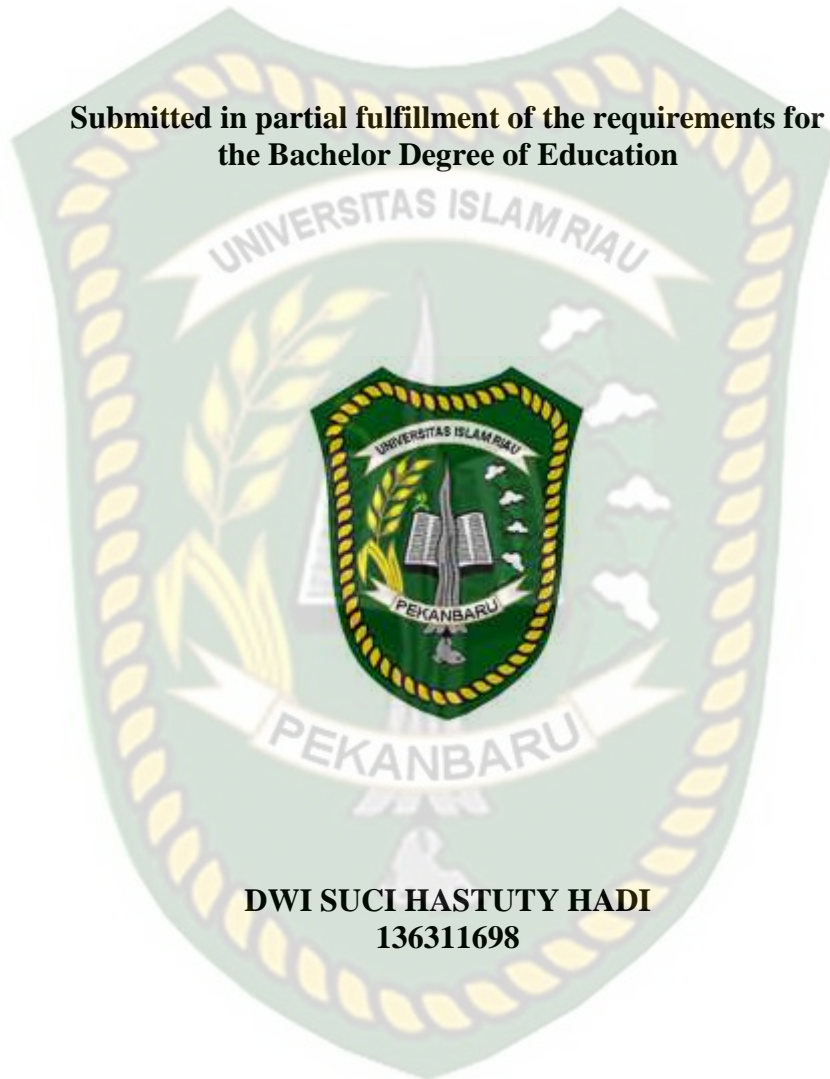


**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN “LET ME LOVE YOU”  
NOVEL WRITTEN BY ULIANNE**

**A THESIS**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the Bachelor Degree of Education**



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## ABSTRACT

**Nova kurnia**, 2017. *The Effect of Bamboo Dancing towards Students' Speaking Ability of The First Grade at SMK TARUNA SATRIA Pekanbaru.*

**Keywords:** *Bamboo Dancing, Speaking Ability*

*Speaking is really important for vocational students in learning language process. It enable them to communicate each other in daily life. However, it is not an easy skill to mastered by student. To assist in teaching speaking, in this research, bamboo dancing technique aws used in learning and teaching process. Bamboo dancing is one of technique in cooperative learning. It is kind of activity in speaking classroom that anable student to share the idea with pair more then one time and make them enjoyable in speaking classroom. The objective of this research was to find out the effect of Bamboo Dancing toward students' speaking ability of the first grade at SMK TARUNA SATRIA Pekanbaru.*

*This research was quasy experimental research. The population of this research is the first grade of SMK TARUNA SATRIA Pekanbaru that consist of seven classes with total number of student is 147. The research sample is consist of one group. It is the technical of computer and network 1( 1 TKJ 1) as experimental group with total number of student is twenty three students. It consist of 14 male and 9 female. This research was explemented on February-April 2017.*

*From the data, it could be described that it was found that the value  $t$ -calculate (13.1) is bigger than the  $t$ - table at 0.05 level is (2.073) with the degree freedom is 22. Beside that, to know the result mean score of pre test is 33.6 and standard deviation is 7.199. While, the mean score of post test is 68.36 and the standard deviation is 10.537. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hyphotesis was accepted. So, there is significant effect of students' speaking ability in using bamboo dancing towards students' speaking ability of the first grade at MK TARUNA SATRIA Pekanbaru. Regarding the result finding, this research is administ to the Head Master and the English teacher as a reference in teaching speaking.*

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Pekanbaru, December 30th 2018  
Writer

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>DECLARATION LETTER</b> .....               | i   |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....                  | ii  |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b> .....                         | iii |
| <b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....                | iv  |
| <b>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION</b>                |     |
| 1.1 Background of Study .....                 | 1   |
| 1.2 Identification of Problem .....           | 4   |
| 1.3 Formulation of the Research Problem ..... | 4   |
| 1.4 Objectives of The Study .....             | 5   |
| 1.5 Significants of The Study .....           | 5   |
| 1.6 Scope of the Study .....                  | 6   |
| 1.7 Definition of Key Term .....              | 6   |
| 1.8 Grand Theory .....                        | 7   |
| 1.9 Research Methodology .....                | 7   |
| 1.9.1 Type of Research .....                  | 7   |
| 1.9.2 Source Data .....                       | 8   |
| 1.9.3 The Instrument of the Research .....    | 9   |
| 1.9.4 Technique of Collecting Data .....      | 9   |
| 1.9.5 Data Analysis Technique .....           | 9   |
| 1.9.5.1 Data collection .....                 | 10  |
| 1.9.5.2 Data Reduction .....                  | 10  |
| 1.9.5.3 Data Display .....                    | 11  |
| <b>CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b>      |     |
| 2.1. Sociolinguistic .....                    | 12  |
| 2.2. Definition of Code .....                 | 14  |
| 2.3. Code Mixing .....                        | 15  |
| 2.4. Form of Code Mixing .....                | 17  |
| 2.4.1. The Insertion of Word .....            | 18  |

|                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| 2.4.2. Insertion of Phrase .....        | 20 |
| 2.4.3. Insertion of Clause .....        | 21 |
| 2.4.4. Insertion of Idiom .....         | 21 |
| 2.4.5. Insertion of Baster .....        | 21 |
| 2.5. Purpose of Using Code Mixing ..... | 22 |
| 2.6 Past Study .....                    | 23 |

### **CHAPTER III. FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS**

|                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.1 Data Presentation .....                                        | 25 |
| 3.2 The Classifications and Function of Code Mixing .....          | 25 |
| 3.3.1 The Insertion of Words .....                                 | 25 |
| 3.3.2 The Insertion of Phrase .....                                | 33 |
| 3.3.3 The Insertion of Clause .....                                | 35 |
| 3.3.4 The Insertion of Idiom .....                                 | 42 |
| 3.3.5 The Insertion of Baster .....                                | 43 |
| 3.4 The Purpose of Code Mixing used in Let Me Love You Novel ..... | 44 |

### **CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| 4.1 Conclusion .....  | 48 |
| 4.2 Suggestions ..... | 48 |

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>REFERENCES</b> ..... | 50 |
|-------------------------|----|

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Conversation plays an important role in communication and interaction from one to another in society. It happens in some activities such as negotiation, planning, studying and so on. People need conversation to get the aim of their speaking when they communicate. For example, when people negotiate in business, they need conversation to get the deal and another example when at school, teachers ask students to answers their questions, they also need conversation to get the best answers. Conversation is very needed in many situations in daily activities to communicate with other people.

Communication actually happens when two or more people share information, idea, or their opinions. They are exchanging information by giving explanation, asking question, or answering it. The way people conversing is determined by how much information each person had. Communication is two ways process of reaching mutual understanding, in which participants do not only exchange information, news, ideas, and feeling but also create and share meaning. Moreover, the use of the meaningful words in every conversation has significant role to deliver the intention of speaking. Therefore, it helps speaker to understand each other appropriately. Good communication is determined by the language used in conversation.

Language is a system of communication consists of sounds, words, and grammar, or the system of communication used by people in a particular country

or type of work. People use language to gain understanding of their goal. Language is the way of communication for society. There are number of languages known by people in the world. In wich most of countries or tribes have their own languages.

Some of the languages spread over the world. They are called as world language. World language essentially refers to language that is learned and spoken internationally. One of languages that spread over the world is English. English as the world language is the most spoken, not only by native speakers but also by people from all over the world. English has important influence in some fields such as in economy, education, entertainment, working, and trades.

English used by a non-native speaker in order to look intellectual. It develops to become a trend and could be seen in nowadays phenomena. People in the world use English in their activities, which one of them is Indonesian people. The Indonesian as the international citizen also use English in their daily life. Not only for face to face conversation, but they are also using it in TV, novel, newspaper, social media such as facebook, twitter, instagram, blackberry messenger, and line. As the product of instant messengers also have a role as the vehicle for Indonesian people to implement their English. They usually use bilingual languages when they are doing social media activities and making conversation with their friends seems from their caption of their social media.

It also can be found in novel. The author of novel usually use bilingual language in their novel. The condition that some people who master more than one language is called bilingual or multilingual. It is the process of people that



using two languages consist of the first and second language. Bilingual can also lead a person to renounce the cultural identity of mother tongue group and adopt that as the second language. Moreover, it is also possible for the Indonesian bilingual or multilingual to use more than one codes or languages in daily communication. One of the language phenomena especially in the study of bilingualism is called code-mixing. According to Wardhaugh (1986: 103), code mixing occurs when conversant uses both of languages together to extend that they change information from one language to the another in the course of a single utterance. For example ,” *sorry* membuatmu menunggu, *Thanks* bersedia membantuku”. The italic form is English word that mixes in the form of sentence Bahasa Indonesia.

Code-mixing is not only used in daily life, but also appears in several movies, magazines and novels. Movies, magazines and novels which are made by Indonesian people, sometimes use Indonesian for the dialogue. Some of them mixed Indonesian and English in one sentence. On the other hand, the phenomenon of code mixing has become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in the novel.

Talking about code mixing, the writer would like to analyze code mixing phenomenon in one of written works, it is a novel which written by Ulianne. The writer is interseted in analyzing this novel beacuse the novel is best seller in watsapp which is read by young people. Besides, it also contains many example of code mixing that available to the topic in this research. Based on the explanation above, the writer has decided to select the novel in order to analyze the mix of

Indonesian – English, and the writer is interested in analyzing the novel entitled *Let Me Love You*. The title of this research is AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN LET ME LOVE YOU NOVEL BY ULIANNE.

## 1.2 Identification of Problem

The use of English as a global language in Indonesian, certainly it is influenced especially by language in printed in novel such as *Let Me Love You* and others. Moreover, code mixing which is used by the author became benefit for resercher that indirectly gives advantages to readers. The use of code mixing is to improve language ability in society and in teaching and learning process.

Moreover, each language in the society has its own rules. In addition, a person has aims in using a language, they can choose one of many languages that they master in oral and written communication. The more languages people mastered, the more flexible they are in communication. Besides, the people will get more pride from other because of their special capacity in using many languages.

In multilingual communication, speaker tends to mix one language and the other to make their communication more enjoyable and meaningful, which is commonly called as code mixing.

## 1.3 Formulation of the Research Problem

This research concerns on the phenomena of language mixing in the novel of *Let Me Love You* by Ulianne. The present study is directed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the forms code mixing used in the novel entitled Let Me Love You by Ulianne?
2. What are the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the novel Let Me Love You by Ulianne?

#### **1.4 Objective of the study**

Based on the problem above the objectives of this study is focus on :

1. To find out form of code mixing found on “*Let Me Love You*” novel
2. To find out the purpose of code mixing on “*Let Me Love You*” novel.

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The result of the study is expected to be used theoritically and practically. Theoritically, the result of this research is expected to contribute on the development of sociolinguistic study, especially on how to analyze dialogues using the code mixing. Second, it will give information about how adult and child show the code mixing in the communication. Practically, the result of this research is expected to be usefull:

1. For English Student

The researcher is expected to be useful for the students especially for students of English study program at FKIP UIR to increase their knowledge about sociolinguistic especially code mixing.

2. For Future Researcher

The researcher is expected this research can help further researcher for valuable information in doing code mixing reasearch.

### 3. For Readers

The writer is really expected this thesis is useful for the reader to enrich their vocabulary so they can use in daily communication.

## 1.6 Scope of the Study

The research is limited to analyze the phenomena of language mixing, whether from Indonesian into English or the other way found in the dialogues in the Novel of Let Me Love You.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Term

From the research problem above, this study is focused on language-mixing used in the Let Me Love You by Ulianne novel. In order to avoid misunderstanding about the term used in this study, some related terms are needed to be defined.

*An analysis* : An analysis is purpose of summarizing the collected the data and organizing or studying the data to determine inherent facts. (Muhammad, 2015:99)

*Code Mixing* : Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text.

(Ye hoo:2007)

*Let Me Love You* : its kind of Romantic novel by Ulianne published Mei 2017

## 1.8 Grand Theory

In the grand theories, the writer used Sumarsih and friend's journal (2014: 3). They tell that code mixing is the mixing of two language varieties in speech. Example, "*This morning* aku mau antar *baby* tu ke *babysitter*". Based on this example occurs code mixing due to mixing speakers of both languages (code) in a mixed sentence. On code means there is a dominant language used.

On the other hand code mixing is the mixing of one language into another language. In code mixing there is a base code that is used and has its own function and autonomy, whereas the other codes involved are not more than pieces without having function or autonomy as a code. In this research, the writer analyzes five types of code mixing in a novel.

## 1.9 Research Methodology

### 1.9.1 Type of Research

This research is designed in descriptive qualitative research. It means that this research used descriptive qualitative analysis method. This research focused on the activities such as collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions of the data.

According to Rugaiyah (2016:1), "*Qualitative research is a kind of descriptive research which is used analysis to do the research.*" In other words, qualitative research is about qualitative description which is used analysis to do the research.

A qualitative approach was designed to analyze and explain the data obtained from the sample, informants, and the object of research through the

sentences and clauses of a language. in other words, the data analyzed do not use statistical calculations (Seno H Putra, 2001).

It means the writer concerns in presenting all data and facts during analyzing the data by applying code mixing in Let Me Love You Novel. The writer try to analyzing code mixing sentences in the process question and answer session on proposal examination based on kinds of cod mixing in sentencesbased on novel.

### **1.9.2 Source of Data**

The source of the data is the subject that the data being collected. (Arikunto, 2006 in Ingatun 2013:29). There is a kind of source of data in this research that is the dialogue written by the author in the novel Let Me Love You. The dialogues contain code mixing for data analysis of the study.

Besides, the characters represent the people in real life, the social and situational contexts are like in the characters in the real world. Data in this research contain the code mixing of utterances by the characters in the novel entitled Let Me Love You. The writer concern types code mixing in the dialogue between character of the novel entitled Let me love You and the dialogues of this novel as the source of data. A novel written by Uliane. This novel tells about Aura Pratiwi as a single woman who still comfort with the her status. More than one men has tried to get her. But, only one man who really likes her and he tries to close with her no matter how hard it. This novel published on Mei, 2017

### **1.9.3 The Instrument of the Research**

The research instrument which was used in this study was documentation. The aim of descriptive qualitative method is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. The main instrument in this research is the writer herself with the relevant theories. The writer tried to identify and classify the code mixing that found and used by all of the characters in the novel.

The analysis of the research is Indonesia-English code mixing in the form of words, phrase, clause, idiom and baster which are found in Let Me Love You Novel.

### **1.9.4 Technique of Collecting data**

The writer chose the dialogues in the novel Let Me Love You that contains some language mixing first. The dialogues that contained code mixing will be selected carefully. The steps of data collection were as follows:

- 1 Reading the novel of Let Me Love You
- 2 Writing the dialogues containing code mixing
- 3 Marking the code mixing that found on the dialogues.

### **1.9.5 Data Analysis Technique**

The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is applied in this research in which all the facts that are related to the object of the analysis in this research will be described. Descriptive method is a procedure or manner in solving the problem of an analysis by explaining

object which is being investigated towards the factual facts. This research applied some procedures or steps. The procedures of the analysis technique of this research will be used the procedure by Mile and Huberman (1994:429). In this research the researcher will be used this steps as below :

#### **1.9.5.1 Data Collection**

Based on Mile and Hurberman, data obtained consist of two parts, namely the descriptive and reflective. Descriptive notes are natural notes (notes on what is see, heard, seen and experienced by researcher in the absence of opinion and interpretation of the phenomenon experienced researcher). Reflective record is a record that contains impressions, comments, opinions, and commentary on the findings of researcher who found and a material data collection plan for next stage.

In this research, data collection using descriptive note. The reseacher will make note based on what researcher readnovel, that is labeling of utterances which is indicated as code mixing. Then, inserted in a list in which the list will included utterances of code mixing thatoccurs in *Let Me Love You Novel* as concrete evidence that data is indeed the original data.

#### **1.9.5.2 Data Reduction**

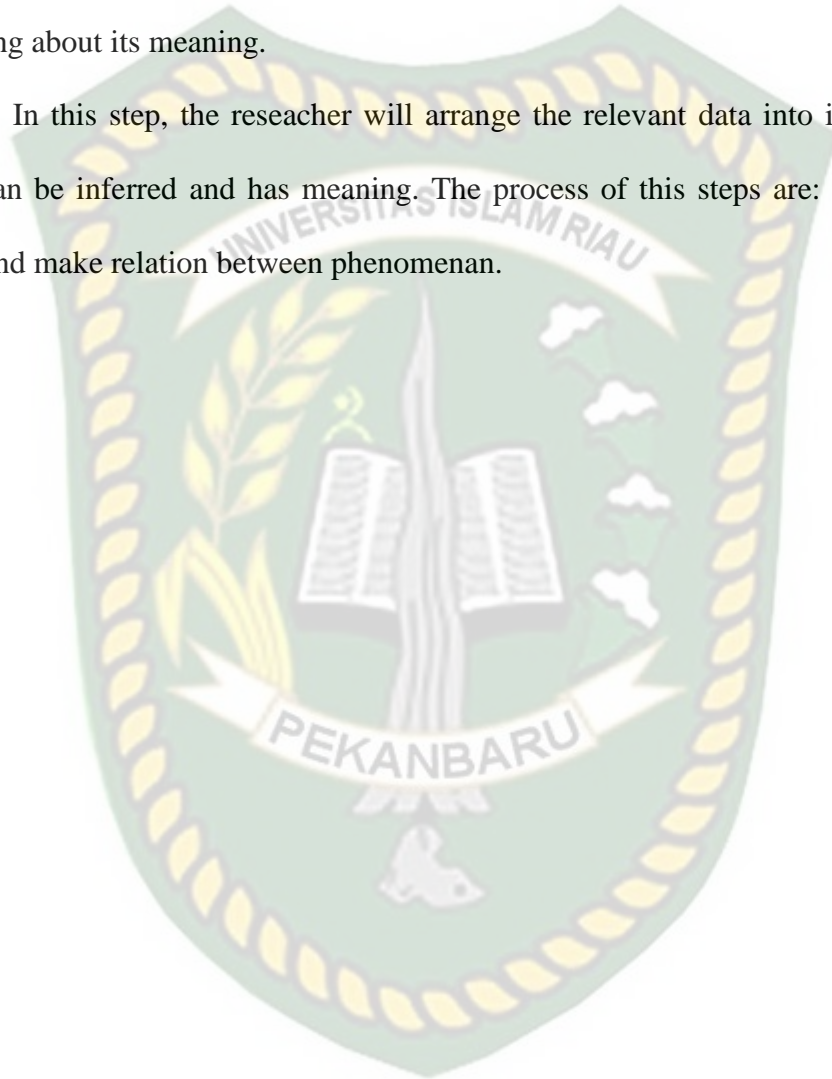
According to Miles and Huberman, data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying and transforming the “raw” data that appear in written-up field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously through out the life of any qualitatively oriented project.



### 1.9.5.3 Data Display

Data display defined as an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and /or action taking is a second inevitable part of analysis. The researcher typically needs to see a reduced set of data as a basis for thinking about its meaning.

In this step, the reseacher will arrange the relevant data into information that can be inferred and has meaning. The process of this steps are: display the data and make relation between fenomenan.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer discusses some related theories to support the research. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problem. Therefore, presents some theories about code mixing.

#### 2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is the study of the effect of any all aspects of society. Including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used; or it talks about how and why people use language to interact with other society. When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward to others as people can see there is no one or society without a language. The role of language among the people in this life is very crucial. It develops into sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics is a combination between sociology and linguistics. Therefore, in order to know sociolinguistics, it is important to discuss about sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of man and his environment in relation to each other, such as relationship between people and culture, people and social structure, and people and ecology. Sociology is the study relation with the society, group of social and the function of social (Nababan, 1991:2). So, sociolinguistics is one phenomenon of language deal with society.

There are some definitions about sociolinguistics. According Wardhaugh, (2006:11) defines that sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants. These are also the areas most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis-formation, logical inference, and statistical testing.

Beside that, sociolinguistic concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. According Wardaugh and Fuller (2015:1) sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language. Another definition is given by Trudgill (1983:1) Sociolinguistics is the science which deals with the relationship between language and society. It is therefore a very broad topic, encompassing the study of social dialects, language attitudes, stylistic variation, conversational interaction, multilingualism, language change, and much more. In another words sociolinguistics is the study the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community. Moreover, sociolinguistics is discipline sciences between social and linguistics. Trudgill makes conclusion that sociolinguistics is study of who speak what language to whom and when.

Meanwhile, Holmes (2013) added that sociolinguistics study tries to examine why people speak differently in different social contexts and how it is

affected by social factors such as social distance, social status, age, gender, class on language varieties used. Sociolinguistics study is also concerned about the identification that may result in different social functions of language and how language is used to convey social meanings. In conclusion, sociolinguistics is a study of language used in a bilingual and multilingual society and its development, including code-switching and code-mixing.

## 2.2 Definition of Code

In every interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather the language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is a system that used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. Beside that, code must be understood between speakers and his interlocutors. If speaker can understand what the interlocutors said, so the interlocutors can take a decision and do as what he must do (Pateda, 1987:83). Another expert said a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an accent or a style on different occasions and for different purposes (Stockwell, 2002 cited in Yuliana 2015). Similarly Wardaugh (1986:101) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used

on any occasions.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

From explanation about the code given by many linguists above, the writer can make conclusion that code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

Everybody must have a basic ability of communication, which calls it as communicative competence. Communicative competence refers to knowing when to speak, when not to, and what to talk, with whom, when, where, and in what manner. In a word communicative competence is related to language and language use.

Meanwhile, language may appear to be human’s guide to reality. In other words, language structures human are view of reality. Consequently, human’s view of the world depends on the particular language they have learned. As speaking creature humans have built words and live in this world as they live in a world of things and persons. They use words as tools to control their own behavior and the behavior of other persons.

In bilingual community, we often face people change their language, when people mix one or more language in speech act without something that forced to

mix the language. Usually when people talked about code switching it is followed by code mixing. Because they are commonly exist in bilingual community, the equality of codes mixing and code switching is the used of two or more languages or varieties in speech act. But obviously in code-switching, each language or variety still has each autonomous function and without function as a code. (Agustina and chaer, 2004: 151)

Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. Code mixing in the form of written language can be found in text such as : newspaper, magazine, novel, article and etc. It uses two languages which are spoken in one utterance especially in bilingual people. There are many people use one language which is mixed with another one, not only to speak but also to use it in various media.

According to Ye hoo (2007:1) Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. It means that code mixing is process of changing language between one language to another language in society. It usually happen in informal situation because of some purpose. Code mixing usually appears in bilingual and/or multilingual society. Bilingualism is abilty of the speaker to use two languages. The ability of speaking in two languages makes code mixing occurs when bilingual society mixed word, phrase, and clause togethetr from one language to another in one sentence.

The fact that people can use more than one language encorages them to mix code whenever they speak. According to Suwito in Rokhman (2013: 38 )

code mixing is the use of two or more languages by entering the pieces of one language to another while the pieces of language which are inserts, it do not have their function. While Thelander in Chaer explains the definition of code mixing. He said that if in the single utterance the clause or hybrid phrases and each clause or phrase does not support the function of clause and phrase, it is called code mixing. Another definition Kachru in Ansar (2017: 35) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction.

Code mixing is using two languages and the language of a person uses depends on the language and social background. People speak differently according to their background and that is frequently possible to relate aspects of person's speech to his places of origin education even occupation among others. Beside that according to suwito in Khairunas (2016:3) there are to kinds of code mixing such as : outer code mixing and inner code mixing. Outer code mixing occurs if the speaker inserts the element of their own language into foreing language the other way inner the speaker inserts the elements of their own language into national language, the elements of dialect into their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their language.

#### **2.4 Form of Code Mixing**

Code mixing occurs when conversant use both of languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the corse of a single utterance. But, same opinion the other expert said that code mixing as the term

refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic unit from one language into another, by such a language mixture developing and a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. (Kachru in Ansar, 2017:7)

Meanwhile according to Jendra in Sumarsih and friend (2014:3) there are five form in code mixing such as: (1) insertion of word, (2) insertion of phrase, (3) insertion of a clause, (4) insertion of idiom, (5) and insertion of baster.

One of the characteristics of code mixing that occur in an informal situation, is caused by the speakers habit only, in relax situation, some usually mix his or her language. In indonesia code mixing often occurs when the people mix BI (Bahasa Indonesia) with their native language according to their tribe such as: Batak, Javanese etc. This research the writer only focused on insertion used Jendra.

#### **2.4.1 The Insertion of Words**

The insertion of words here means inserting words from another language into a dominant language that used in a conversation. Word is a group of letter that has meaning. According Plag (2003: 4) word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. It consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. A word can be divided into two: they are single word and compound word.

##### **1. Single word**

A single word is a smallest unit of language that carries meaning and consist of one or more morephemes that are linked more or less tightly together. In this novel the single word type of code mixing is a sentence in



Indonesia, which mixed an English single word as a piece. Below are the sentences containing English word.

a. Noun

- Hei, jangan sentuh *books* itu ya.

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Book is free morpheme and “s” is bound morpheme. Book is number of printed sheets of paper fastened together in a cover.

b. Verb

- Korban *Chatting* kedua gue bernama Marsha.

The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by two morphemes. Chatt is free morpheme and “ing” is bound morpheme. Chatting is the online exchange of messages in real time with one or more simultaneous users of a computer network.

c. Adjective

- *Sorry*, kejadian yang kemarin gue ngga sengaja

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Sorry is feeling sad or distressed through sympathy with someone else’s misfortune

d. Adverb

- Dia *actually* suka ma aku

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by two morphemes. Actual is free morpheme and “ly” is bound morpheme. Actually is the truth or fact of a situation.

## 2. Compound word

A compound is made when two words joined to form a new word. Below are the sentences containing compound word. According Plag (2003: 133) compound word is the combination of two words to form new word.

### a. Akhirnya buku ku jadi *bestseller*

The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words best (noun) and seller (noun). Bestseller is a book or other product that sells in very large numbers.

## 2.4.2 Insertion of Phrase

A phrase is a group of that stand together as a single unit, typically as part of clause or a sentence. which is grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the limit clause of element function. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words, which used to refer to a sequence of words functioning as a single unit.

- Seiring dengan *office boy* yang menaruh air putih diatas meja.

The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *office* and *boy*. Office boy is a young person employed to do routine tasks in a business office.

### 2.4.3 Insertion of Clause

Clause as a unit in the form of a group of words that consist of at least a subject and predicate and has the potential to be a sentence.

- Aku cuma bilang *don't worry about me.*

The italic words are a clause and independent or can stand alone. It means about one's feeling.

### 2.4.4 Insertion of idiom

Idiom is phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learn as a whole unit. According to Curry (2010:1) idiom is a group of words that means something different than the individual words it contain . It means inserting an idiom or a term from particular field from another language into the conversation.

- By the way makasih bangetloh udah mau jadi temen gue slama ini

It consists of two words, *by* and *the way*. It means in addition but of less importance.

### 2.4.5 Insertion of Baster

Insertion of baster means mixture of word form into fragments of words entered

- a. English words + Indonesian Pronoun
  - Aku tau *ending-nya* pasti sedih

The italic word is *baster* since it consists of two languages which combine. It is *ending* in English and *-nya* is a pronoun in Indonesian language.

## 2.5 Purpose of Using Code Mixing

Bilinguals often do code switching and code mixing when communicating with another person who is also bilingual. It happens for a number of reasons.

### 1. Need Feeling Motive

According to Ohoiwatun (1996:71) need filling-motive happens because of technology need filling, speakers use it as if they could not find words that have similar meaning in the language they speak. The reason is in order they are able to speak simpler and clear to make their partners understand the message conveyed easily, certain bilinguals would use certain words to express their feelings.

### 2. Prestige Feeling Motive

According to Ohoiwatun (1996:71) prestige feeling motive is chosen by the writer to appear their educational status. There are examples for this reason:

a) *Lagian, gue juga kan udah pernah ngalamin sunat sebelumnya, jadi sekalian sharing pengalaman.*

### 3. Asserting Status, Pride And Power

As Holmes' opinion, the purpose usually triggers a writer to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his previous code. The mixing word usually is not related

specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language.

4. Being More Informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate the exact words are important.

5. Making Jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation, an example Paraguay shows that Guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes.

6. Expressing Self-Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer selfemotion, such as sadness and happiness. Yet, sometimes a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry . But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.

**a. Past Study**

Related with the study that i conduct, This past study is conducted the use of Code Mixing in a novel. This research entitled “*An Analysis of Code Mixing used in the Punk in Love Movie*”. This study was done in 2012 by

Achmad Bustanur Rochim. The object of her research is the forms of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing. The finding of this research showed that the form of code-mixing were word insertion, phrase insertion, utterance or idiom, and clause.

Another previous research similar was written by Siska Manalu. She writes “*An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In Marmut Merah Jambu*” Her research was done 2015. She focused on the investigation of utterances produced by all characters form the first chapter up to the last chapter of the novel which contained code mixing based on Suwito’s theory also the reasons why the characters used code mixing in the dialogue. The study showed that the most dominant category of code mixing is in lexical boundary.

Based on the research, the writer want to investigate about “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Let Me Love You Novel”. The writer wants to describe study about forms of code mixing and the purpose of code mixing in the novel.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Data Presentation

In this Chapter, the researcher presents the findings and the analysis English Code Mixing used in Let Me Love You Novel. The researcher analyzed and classified form about code mixing and the purposes code mixing in the Novel.

As stated in the previous chapter, the main objectives of this research to :

- (1) Data (1) : Classify the data based on the form word, phrase, clauses, idiom and baster.
- (2) Data (2) :Present what are the purposes oh those data.

| No.          | Code Mixing of Form | Amount    |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1.           | Word                | 22        |
| 2.           | Phrase              | 7         |
| 3.           | Clause              | 27        |
| 4.           | Idiom               | 2         |
| 5.           | Baster              | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | <b>59</b> |

#### 3.2 The Classifications and Function of Code Mixing

##### 3.2.1 The Insertion of Words

The insertion of words here means inserting words from another language into a dominant language that used in a conversation. Word is a group of letter that

has meaning. According Plag (2003: 4) word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. It consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. This is the data were found in the novel.

(1) Data (3) Aura: Gue datang sendiri, memangnya lo kira gue datang sama siapa? Tau sendiri gue *single*.

This context happened when Aura meet Karin in party and answer Karin's question. The italic word above is English word used by Aura. In this case, she used 'single' as an English word and it is adjective word. Word of 'single' in English has a meaning and it can be used on its own construct by one morpheme. The meaning of Single is only one person or not have partner.

(2) Data (4) Karin : *Okay* balik lagi kesini ya. Kalo liat cowok ganteng jangan lupa infoke gue.

The context happened when Aura take the drink and leave Karin alone. The italic word above is English word used by Karin. In this case, Karin used code mixing when she speak and she used "okay" its an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own construct by one morpheme. Okay is used showing agreement.

(3) Data (5) Karin: Lo seharusnya komplain minta belikan *dress* baru pada si pelaku yang udah tumpahin *wine* ke *dress* lo!

The sentences above happened when Karin angry with the guy who spilled wine to Aura's dress; the italic words is English word used by Karin. So, Karin used two Code mixing when she speak. She used "wine" and "dress" as English word. Wine and dress are noun as a single word of English that has meaning and it can



be used on its own, construct by one morpheme. Wine is alcoholic drink made from grape or other fruit and dress is women's clothing.

(4) Data (6) Aura: Udahlah Rin, ini masalah kecil kok. Besok gue bawa ke laundry aja.

It happened when Aura wants to make Karin feeling calm down because Karin angry with the boy who spilled the wine into Aura's dress. The italic word above is English word used by Aura. The word means that Aura used Code mixing when she speaks and she used "laundry" as an English word. 'Laundry' is a noun as a single word of English that has meaning and it can be used on its own. The word is construct by one morpheme. Laundry is the clothes place that need washing.

(5) Data (8) Regan: **Fine** mungkin kamu memang sedang mencoba menggoda aku dengan rok super ketatmu itu.

The next finding is happened when Aura didn't want to wear skirt from Regan. The bold word above is English word used by Regan. In this case, Regan used code mixing when he speaks to Aura. He used "fine" as adjective single word of English that has meaning and 'fine' can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Fine is enjoyable or pleasing.

(6) Data (9) Aura: Meeting dengan Akira Hamada-san jam 2 siang.

The sentences has context when Regan ask to Aura what are her schedule next. Besides, the italic word above is English word used by Aura. She used code mixing when she speak and she used "meeting" as noun on single word of English that has meaning and the word can be used on its own. It is construct by

two morphemes. Meet is free morpheme and ing is bound morpheme. Meeting is occasion when come together to discuss or decide something.

(7) Data (12) Aura: **Deal**, gue pastikan lo enggak akan mendapattkam tas Guess itu. Sebaliknya gue yang akan dengan senang hati menerima tas pemberian dari lo, Bri.

The situation of this context happened when Aura dan Briana make a deal that Aura will fallin' in love with Regan; the bold word above is English word used by Aura. As sentences above Aura used code mixing when she speak. She used "deal" is verb as a single word of English. 'single' has meaning and it can be used on its own. construct by one morpheme. Deal is make agreement.

(8) Data (13) Briana: Aduh, **sorry** ya ra. Gue ga tau kalau toilet bakalan seramai itu.

This sentences happened when Aura takes Briana's son. Which the bold word above is English word used by Briana andshe used code mixing when she speak and then, she used "sorry" its an adjective as a single word of English word since it has meaning can be used on its own. construct by one morpheme. Sorry is feeling of sad and sympathetic.

(9) Data (10) Aura: **Well**, siapa sih yang tega membuang flat shoes bermerk Mango?

The sentence above happened when Regan gives Aura shoes. The bold word above is English word used by Aura. So, Aura used "well" as an adverb on single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own. it means that Aura used

code mixing when she speak. Construct by one morpheme. Well is used to express hesitation sureprise etc.

(10) Data (17) Kim : Regan, *please*. Ok aku akan kembali lagi nanti.

This conversation happened when Kim comes to Regan's company and Regan kick her; the italic word above is English word used by Kim. In this case, Kim used code mixing when she speaks. She used "please" and it is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. construct by one morpheme. Please is used as a polite way of asking for something.

(11) Data (23) Briana: *Fix* selamat lo jatuh cinta sama atasan lo yang super ganteng itu!

The context happened when Briana realize that Aura fallin' in love with her bos. Based on sentences above the italic word is English word used by Briana. So, In this case Briana used code mixing when she speak and used "fix" its a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. construct by one morpheme. Fix is fasten something firmly to something.

(12) Data (28) Briana : *What!?* Sejak kapan lo membicarakan tipe. Setahu gue, lo sudah menyendiri selama lima tahun. Bahkan putri gue, selama lima tahun sudah bertumbuh banyak giginya.

The sentences above happened when briana meets Aura. The bold word above is English word used by Briana and she used code mixing when she speaks. Briana used "what" and it is a question word as a single word of English since it has

meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. What is asking for information specifying something.

(13) Data (29) Briana : *Whatever*, tapi satu hal yang gue yakini.

The context happened when Briana argue with Aura. Related to the italic above is English word used by Briana and she used code mixing when she speaks. From sentences above, she used “whatever”, it is a pronoun or determiner as a single word of English since it has meaning and it can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Whatever is everything or anything that do.

(14) Data (32) Kim: *So*. Aira, *right*? Aku dengar kamu dekat dengan Regan.

The sentences shown when Kim meet Aura at the first time. Two words that bold above is English word used by Kim. From sentences above, Kim used two code mixing and she used “so” and “right”. ‘So’ is an adverb and ‘right’ is an adjective. Both of them as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. construct by one morpheme. ‘So’ is to such a great degree and ‘right’ is exactly or directly.

(15) Data (33) Kim: *Great* ! Aku akan menjemputmu dan aku tidak menerima penolakanmu.

That sentence above happened when Kim ask to Aura for dinner on Saturday night. The italic word is English word used by Kim. Besides, Kim used code mixing and she used “great”, it is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own construct by one morpheme. Great is a degree.

(16) Data (16) Regan's dad: Kalian memang partner kerja yang cocok. Kalian Tau mengapa?

The sentences above, Aura came to Regan's home and take dinner with Regan's family. The italic word above is English word used by Regan's dad and he used code mixing also used "partner" and it is anoun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Partner usual consist of two people that work togethet.

(17) Data (40) Regan : Okay jika itu mau kamu! Tapi maukah kamu lunch bareng saya siang ini?

This situation above happened when Regan invites Aura to lunch with him. Related to italic word above that is English word used by Regan. In case, he used code mixing and used "lunch", It is noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Lunch is meal eaten in the middle of the day.

(18) Data (43) Briana: wait! jangan katakan kalau kamu telah jatuh cinta padanya.

The situation of this context happened when Briana talks to Aura about Regan. The italic word above is English word used by Aura's friend. So, she used code mixing 'wait' word which is verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. The meaning of 'Wait' is stay where you are doing something until something comes or happens.

(19) Data (45) Briana: Entahlah feeling gue aja.

It happened when Aura and Briana talk about Regan. So, the bold word above is English word used by Briana. In means that, she used code mixing when she speaks and used “feeling” it is a noun as single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by two morphemes. ‘Feel’ is free morpheme and ing is bound morpheme. The meaning of ‘Feeling’ is something through the mind of sense.

(20) Data (57) Briana: baru lima menit, nih liat kopi gue masih *full*.

The sentence above happened when Briana and Aura meet up. The italic word above is English word used by Briana. Based on the sentence, she used code mixing and the word “full” when she speaks. It is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. The meaning of ‘Full’ is holding as much or as many as possible.

(21) Data (58) Briana: Mereka sedang menghabiskan *weekend* bersama ayahnya yang super sibuk.

The context above happened when Briana and Aura meet up at cafe. The italic word above is English word used by Briana. In case, she used code mixing when she speaks and used “weekend”, it is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. construct by two morphemes week is free morpheme end is bound morpheme. Weekend is Saturday and Sunday.

(22) Data (59) Briana: *Easy* mau aku beri tahu gaya yang tepat supaya anakmu Secantik dan setampan anakku.

The sentences above happened when Briana and Auara meet up. The bold word above is English word used by Briana. So, she used code mixing when she speak and she used “easy”, it is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Easy is not difficult.

### 3.2.2 The Insertion of Phrase

Phrase is a group without subject and predicated, functioning together within sentences. The data are below:

(1) Data (10) Regan: Maksud saya tunggu, saya ingin mulai besok kamu memakai flats yang nyaman di kaki kamu.

The context above happened when Regan asks Aura to change her high heels with his flat shoes. The italic word above is English word used by Regan is code mixing. Meanwhile, he used English phrase “flat shoes” that means outer of convering of leather and its not curved and sloping.

(2) Data (15) Kim: **Nice office**, katanya tanpa memedulikan panggilan Regan

The context above happened when Kim (Regan’s ex girlfriend) come to Regan’s office: the bold word above is English word used by Kim is called code mixing. Besides, she used English phrase “nice office” that means the good build used as a place for work.

(3) Data (27) Kim : **C’mon!** Hanya segelas. Aku tahu kamu tidak akan mabuk hanya dengan minum segelas Martini!.

The sentences above happened when Kim treat Regan a glass of drink. The italic word above is English word above is English word used by Kim and that is code mixing. In this case Kim used code mixing when she speaks. She used C'mon is phrase. The meaning of C'mon is construction of come an on means that let's go.

(4) Data (35)Regan : Entah apa penyebabnya, sepertinya *coffe maker* di rumah saya rusak.

The conversation happened when Regan calls Aura that his coffe maker is broken. So, the italic word above used by Regan is code mixing and he used English phrase "coffe maker" that means is a machine or pot for brewing coffe.

(5) Data (36) Aura: apa tidak bisa menunggu besok saja pak? Anda bisa membawanya ke *service center* besok pagi.

The context above happened when Regan's coffe maker is broken. Based on the italic word above used by Aura is called code mixing. On the other hand, she used English phrase "service center" that means a service tool for product.

(6) Data (49) Regan: karena kamu adalah *tour guide* saya saat ini.

This context happened when Regan and Aura walks around at Aura's village and the italic word above used by Regan is called code mixing. So, he used English phrase "tour guide" that means a person employed to show tourists around place of interest.

(7) Data (29) Regan: *good girl*, kalau begitu sudah malam lebih baik kau tidur.



The sentences above happened when Regan and Aura hang out. The italic word above used by Regan is code mixing and he used English phrase “good girl” that means nice girls.

### 3.2.3 The Insertion of Clause

Clause is a group having a subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as grammatically complete statement. The clause is dependent they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminders of the sentences in which they appear. The data are as follows:

(1) Data (1) Karin: Aura! Lo baru datang? Sama siapa? ***Wow!You look so gorgeous!***

The context above happened when Karin meet Aura in the party. From sentences above the italic word is English code mixing it is a clause and independent or can stand alone. It means tell that Aura is so awesome.

(2) Data (2) Aura: ***thank you too*** . Gue datang sendiri memangnya lo kira gue datang sama siapa?

That context above happened when Aura meets Karin and answer Karin’s question and the italic word above is English code mixing, it is clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means about polite expression used when acknowledging a given, service, or compliment, or accepting or refusing an offer.

(3) Data (7) Regan: wear it atau bener-bener merobek rok sialanmu.

The sentences shown when Regan gives her skirt and ask he to wear it. So, The italic word above is English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means Regan is used code mixing when she speak. So, it means using something especially skirt.

(4) Data (11) Aura: **I know**, tapi itu tidak berlaku buat gue dan atasan gue.

It happened when Aura talks with Briana that Aura will Fallin' in love with her bos. Based on the bold word above Aura is used code mixing and itss English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that having something information.

(5) Data (16) Kim : **and you look handsome in that suit** sayang.

The context above happened when Kim comes to Regan's office. The italic word above is code mixing where kim used it as she spoke. It is an English clause and that is independent clause or can stand alone. It means look awesome in wearing something.

(6) Data (18) Aura: Tapi pertanyaan lo itu ga masuk akal. Bagaimana gue Bisa cemburu? Sedangkan gue enggak punya perasaansama dia. Salah, gue ga akan jatuh cinta sama dia. **That is impossible one hundred percent.**

This context happened when Brian ask to Aura that Aura will fallin' in love with Regan and the bold word above is English clause and independent clause or can stand alone alone. It means so sure.

(7) Data (20) Regan : *of course not.* Lagipula semua itu hanya kecelakaan. Aura tersandung dan ketika aku hendak menolongnya, aku kehilangan keseimbangan. *That's all.* Aku rasa tidak ada yang perlu dibesarkan

It happened when Regan argues with his mom. So, two italic words above is English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. In this case Regan is used two code mixing in the same time when he speak. Of course not means that absolutely not, and that's all means just that

(8) Data (21) Regan: *C'mon, ma it was only an accident you think too much.* janganberpikir yang aneh-aneh deh ma.

The sentence above happened when Regan's mom caught Regan and Aura together at Regan's home. From sentence which the italic word above is English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. In case, Regan is used code mixing when he speak. It means that over thinking about something.

(9) Data (22) Regan's mom: ok, mama percaya padamu . Dan mama akan Memastikan semua ini tidak akan terdengar sampai ke telinga Daddy-mu. *But make sure it won't happen again!"*

That context happened when Regan's mom caught and Aura together at Regan's home and the italic word above is English code mixing and it is clause and it is dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that Regan must promise that it wouldn't again.

(10) Data (39) Briana: Tak sabar rasanya mendapatkan tas Guess incaran yang Sebentar lagi akan menjadi milikku. *Come to mama, Charlototte handbag.*

The context happened when Briana lose from Aura. Based on the italic word above Briana is used code mixing when she speak that is English clause and independent clause or can satand alone. It means that Briana won the deal with Aura.

(11) Data (25) Aura: *She's right*, seharusnya gue sedikit tahu diri kalau gue Cuma sekretarisnya. Hanya saja gue sedikit kecewa matadingin itu kembali.

It happened when Aura and Briana talk each other. So, the italic word above is code mixing and its an English clause and then that is independent clause or can stand alone. It means thatshe is correct.

(12) Data (26) Kim : Tidak masalah yang terpenting kau datang. *My treat.*

That happened when Kim meets Regan at cafe. The italic word above is code mixing used by Kim. That is clause and independent clause or can stand alone. It means that he will pay her.

(13) Data (30) Kim : *You heard me,* Regan. Ibumu menginginkan kita untuk kembali bersama.

This context happened when Kim dinner with Regan's family and the bold word above is code mixing used by Kim when she speak. It is an English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that Regan heard what his mom talk about.

(14) Data (31) Briana: whatever tapi satu hal yang gue yakini, *there is something between you and your boss!!*

The sentences above happened when Briana and Aura meet and talk. So, The italic word above is code mixing used by Briana which English clause and independent clause or can stand alone. It means that Aura and Regan had an affair.

(15) Data (34) Kim : *It's okay*. Aku akan menjemputmu dan aku tidak menerimapenolakanmu.

It happened when Kim asks Aura for dinner on Saturday night and the italic word above is code mixing used by Kim. So, that is an English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that its fine.

(16) Data (38) Kim : *Wow! Thats great!* Aku juga baru tahu jika selain memasak, Regan dapat mengurus sebuah perusahaan besar.

This context happened when Kim visits Regan's office. The italic word above is English clause and dependent clause or can not stand alone. in this case she used code mixing when she speak. It means that very good.

(17) Data (41) Regan : Ayolah, mom. *I'm sorry, okay?*

The context happened when Regan's mom caught Regan and Aura at Regan's home. So, the italic word aabove is English clause and Independent clause or can stand alone which that is code mixing used by Regan. It means thatforgive his mistake.

(18) Data (42) Regan:*Bye.. love you*, Ma. Titip salam untuk papa ya

The sentences above hapened when Regans's mom wants to back to her home and the italic word above is code mixing. Besides, that is clause and independent clause or can stand alone. It means that express his feeling to his mom.

(19) Data (44) Angel: Tenang aja *He's safe with me.*

It happened when Regan wasted. So, the italic word above is code mixing by Angel and that is an English clause so that is Independent clause or can stand alone. It means that Angel will keep her brother.

(20) Data (46) Briana : Oh iya jangan lupa oleh-oleh but gue ya! Terus salam Buat keluarga lo. Gue tutup dulu, Fidel nangis terussolnya. *See you soon in Jakarta.*

That happened when Briana and Aura talks each other by phone. So, the italic word above is English clause and Independent clause or can stand alone which code mixing used by Briana. It means thatthey will meet again in jakarta.

(21) Data (47) Aura's brother: Ma.. malam. *let me guess* kamu adalah Regan Tristan?

This context happened when Regan come to Aura's home in her village and the italic word is Dependent clause or cannot stand alone. In case, he used code mixing when he speak. It means that she tries the answer by guessing something.

(22) Data (51) Regan: *A deal is a deal.* Selamat malam Aura.

The sentence above happened when Regan picks up Aura after hang out together. From the sentences the italic word above is code mixing and its an English clause and Dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that dealing something.

(23) Data (52) Regan: *If you say so, just let me love you.* Itu sudah cukup untukku.

That happened when Regan and Aura are arguing each other. The italic word is code mixing used by Regan that is an English clause and Dependent clause or can not stand alone. It means that expressing about feeling.

(24) Data (53) Regan: *I'm glad that i found you.* Tapi aku mohon jangan pergi.

This context happened when Aura wants to go by plane and leave Regan alone. the italic word above is English clause and Independent clause or can stand alone. in this case he used code mixing when she speak. It means that expressing happy feeling.

(25) Data (54) Aura: **Oh my god,** kamu serius? Siapa yang akan menolak Untuk menyaksikannya di tempat yang sangat terkenal itu?

This context happened when Alfonso invites Aura to watch opera. The bold word above is code mixing so that is an English clause and Independent clause or can stand alone. It means that shock about say something and say the name of god.

(26) Data (55) Regan: *Well, its a long story.* Aku akan memberi tahumu nanti.

The context happened when Alfonso curious about Regan's story. The italic word above is English clause and Dependent clause or can not stand alone. in this case he used code mixing when she speak. It means that long experiences and its long to tell the story.

(27) Data (56) Regan: **Who knows.** Kita bahkan belum mencobanya.

That sentence is happened when Regan invites Aura to lunch with him. So, the italic word is code mixing used by Regan beside that is an English clause and Independent clause or can not stand alone. It means that nobody know.

### 3.2.4 The Insertion of Idiom

Idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meanig of each its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. Following are the data as follows:

- (1) Data (19) Aura: ***Okay, take your time*** San, gue doain proses lahirannya sukses

The sentence above happened when Santi permits Aura to back home soon. The italic word is English idiom and Aura used code mixing when she speak. So, she used English idiom “take your time” that means consists of three words *take, your* and *time*. Means that go on.

- (2) Data (48) Aura’s brother: Sebentar gue panggilin. ***By the way***, gue Alden, Adiknya Aura Pratiwi, cewek yang masih jomblo sampai saat ini.

That context happened when Regan come to Aura home at village and the bold word is code mixing used by Aldenits an English idiom. So, he used English idiom “by the way” that means consists of three words *by, the* and *way*. Means that talking of.



### 3.3.5 The Insertion of Baster

Baster is compound parts of word, it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of English – Indonesian word. As follows:

(1) Data (37) Kim : Kenapa, Ra? Apa AC-nya terlalu dingin?

This conversation happened when Aura and Kimberly in the car and on the way to Regan's home. The italic word above is English baster. In case, Kim used code mixing when she speak and she used English baster "ac-nya" that means consists of two languages which combine AC in English is noun and *-nya* in Indonesian is suffix.

### 3.3 The Purpose of Code Mixing used in Let Me Love You Novel

In this part, the researcher want to answer the second problem statement based on the analysis of the data used in novel. The researcher identifies that the purpose of code mixing as follow:

#### A. Need Feeling motive

According to Ohoiwatun (1996:71) need feeling motive happens because of technology need feeling, speaker use it as if they could not find words that have similar meaning in the language they speak. The reason is in order they are able to speak simpler and clear to make their partners understand the message conveyed easily, certain bilingual would use certain word to express their feeling. There are examples for the reason:

1) Data (59) Udahlah Rin, ini masalah kecil kok. Besok gue bawa ke laundry aja.

The italic word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Laundry is the place where you send your clothes to wash.

2) Data (60) Kenapa, Ra? Apa *AC-nya* terlalu dingin?

The italic word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. AC is air conditioner its a machine that treats air in a close place.

### **B. Prestige Feeling Motive**

Prestige feeling motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status. This purpose is occurs when a speaker want to show their educational status to another people. When speaker talked about something, their language influenced by their education status. Unfortunately the researcher did not found example from this statement.

### **C. Asserthing Status, Pride and Power**

As Holmes opinion the purpose usually causes a writer to swich or mix codes which did not obtainwhen using his previous code. The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language. Examples :

1) Data (18) Tapi pertanyaan lo itu ga masuk akal. Bagaimana gue bisa cemburu? Sedangkan gue enggak punya perasaan sama dia. Salah, gue ga akan jatuh cinta sama dia. *That is impossible one hundred percent.*

The italic word above shows the pride, and its independent clause or can stand alone alone. In this case, Aura is used code mixing when she speak. It means so sure.

- 2) Data (59) *Easy* mau aku beritahu gaya yang tepat supaya anakmu secantik dan setampan anakku.

The italic word above shows the pride, easy is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Construct by one morpheme. Easy is not difficult.

#### **D. Being More Informative.**

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. People may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by quoting and important recitation. In this case the speaker wishes to be accurate the exact words are important. The researcher did not found example from this statement

#### **E. Making jokes**

The purpose occurs when code mixing is conducted to set humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation, an example paraguay shows that guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous. There is an example:

- 1) Data (61) Sebentar gue panggilin. *By the way*, gue Alden, adiknya Aura

Pratiwi cewek yang masih jomblo sampai saat ini.

The italic word by the way is talking of. They choose this word to complete the sentences.

#### **F. Expressing Self-Emotion**

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer self emotion, such as sadness and happiness. Yet, sometimes a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry. But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness. Example:

- 1) Data (50) *thanks you too*. Gue datang sendiri memangnya lo kira gue datang samasiapa?

The italic word *thanks* and *you too* is grateful. They are choose this word because they want to show how grateful that she finally came to the party.

- 2) Data (62) Ayolah, mom. *I'm sorry, okay?*

The italic word *i'm sorry* and *okay* is feeling regret. They choose this word because they want to show how regret that makes a mistakes.

- 3) Data (63) *Bye.. love you*, Ma. Titip salam untuk papa ya

The italic word *bye* and *i love you* is feeling affection. They choose this word because they want to show how love each other.

- 4) Data (64) *I'm glad that i found you*. Tapi aku mohon jangan pergi

The italic word *i'm glad that and i found you* is feeling happy. They choose this word because they want to show how happy them that found him.

5) Data (65) ***Oh my god,*** kamu serius?Siapa yang akan menolak untuk

Menyaksikannyadi tempat yang sangat terkenal itu?

The italic word *oh my* and *god* is how surprised, angry, shocked, etc. They are choose this word because they want to show how shock they are knowing something.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 4.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer wants to give the conclusion and suggestions of this research. Code mixing may occur in every way, when people can speak more than one language they tend to mix those languages. For the purposes also, code mixing in the caption of social media Instagram is interesting to be analyzed.

Finally, the researcher concludes some points as follows:

1. After analyzing the data the researcher found form of code mixing and used in social media Instagram. There are code mixing of word (22) data, code mixing of phrase (7) data, code mixing of clause (27) data, code mixing of idiom (2) data and code mixing of baster (1) data. Total form of code mixing are (59) words.
2. In this research, the researcher found purposes of code mixing in novel into: need feeling motive, prestige feeling motive, asserting status and power, being more informative, making jokes, expression self emotions.

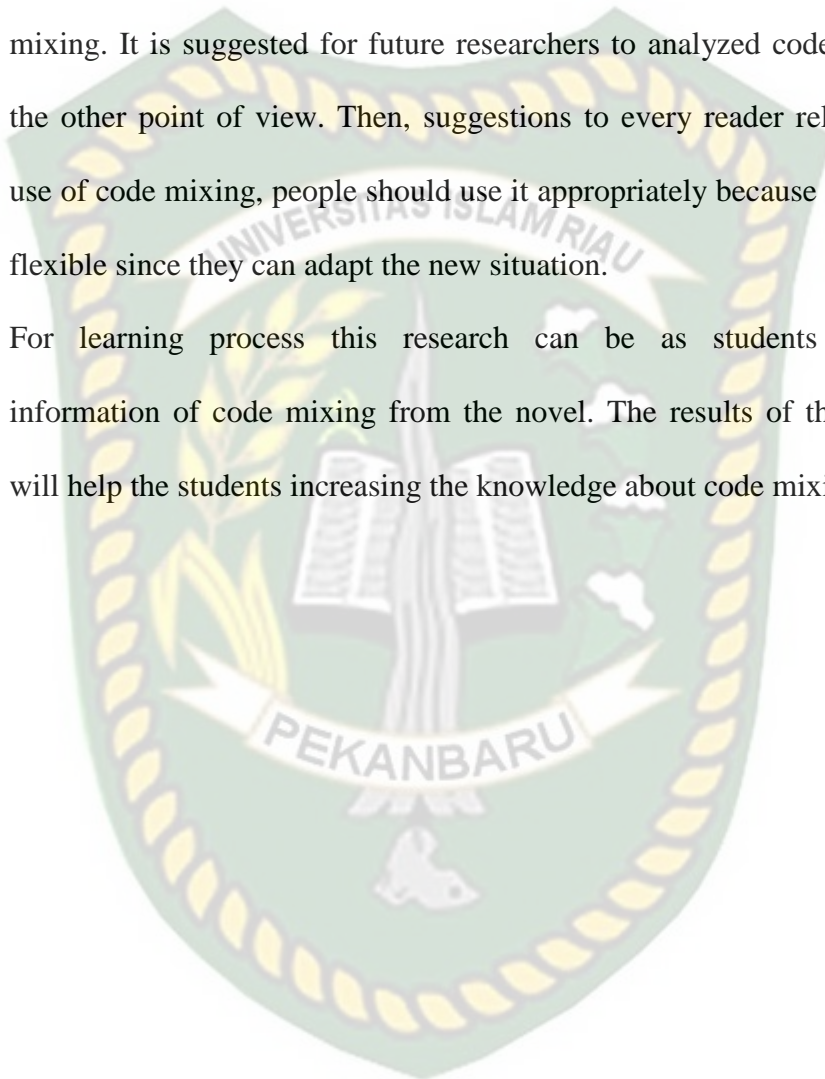
#### 4.2 Suggestions

From the conclusions above the researcher would like to purposes some suggestions as follow:

1. For English department students, especially sociolinguistics subject it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they understand about

form and purposes of code mixing used in novel and students can improve knowledge of sociolinguistics.

2. For future researchers, since this study does not involve all aspects of code mixing. It is hoped that future researchers can be included all aspects of code mixing. It is suggested for future researchers to analyze code mixing from other points of view. Then, suggestions to every reader related to the use of code mixing, people should use it appropriately because language is flexible since they can adapt to new situations.
3. For the learning process, this research can be as students' additional information on code mixing from the novel. The results of this research will help students increase their knowledge about code mixing studies.



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