

**ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN “CRAZY RICH
ASIANS” NOVEL BY KEVIN KWAN:
SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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2019

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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

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Arny Sinurat
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 04th September 2019

Ambalegin, S. Pd. MPd

ABSTRAK

Sociolinguistik adalah salah satu cabang ilmu linguistik yang menyangkut hubungan antara bahasa dan masyarakat. Percampuran bahasa adalah salah satu fenomena sociolinguistik di masyarakat akhir-akhir ini. Percampuran bahasa adalah percampuran dari satu bahasa ke bahasa yang lain dalam ujaran. Fenomena percampuran bahasa terjadi dalam karya sastra seperti dalam novel *Crazy Rich Asians* oleh Kevin Kwan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari tipe-tipe percampuran bahasa yang terdapat dalam novel *Crazy Rich Asians* dan alasan yang signifikan penggunaan percampuran bahasa di dalam novel *Crazy Rich Asians*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan metode observasi non-partisipan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Pieter Muysken tentang percampuran bahasa, yang terbagi dalam, penyisipan, alternasi, leksikalisasi kongruen. Sedangkan, teori Hoffman digunakan untuk mengetahui alasan menggunakan percampuran bahasa. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah single constituent insertion, content words insertion, several constituents alternation, particle discourse alternation, non-nested a b a sequences alternation, dan tag switching alternation. Sedangkan, untuk menunjukkan identitas, interjeksi, mengutip dari orang lain dan pengulangan adalah alasan-alasan tokoh menggunakan percampuran bahasa.

Kata kunci: alternasi (alternation), kongruen (congruent lexicalization), percampuran bahasa, penyisipan (insertion), sociolinguistik.

ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is one of the branches of linguistics concerned to the relationship of language and society. Code mixing is a phenomenon of sociolinguistics nowadays. Code mixing is the mixing from one language to another language in single utterance. The phenomena of code mixing occurs in literary work such as Crazy Rich Asians Novel by Kevin Kwan (2014). This research is about finding the types of code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan and the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan. This research was a descriptive qualitative research and used observation method with non-participatory technique. Muysken's theory classified as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Hoffman's theory was applied to analyze the significant reasons of using code mixing. It was found the types of code mixing in the novel; single constituent insertion, content word insertion, several constituents alternation, discourse particle alternation, tag switching alternation and non-nested a b a sequences. Expressing group identity, interjection, quoting somebody else, and repetition were the reasons of the characters using code mixing.

Key Words :alternation, congruent lexicalization, code mixing, insertion. sociolinguistics.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

And all things, whatever you shall ask in prayer,
believing, you shall receive
(Matthew 21:22)

This thesis dedicated to

My Beloved Parents Soter M. Sinurat and Ruslaini Panggabean

My old sisters Juliarta Sinurat and Hertaty Sinurat

My young sister Erwinto Sinurat

My brother Rodeto Mard Sinurat

My another brother Hakti Simarmata and Ricky Agus Malau

My beloved nephew Alvaro Benedict Malau

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is crucial in human beings daily lives because language is a communication tool. Language plays an important role in society because it expresses the people ideas, conveys the people information and connects the people to other social beings. Trudgil (as cited in Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah, 2015) stated that language is used in daily activities that make spoken and written communication easier. In relation to the theory, people convey their ideas directly as spontaneously through of languages. Without language people hardly interconnect to their family, friends, and others. The communication and interconnection are difficult to be created and built where the improper use of language can caused humans' misunderstanding in communication. Therefore language is important for human in daily life.

Language has a very close relationship to society. Definitely the languages used in society are classified as sociolinguistics. Wardaugh (2010, p. 12) mentioned, "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication". Similarly Holmes (2013, p. 1) agreed,

"Sociolinguistics is the study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in

different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning”.

For more understandable, sociolinguistics refers to how language is used in daily life and how to execute the function of language in society where language affected to the social behavior.

Nowadays, mostly people understand more than one language due to their needs in relationship to the world. As phenomena shown in social relationship, communication sometimes involves more than one language. The communication fulfills more than one language known as bilingual. The bilingual occurs when the speaker and hearers mix the languages or codes. This situation is known as code mixing. Wardaugh (2010, p. 98) stated that “code mixing happened when the conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. Assuredly, the speaker and hearers mix their language to other languages simultaneously in the single utterance existence. In essences, code mixing is communication process fulfilled language mixing between speaker and hearer in single utterance.

Nowadays, code mixing appearance would be observed in human daily conversation. The conversation commonly is used in virtual communication is term of text writing such us Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. Code mixing appearance occurs in society because some factors namely the development of technology, the influences of pop culture, and the development of social media. The following is the example taken from Instagram to display code mixing in virtual communication:



Figure 1.1 Code Mixing in Virtual Communication (Graziandri, 2019)

The status shows the appearance of code mixing in virtual communication which is two different languages involved. It proves that the writer mixed her writing between English and Indonesia. It can be seen from the words *fashion*, *street style*, *sunglasses*, *good news*, *woman-woman*, *now*, *mix and match*, *item*, *personality* used in status. This is a phenomenon which often occurs when status is written in a social media.

Code mixing appearance does not only occur between English and Indonesia but code mixing appearance exists between English and mother tongue. More obviously, below is one of phenomena that occurs in status to show how code mixing exists between English and the mother tongue:

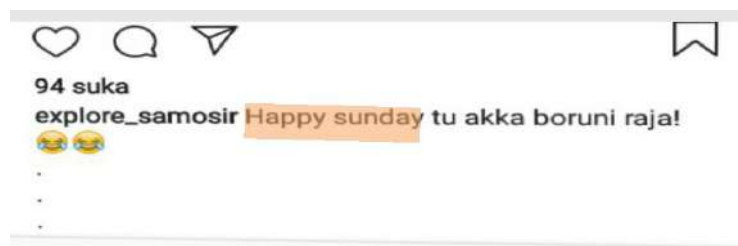


Figure 1.2 Code mixing in Virtual communication (Explore_Samosir, 2019)

The status shows the phenomenon of code mixing between English and mother tongue in virtual communication. In this case, the speaker mixed the language between English and Batak Toba language. The English word *happy*

Sunday mixed to Batak Toba language *tu akka boru ni raja* (for the daughter of the king). Besides the appearance of code mixing exists in virtual communication, the appearance of code mixing also affects in the spoken field in society, for instance by adding **Guys, OMG, happy Sunday, brother, chat, game and invite** in their daily language. Generally, from the interview, there are some reasons why the people mixed the languages. In the following are the reasons:

1. tend to follow the trends.
2. want to be famous by practicing English
3. tend to entice the attention
4. tend follow the current development
5. tend to get respectability from the community.

Due to the reasons above the usage of code mixing is significant and wide. In this case code mixing incorporated into many parts of society. It proves the use of code mixing in various aspects as well in written and spoken especially in virtual communication. Besides in virtual communication, code mixing phenomenon can be found in other writing such as Novel. Novel is one of popular literary works. Wellek & Warren (1949) stated that novel is the life description and real behavior which is written in the great and beautiful language to describe what was ever written and happened in real life. Novel as narratively written consists of conflicts which is life-like to the real life. The novelist describes the character, conflict and another element of fiction by using language. Therefore novelist must consider about diction or choice of words. The use of code mixing

in the novel depends on novelist's creativity and follows the current development. One of the novels applies code mixing is Crazy Rich Asians.

Crazy Rich Asians novel was written by Kevin Kwan in 2013. Crazy Rich Asians novel was a phenomenal novel in 2018 and adopted into a film by Jon M Chu in 2018. Kevin Kwan a Singaporean-American Novelist was born in Singapore 1973. This case underlies his literary work used setting in Southeast Asia. Similarly to the novel' Crazy Rich Asians novel mostly use setting in Singapore. In this novel, English is a main language but some of the character uses other languages. Crazy Rich Asians novel shows code mixing phenomenon between English and Cantonese and code mixing between English and Malay.

Cantonese is a language used in the South China region variously such as in Hong Kong, Macau and others. Cantonese is known as Yue language. Generally, Cantonese is part of the traditional language of China in south and southeast region. Generally, the writing of Cantonese and English are grammatically different in the use of pronoun, singular and plural noun and verb. English singular nouns add apostrophe *s*, *es*, and *ies* to change into plural nouns. While in Cantonese, noun does not mark as singular or plural. Cantonese and English pronoun have the similar rule. *I*, *You*, *She*, *He*, and *It* are English singular pronouns meanwhile in Cantonese, pronouns are *ngoh* (*I*), *neih* (*you*), *keuih* (*She*, *He*, *It*). Singular pronoun *ngoh* (*I*), *neih* (*you*), *keuih* (*She*, *He*, *It*) becomes plural and those singular pronouns add *deih* directly in the end of pronoun, for example, *ngoh/deih* (*we*), *neih/deih* (*you*), and *keuih/deih* (*they*).

Besides, in English and Cantonese, *to be* has an important role as a helping verb. In English *to be* can be divided into three, those are: *am*, *is*, and *are*. The use of *to be* must adjust to the subject of the sentences. For example, subject *I* must be followed to be *am* and subject *she*, *He*, and *It* followed to be *are*, and subject *You*, *We*, and *They* followed to be *are*. While, In Cantonese there is only one *to be* that is *haih*. The use of *haih* is applied to all subject pronoun *ngoh*, *neih*, *keuih*, *ngoh/deih* (*we*), *neih/deih* (*you*), and *keuih/deih* (*They*). Similarly, English and Cantonese must have a subject and verb.

In *Crazy Rich Asians* novel, code mixing phenomenon does not only occur between English and Cantonese but also occurs between English and Malay. Malay is the mother tongue of Singaporean-Malay. Malay is a simple language in patterning. There are differences between Malay and English. Malay has no definite /indefinite articles and in Malay, the changes of singular noun to plural noun need a repetition and conjunction, verbs do not follow tenses but add words such as *sudah* (already), *kemarin* (yesterday), *besok* (tomorrow). The singular noun *bunga* (*flower*) changes to plural noun to *bunga-bunga* but in English singular noun changes to plural noun by adding apostrophe *s*, *es*. and *ies* such as *flowers*. Malaysia is a country nearby to Singapore, thus there are the Malay in Singapore. Singaporean-Malay use Malay in daily life conversation. Beside, Singaporean also speaks Cantonese as daily language besides English and Mandarin.

Singapore uses English as the main language. Since Singapore as a multicultural country, Singaporeans speak English and they mix English with

their mother tongue such as Mandarin, Malay, Cantonese, and Tamil. This case shows the phenomenon code mixing occurred in Singapore. *Crazy Rich Asians* novel is one of the novels written by American-Singaporean novelist Kevin Kwan. The setting is in Singapore. This case proves code mixing phenomenon occurred in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel

There are many words and phrases involving code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel. The following is the utterance taken from *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel to show code mixing phenomenon;

“Well, you two can sleep in the **loong kau** for all I care but I’ll take the big royal suite where I can order the club sandwiches with campaign and caviar,” Eddie said. (Kwan, 2014, p. 9)

The quotation shows Kevin Kwan as the author of *The Crazy Rich Asians* novel applied code mixing between English and Cantonese. The Cantonese word *loong kau* was mixed to English utterance. *Long kau* consists of two words which every word has meaning. The word *loong* in English is a ridge, while the word *kau* is a ditch or gutter. If the words *loong* and *kau* combined to *loong kau*, it would become *ditch*. The utterance shows phenomenon of code mixing between English and Cantonese.

The code mixing phenomenon does not only occur between English and Cantonese but also occurs in the other languages. This case causes types of code mixing in society variously. Muysken (2000) classified code mixing into three types. The first is insertion (word and phrase), the second is alternation (clause), and the last is congruent lexicalization (dialect). Furthermore, in this following of utterance displayed types of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000);

“I hope you can fix it-it’s too **maah fan** to send it back to the factory in Japan for repair” (Kwan, 2014, p. 95)

The phenomenon of code mixing occurs between English and Cantonese. In the utterance, a different languages mix to main language. *Maah fan* means *troublesome*. *Maah fan* consists of two words *maah* and *fan* and in English becomes one word that is *troublesome*. The utterance is classified as the first types of code mixing in Insertion, because this utterance occurs insertion processing which is the Cantonese lexical inserted into English utterances. The type of this insertion is single constituent.

Next the other types of code mixing in show below:

“You gotta treat those bables night , **hei mai?**” (Kwan, 2014, p. 45)

The utterance above is uttered by Leo to Eddie. The situation in the novel explains that Leo showed his new apartment to Eddie. He explained the greatness of his apartment as a climate control and he said how to treat the favorite things in his life in the Cantonese “*hei mai*”. The utterance consists of two words *hei* and *mai*. *Hei* means department, while *mai* is what. The utterance uses Cantonese tag “*hei mai*” which mean is isn’t that right. The utterance can be classified as the second type of code mixing in Alternation based on Muysken's typology. It classified as tag switching or extra sentential. The utterance displays the occurrence of tag switching *hei mai* which is mixing to English.

In relation to the explanation above, it is found a phenomenon of code mixing in *Crazy rich Asians* novel between English and Cantonese and English and Malay. There are some reasons to analyze the code mixing in *Crazy Rich*

Asians novel, due to the language is differently involved in this novel and the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel.

For more detail, previous researches are discussed as the references and comparison. The first research was conducted by Syafrizal & Sari (2017) under the title, “Code Mixing in Students’ Twitter Status at Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University in Banten Indonesia”. They discussed the students’ reasons to use code mixing in their status at twitter, the factors influencing the students used code mixing in their status at twitter and types of code mixing that students produced in their status. This research proposed the theory of Pieter Muysken and was supported the theory of Scotton Myers to get the result of the research. It was a qualitative research using content analysis. The results of the research were the reasons, types of code mixing, and the factors. The reasons of the students used code mixing because to emphasize their speech and feel more comfortable. The types of code mixing are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization and the factors caused by Psychological factors of the students.

The second research conducted by Yuliana, Luziana, Sarwendah (2015), under the title, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching used by Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study”. They discussed the types of code mixing and code switching produced by Indonesian celebrities proposed the theory of Muysken, Poplack, and Hoffman. The data were taken from the conversations of Indonesian celebrities. The research was qualitative and quantitative research. The results of the research were insertions in code mixing and intrasententials in code switching.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was interested in conducting the research due to the phenomena of code mixing in society reflected in literary work, novel. This research analyzed types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan and the significant reasons of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan. This research applied Peter Muysken's theory in analyzing types of code mixing and Charlotte Hoffman in analyzing the significant reasons using of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Related to the background of the research, in this research, there are some problems identified by researcher.

1. The phenomenon of code mixing in society and virtual communication
2. The problem of language mix in human daily life and in virtual communication.
3. Types of code mixing in society and virtual communication.
4. Types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan
5. The significant reasons of using code mixing in virtual communication
6. The significant reasons of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In order to make this research obviously and purposeful, the researcher limited the problems in two categories. They are:

1. Types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan

2. The significant reasons of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Related to the problems' limitation above the researcher formulated into the question form. They are:

1. What are the types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?
2. What are the significant reasons of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

This research has the objectives why the researcher did this research.

1. To find out types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan
2. To find out the significant reasons of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan

1.6 Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected gives the significant beneficial both theoretically and event in practically.

1. Theoretically Significance

1. The researcher expected the research's results can gives clearer or further information for readers about using of code mixing and signifiacant reasons of speaker used code mixing in society daily conversation.
2. The research expected that it can improve the knowledge, experience, and increase the insight about sociolinguistic in term of code mixing.

3. This research expected that it can be a reference or a guidance in the future
4. This research expected to enrich and add knowledge to the readers in conducting the research in term of code mixing.

2. Practically Significance

The existence of this research, the researcher expected this research gives more practical of clear description of the code mixing significance in society as the implementation of sociolinguistics and it can be useful for the readers in the future for support the further analysis of code mixing.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Sociolinguistics : Focuses on how a language used in society and manage the language was the sociolinguistic role in society. (Holmes, 2013)

Code mixing : The ability of speaker uses two languages together but they mix languages to other languages in single utterance in certain situation. (Wardough, 2010)

Insertion : The first types of code mixing which insertion of material lexical items or entire constituents occurred (lexical and phrase). (Muysken, 2000)

Alternation : The second types of code mixing types which mixed the language by mixed structure from one language to another languages (clause). (Muysken, 2000)

Congruent Lexicalization: The third of types of code mixing which mixed two languages and filled lexically with the

elements from either language or shifting in dialect
various and standard various. (Muysken, 2000)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The people as social beings involve to the other people to fulfill their need in a social interaction appropriately. People utilize languages as a communication device. Through the languages, someone interacts with other social beings to satisfy the requirement and perform their role as a social being. This is underlying, that the human requires language in a communication process. This proves that language is closed and attached society.

Language and society are related to sociolinguistic. A science that studies society and language relationship was known as sociolinguistics. Holmes (2013, p. 1) stated:

“Sociolinguistics was the study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning”

Similarly, Wardaugh (2010) mentioned that sociolinguistics is the science studies about language and society relationship which the language is used properly in society. The language’s goal is to understand the language structure and the function of language when the communication process occurs in society. For more

obviously, sociolinguistic is the indispensable study about language and society to achieve language structure understanding and language function in society.

Nowadays, some people know and speak more than one language in a communication process. This is known as bilingualism. Bilingualism is the ability of using or speaking more than one language as well. Titone (as cited in Hamers & Blanc, 2003) mentioned, bilingualism is an ability of human to speak the second language instead of mother tongue which the language has the same structure and concept rather than paraphrasing in their mother tongue. Spolsky (2003) mentioned that the speaker who has the ability to speak the second language refers to bilingualism. For more understandably, bilingualism can be said as a person's ability to speak other language or second language instead of the mother tongue, in case two or more languages are used together. One person is categorized as a bilingual person, when sometimes mixes or switches the language during the communication process. To mix and switch the codes or languages is known as code mixing and code switching. Code mixing and code switching has been spread in society.

2.1.1 Code Mixing

Nowadays, people often mix their languages in society. The mixture of language is known as code mixing. Code mixing is one of the language phenomenon occurs in a bilingual or multilingual society. Generally, speaker use code mixing in an informal situation. Code mixing is one of the conditions where the speaker mixes their language form one language to another language without changing the topic simultaneously. Muysken (2000) mentioned that code mixing

refers to the lexical items and grammatical features from two languages existed in one sentence. The representation of code mixing phenomenon occurs if the speaker mixes lexical items and grammatical features from two languages which appear in one sentence.

Furthermore, Suwito (as cited in Putra & Yastanti, 2018) stated that code mixing is the usage of two languages or more by inserting some language elements into another language in an utterance. This is indicated someone uses two languages or more in one utterance by inserting elements of language.

Wardhaugh (2006) stated that code mixing occurred when the speaker used two languages together or changed from one language to another language in a single utterance. The speaker just changes some of the elements of their utterance without changing the topic. Code mixing phenomenon occurs in language variously. For instance, code mixing occurs between Indonesia and English, Indonesia and vernacular (mother tongue), English and Cantonese, and code mixing between English and Malay.

Related to the explanation above, code mixing phenomenon often exists in society when the people utilize more than one language or two languages together in a single utterance. Code mixing is related to the speaker intentionally when the languages used in a community for the specific purpose.

2.1.2 Types of Code Mixing

Code mixing phenomena exists in society variously. Different language and different society are affected by code mixing variation, due to different societies and different language. Types of code mixing have been expressed by people or linguistic experts in the sociolinguistic books.

Hofman (as cited in Samsi, 2016) divided code mixing into three types, intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, Muysken (2000) mentioned that code mixing can be divided into three types, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. These types of code mixing undoubtedly have different references, in this research, the analysis focused on insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization proposed by Peter Muysken's theory.

1. Insertion

Insertion is a type of code mixing encountered commonly in daily life. Insertion is the process of inserting material from one language into other languages. Muysken (2000, p. 3) stated "insertion was insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from to other languages". Insertion occurs when some of lexical from one language combined into another language. Furthermore, to more understandable about insertion, here is the following example of insertion proposed by Pieter Muysken (2000) between Spanish and English:

Yo anduve ***in a state of shock*** por dos días
 (I walked in a state of shock for two days)
 (Muysken, 2000, p. 5)

The quotation above showed the appearance of code mixing between Spanish and English. The speaker began the sentences from Spanish and in the middle of the sentences, the speaker inserted English words "*in a state of shock*" into Spanish. In Spanish and English code mixing above the English prepositional phrase was inserted into the whole of Spanish structure. In insertion

of code mixing occurred borrowing whereas insertion did not only cover lexical item but covered in larger structure such a phrase. Muysken (2000) has divided insertion into five types or features. Those were single constituent, nested a b a structure, selected elements, content words, and morphological integration.

a. Single Constituent

Single Constituent is a group of words that has a function as units of grammatical process. According to Muysken (2000), single constituent occurred in any separates insertion like the syntactic unit, lexical items like a noun, and a phrase like a prepositional phrase. The example of single constituents, Pieter Muysken gave in her book *Typology bilingual proposed by Jorge L. Urioste* where the phenomenon of code mixing in single constituents between Arab Maroko and Dutch.

Zibli-ya een glas water of zo
 Get for-me a glass water or so
 “Please get me a glass of water or something”
 (Muysken, 2000)

In the quotation above, the sentences inserted a single constituent which inserted a phrase nominal. The speaker mixed Arab Maroko and Dutch. The speaker inserted the phrase nominal *zibli-ya* which means *please* into Dutch *een glas water of zo* which mean *get me a glass of water or something*.

b. Nested a b a Structure

Muysken (2000, p. 63) mentioned, “nested a b a structure was a fragment preceding the insertion and the fragment following are grammatically related”.

Quechua and Spanish mixed below:

Chay-ta las dos dela noche-ta chaya-mu-yku

“There are two in the morning we arrive”
(Muysken, 2000)

In the quotation above, *chay-ta* as *there* and the verb *chaya-mu-yku* as *we arrive* are the part of same clause where one of them can't be omitted.

c. Content Words

Van Hout and Muysken (as cited in Muysken 2000) stated that insertion code mixing tend mixed elements in content words form rather than function words. Content words are the words have lexically meaning and usually could change in morphology. Content word consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Content words insertion refers to elements of insertion which are nouns, adjectives, and verbs, example of mixing word from English and Cantonese as below:

No, but seriously it's really *lang*, you are the one who said *hou ce* right? But you chucked it rights
(No, but seriously it's really *true* you are the one who said very *erie* right? But you chucked it rights?)
(Chen, 2005)

In the quotation above, the speaker started to speak in English and in the middle of his utterance the speaker inserted the Cantonese word *lang* means true and continued with English and inserted the Cantonese word *hou ce* means very eerie and continued his speech with English as the main language.

For more understandable, here in the following example of content words of insertion between Spanish and English:

Estaba **training** para pelear
(He was training to fight)
(Wardaugh, 2010, p. 108)

The quotation above was uttered by the speaker to the hearer. The quotation showed the speaker mixed her/his language between Spanish and English. The speaker inserted English word to Spanish. The English word *training* is a feature of code mixing insertion that exists in the middle of the utterance. English verb “*training*” was classified as the content words in the verbs form.

d. Selected Elements

Muysken (2000) stated that in Spanish data there are many insertions that selected element in form of object or complement, for example as below between Quechua and Spanish:

Catch-as-can-ta phujlla-rqo-y-ta-wan
 Ac paly-INT-INF-AC-with
 After playing catch-as-can

It means that Quechua case marking was received by insertion of Spanish in many cases, such as:-ta as an accusative or –wan as an instrumental.

e. Morphological Integration

Muysken (2000) mentioned that morphological integration is the term automatically leads to other features of insertion. Example of morphological integration often occurs in daily life in utterance of one student in below:

“Kalau sudah selesai tolong dikumpul *homeworknya* ya”
 (If you done please submit your homework)

The utterance above occurred in the classroom during the learning process. The utterance above was uttered by the teacher to the student for submitting homework. From the utterance above, it can be categorized into morphological integration. The word was the combination between free morpheme and bound morpheme or suffix in Indonesia “-nya”. In this example morpheme of Indonesia

“-nya” followed the independent morpheme of English “Homework”. The word “*homework*” is a noun. The example indicates the insertion process occurred which is the morphological integration case.

2. Alternation

Alternation is one of a general strategy in code mixing. According to Muysken (2000), alternation was the mixing structures from one language to another languages and presented in clause form. In alternation feature, two languages showed in one clause but relatively separate. Muysken’s theory almost related to Poplack’s analysis that mentioned the constraints mixing viewed in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the points.

Alternation feature occurred in the bilingualism community in two languages mixing which the grammatical and lexical involved. The following is the example of the Alternation comes from English and Spanish as below:

I just have it in my room like a *nina bonita como debe ser*
 (I just have it in my room like a girl pretty as it should be)
 (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009)

From the example, code mixing occurred in the clause form. This called as alternation. In this example, the English clause *I just have it in my room like* mixed to Spanish clause *nina bonita como debe ser*. Muysken (2000) divided alternation into five types. Those were several constituent, non-nested a b a sequences, length and complexity, discourse particles and adverb, emblematic switching or tag switching, peripherality, (peripherality divided into adverbial modification, coordination, clefting, fronting, left-dislocation, right dislocation), non-selected switches, flagging, and correction and self-repair.

a. Several Constituents

Muysken (2000) stated that the speaker switched or mixed languages or the varieties of language in several constituents sequence to be switched and the sentence planning took place in an entirely different language after the switch. For example of several constituents took from Treffers-daller (Muysken 2000) in Brussels Dutch and French Mixing.

- Je dois je dois glisser (*daan vinger*) (*hier*)
'I have to insert /*my finger here*'
- Je telephone a Chantal, he, (*meestal*)(*voor commieskes te doen*) (*en et en*)
'I call Chantal, He / mostly to go shopping and eat

In quotation above the speaker mixed their language of Dutch and French.

a. Non-nested a b a Sequences

The second types is non-nested a b a sequences where A and B referred to languages. Muysken (2000) mentioned non-nested a b a sequences occurred when the switched string is preceded and followed by elements from other language, elements not structurally related. Below is the example of non-nested a b a sequences between Flemish and French:

Bij mijn *broer* y a un *ascenseur* en ailes.
'At my brother's place/*there is an elevator*/and everything'

This example showed alternation code mixing in non-nested a b a sequences occurred between Flemish and English. The Flemish words *Bij mijn* in English *at my brother's place* and *en ailes* in English is *and everything* are not grammatically linked.

c. Length and Complexity

Length and complexity was the more word or fragments mixed or switched in one utterance. From the psycholinguistic perspective, it can be acceptable that the activation of matrix language decreased as the number of words. One sentence can be said as alternation if the sentence contained more complex structure a switched fragment contained.

Example:

Ze gaan dat arrangeren van binnen voor appartementen te doen parce que c'est comment dirais-je c'est pas antique c'est classe.

'They are going to arrange that inside to make apartments/because it is, how shall I say it, it is not antique it's classified'

(Muysken, 2000, p. 97)

The example above is code mixing between French and Dutch. The fragment *parce que c'est comment dirais-je c'est pas antique c'est classe* is a full sentence and difficult to be said as insertion or case congruent lexicalization.

d. Discourse Particles and Adverb

In the alternation patterns showed as diversity of elements switched. In insertion features involved the content which the content word such as nouns and adjectives and verb. Meanwhile the discourse particles and adverbs were categorized to alternation. Discourse particles adopted to discourse marker. Discourse particles were a particle used to direct and redirect the flow conversation without being added the significant meaning to discourse. Discourse particles elements were connectives, interjections, linkers, and conjunction. When in one utterance mixed the discourse particles and adverbs, it's categorized into alternation feature.

e. Tag-Switching or Extra-sentential

Poplack (as cited in Muysken, 2000) stated tags-switching or extra-sentential often occurs in one utterance. Tag switching is mixed or switched a code through insert a tag from one language into another language in one utterance, example: you know right?, aren't you?, is it right?, and don't mean?. Extra sentential switching or emblematic was similar with tag switching. One of the code switching types inserted tags, exclamations, certain phrases in one language inserted into an utterance otherwise in another referred to extra-sentential. For example:

Aller a l'hospital *toch niet?*
'going to hospital/ you don't mean?'

The example above used Dutch tag "toch niet" which means "you don't mean".

f. Peripherality

Peripherality is the code mixing occurred between clause-central and clause-peripheral code mixing. The phenomenon of peripherality can be said as the switched element at the periphery of a sentence. Peripherality involves adverbial modification, coordination, clefting, fronting, left-dislocation, right dislocation, non-selected switches, flagging, and correction and self-repair.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the third of type code mixing proposed by Pieter Muysken. Congruent lexicalization is developed based on language investigation about social context by Labov in 1972 and based on Trudgil in 1986 which discussed shifting in dialect various and standard variation. Congruent lexicalization interpreted as the situation used two languages to share the

grammatical structure filled the lexically with the elements from either language. Meanwhile, based on Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization most often presented between dialects mixing. Example:

Gee mi een kiss
(Give me a kiss)

2.1.3 The Reasons of Using Code Mixing

Code mixing phenomenon exists widely in a society. The speaker used code mixing absolutely due to motivations and reasons. Hoffman (as cited in Yuliana, et al, 2015) stated that the reasons of the speaker used code mixing in society. Hoffman explained why the people mixed or switched their language, those were: talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentences fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

a. Talking about a Particular Topic

When the people talked about a particular topic, they tend to use one language rather than another. This case caused when talked the particular topic, the speaker was comfortable and more freely to expressed his or her emotional feelings in one language which not their language in daily life. Moreover, speaker used one language when they talked about a particular topic. Their purpose to avoid the misunderstanding occurred. But how were if the speaker talked about the secret case? When an unwanted person came the speaker switched or mixed his/her language to another language which was the person who didn't know the speaker's language.

b. Quoting Somebody Else

The people tend to quote the famous word, proverbs, wise' words from the books, motivators or someone whoever quoted the words. The purpose of someone quoted is usually to give motivation, and to help them to open their minds. For example in Indonesia, there are many motivators. From motivator, the people tend to quote their wise word to support someone or any else.

Example:

“Sabi nga ni Ed Sheeran, “The worst things in life come free to us”
 (Ed Sheeran said, “The worst things in life come free to us”
 (Caparaz & Gustilo, 2017)

This example displayed code mixing occurred to quote the wise words. The speaker mixed and switched his language between Thailand and English. The speaker begun his/her speech from Thailand *sabi nga ni Ed sheeran* which means Ed Sheeran said, then continued to speak in English *the worst things in life come free to us*. In this case, the speaker used code mixing to quote the famous words from somebody who ever quoted.

c. Being Emphatic about Something

When communication process occurred there were some parts of the speech which was important or the main information. The people tend to use two languages or they mixed or switch their language to emphatic about something, either intentionally or unintentionally.

d. Interjection (Inserting Sentences Fillers or Sentences Connectors)

The interjection was the words or the expression which inserted into sentence to conveyed or showed surprised feeling, strong emotion, or to gain

attentions. The bilingual marked an interjection or sentence connector in another language, example of interjection such as, hey!, look!, and Well!.

e. Repetition Used for Clarification

When the speaker clarified about he/she was talking about, the speaker repeated their speech again. The bilingual clarified his/ her speech with switch or mix from one language to another language. Code mixing could make the listener clear and avoid misunderstanding, example:

“Father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment. “Keep straight”. Siddha jao”
(Dewi & Ekalaya, 2015)

The quotation above was the example of code mixing between English and Hindi. The speaker repeated again what he said before with the other language. The speaker called his small son while walking through a train compartment in English *keep straight* and then the speaker switched his language to Hindi to make his speech clearly.

f. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor.

The speaker tends to mix or switch their language to make their speech content smooth and easy to understand by the hearer’s content.

g. Expressing Group Identity

The identity of someone describes from how they communicate. The language plays an important role because their language shows the background or identity. People switched or mixed their language also to describe their group identity. In other words, in the different community off course has a different way to communicate.

2.2 Previous Study

A sociolinguistic study of code mixing and code switching were conducted by (Mujiono, Wilujeng, & Suharto, 2017) in Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents. This qualitative descriptive research investigated the types of code mixing and the reasons of Outbound Call Center Agents used code mixing. The results of the research showed insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization applied in Outbound Call Center Agents. Meanwhile, the reasons of using code mixing are participant roles and relationship, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors and language attitudes.

Khairunas (2016) investigated code mixing and code switching in *My Stupid Boss* novel. The study objective was to find out the types of code mixing and code switching and the reasons the character switched and mixed. She used Wardaugh's theory and Hoffman's theories. The data took from novel. She applied technic qualitative descriptive and library research. The results of the research showed the extern code mixing was dominant types used, and the lack of vocabulary was the main reason of the character used cod mixing.

Nalendra & Maisaroh (2017) investigated code mixing and code switching in Talk show at Net TV. The object of this research discussed about the types of code mixing and code switching in Talk Show. Nalendra & Maisaroh took the data from two Talk shows TV. This descriptive research collected the data applied the library research and the observation technique. The researcher analyzed the data used Peter Muysken's theory to analyze the types of code mixing and Mahootin's theory to analyze the types of code switching. The results of the

research showed that there were twelve data categorized into insertional code mixing and five data categorized into alternation. Meanwhile code switching types, there were twelve data categorized into intersential and six data categorized into intra sential code switching.

Mulyajati (2018) discussed code mixing between Indonesian and English in Just Alvin Show at Metro TV. This descriptive qualitative took the data from oral conversation in Just Alvin Show. The object of this research was to find out the types of code mixing in Just Alvin Show and to found out the syntactic unit in oral conversation Just Alvin Show. This research used recording the oral conversation and purposive sampling to get appropriate participants. This research proposed Pieter Muysken's theory (2000) and supported by Wardhaugh's theory. The first result showed the types of code mixing were insertion (61,92%), alternation (36,12%) and followed the congruent lexicalization (1,96 %). The second result involved words, phrases, and clause were syntactic unit.

Handayani and Satria (2018) studied the content words in insertional code mixing by English students at Putera Batam University. The data took from the utterances of Putera Batam students. The object of their study was to find out the content words insertional code mixing of English students at Putera Batam University. This descriptive research collected the data by using a non-participatory observation, recording techniques and transcription. They analyzed the data by using Peter Muysken's theory. The analysis focused on content words featured of insertion code mixing. The result showed the content word noun was dominant used by students of Putera Batam University.

The five previous studies above conducted as a reference with this analysis. Those researchers had the contradiction and the similarity with this research. The contradiction was that the each journal had the differences in the source of the data, novel, talk show, and the Outbound Call Center Agents. Meanwhile, the similarity was that each journal and this research applied the theory proposed by Pieter Muysken (2000) to find out the types of code mixing.

2.3 Theoretical of Frame Work

Code mixing is one of language phenomenon which occurs widely in society. The appearance of code mixing also influences in literary work such us in the novel. This research took the data from the novel entitled Crazy Rich Asians by Kevin Kwan. Crazy Rich Asians novel used more than one language such as Hokkien, Malay, Cantonese, Mandarin, French and the main language is English. This research only discussed two code mixings, code mixing between English and Cantonese and code mixing between English and Malay. This encouraged the researcher to choose this novel as the data source of the research to find out the types of code mixing and the significance reason using code mixing.

The first objective of the research was the types of code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan, to analyze the types of code mixing the researcher applied Muysken's theory (2000). The second objective of this research was the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan. The researcher applied Hoffman (as cited in Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah, 2015) to analyze the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan.

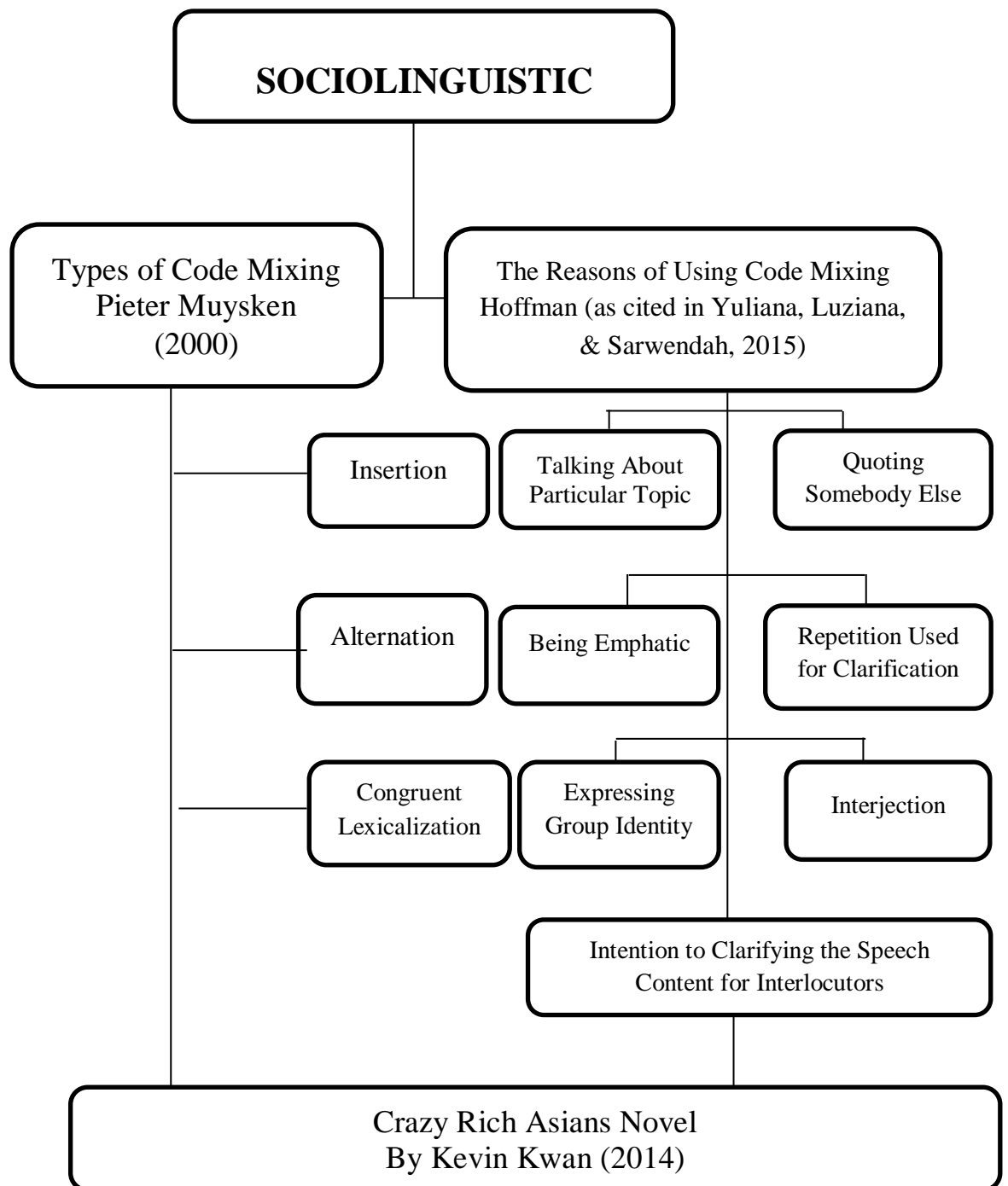


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research analyzed the types of code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan and the significant reason of using code mixing in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan. Creswell (2009:5) mentioned that “The plan or proposal of the research involves the intersection of philosophy, strategies of inquiry”. Research design used to collect and analysis the data to answer the formulation of the problem in this research.

This research was designed as a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research was the research method that focused to the process occurring in the society as the product or outcome and figured out the social symptoms occurring in society (Creswell, 2009). Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this research because the result was not described by number but by the words and sentences. The descriptive qualitative research was conducted to find out types code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians Novel by Kevin Kwan and the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians Novel by Kevin Kwan. The data in this research were taken from the utterances of the characters of Crazy Rich Asians novel.

3.2 Object of the Research

This research focused on the types of code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians Novel and the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians Novel as the object of the research in order to get the result scientifically. The data of this research were utterances that involved code mixing in which all the data taken from Crazy Rich Asian's novel written by Kevin Kwan (2014). This research identified the code mixing between English and Cantonese and English and Malay.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This qualitative descriptive research applied the observational method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The observational method is a method of collecting data by observing the data (Sudaryanto, 2015). The observational method divided two techniques, participatory and non-participatory. To answer the first question, this research used a non-participatory by reading the novel.

There were some steps in collecting the data for the first question. The first step was to read the whole of the Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan by get the essence of the novel. The second step was to find the utterances, sentences, words, phrases, adjective, and adverb in different languages with English. The third step classified the utterances, sentences, word, phrase, adjective, and adverb which existed code mixing was reduction used to reduce the same data.

To answered question number two, the reasons of the character using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel by Kevin Kwan applied Hoffman theory. This research used non participatory technique. This research used non participatory

technique because the researcher directly not involved in the novel but even as observer the novel.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

This research used translational identity method for analyzing the types of code mixing. The translational identity method was a data analysis method determined from outside the language pertinent and detached (Sudaryanto, 2015). This research applied the translational identity method because it was exists in other language form as determinant (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, the other language as determinant involved, the languages as determinants were observed from Cantonese and Malay.

There were several steps in analyzing the data. For the first question, classified the data based on types code mixing for the first question. First step was to classify the data based on the types of code mixing based on the theory of Muysken. The second step, described the types of code mixing proposed by Pieter Muysken into insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In analyzing the data, the researcher apply the differentiating technique proposed by Sudaryanto, (2015). Differentiating technique was used to classify the data based on the lingual unit. The last step was to draw the conclusion.

For the second question, the reasons were taken from Crazy Rich Asians Novel. There were some steps to analyze the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel. The step to analyze the significant reasons of using code mixing in Crazy Rich Asians novel depends on the data at the same as

the data to analyze the types of code mixing then were analyzed based on Hoffman's theory.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

In the presenting the results analysis, there are informal and formal method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). This research presented by Informal method. Therefore the findings and the result analysis described by using words or sentences was descriptively in a paragraph to create the readers understand.