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Mix Code in Seller Transaction Communication and “Otak-Otak” Buyers on The Six Seas River East Bintan District, Bintan Regency

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Abstract

This research discusses the code mixing found in speech between sellers and buyers of otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The aim of this research is to describe forms of code mixing in speech between sellers and buyers of Otak-Otak Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The method used is qualitative descriptive qualitative. The data in this research are in the form of code mixing. The data collection technique used to obtain research data is the observation method technique. This observation technique is supported by using documentation techniques, listening techniques, note-taking techniques and recording techniques. The results of this research are that there are forms of code mixing in the form of 1) word insertion, 2) phrase insertion, 3) word repetition insertion, and 4) clause insertion.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics; code mixing; forms of code mixing.

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Introduction

Indonesia has a variety of ethnic groups that produce linguistic diversity. Language plays an important role in human life as a means of communication. According to Yendra (2018), language is a meaningful sound system that humans use in communication. Indonesian functions as a unifying language in the midst of regional language diversity, facilitating interaction between citizens. In society, code mixing often occurs when people speak, especially since many master more than one language (bilingualism or multilingualism). A real example is in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency, where code mixing is often heard during buying and selling otak-otak transactions. Sellers and buyers often insert Indonesian into Malay or vice versa, depending on the origin of the buyer who is usually from outside the region.

The phenomenon of code mixing is also common among young people in the form of slang that mixes Indonesian with foreign languages such as English. This research

highlights the use of mixed codes in otak-otak buying and selling transactions in Sungai Enam Laut, which is famous for the nickname "Otak-Otak Village." Researchers are interested in studying code mixing in these communications because there has never been any previous research in the region. This research is entitled "Mixing Codes in the Communication of *Otak-Otak* Buying and Selling Transactions in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency."

Method

According to Sugiyono (2022:16-17), the qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research the condition of objects naturally, where the researcher acts as the main instrument, and the data collection technique is carried out in combination. Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic because they are carried out in a natural setting. In addition, this method is known as a qualitative method because of its focus on qualitative data collection and analysis. Qualitative research methods are used to explore data in depth, focusing on data that has intrinsic meaning without focusing on generalizations.

Results and Discussion

Results

Based on the data collection process that has been carried out, the researcher found data related to code mixing in conversations between sellers and buyers who focused more on the speech of the otak-otak seller in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. In this study, there are several forms of code mixing which are grouped into word insertion, phrase insertion, word loop insertion, and clause insertion. The data collected can be seen in the appendix, while the data used for the analysis of research results can be seen in the next description. The results of this study present data that was selected as a sample of code mixing in conversations at the time of the transaction of buying and selling otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency.

Forms of Mixing Codes Insertion of Tangible Elements Word

Ppen-1

Pembeli: Satunya berapa kak?

(Satunya berapa kak?)

*Penjual: "Satunya Rp 2000 **aje**"*

(Satunya Rp 2000 saja)

Ppen-2

Pembeli: "Mau otak-otak udangnya 10 bungkus, otak-otak ikannya 5 bungkus kak"

(Mau otak-otak udangnya 10 bungkus, otak-otak ikannya 5 bungkus kak)

*Penjual: "Otak-otak udang satu biji Rp 2000, yang ikan satu biji Rp 1.500, **tak ape?**"*

(Otak-otak udang satunya Rp 2000, yang ikan satu bijinya Rp 1.500, tidak apa-apa?)

Pembeli: "Gapapa kak, jadi totalnya berapa kak?"

(Tidak apa-apa kak, jadi totalnya berapa kak?)

*Penjual: "**Totalnye** Rp 27.500"*

(Totalnya Rp 27.500)

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Tangible Elements Phrases

Ppen-2

Pembeli : “Gapapa kak, jadi totalnya berapa kak?”

(Gapapa kak, jadi totalnya berapa kak?)

Penjual : “Semua totalnye jadi Rp 27.500”

(semua totalnya jadi Rp 27.500)

Ppen-4

Pembeli : “Kurang suka pedas buk. Yang ikan enak ya buk?”

(Kurang suka pedas buk. Yang ikan enak ya bu?)

Penjual : “Sedap jüge kak yang ikan”

(Enak juga kak yang ikan)

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Elements in the Form of Word Loops

Ppen-5

Pembeli : Makasih banyak ya kak

(Makasih banyak ya kak)

Penjual : “Same-same kak”

(Sama-sama kak)

Ppen-10

Pembeli : “Udah kak itu aja. Banyak juga ya kak yang beli opak?”

(Udah kak itu aja. Banyak juga ya kak yang beli opak?)

Penjual : “Ade jüge kak pengunjung yang makan di tempat ni sambil nunggu otak-otak di bakar makan opak dulu. Budak-budak sini pun banyak jüge yang senang sama opak. Sambelnye nih kak sedap”

(Ada juga kak pengunjung yang makan di tempat ini sambil menunggu otak-otak dibakar makan opak dulu. Anak-anak disini pun banyak juga yang suka sama opak. Sambalnya ini enak kak)

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Tangible Elements Clause

Ppen-3

Pembeli : “Mau Rp 20.000 ya kak di campur tapi otak-otak tulangnya dikit aja”

(Mau Rp 20.000 ya kak di campur tapi otak-otak tulangnya sedikit saja)

Penjual : “Tapi yang otak-otak tulang dibakar dulu tak ape kak?”

(tapi yang otak-otak tulang dibakar dulu tidak apa-apa kak?)

Pembeli : “Iya kak gapapa”

(Iya kak gapapa)

Ppen-5

Pembeli : “Kak otak-otak tulangnya yang mentah satu berapa?”

(Kak otak-otak tulangnya yang mentah satu berapa?)

Penjual : “Otak-otak tulang yang mentah satu biji Rp 1.500 kak, tapi sisanya berapa biji aje ni tak banyak”

(Otak-otak tulang yang mentah satu biji Rp 1.500 kak, tapi sisanya berapa biji saja ini tidak banyak)

Discussion

Forms of Mixing Codes Insertion of Tangible Elements Word

Ppen-1

In the Ppen-1 data code, it is a mixed code in the form of a word spoken by the seller in a transaction of buying and selling otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. In the conversation between the seller and the buyer, Indonesian and Malay were used. Insertion occurs when the seller inserts the word "aje" which is Malay into Indonesian. In this speech, the seller informs the buyer who previously asked for the price of one *otak-otak*. Mix the code in the Ppen-1 data code in the seller's speech that inserts the word "aje", namely "one Rp 2,000 aje" if analyzed according to the indicator, "one" is a combination of the root word "one" with the suffix "nya" which indicates the designation of one specific item, "Rp 2000" is a combination of the morpheme "Rp" and the number "2000" to indicate the value of money, and "aje" is a root word in informal form which means "only".

Ppen-2

in the Ppen-2 data code is also a mixture of codes in the form of words spoken by sellers in the buying and selling transactions of otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. In the conversation between the seller and the buyer, Indonesian and Malay were used. Insertion occurs when the seller inserts the words "tak aje" and "totalnye" which are Malay into Indonesian. In the "tak aje" speech, the seller informs the unit price of the shrimp brain and fish brain and then asks the buyer whether it is a problem or not. Then in the "totalnye" speech, the seller informs the buyer of the total price of the buyer's order.

Mixing the code that occurs in the Ppen-2 data code in the speech of a otak-otak seller in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency inserts "tak aje" in the sentence "Otak-otak shrimp one seed Rp 2000, which fish one seed Rp 1,500, not aje?" if analyzed on "otak-otak shrimp" is a compound word followed by a basic word as a description of the type, "one seed" is the root word to express quantity, "Rp 2000" is a combination of the morphemes "Rp" and numbers as a nominal marker of money, and "tak aje?" is a root word without suffixes.

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Tangible Elements Phrases

Ppen-2

Ppen-2 data code There was a code mixing event in the form of inserting phrases spoken by sellers when making a transaction to buy and sell otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The code mixing occurred from Indonesian to Malay. In the word "totalnye" is Malay and in Indonesian it is "total". In this speech includes a nominal phrase consisting of the word "totalnye" and the number "Rp 27,000" which provides information about the total amount of payment. In the speech, the predicate lies in "total price to Rp 27,500". This speech does not have a clear subject and a complete predicate, so the sentence structure is incomplete.

Ppen-4

Ppen-4 data code There was a code mixing event in the form of inserting phrases spoken by the seller during a transaction to buy and sell *otak-otak* in *Sungai Enam Laut*, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The code mixing occurred from Indonesian to Malay. In the speech "Sedap juge" is Malay and in Indonesian it states that fish otak-otak is also delicious. In this speech it includes a phrase because it does not have a complete subject and predicate. The sentence does not present complete information about the subject, predicate, and object, only conveying brief information about the assessment of the fish's brains. In the speech, "delicious juge" is included in the phrase because it is a predicate that means "delicious too".

The saying "Sedap juge kak yang ikan" is an example of mixing code that mixes elements of Malay and Indonesian. Analysis based on the indicators provided shows that the use of phrases is found in "sedap" and "juge" which come from Malay, while "yang ikan" uses Indonesian. This sentence uses a mixture of phrases from both languages. This speech does not have a clear subject and a complete predicate, so the sentence structure is incomplete. This sentence only states an assessment without mentioning the subject who committed the action or condition.

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Elements in the Form of Word Loops

Ppen-5

In the Ppen-5 data code, there was a code mixing event in the form of inserting a repeat of words spoken by the seller during the transaction of buying and selling otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The code mixing occurred from Indonesian to Malay. In the speech "same-same" is Malay and in Indonesian it is "sama-sama."

The speech "Same-same kak" uses the repetition of the word "same-same" to reinforce meaning and give a certain nuance to communication. This repetition creates a friendly and familiar atmosphere between the speaker and the listener. In

addition, the use of the greeting "kak" adds a sense of respect and familiarity, which is a hallmark of informal communication in Malay and Indonesian cultures.

Ppen-10

In the Ppen-10 data code, there was also an event of code mixing in the insertion of repeated words spoken by the seller during the transaction of buying and selling otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The code mixing occurred from Indonesian to Malay. In the speech, insert the word "slaves" which is Malay, and in Indonesian it is "children."

Said "Ade juge, the visitors who eat at this place while waiting for the otak-otak to be grilled to eat opak first. There are also many boys here who are happy with opak. Sambelnye nih kak sedap" uses repetition and insertion of words to strengthen the meaning and give it a certain feel. The repetition of words such as "slaves" gives the affirmation that many children were involved. The use of "juge" strengthens the meaning of visitors eating at the place. The insertion of the word "kak" provides a sense of respect and familiarity, creating a more personal atmosphere of conversation. The words "ni" and "nih" give emphasis to certain locations and objects and add special attention to the place and chili sauce being discussed.

Forms of Mixing Codes for Inserting Tangible Elements Clause

Ppen-3

In the Ppen-3 data code, there was a code mixing event in the form of inserting a clause spoken by the seller in a transaction to buy and sell otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The mixed code is said to be a clause because in the speech it has a subject and predicate as well as additional information that forms a complete sentence structure and completes the meaning of the entire sentence. In the speech, "but" is a connecting word, the subject is located in "bone brains", and the predicate is located in "burned first tak ape", then in the word "kak?" is an additional information in the form of a greeting word. This clause raises the question of whether it is okay if the bones are burned first. This clause is complete and can stand on its own as a sentence that gives full meaning.

Ppen-5

In the Ppen-5 data code, there was also an event of code mixing in the form of inserting a clause spoken by the seller in the transaction of buying and selling otak-otak in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency and can be said to be a clause because in the speech there are two different parts, the first is "Raw bone otak-otak" is the subject, then "one seed Rp 1,500" which is a predicate stating the price of otak-otak. Then in the second part, namely "the rest of the aje ni seeds" is a subject that refers to the number of items left. In this speech, "but" is used as a conjunction to connect two clauses that have different meanings. These two clauses depend on each other to convey a complete idea. In the speech "Raw bone otak-otak one seed Rp 1,500" this speech

provides information about the price per unit of raw bone otak-brain. "Raw bone otak-brain" was the identified subject, while "one seed Rp 1,500" stated the predicate price. "Kak" serves as a caption to affirm or greet the interlocutor. Then in the second speech "there are not many seeds left", this speech provides additional information about the number of brains left. In the speech "the remaining berape of the aje ni" is the subject that refers to the number of goods left, and "not much" is a predicate that expresses the nature or number of goods left. The word "but" connects this section to the previous price information, and "aje ni" emphasizes that the amount is not much. The speech in this conversation contains elements from Indonesian and Malay which are used simultaneously in one sentence.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out about code mixing in the communication of seller and buyer transactions in the six seas river, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency. The researcher has answered the question from the formulation of the problem that has been made. In this case, it is about the forms of code mixing in the event of buying and selling brains. It was found that mixed forms of Indonesian insertion codes were in the form of words, phrases, word repetitions, and clauses between words. There is a mixing of regional languages into Indonesian between sellers and buyers in Sungai Enam Laut, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency.

The occurrence of code mixing in this study was when the researcher conducted research in the brain-brain buying and selling transactions of sellers and buyers using a mixture of languages, namely Malay and Indonesian. The difference between this study and other studies is that this research is a code mix using Malay and Indonesian while other research is code mixing using several regional languages, Minang, Malay, Batak, and others.

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