CODE MIXING IN BALINESE CONVERSATION IN TRADITIONAL MARKETS

I Dewa Ayu Devi Maharani Santika[1], Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta [2]
[1] University of Mahasaraswati Denpasar
devimaharanisantika@unmas.ac.id
[2] *University of Mahasaraswati Denpasar*
idabagusnova@unmas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Nowadays people have acquired more than one language. As in Bali, Balinese people speak Balinese, Indonesian, and also English. This bilingual ability causes the phenomenon of code mixing. This study aims to analyze code mixing found in conversations of seller and buyer in some traditional markets in Denpasar, Bali as well as the language function involved. The base language used in the conversation is Bali, but there are Indonesian and English codes mixed in the utterances. This study is qualitative research that collected the data by using observation methods with recording and note-taking techniques. The data analyzed by using theory of code mixing from Muysken (2000) and theory of language function from Jacobson (1966). The result shows that the code mixing appears in terms of words and phrases, which can be categorized as insertion, alternation or congruent lexicalization. The utterances also have some language function, such as referential, conative and metalingual. Conative is the dominant function used because the utterances are about transaction between the seller and buyer, therefore the interlocutor's response is matter.

Keywords: *code mixing, conversation, language function*

1.   INTRODUCTION

This study discusses the code mixing which is used by the seller and buyer when doing transactions in some traditional markets in Denpasar, Bali. Conversation is one of the means of communication that involves language. Talking about language, the media it is used, and the involvement of societal norms and other social aspects in language, the term Sociolinguistic is used for these. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) mention that Sociolinguistics is how societal norms are intertwined with the language used by society. Keraf (1997:1) defines language as a communication device between the members of society in terms of sounds produced by the human speech system. Human languages can sound so simple as well as complex (Malihah and Risdianto, 2019) because it shows humans' minds. It might develop endlessly and humans will continue to learn the language in order to be able to understand and use the language properly

Regarding the ability of humans to master a language, those societies who are able to master more than language are called bilingual or multilingual societies. Chaer and Agustina (2010:85) explains that a bilingual is a person who is able to use two languages, that is the mother tongue and the second language. Meanwhile, multilingualism is a concern for those who master more than two languages. Globalization is one of the factors that demands humans to acquire more than one language. In addition to this, human intercourses with others will result in a bilingual society. As a result of bilingualism, people tend to mix the languages that they know during their communication.

Communication can happen everywhere, such as in a traditional market. Here, people do transactions in order to buy and sell goods. The languages used are

Balinese, Indonesian, and a group of people also use Javanese. These languages are mixed during the conversation. Putra (2021) states that interaction in communication can be direct or indirect and the interaction influences the code mixing. The conversations in the traditional markets are direct interaction. This study is going to analyze the type of code mixing as well as the function of code mixing that is found in the communications of buyer and seller in some traditional markets in Denpasar, Bali.

2.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses Qualitative method of research. Sugiyono (2015:13) says that the qualitative method is an interpretative method because the research result is related to interpreting the data that are found in the field. The data source is conversations between sellers and buyers from 3 traditional markets around Denpasar City, those are Kreneng Market, Badung Market and Ketapean Market. From the conversations, sentences that use code mixing are used as the data. Therefore, the data collection method is non-participant observation and the data is collected through record, note-taking, and transcription techniques. The next step is to give codes on the data, i.e: words, phrases, or clauses, as the forms of code mixing which are inserted in the sentences. The data analysis is using a descriptive analysis technique. According to Cresswell (2012), the coding process is used to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis. This is because description involves a detailed rendering of information about people, places, or events in a setting. The theories used in this study are Code mixing types from Musyken (2000) and language Function by Jacobson (1966). The data analysis is presented by using the transcription of the dialog and explains them by using narrative technique.

3.   RELATED RESEARCH/LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researches regarding code mixing have been conducted, especially in analyzing the form of code mixing. The forms of code mixing in the conversations can be words and phrases. Wulandari and Dewi (2022) found that code mixing, which is using a novel as the data source, is not merely in terms of words or phrases, but also in phrases that combine two codes, and idioms. Another research of code mixing from a novel, is conducted by Rahmasari, Latjuba, and Masdiana (2017). Code mixing in the novel is the English language inserted by the French language. But the research is focused on the reference of the code mixed in the sentences. There are references to pronouns, food and beverage, speech, positive and negative expressions. The form of code mixing from a movie can also be found in movies. Puspita, Ariyani, and Dewi (2018) identify that words, phrases or clauses that consist of at least a subject and predicate, is also categorized as code mixing forms. The factors of code mixing are also found in the movie, such as: language background and the speaker's habit of using English.

This study aims to find the type of code mixing which is used by the Sellers and Buyers who are doing conversation in some traditional markets. Moreover, since all of the language uses must have a function, therefore this study also tries to identify the language function of the spoken sentences which use code mixing.

Types of Code Mixing

Musyken (2000:1) mentions that the term of code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. There are 3 types of code mixing (p.3) are proposed, those are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is material (lexical items or entire constituents) inserted from one language into a structure from the other language. Alternation is a special case of code-switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns, e.g: *Andale pules* and do come again' (That's all right then, and do

come again). Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (p. 6).

Language Function

Language has particular functions that are utilized according to the needs of the speaker. Function here means the way a language delivers a purpose from the spoken or written sentences. Jacobson (1966) describes 6 language function, those are Referential (focus on the context of the language used), Emotive (focus on the speaker, to express the feeling), Conative (focus on the hearer's respond as giving motivation to do something), Metalingual (t\how the language explains itself), Poetic (focus on the message delivery of the communication), and Phatic (how to maintain the communication).

Context of Situation

The process of interactive events or a social exchange of meaning, text is the source. The form of text can be dialog or interaction between speaker and hearer. To be able to make predictions of the meaning carried out by a text, there are three features of context of situation proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1989:12). They are: 1) Field refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place or the topic of the text, 2) Tenor refers to who is taking part on the text and how are their relationships, 3) Mode is what part the language is playing or what is the participants are expecting the language to do for them in the situation. The context of the situation helps to recognize the aspect of text (dialog) to determine the function of the language that uses code mixing.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result
This study uses 8 dialogues between the Buyer and Seller who are having transactions in the traditional markets around Denpasar City. The dialog used was not limited on certain topics but focused on those which contained code mixing. The base language is Balinese and Indonesian, then each code of these languages was mixed one to another. There are 8 sentences that used code mixing as it is shown on table 1 below.

Table 1. Result of the code mixing on sentences

No.	Sentence	Type of Code Mixing	Function
1.	Baange mudah, **sepuluh ribu saja**.	Alternation	Conative
2.	Tiang nak ngajeng be pasih sai-sai, ulian pang ten mekutang ane ten **laku**, Jero.	Congruent Lexicalization	Referential
3.	**Sini ratuku**, jukut tiange **seger-seger** pisan.	Alternation	Conative
4.	Niki pun tumbas **daging** bawi ne, nak tuun ajinne.	Insertion	Conative
5.	*Be awan ne. I**kan tongkol**.	Alternation	Metalingual
6.	Kude mangkin siap'e a kilo?	Congruent Lexicalization	Referential
7	Tiang liu meli kangkung sing maan **diskon** ne?	Congruent Lexicalization	Conative
8.	Dagangne sing nyak **smile** medagang	insertion	Conative

The sentences use code mixing in Indonesian and English languages. The forms of the code that switched are word and phrase. But most of them are in words. Those

sentences are uttered both by the seller and the buyer. The type of code mixing used in the sentences are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The last two types were equally used. In term of language function, Conative is commonly used on the conversations, besides Referential, and Metalingual. The three other functions, Emotive, Phatic and Poetic are not found in the sentences, this is due to the conversation build in the market is not necessarily maintained and it didn't involve anything that focus on the hearer, such as to show any emotion. Moreover, there are no messages that need to be deliver on special way since the short utterances have been understood.

4.2 Discussion

The society has improved their ability in mastering language. It is not only using the mother tongue, but the other languages are also use simultaneously with it. This is related to Bilingualism. But Diebold (in Chaer and Agustina, 2014) explains that there is an early stage of bilingualism (incipient bilingualism), that is where those people is still in the learning process. Therefore, the knowledge of the language is still at the low level..

This is what happened on the code-mixing phenomena found in the daily conversations in traditional Markets around Denpasar. The buyers or the sellers might not master the Indonesian or English language well but they recognize some vocabularies of the language. Therefore, the code mixing is still happened in their conversation. Below is the data that are analyzed by using theory of Muysken (2000) and the language function of the utterances are also analyzed by using theory of Jacobson (1966).

Insertion Code Mixing

Data 1
Buyer: *Niki pun tumbas **daging** bawi ne, nak tuun ajinne*
(buy this pork, it is in lower price)

Data 2
Seller: *Dagangne sing nyak **smile** medagang*
(She doesn't want to smile when doing the selling)

Both of the data are using insertion type of code mixing because there is a constituent in the form of word that is inserted to each sentence above. Utterance in data 1 used a noun from Indonesian language and was spoken by the seller who sells pork. A buyer came by and had a look at her goods. So the buyer immediately motivates her to buy the pork by informing that the price is lower than before. The Buyer was finally attracted to buy it. Meanwhile in data 2, the utterance was spoken by a buyer who gave a comment on the seller attitude. The code mixing is in the form of a word, a verb. She was a regular customer of the buyer, that is why she speaks the words in order to have a joke with the Buyer. At that time the buyer was grumbling about something. After hearing the seller's utterance, the buyer smiled.

The language function found in both sentences is conative. This is because the two utterances focus on the hearer's response. In Data 1, the hearer responded was to buy the pork, and in data 2, the hearer was smiling after hearing the joke through the utterance.

Alternation Code Mixing

Data 3

Seller: *Baange mudah, **sepuluh ribu saja.***
        (I'l give you a cheap price, it is only ten thousand rupiah)

Data 4
Seller: *Be awan ne.* **ikan tongkol.**
(This is Awan fish, (in Indonesian) it is Tongkol Fish)

Data 5.
Seller: **Sini ratuku**, *jukut tiangge* **seger-seger** *pisan.*
(Drop by, My Queen, the vegetables are fresh)

There are 3 utterances which all are spoken by the Sellers using code mixing. All of the code mixing are in the form of phrases and they belong to alteration type of code mixing. The reason is because the code mixing was used in turns with the base language. Firstly, the utterances used Balinese, and then used Indonesian. The data 3 shows that the code mixing is in the adjectival phrase which modified the subject, that is vegetables. The seller was trying to give an offer of a low price of a kind of vegetable to the buyer. The quantity of the vegetable was more than usual; therefore, the seller offered it at a cheap price. In data 4, the seller uses code mixing in the form of noun phrases. She was explaining what kind of fish it is in two codes, Balinese and Indonesian. This is due to the assumption that the buyer is not a Balinese native speaker since she asked the seller in Indonesian. Meanwhile in data 5, the Indonesian phrases used in turns with the base language, Balinese. The first phrase is an adverb phrase and the second is a verb phrase. The seller was praising her buyer by saying 'my queen' and informed her that the vegetables are fresh.
The utterances have different language functions, that is conative for data 3 and 5, and metalingual for data 4. It is said that the function is conative because it focuses on the hearer's response. By giving low prices, praising them, and informing them about the goods quality, the sellers finally bought the goods offered. Meanwhile for the metalingual function, the language explains itself. The name of the fish is not familiar to the buyer because it is in Balinese, then the seller explains it again using Indonesian.

Congruent Lexicalization Code Mixing

Data 6
Seller: *Tiang nak ngajeng be pasih sai-sai, ulian pang ten mekutang ane ten* **laku,** *Jero* (I eat fish every day because I don't want to throw them away if no one buys them, Ma'am)

Data 7:
Buyer: *Kude mangkin siap'e* **a kilo***?*
(How much is the chicken in a kilogram?

Data 8:
Buyer: *Tiang liu meli kangkung sing maan* **diskon** *ne?*
(I buy a lot of kangkong, I'll get a discount, won't I?)

The next type of code mixing explained here is Congruent lexicalization. All of the codes from the utterances are in this type because there is a shared structure, lexicalized by other elements from Indonesian and English language. In data 1 the code 'laku' is an adjective that could be easily in Indonesian structure as the Balinese. Moreover, actually '*laku*' has an equivalence in Balinese, that is '*payu*'. In data 7 and 6, the adverb '*kilo*' and noun '*diskon*' are also similar as in Indonesian and English structure.
Referential and Conative are the language functions found in the utterances. In data 6 and 7, they are referential because the utterances focused on the topic, that are the fish and the chicken. The seller (data 6) and the buyer (data 7) are discussing a certain topic to their hearer. For data 8, it is conventional because the buyer wants some action from the seller, that is giving her a discount from the vegetables that she bought since she bought a lot of it.

CONCLUSION

Code mixing is used by persons which understands even only the simple vocabulary of the other language beside their first language. The sellers in the traditional markets are mostly Balinese and speak using Balinese. Since they have to communicate with not just a Balinese buyer but also other buyers who are not Balinese, they sometimes mixed the code during the conversation. The three types of code mixing were used in the data, in the code of, mostly, Indonesian and some is in English. The language function of the utterances which used code mixing are in the types of Referential, Conative, Metalingual. Conative dominantly appear in the utterances because of the situation in the market that demanded response from the interlocutor, the buyer or seller. It is due to the transaction that is conducted so that everyone can have the benefit from each other. The buyers get goods they want and the sellers can sell the goods they have.

REFERENCE

Chaer, A & Agustina, L (2014). *Sosiolinguistik suatu pengantar*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Jakobson, Roman. 1966. "Closing Statement: Linguistics and Poetics", Style in Language.Thomas A. Sebeok [Ed.]. Massachusset: The MIT Press.

Keraf, & Gorys. (2004). Komposisi: Sebuah Pengantar Kemahiran Bahasa. Semarang: Bina Putra

Muysken, P. (2000). Bilingual speech: A typology of code-mixing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Puspita, D. O., Ariyani, F., & Samhati, S. (2018). Campur Kode dalam Film dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA. *Jurnal Kata (Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya)*, *6*(1). https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/jib/article/view/2353

Putra, Z. A. (2021). PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DALAM TUTURAN MASYARAKAT MULYOREJO KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK DAN IMPLIKASINYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA. *Konferensi Ilmiah Pendidikan*, *1*(1), 707-714. https://proceeding.unikal.ac.id/index.php/kip/article/view/798

Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.

Wardhaugh, R., Fuller, J.M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Seventh Edition*. United Kingdom: John Wiley & Sons.Inc.

Wulandari, M. T., & Dewi, D. P. (2022). Campur Kode dalam Novel Kembara Rindu Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Analisis Novel Kelas Xii Sma. In *National Seminar of PBI (English Language Education)* (pp.183-187). https://proceeding.unikal.ac.id/index.php/nspbi/article/view/952