

## AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING OF JAVANESE PEOPLE USES MADURESE LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

This research is conducted in order to find code mixing used by Javanese people who used Maduranese language. This study took data between a husband and a wife. This study used qualitative descriptive method by getting the data from the field in Socah. Based on this research, it can be concluded that code-mixing possibly occurred because of individual factor; like showing status, role and expertise. But it might be occurred caused by the lack of language element being used. Young children in bilingual or multilingual environments produce utterances that combine elements of both (or all) of their developing languages. This is what happened to Mrs Listijawati Redjeki, she lived in a bilingual environment in which her environment use both Madurese and Javanese in their daily conversation and it affect her to mix those two languages in her daily conversation especially when she was speaking in Bahasa Indonesia.

**Keywords :** *Code Mixing, Javanese People, Maduranese Language*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui campur kode yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Jawa yang menggunakan bahasa Madura. Penelitian ini mengambil data antara suami dan istri. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan mengambil data dari lapangan di Socah. Berdasarkan penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa campur kode mungkin terjadi karena faktor individu; seperti menunjukkan status, peran dan keahlian. Namun hal itu mungkin saja terjadi karena kurangnya unsur bahasa yang digunakan. Anak kecil di lingkungan bilingual atau multilingual menghasilkan ujaran yang

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menggabungkan unsur-unsur dari kedua (atau semua) bahasa mereka yang sedang berkembang. Hal inilah yang dialami oleh Ibu Listijawati Redjeki, ia hidup dalam lingkungan dwibahasa dimana lingkungannya menggunakan bahasa Madura dan bahasa Jawa dalam percakapan sehari-hari dan mempengaruhinya untuk mencampurkan kedua bahasa tersebut dalam percakapan sehari-hari terutama ketika berbicara dalam bahasa Indonesia.

***Kata Kunci: Campur Kode, Orang Jawa, Bahasa Madura***

## INTRODUCTION

As someone who has a background of two languages and two cultures, that person certainly can not be separated from both. One of the causes of this is the overlap between the two language systems that it uses or the use of elements from one language in the use of another language. People who live in bilingual areas tend to use more than one language in their daily communication. The purpose of using two languages is to build good communication based on social factors in communication, such as the social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function of communication. Most of the use of code mixing occurs in people's daily lives who communicate with other people. In addition, this phenomenon is not only found in real conversations in daily life, but also in developed media, one of which is television programs. The purpose of this study is to present information about how code mixing is done and the reasons for do it.

Some of the factors that cause code switching or code mixing are influenced by the context and language situation which can be described as follows:

### 1. Residence

Place of residence has an effect on code mixing because when someone comes from another area and wants to communicate with local residents, sometimes they apply code mixing so that the interlocutor more easily understands what is being conveyed.

### 2. Speaker and Private Speaker

Speakers sometimes deliberately do code mixing against the other person because he has a specific purpose. There are various purposes and objectives, among others, the speaker wants to change the situation of the conversation, namely from a formal situation that is bound by space and time to a non-formal situation that is not bound by space and time.

### 3. Interlocutor

The interlocutor can be an individual or a group. In a bilingual society, a speaker who initially uses one language can code-mix using another language with his interlocutor who has the same regional language background.

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## METHOD

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Data got from the field by recording the conversation between a wife from Java and a husband from Madura. The object of research is Mrs. R.R. Listijawati Redjeki as a teacher who teaches in Elementary School 2 Socah, because she is from Pare Kediri and her husband from Socah and she had taught in Socah since 1983. This study used sociolinguistics perspective in order to analyze the using of code mixing between them.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis, Mrs. R.R Listijawati Redjeki uses code mixing in her daily life. She often applies it when talking to other people to make it easier for others to understand what she means. So I watched Mrs. Lis spoke for 4 days in her daily life and this is the table of the analysis:

**Table 1. Data Analysis**

| Day | Interlocutor                 | Javanese & Madurese  | The meaning   |
|-----|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1   | Mrs. Listijawati's son       | " <i>kate nang ndi awakmu wong panas kadik riyah</i> "               | "Where will you go? It is so hot like this"                           |
|     | Mrs. Listijawati's daughter  | "Wes sarapan ta <i>awakmu?</i> Engkok ghellek amassak sop bik bakso" | "Have you already have a breakfast? I already cook soup and meatball" |
|     | Mrs. Listijawati's neighbour | "Kannak keroma engkok ghellek amassak <i>jangan</i> bik jukok"       | "Come to my house, I cooked vegetables and fish"                      |

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|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2 | <p>Mrs. Listijawati's neighbour</p> <p>Mrs. Lisitijawati's granddaughter</p> <p>Mrs. Lisitijawati's grandson</p> <p>Mrs. Lisitijawati's daughter</p> | <p>“Berik aku <i>tuku</i> telur neng pasar arghennah larang”</p> <p>“Iren, kammaah? <i>Mreneo!</i>”</p> <p>“Arcel <i>anak e sopo</i>, mek ganteng kadik riyah”</p> <p>“engkok <i>budal</i> sekolah setiyah kiyah”</p> | <p>“Yesterday, I bought egg at the market, the price was so expensive”</p> <p>“Iren, where will you go? Come here!”</p> <p>“Arcel, whose child is you, handsome like this”</p> <p>“I go to school now”</p> |
| 3 | <p>Mrs. Lisitijawati's friend</p> <p>Mrs. Listijawati's friend</p> <p>Mrs. Listijawati's friend</p>  | <p>“jhek dek roma, engkok teppak <i>mettu</i> bik tang anak”</p> <p>“taoh <i>budal</i> dek kammah riah, engkok keng norok tang anak”</p> <p>“leggik le etelponnah pole, <i>aku sek onok nang dalam</i>”</p>           | <p>“don't come to my house, I go out with my children”</p> <p>“ I don't know where will we go, I just follow my children”</p> <p>“I will call you again, I am on my way”</p>                               |
| 4 | <p>Mrs. Listijawati's son</p> <p>Mrs. Listijawati's daughter</p>   | <p>“wes nak <i>ndak usah</i> norok keluar bik kancannah hedeh”</p> <p>“mon hedeh ngakan, bedeh jukok <i>nak dukure mejo</i>”</p>  | <p>“don't go out with your friends”</p> <p>“if you want to eat, there is fish on the table”</p>  |

In day 1, 2, 3, and 4 Mrs. Listijawati Redjeki mix her conversation using Javanese and Madurese at the same time. It often happens without realizing because it is spontaneous. She often tu use code mixing because it is not undercontrol and it happens everyday without realizing.

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Societal factors seem to be the most influential of the factors which trigger bilinguals' code-mixing. Bilingual people develop typical strategies for dealing with bilingual's situations, learning how to adapt their language to the situation, the roles and the interlocutors, to the extent of playing the role of interpreters between monolingual speakers of different language. There are some situational factors related to a society such as interlocutors, physical setting, other social variables like social status, race, age, etc., affect people's utterance considerably. Firstly, participants and social groups are one of the situational factors which make code-switching and code-mixing. That is, bilinguals may speak differently depending on whom and which groups they are talking to. Generally, bilingualism can be broadly defined as a person's ability to listen, speak, read and write in two (or more) languages with some degree of proficiency. Further researches have shown that in bilingualism, one language is more dominant than the other. The distinction is actually relative.

## CONCLUSION

Code-Mixing represent phenomenon that occurred caused by the insertion of pieces in a language to another. It does not mean that there is no cause in the occurrence of code-mixing. Code-mixing possibly occurred because of individual factor; like showing status, role and expertise. But it might be occurred caused by the lack of language element being used. Young children in bilingual or multilingual environments produce utterances that combine elements of both (or all) of their developing languages. Some linguists suggest that this code-mixing reflects a lack of control or ability to differentiate the languages. Others argue that it is a product of limited vocabulary; very young children may know a word in one language but not in another. This is what happened to Mrs Listijawati Redjeki, she lived in a bilingual environment in which her environment use both Madurese and Javanese in their daily conversation and it affect her to mix those two languages in her daily conversation especially when she was speaking in Bahasa Indonesia.

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