

CODE MIXING OF SIPITUHUTA LANGUAGE IN MEREK WEDDING CEREMONY

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Abstract

Nainggolan, Mirawati. Registration Number: 2141220018. Code Mixing of Sipituhuta Language in Merek Wedding Ceremony. A Thesis, English and Literature Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Medan. 2021.

The research is aimed at discussing code mixing in Merek wedding ceremony. The theories in this thesis is about code mixing. The method used in this thesis is descriptive qualitative design. The objectives of this research are to find out the types of code mixing used by the speakers of Merek wedding ceremony and describe the function of the reasons why the speakers using code mixing on Merek wedding ceremony and also to explain why the speakers using code mixing on the utterances. The result of the research applied Muysken(2000) showed there are 3 types of code mixing consisted in the utterances on the wedding namely : Insertion, Alternation, Congruent lexicalization, then the function of code mixing supported by Hoffman (1991) namely : Talking about particular topic , Being emphatic about something, Quoting somebody else, and Intention of clarifying the speech content interculator from the 17 utterances. The findings are expected to contribute a better understanding of code mixing .

Keywords: Code Mixing, Merek Wedding Ceremony.

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INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

In the world people use languages for their communication and most of them have a mastery more than one language. It can be a reasons for code mixing phenomenom. Code mixing is the change of one language to another language within in the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. In the process of code mixing there are some types and function as the reasons why people using code mixing in their utterance.

The code mixing example is Code mixing of Batak Toba language by Batak Toba Teachers Toward Teachers with Different Ethnic in Break Time by Sinuraya (2017). This reasearch explained that mixing language is a habitual and make the other people master another language.

Indonesia is a country with most of the members of society are using more than one language, there are local language and national language. But Merek as one of sub-district in Karo Regency have some Ethnic in one area and there are code mixing in comunication. There is the reasons for the writer doing a research about code mixing in local language especially in Merek, because there are more than two languages mix in one utterances.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Code Mixing

According to Muysken(2000) Code mixing is where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing is mostly used in daily conversation reagrding various topics. It is often happend when the use of two languages or two cultures cannot be seaparated from elements of one language well and often overlap between the two systems are in use.

2. Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (2000:3) defines three types of code mixing.

1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another language. The pattern : A-B-A

For example : Iyahh, **mari** kutaruhken, Sinaga, Aritonang, Situmorang si reh lau baleng nari

(Karo,Indonesia)

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two language present in the clause remain relatively saparate. The pattern : A-B

For example : **Hamu sude hula-hula nami** reh la kena mbereken pasu-pasundu.

(Toba, Karo)

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two language share grammatical structures. The pattern : A-B-A-B

For example : Man kita kerina mpak kalimbubunta lah kita kerina, **tu hamu sude hula-hula nami**, reh la kena mbereken pasu-pasundu.

(Karo,Toba)

3. The Function of Using Code Mixing

According to Hoffman(1991:116) there are several functions as the reasons for people mix their language :

1. Talking About Particular Topic

People often change the code when they feel comfortable to express their message in a language that is not their native language.

For example : “Padang.. kamu **hot** banget”

2. Being Emphatic About Something

Sometimes, people where fluent in foreign language feel more powerfull if they express their emphatic in foreign language.

For example : “ Gimana sih ki, kerjanya nggak profesional. Aku sudah berkorban banyak **but i get nothing** malah sakit hati.”

3. Interjection

Words or expression which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion. They have no grammaticall value.

For example: “dompetku ketinggalan di taksi, **shitt!**”

4. Repitition used for clarification

Sometimes uses both of the languages that he masters to say the same message.

For example : “ li.. kok aku miss him ya? **nggak papa kan?** Kalau aku sms dia, **is that okey ?** soalnya dia kan iceberg banget.”

5. Expressing Group Identity

Code mixing used for express their group identity for example the ways academic people communicate are obviously different from the other groups.

For example :” **Morning** li .. kita masuknya kapan? **Silent weeknya** kapan ? and **final examnya** kapan ?”

6. Intention of Clarifying the speech content for interculator

Code mixing intends to smooth the message and to be understood by the listener.

For example: “ tolong bawain buku cara nulis proposal, mau ta **copy**. Thanks

7. Quoting Somebody Else

Code mixing happend when a speaker quotes someone’s word, a famous expression, proverb or saying of some well-known figures.

For example : “saya lupa namanya, **what is a name ?**

4. The Reasons of Code Mixing

According to Pardede (2017) , there are some factors that cause people to do code mixing, they are :

1. Bilingualism
 2. Speaker and Partner Speaking
 3. Social Community
 4. Situation
 5. Vocabulary
 6. Prestige
5. Sipituhuta Language

Merek is a sub-district in Karo Regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia. This sub-district consists of Partibi Lama Village, Aek Popo, Pangambatan, Tongging, Garingging, Situnggaling, and Partibi Tembe Village. In terms of language geographically Merek is the part of Karo regency but Karo language is not the dominant language. In general there are three local language and Indonesian Language that mixed as the language for communication in the village.

Gradually there is a change in language because of the language mixed use of society. This language called *Sipituhuta Language* , which is a mixture of Toba, Simalungun, Karo and Indonesian language.

The use of *Sipituhuta languages* can divided in three parts, namely the use of language (1) in daily life within the family, neighbors and friends. (2) in the ceremony such as wedding, birth, funeral and (3) in religious ceremony. The location of Merek and the people that have some cultures is the important things that make people mixing their language in communication each other.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research will conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data resource taken from video of wedding ceremony on Friday, November, 30 ,2018 on Pangambatan village, Merek, Karo-North Sumatera and analysing the code mixing in the conversation between the speakers in the video especially in *Manggalar adat na gok* and *Pasahat ulos tohonan* part based on the Muysken's theory.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this research there was 17 data that contained code mixing used by the speakers in Merek wedding ceremony. It was found that there are three types of code mixing in Merek wedding ceremony such as insertion was found 6 data, alternation was found 6 data and there was 5 data for congruent lexicalization in the utterances. It was conclude in the table below :

Table.4.2. Types of code mixing

No	Types of code mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion	6	35,2%
2	Alternation	6	35,2%
3	Congruent lexicalization	5	29,6%
	Total	17	100%

Then , the dominant function of code mixing on *Sipituhuta language* in Merek wedding ceremony especially on manggalar adat na gok and pasahat ulos tohonan part that was used by the speakers was expressing group identity, it is about 10 data. Meanwhile being emphatic about something, intention of clarifying the speech content for interculator and quoting somebody else has 1 data in each functions. There are 2 data in repitition used for clarification and there is no data for interjection. Based on the interview section with Raja parhata (the speaker on ceremony) showed that the wedding consists of two etnich and it is the importants factor why the speaker used code mixing in that ceremony because of the social comunity, situation, speaker and partner speaking and multilingualism factors.

DISCUSSION

Dealing with the research finding, there are some points as the important ones to be discussed in this study. This research refers to the theory of Muysken's(2000) to analyze the types of code Mixing and applied with theory of Hoffman(1991:116) to explained the function of those code mixing. The results showed that there are 3 types of code mixing that found in code mixing of sipituhuta language in merek wedding ceremony such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The speakers use the word from the third languages that was inserted randomly.

Then this research also analyzed the function of code mixing , based on the theories the functions of code mixing that were found in this study were talking about particular topic on 3 data , repitition for clarification on 2 data, being emphatic about 1 data, quoting somebody else 1 data and intention of clarifying the speech content interculator 1 data. The dominant function of code mixing as the reason for the speakers in this study is expressing group identity on 10 data. The speakers tried to show off his communication skill that are obviously different from the other groups. All of the reasons happend because the situation of that ceremony. The ceremony consists of two ethnic, it were Toba and Simalungun ethnic, so depends with that

factor why the speakers do code mixing it were concluded the social community, multilingualism, situation, vocabulary and speaker and partner speaking.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

There are 3 types of code mixing that was found this research such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. The speakers use the word from 3 languages are inserted randomly. The dominant function of code mixing of sipituhuta language in Merek wedding ceremony is expressing group identity. The other fuctions are talking abot particular topic, repitition for clarification, being emphatic about something, intention of clarifying the speech content for interculator and quoting somebody else, but there was no found interjection functions in this research. The ceremony consists of Toba and Simalungun ethnic so depends with that we can concluded that social community, multilingualism, situation, vocabulary and speaker and partner speaking as the reasons why the speakers used code mixing in that ceremony.

Suggestions

Further research can be useful for everyone who study of sociolinguistics and can be a source of knowledge about code mixing expecially in local language. There was a suggestion for the people around Merek sub-district to save their local language as their characteristic that mixture some language in communication .

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