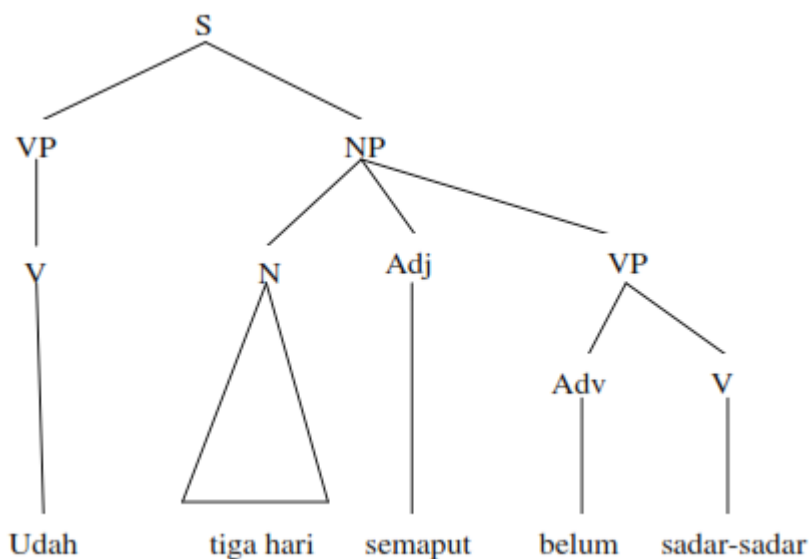
Pict 2. "Wes dimasaki ayam minta ndok"



Pict 3. "Piye toh pemerintah. Sekarang jamannya larang kabeh"

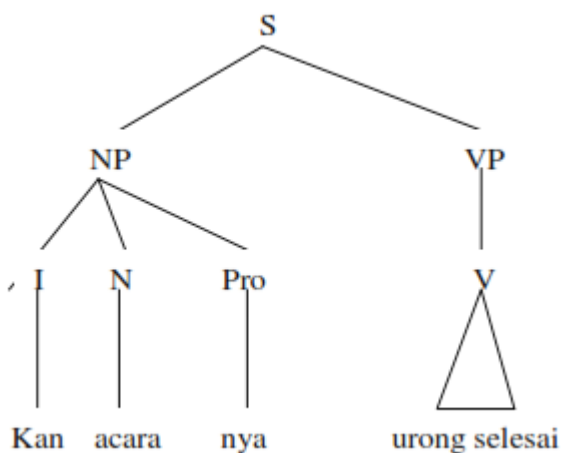


Pict 4. "Udah tiga hari semaput belum sadar-sadar"



In English, interjections usually come in beginning sentence followed by a pronoun. But in Javanese interjections usually come before the noun. Such as followings below:

Pict 5. "Kan acaranya urong selesai"



"Argh, I did many mistakes!" (Example in English)

#### IV CONCLUSION

From the results of research on speech in the Javanese Community at Karang Anyar Village, Langsa, Aceh Province, there are some conclusion obtained: (1) There are three factors influencing the occurrence of code mixing and code switching, such as social

factor, cultural factor, and individual factor. The three factors of the code mixing and code switching determine the language choice in the Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village Langsa. Further, the syntactic pattern in the conversation of Javanese community at Karang Anyar Village is different with syntactic pattern in English.

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