

AN ANALYZE CODE MIXING AYAT-AYAT 2 BY HABIBURRAHMAN EL-SHIRAZY

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ABSTRACT

Language is more than a sign as it can function as a tool for communication among humans. This means that language can be learned by the humans. Sociolinguistics examines the interaction of language and society, with language as starting point. This research aims to analyze code-mixing in novel entitled "Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2" by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy. Researchers using novels intend to inform readers that in the novel there is a code switching which is very important so that readers do not feel confused when reading and know the meaning of a novel. Code mixing occurs when people mix two languages between their mother tongue and English. Code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative methods. Researchers found 69% mixed English code, 13% mixed German mixed code, 11% mixed Arabic, 7% Turkish mixed code, and 0% mixed Javanese code. The researcher used technique literature as a reference and support guide in research.

Keywords: Language, sociolinguistic, code mixing, novel

INTRODUCTION

Based on Jesus (50-58). Language as a technique in the activity of speaking. Language represents a set of traditional techniques in accordance with the meanings of a language are to be defined. In this sense, we studied language as the activity of speaking, not uniform by varied. Language is closely related to the way people communicate with each other. Thus in language learning, we also bond with people or society. As Puspitasari (2008: 13) Language is the most important means of communication needed by everyone. In the world, humans as social beings cannot live

alone. They live in a society where their groups come together for specific interests. Therefore, they need a means of communication and interaction with other people around us. In addition, Asdar (2017: 12) also states that language is always used to communicate and can be relied on in getting what someone needs from others even though humans have many cultures and races in this world but this will not change anything because every human being has a way for communication. Therefore in this case language is very important in the aspects of life and language cannot be separated from humans. In

linguistics it is known as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of humans and society. According to Trudgill (1974), sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that emphasizes language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It is a field of language and society that has close relations with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, geography and human sociology.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the aim of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. It is the study of all aspects of linguistics that apply to the relationship between language and society, and the way we use them in different language situations.

Sociolinguistics examines the interaction of language and society, with language as a starting point. In sociolinguistics we recognize the variation in content. Variation is a key concept, applied to the language itself and to the language itself uses. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language varies and changes. As a result, language is not homogeneous - not for individual users and not within or between groups of speakers who speak the same language. Sociolinguists or people who learn a language must understand the code. Codes are symbols of nationalism that people use to speak or communicate in a specific language - dialect, register, accent or style on various occasions and for different

purposes. Code is divided into code mixing and code switching (Stockwell, 2002). Code mixing occurs when people mix two languages between their mother tongue and English. Nababan (1993) says that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are several reasons why people create code blends. First, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from a foreign language (chunks of one language are smaller than clauses), while another language (code) functions as the base language. Second, the mixed code speaker is bilingual when nothing on the topic has changed, so does the situation.

As for code mixing, it happens when people combine small units (words or short phrases) from one language to another. This is often unintentional and often at the word level. People can see that in the code mixing, you don't replace the whole sentence, but people only use a word or two. This often happens accidentally, sometimes people have lots of lexicons mixed up in your brain, and people often use more than one language, but we didn't realize it.

Code mixing events do not only occur in oral conversational communication, but can also occur in conversation or dialogue (written spoken language) between characters in novels or other literary works. Mixing code can also be in sentences or paragraphs by adding foreign languages in it. As in the novel *ayat-ayat cinta 2* by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy. The novel

contains code mixing in the dialogue between characters and also in paragraphs or in the sentence there is code mixing.

RESEARCH METHOD.

This research uses descriptive qualitative data taken from the novel *Ayat Ayat Cinta* by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy. The novel is read thoroughly to get an understanding of the content as a whole. The research method used in this research is content analysis. Content analysis is one type of textual analysis that is different from the other two types, namely discourse analysis and conversational analysis (Truex, 1996, online). Krippendorff (1980 as cited by Truex, 1996) when discussing recording units in content analysis stated that recording units are special segments of content characterized by placing them in certain categories. It also states that content analysis is a structural tool that can look for patterns at the word or phrase level. According to Neuman (2008: 322-323) "Content analysis is a technique for collecting and analyzing text content. Content refers to any word, meaning, image, symbol, idea, theme or message that can be communicated.

FINDING(S) AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to explain about code mixing in the novel *Ayat-ayat cinta 2* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found that there was a mixed code in the novel *ayat ayat cinta 2* by

Habiburrahman El Shirazy. Researchers who examined code mixing found 3 types of code mixing. According Novedo (2018:6) there are :

1. Intra sential
2. Intra lexical
3. Involving change pronunciation.

Based on the data that the researcher examined, the researcher found 619 data which contained 5 mixed language codes. including Javanese, Arabic, Turkish, German, English.

| No. | Name | Amount |
|-----|----------|--------|
| 1. | Javanese | 1 |
| 2. | Arabic | 70 |
| 3. | Turkish | 45 |
| 4. | German | 77 |
| 5. | English | 426 |

From this data, the researcher studied the mixed code in English which would then be classified into 3 types.

1. Inter sential

This kind of code mixing happens inside phrase, clause or sentence limit. In here reseacher found 397 data.

Example : **Congratulation** untukmu Jason. Aku senang kau akan bermain di salah satu klub ternama di London

because the existing word is a phrase that entered Indonesian, therefore the word **congratulation** is included in the intra-sential type

2. Intra lexical

Intra lexical occurs within word boundaries. Additionally, it appears with the prefix or suffix. In here reseacher found 19 data.

Example : Fahri membuka tabletnya dan membuka website di mana Keira mengiklankan diri menjual **ke-virginannya**. Fahri menyodorkan kepada Nyonya Suzan.

because in **ke-virginannya** word there is a prefix and ending with the root word in **Virgin** English.

3. Involving Change Pronounciation

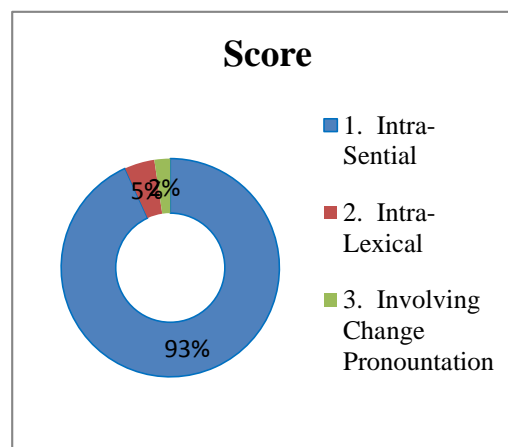
This type appears when it happens to phonological level, such as when people say another language but they are modify it to another phonological structure. In here reseacher found 10 data.

Example: Okay aku setuju. Kau dan seluruh orang dirumah ini boleh ikut serta, dan nanti menunya saya pesankan yang **vegetarian**. Kalau begitu bersiaplah.

vegetarian is included in a word that is physiological, so this word includes involving change pronounciation

In this data there are 3 types which are then accumulated in the form of a diagram. Where from the type of data the most research found was intra cential type with 392 data in percentage there were 93%

Diagram types code mixing.



CONCLUSION

Mixing code in English is important based on the data obtained and the data has been analyzed by the researcher. The researcher found 426 data while in other languages such as German 77 data, Javanese 1 data, Turkish 45 data and 70 Arabic data. From these data, the researcher found 3 types of code mixing with an intra-cential percentage of 93%, an intra-lexical of 5% and an involving change of 2%. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that code mixing in English is important because it is used to explain foreign languages with novel cultures taken abroad and some characters from various countries.

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