THE NAKED TRAVELER BY TRINITY: CODE MIXING ANALYSIS

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Abstract
This paper aims to analyze the forms of code mixing, to find out Trinity's ways for using code mixing, and to find out the reasons for Trinity using code mixing in the travel book *The Naked Traveler.* This research was a descriptive qualitative method. The researchers used some instruments those were field notes and voice recorders. The main data were collected by selecting and reducing the data from the main source. Classifying the data into six forms of code mixing, involving the validator for validating the data, analyzing the data based on the forms of code mixing by Suwito's theory which steps were making the data display and making a conclusion. Based on the research finding, the results showed that the forms of code mixing found in the data such as noun (31.78%), verb (4.84%), adjective (5.81%), adverb (1.36%), preposition (0.19%) exclamation (0.39%), noun phrase (38.18%), verb phrase (3.29%), adjective phrase (3.88%) adverb phrase (2.13%) prepositional phrase (0.19%), hybrid of prefixes (1.74%), hybrid of suffixes (2.52%), hybrid of phrase (0.78%), the insertion of word reduplication (0.19%), the insertions of idioms (1.16%), independent clause (1.36%) and dependent clause (0.19%). The researchers also found out the ways of Trinity using code mixing that influenced by several factors such as bilingualism, vocabulary, prestige, speakers and speech partners, situations, and social community. The researchers found out the reasons of code mixing used two sources; there were Hoffman's theory and virtual interview with Trinity. It was included being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, and make it easy for readers to understand the purpose of her writing because not all English can be translated into Indonesian.
Keywords: *code mixing; the naked traveler; travel book.*

1.   INTRODUCTION

Language is an important part of human life. Language functions as a means of communication and self-expression. It means to express their thoughts, feelings, and ideas. People used language not only to communicate with others between regions but also between countries. It will make them learn a lot of various languages. They will learn how to use the language in interacting with others.

Walfarm in Giyoto (2013: 9) says that there is direct causal relation between different variation of language and social difference. Language and society influenced each other and determine in meaning that a certain language variation shows a certain social status and social status determines language variation (Giyoto, 2013: 9). A speaker also will inevitably give off

signals concerning his or her social and personal background (Mesthrie et. al., 2004: 6). Language entwined with human existence, it is part of the definition of social group (Susan Gal in Mesthrie et. al., 2004: 6). It can be meant that language and societies are influenced each other.

The relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies something particularly significant between language and social community (Wardhaugh: 1998). Meanwhile, Holmes (1992: 1) said that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, speak differently in different social context, concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning, examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community. In nutshell, sociolinguistic focuses on the different uses of language in society. People used a variety of languages in everyday conversation. The diversity of languages can cause each individual or society to master more than one

language. The ability to use two languages is called bilingualism. Meanwhile, the ability to use more than two languages is called multilingualism.

People do conversation actually they send codes to their addressee. This coding pass through the process which happened to the speaker and hearer, and it should be understood by both of them. If the speaker understands what the code is, then he or she will take a decision and act appropriate to what he or she should do. The actions can be making a decision to continue the conversation or repeat the statement (Pateda, 1987: 83). Code refers to a variety of language. It can be referred to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh, 1986: 86). Code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety (Mesthrie, 2000: 490). A code is a language, a variety of a style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. In conversation, a code is a rule of converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form (Ajibola, 2011: 17). Nowadays, language is growing and has many variations. This

happens because of the influence of the language that occurs in society. English as an international language influences the use of language in society. This is evidenced by the mix of English into Indonesian used by people. This phenomenon is called code mixing.

Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting pieces of language to another while the pieces are inserted do not have their function, Rohmadi (2004: 60). Code mixing occurs when conversant used both languages together to the extent that they changed from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Ronald Wardhaugh, 2006). Meanwhile, Holmes (1992: 41) said that code mixing happens in bilingual or generally in 3 multilingual. It is found when the speakers mix two languages or more to achieve their purposes. Sometimes, the speaker uses two or more languages to state their though, instruction, message, or experience in order to the readers or the listeners can receive what the speakers said. It is caused by the situation that demands language mixing and by the habitual of the speakers become one of the backgrounds of code mixing usage. People sometimes switch or mix code within a domain or social situation, speaker may similarly switch or mix another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with addressee, even speakers who are not very proficient in a second language may use brief phrases and words for the purpose (Holmes, 1992: 41). It means that Code mixing and switching are not only a matter of mixing two particular languages, speakers also required to acquire sophisticated knowledge of both languages cross-cultural communication norms.

There are six forms of code mixing according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows insertion of words, insertion of phrases, insertion of hybrids, the insertion of idioms, the insertion of words reduplication, and insertion of clauses (Suwito, 1985). The phenomenon of code mixing can be seen in spoken and written languages. Code mixing in written form can be found in written media such as travel books, novels, magazines, newspapers, tabloids, etc. One of the most common code mixing is in the travel book. A travel book is a book written by a traveler based on personal experience.

The researchers were interested to analyze of code mixing in the travel

book *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity. Trinity is a writer and traveler. She is also the first blogger in Indonesia. She began to write the story of her journey on the naked-traveler.blogspot.com blog in 2005. The Naked Traveler's travel book was adapted from Trinity's blog published by Bentang Pustaka. The Naked Traveler is her first book that tells about her experiences when traveling around Indonesia and the world. Each series of this book always presents an inspiring and informative journey of Trinity in various provinces in Indonesia and countries around the world.

Trinity released the eighth series in 2019 which also became the last series of The Naked Traveler. This is indicated by the phrase "The Farewell" with the background colors of the dominant black book cover. This book consists of 256 pages and 10 chapters (Trinity, 2019). In the last book, Trinity tells the reasons behind the cessation of the series The Naked Traveler along with a collection of travel stories that have not been told in the previous book series. The Naked Traveler 8 is the last series that accompanies the end of Trinity's journey. She said until the eighth book was published, Trinity had traveled to almost all provinces in Indonesia and 88

countries in the world. This eighth book tells about her journey to various countries ranging from Iceland, Denmark, Italy, countries ending in "stan" in Central Asia to Iran. She also touched on Indonesia even in this book. In 2018, she received a scholarship from the Indonesian government for a writer's residency in Peru. She told her experience in Peru at the end of this book.

The researchers chose the travel book *The Naked Traveler* because some factors there was the researchers identified that the travel book often involved English code mixing into Indonesian, the researchers want to analyze the factors that caused the writer to mix the two languages, and the researchers wants to know the writer's main reason mixed the English into Indonesian in her writing through an in-depth virtual interview with Trinity.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researchers analyzed code mixing forms, how to use a combination of Indonesian-English, and the reasons for using code mixing in the travel book The Naked Traveler by Trinity. The researchers were motivated to conduct a research entitled *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity: Code Mixing Analysis.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Code

Code is also phenomenon in multilingual society. Wardaugh (1986: 99) code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication itself can make longer people life expectancy. It means that it is impossible to life without any communication. A good communication has a key which understood by speakers and addressee. Therefore, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.

Code mixing

Generally, code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages in speech. Ritchie (2004: 336-352) stated that code mixing as the mixing of various linguistics units (morphemes, words, modifier, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. While according to Muysken (2000: 109) who defined that code mixing is to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

Forms of code mixing

Suwito (1985: 78) classified forms of code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing such as the insertion of words (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and exclamation) e.g. *Masalahnya, mereka hanya bekerja sama dengan hotel-hotel berbintang, jadi sebagai backpacker sulit untuk mencari penginapan murah semacam hostel,* the insertion of phrases (noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, preposition phrase) e.g. *Bayangin, dulu penumpang boleh merokok di dalam pesawat terbang! Smoking area di dalam pesawat ada di kursi-kursi bagian paling belakang*, the insertion of hybrids (hybrid of affixation and hybrid of phrase) e.g. *Tenang, kamu bisa ambil short course-nya yang berdurasi 5 minggu atau 75 jam belajar,* the insertion of word reduplication e.g. *Kabar kita di sini fine-fine saja kok,* the insertion of idioms e.g. *By the way makasih baget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini*, and the insertion of clause (independent clause and a dependent clause) e.g. *Hiks, saya merasa*

gagal merepresentasikan negara Indonesia! But the show must go on.

Factors of using code mixing

Some factors cause people to do code mixing according to Kim (2006: 43). Some of them are bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, social community, situation, vocabulary, and prestige. Based on the factor of code mixing, it can be concluded that several factors influence someone using code mixing. This can be identified from the way someone uses the code mixing through oral or written.

Reasons for code mixing and code switching

It is important to know the reason why people mix and switch their code. According to Hoffman (1991: 116), there are some reasons for the bilingual or multilingual person to mix or switch their language. Some of them are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for an interlocutor, expressing group identity, to soften or strengthen request or command, because of real lexical need, and to exclude other

people. Based on the reasons for code mixing, it can be concluded that the reason for code mixing was used to achieve the purpose of the expression used by the speaker to the interlocutor both oral and written.

3. METHOD

This research was a descriptive qualitative method. The main data source was the travel book *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity which published in 2019. This book consists of 256 pages and 10 chapters. Forms of data in this research were words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The supporting data sources were taken from an in-depth virtual interview with Trinity as the author of *The Naked Traveler*, journals, articles, books, the blog of Trinity (naked-traveler.com), and some references that can support this research. The researchers used some instruments that were field notes and voice recorders. In this research, the researchers were used data triangulation to check the validation of the data. The main data were collected by selecting and reducing the data from the main source. The supporting data were collected by making an in-depth interview with Trinity. Classifying the data into six

forms of code mixing, involving the validator for validating the data, analyzing the data based on the forms of code mixing by Suwito's theory which steps were making the data display and making a conclusion.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of code mixing

The data was taken from the travel book *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity. The researchers collected the data by classified them based on forms of code mixing. The researchers analyzed the data using Suwito's theory. There were six forms of code mixing including the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of hybrids, the insertion of word reduplication, the insertion of idioms, and the insertion of clauses. Based on the data found, the researchers found 516 data of code mixing in the travel book *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity. The researchers calculated the percentage of data using Sudijono's formula. To make the analysis clearer, the researchers presented them in the diagram below:
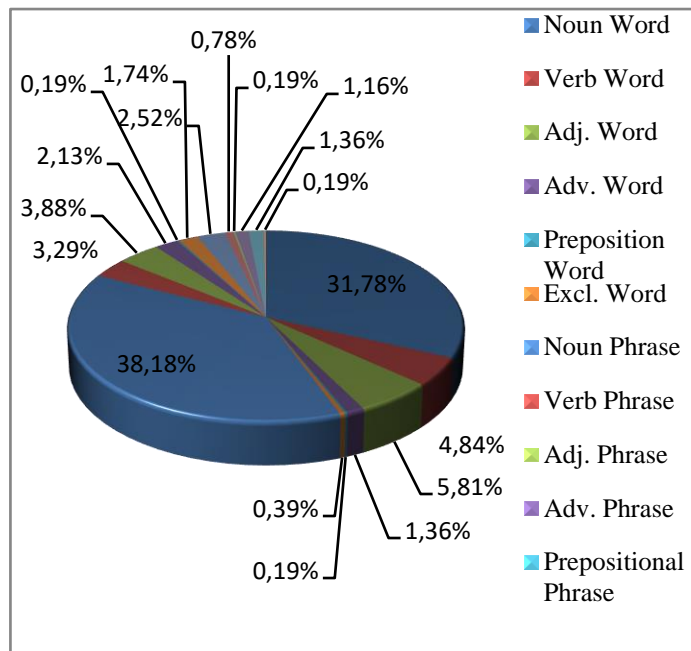

Diagram 4.1 The Percentage of Forms of Code Mixing

Based on the diagram above, the researchers concluded that the most dominant form of code mixing used by Trinity in the travel book *The Naked Traveler* was noun phrases. Noun phrase was often used by Trinity because the context of the sentences used supports code mixing in the form of noun phrases. On the other hand, many common terms were known to people in the form of noun phrases. Trinity used this term in the travel book *The Naked Traveler*, for example, boarding pass, economy class, immigration card, business class, etc.

Factors of code mixing

In this research, the ways of

Trinity used code mixing was influenced by several factors, such as bilingualism, vocabulary, prestige, speakers and speech partners, situations, and social community. This was due to the purpose of the speaker in expressing speech based on context and situation. In this case, the code mixing involved language components such as words, phrases, clauses, and even sentences in the same utterance. This was evidenced by the sections in the travel book *The Naked Traveler* by Trinity. The explanations are below:

Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. It cannot be avoided that the ability to speak more than one language is a basic factor of code-mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual, for example, *anyway, I survived public toilets in central Asia! biarpun demikian, saya nggak kapok untuk berkunjung lagi* (The Naked Traveler, p.170).

Vocabulary

There is not an appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language and it can be combined, for example, *dulu travel agent itu berkuasa banget karena merekalah yang bisa booking pesawat dan hotel* (The Naked Traveler, p.07).

Prestige

The globalization era has the young generation must able to speak more than one language, especially English. Many young generations use code-mixing for prestige, for example, *ingatlah, worrying gets you nowhere! kalau kita khawatir terus melulu, kapan kita jalan-jalannya, dong?* (The Naked Traveler, p.212).

Speakers and speech partners

Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of the conversation, the speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code-mixing could appear if both use and understand it well, for example, *saya pun berkata kepada orang tuanya, "thank you. you've raised your children very well." mereka tersenyum sambil menganggukkan kepala. "you're welcome. selamat tidur ya, mbak!" balas si ibu* (The Naked Traveler, p.40).

Situations

Usually, code-mixing occurs in a relaxed or informal situation. This situation is closer to the daily conversation and the

researchers is also described as habitual communication, for example, *by the way, tour guide-nya cakep lho! orang Icelander itu memang rata-rata cakep sih, baik cowok maupun ceweknya* (The Naked Traveler, p.22).

Social community

An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in a bilingual or multilingual community. Now, most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interaction. In this case, an individual will be influenced by the social community directly, for example, *apalagi, mereka menganggap Indonesia adalah negara islam, jadi tiap bertemu pasti disambut bak ketemu saudara sendiri. sesi tanya-jawab sering terjadi seperti ini: "where are you from?". "Indonesia". "wow! are you. moslem?". "no". "oh, then what?". "christian". "but how come you speak arabic?"* (The Naked Traveler, p.119).

Reasons for code mixing

The researchers analyzed the reasons for code mixing used two sources; there were Hoffman's theory and virtual interview with Trinity as the author of *The Naked Traveler*.

There were several reasons why Trinity used code mixing in the travel book *The Naked Traveler*. From the data collected the researchers analyzed the reasons by linking Hoffman's theory about the reasons for using code mixing. There were 3 reasons out of 10 why Trinity uses code mixing in the travel book *The Naked Traveler*. The explanations are below:

Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

When someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to express emphatic about something, she either intentionally or unintentionally will switch one language to another language. On the other hand, she switches from her second language to her first language because she feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in her first language, for example, *saya pun berkata kepada orang tuanya, "thank you. you've raised children very well". mereka tersenyum sambil menganggukkan kepala. "you're welcome. selamat tidur ya, mbak!"balas si ibu* (The Naked Traveler, p.40).

Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she

mastered by saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message, for example, *tinggal saya dan seorang lelaki duduk di dekat situ. "where are you going?" tanya saya sambil gemeteran dingin. "iceland, "jawabnya yang membuat saya tiba-tiba merasa tambah kedinginan. "apa tadi? I... I... Ice... land? Ice in the land? land of the ice?" BRRRR!!!!* (The Naked Traveler, p.20).

Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is different from thepeople who are out of the community, for example, *setelah semalaman bak di awang-awang, sekarang nyusruk ke got! l'ultima sera a Napoli, malam terakhir di napoli... sungguh absurd!* (The Naked Traveler, p.32).

Also, the researchers conducted virtual interviews with Trinity to get answers from the Trinity directly about the reasons for using code mixing in the travel book *The Naked Traveler*. Trinity said that there were several reasons for her using code mixing, such as:

Readers are more familiar with some English words.

Along with the times, the language grows rapidly in human life. Technology and information make it easy for people to learn a language. One can exchange ideas with people in various countries. This makes language easily accepted by the community especially English which was an international language. Some people use English in their daily lives. That happens because of the interaction of people not only in one country but in various countries. So English was no longer a foreign language to them because it was inherent in their lives, for example, *saya sudah terbiasa traveling sejak kecil* (The Naked Traveler, p.06).

Trinity will find it strange of English words are replaced with Indonesian.

English is an acceptable language throughout the world. Therefore, it is used also commonly used. However, if English is already known by people the meaning and how to use it will feel strange if translated into Indonesian. The language is not wrong but is not commonly used by people to interact with one another, for example, *satu lagi yang saya perhatikan dari para milenial ketika traveling adalah komunikasi yang minimal karena masing-masing asyik*

dengan gawainya, bahkan telinga pun ditutup headset untuk mendengar music (The Naked Traveler, p.13).

Some words have no meaning in Indonesian.

Not all words in English can be translated into Indonesian. Some words have no meaning in Indonesian. Therefore, to use it must use native words. The most important thing knows the meaning of the word, for example, *googling sendiri, deh, ya* (The Naked Traveler, p.08).

If there are words that cannot be translated into Indonesian, Trinity using the native words.

Some words in English cannot be translated into Indonesian. Therefore the use of native words is highly recommended to avoid ambiguity in the sentences, for example, *sekarang tiket pesawat sudah tersimpan di ponsel, dan bisa langsung ditunjukkan ke petugas, bahkan QR code-nya bisa langsung jadi boarding pass* (The Naked Traveler, p.07).

Code mixing will occur a lot if in a travel book.

A travel book is a book written by a traveler based on personal experience. This book contains traveler's trips to various cities and countries in the world.

This travel book also contains information and references to the places she visited. Besides, this book opens the eyes of many people who lose the essence of traveling just for the sake of feeds on Instagram. In travel book found a lot of use of English. That is because in every city or country in the world a traveler uses it to interact with the people she meets. The use of English makes them able to communicate well. Therefore there will be a lot of English code mixing in the travel book.

English is an international language so the term used is a term commonly known to people.

English is an international language. It means a unifying language for all people in various countries of the world. The English term in a travel book is a term that is commonly known to most people. That's because they are used to hearing or using the term. The use of English code mixin in travel books will add to the essence of the book. This aims to improve the interest of the reader. Besides, it will add vocabulary for readers of foreign terms that they read. So there will be many benefits that readers get, for example, *maka, spot cantik itu berubah menjadi photo session dengan berbagai pose dan bunyi cekrek-*

cekrek kamera, juga bak syuting ala presenter acara jalan-jalan di tv dengan video diri menggunakan ponsel dan tongsis (The Naked Traveler, p.12)

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the data finding, noun phrases were the forms of code mixing most dominant than others. There were 197 noun phrases data in the travel book *The Naked Traveler.* Noun phrases were often used by Trinity because the context of the sentences used supports code mixing in the form of noun phrases. Several factors influence Trinity used code mixing including bilingualism, vocabulary, prestige, speakers and speech partners, situations, and social communities. On the other hand, some reasons for code mixing identified based on Hoffman's theory and virtual interview with Trinity. It was included being emphatic about something (express solidarity), repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, readers are more familiar with some English words, Trinity will find it strange of English words is replaced with Indonesian, some words have no meaning in Indonesian if there are words that cannot be translated into Indonesian, Trinity using the native words, code

mixing will occur a lot if in a travel book, and English is an international language so the term used is a term commonly known to people.

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