

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING
USED IN “MANUSIA SETENGAH SALMON” NOVEL BY
RADITYA DIKA**

A THESIS

*Intended to fulfill one of the Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in
English Language Teaching and Education*



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









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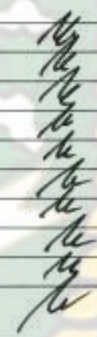
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I hereby certified that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard. Scientifically, I took responsible for the truthfulness of the data and its content.

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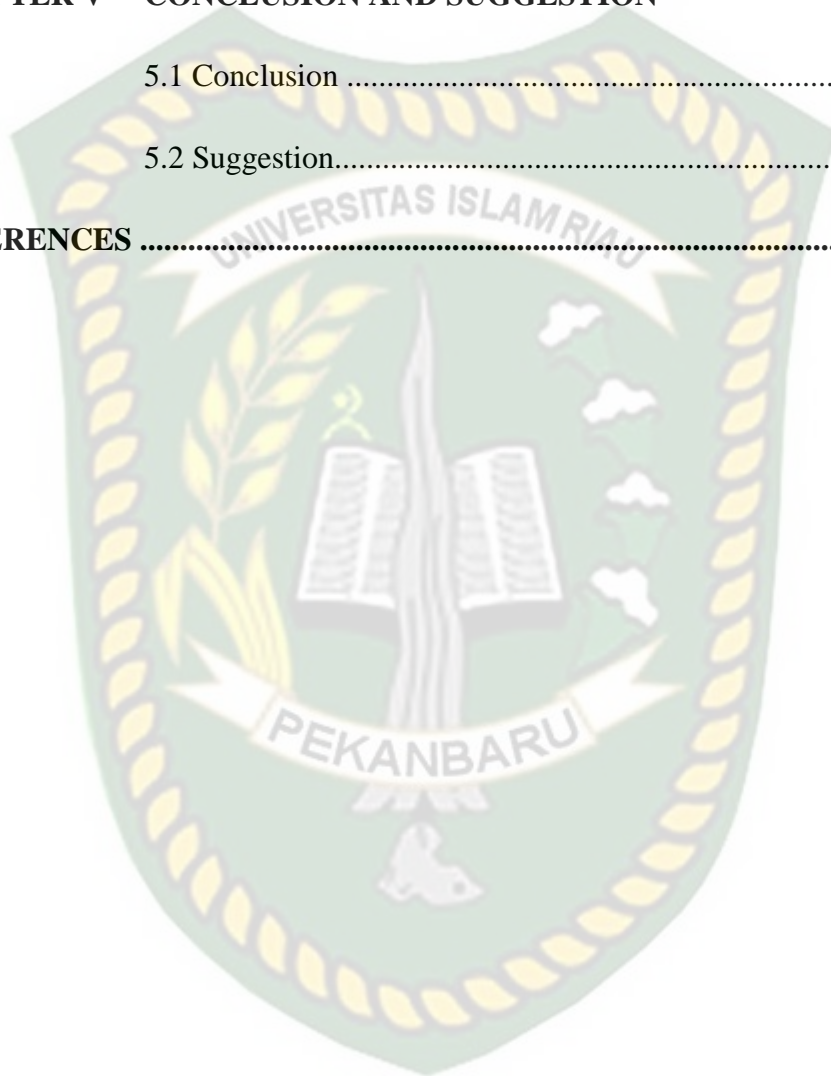
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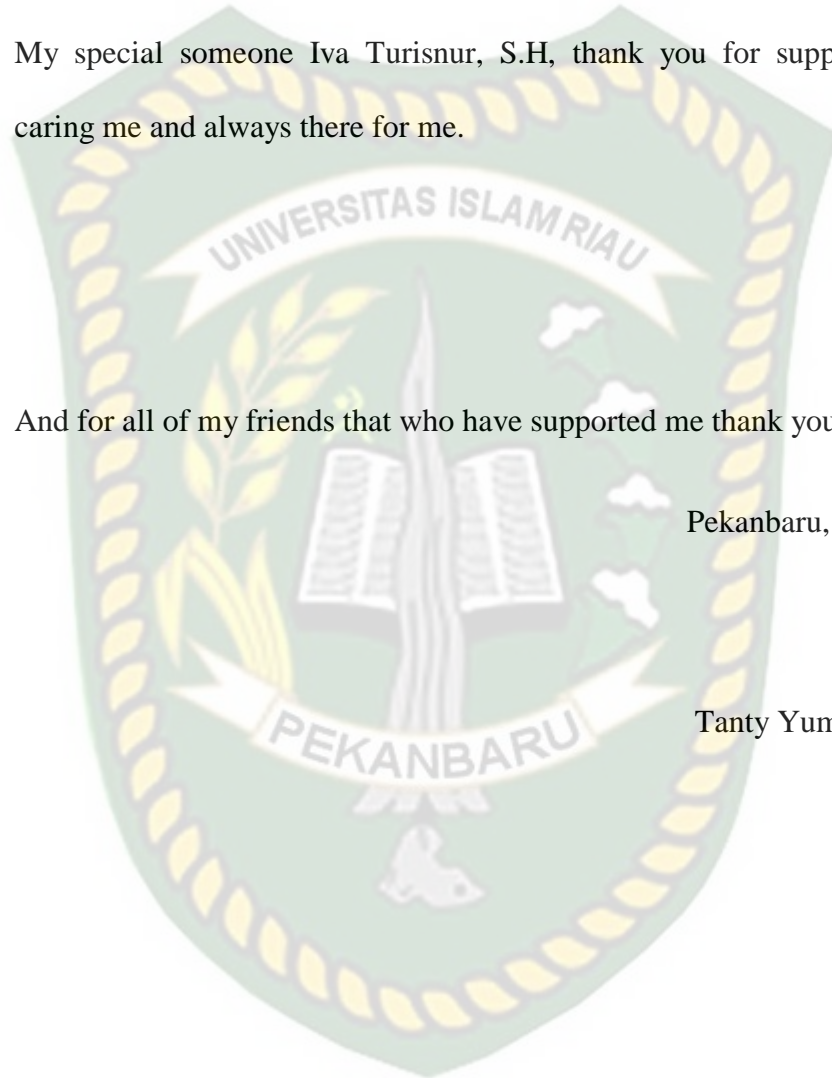
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ABSTRACT

Tanty Yumaita, 2016. An Analysis Of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In “Manusia Setengah Salmon” Novel By Raditya Dika

Keywords: code mixing, form, purpose

Language is an important thing in a communication that is used by human being. It is an instrument to send person's message, idea, or mind to another person. In our daily life we always share our thought by using two or more languages. The speaker often inserts one language elements into other languages. This event is called code mixing. On this condition the writer tries to analyze code mixing that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel. The problems of the research are: what are the forms of code mixing and what are the purposes of code mixing that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel.

The research uses descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The data of the research is taken from Manusia Setengah Salmon novel on June 14th 2016. The writer collects data by finding the words of Indonesian-English code mixing used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel, selecting sentence that consist of Indonesian-English code mixing.

The analysis shows that there are six forms that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon novel, they are: The insertion of word, the insertion of Phrase, the insertion of hybrid, the insertion of word reduplication, the insertion of idiom and the insertion of clause. The writer found 66 forms of word (57 forms of single word and 9 forms of compound word), 23 forms of phrase, 13 forms of hybrids, 1 form of word reduplication, 2 forms of idiom and 7 form of clause. The purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon novel, they are: Need feeling motive, prestige feeling motive, making joke and expressing self-emotion. The writer found the purposes consist of 2 need feeling motive, 3 prestige feeling motive, 3 making joke and 6 expressing self-emotion.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language has been developing in global era. That demands the people have competence on it. This is a part of society and culture, also part of social system and communication. The people viewed as social phenomenon because they apply of language in society, people have a role as social creature which means people cannot live alone. They need other people to fulfill their need and help them solve their problems. To communicate with others they need language as communication. By using language people can express idea, experiences, thought, wants, hopes, feeling and so on to other. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech we can call the system of communication that they employ a code, in most cases that code will be something we may also want to call language.

Wardhaugh (2006) states that the study of language in relation to the society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure language and of how language functions in communication. According to Holmes sociolinguistic means study relationship between language and society, they are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways ` it is used to convey social meaning.

People speak based on where they come from and the people or their environment. When people are in conversation they use the language that they have, generally people often use more than one language. People who master more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes.

In Indonesia, people sometimes use more than one language to communicate. They are Indonesian as national language, regional language like Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, etc. and English as international language. People use Indonesian language in formal situation and they use regional language when communication with other people in society. They use English language for many purposes such as education, business, job and relationship. For that reason, they want to master it.

In the process of time, languages develop and have many changes and variations depending on its influence. In the large society, people need to master international language to communicate people in the entire world. Moreover, it is also possible for the bilingual or multilingual people use more than one code or language in communication. One of the language phenomenon especially in the study of bilingualism problems is called code mixing. (Holmes, 1992).

English as one of the international language has a great influence to the most Indonesians. Not only in speaking, but also in writing many people often mix the English into Indonesian language. This condition is called code mixing because the condition where people use more than one language in the same topic. Code mixing is the use more than language that speakers or writers mix two codes

or more language in discourse, the main characteristics in code mixing are relaxed situations and informal situation. (Nababan, 1991)

Code mixing can be seen in spoken or written language. Code mixing in spoken language can be found in: radio program, television program, teaching process and code mixing also found in written language such as: novel, newspaper, magazine, tabloid, etc. Literary books in Indonesia have been developed both in their quantity or quality. Started by the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication, Indonesian people were initiated to use English and then to spread it out to the others. The influence from English makes literary books in Indonesia have also been influenced by English. One kind of literary books that is influenced by English is novel. The writers write a novel not only in Indonesian language, sometimes the writers mix English in Indonesian language. Many factors which influence the people mix the code, such as their background as like education, culture, social etc. Education is one of the parts of background the people mix the code, if the people have good education so it influences their mix code. In written language code mixing is presented in italic or underline style at word or phrase. In this research writer will discuss one novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon*.

In written language, such as the novel authors write according to the people who will read it. Raditya Dika is one of writers or novelists who used code mixing in his novel. He was born in December 28th 1984. His complete name is Dika Angkasaputra Moerwani. He graduated from Department of Political Science in University of Indonesia. He had studied in Australia, allowing him to

mix Indonesian and English in his writing and his expressions. Raditya Dika is the first Indonesian bloggers who managed to make a book from his blog. He has written some novel like Kambing Jantan, Cinta Brontosaurus, Radikus Makankakus, Babi Ngesot, Marmut Merah Jambu and Manusia Setengah Salmon.

Manusia Setengah Salmon is the six book by Raditya Dika which was published in 2011. The story still has concept comedy based on stories written by the author as in the previous book. This book contains 264 pages and very interesting to read.

As an illustration the writer presents a little bits sentence which describes the reality of language used in which afterward the reality of language use can be categorized as code mixing. The sentence is as follows:

*Kita akan **dinner** di tempat yang sangat kamu suka.*

*Kami akan pergi **holiday** ke Eropa Tahun ini.*

The sentence above indicates the existence of code mixing because the speaker used one word or phrase of English into Indonesia language. The speakers master both languages they used it to express their emotion, feeling or thought. It is found that there are variation forms and type code mixing used.

Based on phenomenon above, the writer wants to concerns the style of code mixing by Raditya Dika's entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon*. The writer is really motivated to conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN "MANUSIA SETENGAH SALMON" NOVEL BY RADITYA DIKA"

1.2 Identification and Focus of the Study

Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics where learn and study the aspects of language social, especially differences in variant which are found in language, related to social factors. Sociolinguistics is the study or solution language in connection with language speaker as the member of society (Nababan, 1991). When we are talking about sociolinguistics, we will study about code mixing, Someone sometimes use two or more languages, they mixed their language from one language with another language. In sociolinguistics is called code mixing. The example of code mixing “*Ibu membuat breakfast yang sangat enak pagi ini.*” someone will mix Indonesian Language with English Language, because they have motivations that influence the two codes such as solidarity with the listeners, choice of topic, social status and cultural distance. The Indonesian-English codes mixing have lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning is the meaning of word when it is independent. For example, in English there is a *bridge* that the meaning in the Advanced Learner’s dictionary of Current English (Hornby, dkk, 1961) means (i) something built of wood, stone, concrete or steel across a river, railway, road etc. (ii) a platform of over and across the deck of ship, used by the captain and officers; (iii) the upper body part of the nose

In this research, the writer focuses to describe forms and purposes of code mixing which often used by Raditya Dika in his novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon*.

1.3 Research Question

Based on research background, the writer proposed some problems as the following:

1. What are the forms of code mixing used in the novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon* written by Raditya Dika?
2. What are the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon* written by Raditya Dika?

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem mentioned above, the writer has the purposes of study:

1. To analyze forms of code mixing in the novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon* written by Raditya Dika.
2. To identify and explain the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the novel *Manusia Setengah Salmon* by Raditya Dika.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Sociolinguistics : Sociolinguistics is the study or solution language in connection with language speaker as the member of society (Nababan, 1991).
2. Code mixing : According to Wardhaugh (1986) code mixing is defined as the use of two languages together by changing from one language to other language in the course of a single utterance.
3. Manusia Setengah : Manusia Setengah Salmon is the six book by

Salmon

Raditya Dika which was published on December 2011. The story still has concept comedy based on stories written by the author as in the previous book. This book contains 264 pages and very interesting to read.

4. Raditya Dika : Raditya Dika was born in Jakarta, December 28th 1984. His complete name is Dika Angkasaputra Moerwani. He graduated from Department of Political Science in University of Indonesia. Raditya Dika is the first Indonesian bloggers who managed to make a book from his blog. He has written some novel like Kambing Jantan, Cinta Brontosaurus, Radikus Makankakus, Babi Ngesot, Marmut Merah Jambu and Manusia Setengah Salmon.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer discusses some related theories to support this research. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems.

2.1 The Definition of Sociolinguistics

Jendra (2010) said “sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an subject of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology and phonology handle it.”

Hudson (1996) has described sociolinguistics is ‘the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is ‘the study of society in relation to language. In other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest. Rice-Johnston William (2008) stated language is the process or set of processes used to ensure there is agreement between the sender and receiver for meanings assigned to the symbols and the schema for combining them used for each communication. The symbols themselves, although typically not the accompanying non-verbal activity, are usually described as words. The schema for combining them is usually described as a grammar.

Actually, First, it’s not always clear whether to call two language varieties *dialects* of the same language or *different languages*. Then, languages previously unknown to scholars are sometimes discovered in the Amazon, Papua New Guinea, and

other remote parts of the world. Some compilations of languages may be limited to spoken tongues, while others include signed languages. Finally, languages die when their last speaker dies.

Meriam Meyerhoff (2011) stated Sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. A lot of linguists might describe themselves as sociolinguists, but the people who call themselves sociolinguists may have rather different interests from each other and they may use very different methods for collecting and analysing data. This can be confusing if you are coming new to the field. Is sociolinguistics about how individual speakers use language? Is it about how people use language differently in different towns or regions? Is it about how a nation decides what languages will be recognised in courts or education? The answer is: Yes. Sociolinguists conduct research on any of those topics. For example, if a speaker describes a funny or amusing situation as 'kicksin', I know they are from, or have spent a good deal of time in, the English-speaking Caribbean. I am drawing on sociolinguistic (social and linguistic) knowledge to draw this inference.

Gumperz (1971) has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. Chambers (2002) is even more direct: '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.

Hudson (1996) sociolinguistics is 'the study of language in relation to society,' whereas the sociology of language is 'the study of society in relation to language.' In

other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.

Sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. We use language to ask for and give people information. We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings.

Term of sociolinguistics itself consist of two elements: *sosio-* and *linguistics*. The element *Sosio-* is root of social, which deal with society, group of society, and social function. *Linguistics* is the science learning or conversing language, especially language elements (phoneme, morpheme, word, and sentence) and the relation between the elements (structure), inclusive of the essence and the forming of the elements. So, sociolinguistics is the study or solution language in connection with language speaker as the member of society (Nababan, 1991). In other words, it can be said that sociolinguistics learn and study the aspects of language social, especially differences in variant, which are found in language, related to social factors.

The relationship between linguistic choices and the social context in which they are made is sometimes easiest to see when different languages are involved. The first focuses on multilingual speech communities and describes some of the ways in which social considerations affect language choice. But there is plenty of language variation in monolingual communities too, and it is just as socially meaningful. The second focuses on social features of the language user. It

explores the range of social information conveyed about participants by their linguistic choices within one language. The third focus shifts to the uses of language, and the influence on language of the social context in which it is used and the functions it expresses.

Sociolinguistics uses for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistic provide knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In language teaching at school, sociolinguistic also have a big role. Language study internally will be produce objectively descriptive language in the form of shape grammar book

2.2 The Definition of Code Mixing and Bilingualism

2.2.1 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a community. In code mixing there is main code or basic code that used and has the function and autonomy while other codes involved in the event it was only in the form of pieces without function and autonomy.

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. According to Wardhaugh (2006) code mixing is defined as the use of two languages together by changing from one language to other language in the course of a single utterance. For example, someone will mix Bahasa Indonesia with

Javanese, because they have motivations that influence the two codes such as solidarity with the listeners, choice of topic, social status and cultural distance.

Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) says that code mixing is using pieces of another language, maybe needed unconsciously, so that is not accepted as a mistake. Code mixing is 1. Interference; 2. The use of language units from one language to another to expand the variety of style or language; including the usage of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. (Kridalaksana, 1993). Code mixing refers to the mixture of two or more languages or language varieties in speech.

According to Karchu (1978) code mixing is using two language or more to add the elements of language to other language consistently. While Thelender (1976) says that the limited of code mixing is clause level. When the speakers combine between different variants on one similar clause it is code mixing. The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily life situations. It also used by some authors to create novel.

The other definitions about code mixing occurs when the conversant mix two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without any requirement, the relaxed of the speaker or his/her habit get involved in that situation. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation. In a formal language situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages.

Sometimes there are also mixes the code if the speaker wants to show his knowledge or his position. (Nababan, 1991)

A related term, code mixing, refers to the *intrasentential* alternating use of two or more languages or varieties of a language and is often used in studies of grammatical aspects of bilingual speech (Muysken, 2000; Poplack & Meechan, 1995). Grammatical studies of codemixing are concerned with, among other things, determining the types (e.g. nouns, verbs, etc.) of codemixing patterns that occur often in bilingual speech and why; investigating whether codemixing is syntactically random or rule-governed; and exploring whether the rules or constraints that govern codemixing are universal or language-specific.

Weinreich (1953) thought that intra-sentential code mixing was a sign of lack of bilingual proficiency and interference. Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence phenomenon of code mixing. In the code mixing characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. Role means anyone who uses that language, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words. Special characteristics the speakers is very important, the speakers will color the mix code. Speakers who will have the opportunity to master the language mix more code than the other speakers that only just mastered one or two languages. (Suwito, 1985)

2.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. However, defining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual characteristics may be classified as bilingual. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speaker to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages. A person may describe themselves as bilingual but may mean only the ability to converse and communicate orally. Others may be proficient in reading in two or more languages (or bi-literate). A person may be bilingual by virtue of having grown up learning and using two languages simultaneously (simultaneous bilingualism). Or they may become bilingual by learning a second language sometime after their first language. This is known as sequential bilingualism. *To be bilingual* means different things to different people.

When two or more language used alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other. Events using two or more language alternately by a speaker called bilingualism. The concept of bilingualism seems at first sight to be non-problematical. According to Webster's dictionary (1961) bilingual is defined as having or using two languages especially as spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker: a person using two languages especially habitually and with control like that of a native speaker and bilingualism as the constant oral use of two language. When the people use two languages to interact with other people they become bilingual that means they realize bilingualism.

In the popular view, being bilingual equals being able to speak two languages perfectly: this is also the approach of Bloomfield (1935), who

defines bilingualism as the native-like control of two languages. In contradistinction to this definition which includes only 'perfect bilingual' Macnamara (1967) proposes that a bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in only one of the four language skills, listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing, in a language other than his mother tongue.

Paradis (1986) while suggesting that bilinguality should be defined on a multidimensional continuum, reduces the latter to linguistic structure and language skill. Mohanty (1994) Limits the definition of bilingualism to its social-communicative dimension, when he says that 'bilingual persons or communities are those with an ability to meet the communicative demands of the self and the society in their interaction with the other speaker of any or all of these languages'. More recent definitions insist on the specific characteristics of the bilingual. Grosjean (1985) defines a bilingual speakers as more than the sum of two monolinguals in the sense that the bilingual has also developed some unique language behavior.

Bloomfield (1953), says that the ability of the speaker to use two languages well, but Bloomfield's concept about bilingualism is questioned, therefore Bloomfield's limitation about bilingualism in modified by some people. For example, Lado said that bilingualism is the ability to use the knowledge of the two languages technically. Haugen (1961) said that the person who understands about two or more languages means bilingual person. He also said that bilingual persons don't need to use two languages actively he can only understand it.

Studying second language or more foreign language cannot influence their mother tongue (Chaer and Agustina, 2004).

Development of bilingualism is also related to understanding of the language is involved in that bilingualism. Bloomfield in this case gives the sense of language as a system of codes that have special characteristics. Know two languages means being able to use the two systems code in good. Wienreich (1968) gives the sense of language in a broad sense, without distinguishing the levels that exist in it. According to Wienreich mastery of two languages can mean mastery two control systems code, two dialects of the same language or two kinds of the same dialect. This opinion is also appears from Haugen (1968) which include mastery of the two dialects of one language in bilingualism and Rene Appel (1976) which states that the what is called two languages in bilingualism is included also two variations of the language.

A bilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved. As we have just seen, it can lead to loss, e.g. language loss among immigrants. But sometimes it leads to diffusion; that is certain features spread from one language to the other (or others) as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features. One linguistic consequence, however, is that there has been some convergence of the languages that are spoken in the village so far as syntax is concerned, but vocabulary differences have been maintained. It is vocabulary rather than syntax which now serves to distinguish the groups and the variety of multilingualism that has

resulted is a special local variety which has developed in response to local needs. (Wardhaugh, 2006)

According to Nababan (1991), bilingualism is defined as the habit uses two languages or codes in interacting with others. There are two kinds of bilingualism according to him: individual and societal bilingualism. Individual bilingualism is the situation where all the society knows two languages and uses both of which every day in their job and social interaction. For instance; there are forty people in a community and all of them know both X and Y languages. The second situation is societal bilingualism occurs when there are two languages in the society, but each person just knows one language, so there are two kinds of communication in the society. For example; there are forty peoples in B community, twenty people know X language while the rest of the community knows Y language. This does not mean that all members know both of languages.

(Ohoiwutun, 1997). The second type is compound bilingualism, speaking uses two or more language system is integrated. A bilingual compound, often disrupt the elements of both languages are mastered. For example, bilingual compound may happen when Indonesian people work in Malaysia, sometimes they use Indonesian language. The third type of bilingualism is sub-ordinate bilingualism. This happen to person or community that uses two or more language system separately.

Usually, there is still a process of translation. Bilingual sub-ordinate often mixed the first language concepts in a second language or foreign language studies, which is being learned. This often occurs in the conversation among

second language learner, they still translate some vocabularies or sentences that they speak. For example we always find Indonesian student who learn foreign language. (Ohoiwutun, 1997)

1.3 The Forms of Code Mixing

Suwito (1985) classified code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follow:

1. The insertion of words

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morphemes and bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following “a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen”. Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morphemes. The examples are:

- a. Sayang sekali mereka tidak mengerti *fashion*.
- b. Kamu punya banyak *option* disini.

2. The insertion of phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate.

The examples are:

- a. Aku lagi *having good time* banget sama dia.
- b. Dia sangat cantik memakai *short dress* hijau itu.

3. The insertion of hybrids

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of words (Hornby, 1995) it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The examples are:

- a. Mungkin diia sedih karena *date-nya* gagal.
- b. Dan *ending-nya* dari cerita itu membuat aku menangis.

4. The insertion of word reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated. Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

The example is:

- a. Kabar kita disini *fine-fine* aja. Gak usah khawatir.

5. The insertions of idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971).

Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates new meaning. The examples are:

- a. Katanya dia sudah *on the way* mau kesini.

b. *By the way* makasih banget ya kamu udah mau jadi temen dekat aku.

6. The insertion of clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea (Tri Wiratno, 2003).

Clause is a group of word 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. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminders of the sentences in which they appear.

The examples are :

- a. Aku Aldi, *whats up baby?*
- b. Aku bakal jemput dan *kita have a nice dinner together.*

1.4 Purpose of Using Code Mixing

Ohoiwutun (1997) states the speakers in bilingual society often mix code based on certain motives/ reasons. They are:

1. Need Feeling Motive

Need feeling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. According to Nababan Need Feeling Motive is a Motive when the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language.

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 or the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. 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.

The examples are:

- 1) *Printer* gue rusak nih, pinjem punya kamu dong!
- 2) Gaya kamu udah kayak *rocker* sejati.

The examples above is Need Feeling Motive because its based on the speaker's need, the speaker cannot find words which have similar meaning with "printer and rocker" the word "printer and rocker" is not exist in Indonesian Language.

2. Prestige Feeling Motive

Prestige feeling motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status or to show their educational background.

The examples are:

- 1) Lagian, gue juga kan udah pernah ngalamin sunat sebelumnya, jadi sekalian *sharing* pengalaman.
- 2) *Breakfast* pagi ini benar-benar lezat.

The examples above is Prestige Feeling Motive because its used by the speaker to show their educational status. "breakfast" and "sharing" has the similar meaning with "sarapan pagi" and "curhat" in Indonesian language.

The speaker prefer to use “breakfast” and “sharing” than “sarapan pagi” and “curhat” because it is show their educational status.

3. 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. (Holmes, 1992). For making the situation be funny.

The examples are:

- 1) Toh, kalau *date-nya* gagal, paling gak gue bisa ke pinggir jalan bawa kecrekan ngamen, itung-itung nambah uang jajan.
- 2) Terus kamu mau membuat opening cerita itu semacam adegan aku terpeleset kulit pisang terus jatuh masuk kubangan gitu?

The examples above is Making Joke because when we read the examples above thas so funny and interesting.

4. 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 (Holmes, 1992). But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.

The examples are:

- 1) Dia baru pertama kalinya main ke Pekanbaru dan dia sangat *excited* pengen merasakan makanan khas Pekanbaru.
- 2) Selalu *nervous* ketika disuruh guru maju ke depan kelas.

The examples above is Expressing Self-Emotion because the speaker show the expression self-emotion when the speaker talk to the other people. Because “Excited and Nervous” that show the speaker’s expression self-emotion.

2.5 Previous Studies

In this research the writer review some report of related researches about sociolinguistics especially code mixing. The writer uses some graduating paper as following:

Previous research was written by Fajar Akbar Gemilang. He writes “ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN SBY’S SPEECH IN THE GRAND OPENING OF INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE”. He identified the forms and functions of code mixing in SBY’s speech in the Grand Opening of Indonesia Stock Exchange. Based on the result of the study, the writer had succeeded collecting the forms and the functions of code mixing in SBY’s speech in the Grand Opening of Indonesia Stock Exchange. The writer found five forms. They are word, phrase, hybrid, idiom, and clause. The writer found 66 forms of word, 101 forms of phrase, 5 forms of hybrid, 1 form of idiom and 22 forms of clause. While, the writer found four functions, they are Informational function, Expressive function, Directive function, and Phatic function. The functions

consist of 117 Informational function, 19 code mixing as Expressive function, 53 code mixing of Directive Function, and 6 code mixing as Phatic function.

“THE USE OF INDONESIAN ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKING (FACEBOOK) BY INDONESIAN YOUNGSTERS”. The research was written by Sutrismi. She identified types of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in social media networking (Facebook) by Indonesian youngsters. The results show that there are six types of linguistic forms of code mixing consisting of 48 data or 63,16 % of word (40 data single word and 8 data compound word), 1 datum or 1,32 % of blending , 7 data or 9,21% of hybrid, 2data or 2,63 % of word reduplication, 14 data or 18,42 % of phrase (9 data of noun phrase, 4 data of verb phrase, and 1 datum of preposition phrase,) and 4 data or 5,26 % of clause. There are three reasons of using code mixing; need filling motive (14 %), prestige filling motive (8 %), and the other reasons (78 %); ((a) to make simple and familiar, (b) to show personal habit, (c) to stress the message, (d) to practice English, (e) to show the trend, (f) to match with the situation, (g) to show their prestige and (h) to differentiate with others).

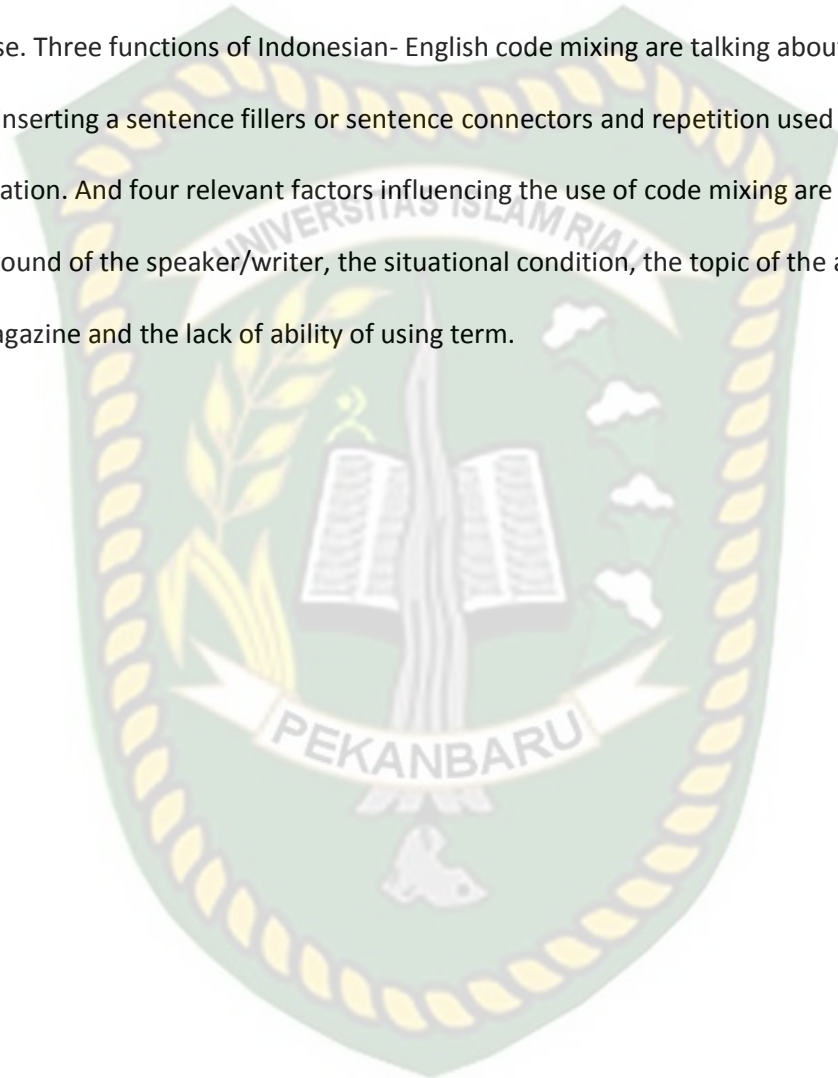
Another previous research was written by Dewi Muslihah Budi. She writes “A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS ON INDONESIAN–ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN SOLO BEST LINE OF SOLO RADIO STATION”. She identified the forms of code mixing and describe the reasons of using the code mixing. The data of this research are Indonesian-English code mixing occurred in conversation in Solo Best Line of Solo radio station. The result of the research shows that there are five forms of code mixing: word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, and clause. Moreover there are three reasons of using the codes: need filling motive, prestige

filling motive and other reasons. Other reasons include five reasons: to respect, to refine, to make more interesting, to give information, and to show personal speaking habit.

“AN ANALYSIS ON INDONESIAN-ENGLISH VERBAL CODE MIXING IN ELFARA SAPA RADIO PROGRAM”. The research was written by Mohammad Choirul Masrukhan. He identified the forms and the purpose of code mixing used by the broadcaster of SAPA a program of Elfara FM. The result of the study presents that there are 80 utterances containing English – Indonesian code mixing used by the broadcasters of SAPA program. The type which mostly occurs is insertion (70%), followed by congruent lexicalization types (23,75%). The last one, is by making alternation between structures from languages which occurs the least (6,25%). The broadcasters probably uses the simplest form of code mixing because they do not have to understand the structure. Moreover, the reason which occurs the most is expressing group identity (60%). The following reason which occurs is talking about particular topic (23,75%), a need of real lexicon (7,5%), an intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (3,75%), to soften or strengthen the request or command (2,5%), a repetition used for clarification (2,5%).

Another previous research was written by Sofiyana. she writes “A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN *KAWANKU* MAGAZINE”. She describe six forms, and the purpose of using code mixing in *Kawanku* magazine. The analysis show that there are some words that used by journalist in *Kawanku* magazine such as “*dear*” (word), “*dresscode*” (phrase), “*cover-nya*” (hybrid), “*upload*” (idiom), “*it’s*

Ilona face care” (clause), “*reply-reply-an*” (word reduplication). Four purposes why the journalist code mix their language are to make the articles more interesting and understandable, prestige filling motive, expressing group identity and marketing purpose. Three functions of Indonesian- English code mixing are talking about particular topic, inserting a sentence fillers or sentence connectors and repetition used for clarification. And four relevant factors influencing the use of code mixing are the background of the speaker/writer, the situational condition, the topic of the articles in the magazine and the lack of ability of using term.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is very important to do a research, the researchers need to apply the right method. Research method is needed by the researcher and it plays significant role. Related to this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method in which this method is to describe what actually happen to procedures about method which are useful in research. In this chapter, the writer would like to explain the methodology of this research. It consists of type of the research, source of the data, data collection method, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of the Research

Concerning with the objective of study, this research uses descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2011) affirm that qualitative research that result the descriptive data, the written and oral words from observing people or behavior. The aim of descriptive qualitative method is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. Descriptive qualitative method employs technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. Collecting, analyzing and interpreting data and finally drawing a conclusion only applies the collected data not for a generalization.

3.2 Source of Data

In order to make the analysis easier the researcher needs to use the source of data. The source of data is *Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel*. The writer chooses this novel because this is one of the most bestseller novels in Indonesia.

This novel concept comedy was written by the author of the story as in previous books, which makes the reader is very interested in this novel. The contents of his novel is very interesting, light reading, funny and also there are many words that can truly inspire.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

There are many ways to collect the data such as: study document, observation, test, interview and questionnaire. In this case the writer uses study document as the way to collect the data. Study document is getting the data about case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc.

The writer analysis *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel to collect the data which related with this research. For collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follows:

1. Read the *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel.
2. Select the Indonesian-English code mixing.
3. Write down the data.
4. Arrange data into several parts based on classification.

3.4 Data Analysis

The unit analysis of the research is Indonesian-English code mixing in the forms of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clauses and word reduplication which are found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel*.

In doing analysis the writer uses procedures as follows:

1. Data collection

Through this step the writer read the Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel and put code mixing in the novel as the data.

2. Identification

After collect the data the writer identifies the appropriate and inappropriate data.

3. Classification

The writer classifies the Indonesia-English code mixing used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel into each form of words, phrases, idioms, word reduplication, clause and hybrids. After that the writer classifies the purpose of code mixing.

4. Data Analysis

After classifying the Indonesian-English code mixing the writer analyzes the data of code mixing that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel. The method of data analysis is descriptive analysis. The step of analyzing data is presented as follow:

- a. The researcher read the Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel.
- b. The researcher selects the Indonesian-English code mixing that used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel.
- c. The researcher write down and collected the data from the novel.
- d. The researcher listed the data.
- e. The researcher classifies the data based on:
 - 1) The Insertion of Words
 - 2) The Insertion of Phrase
 - 3) The Insertion of Hybrids
 - 4) The insertion of Word Reduplication
 - 5) The Insertion of Idioms

6) The Insertion of Clause

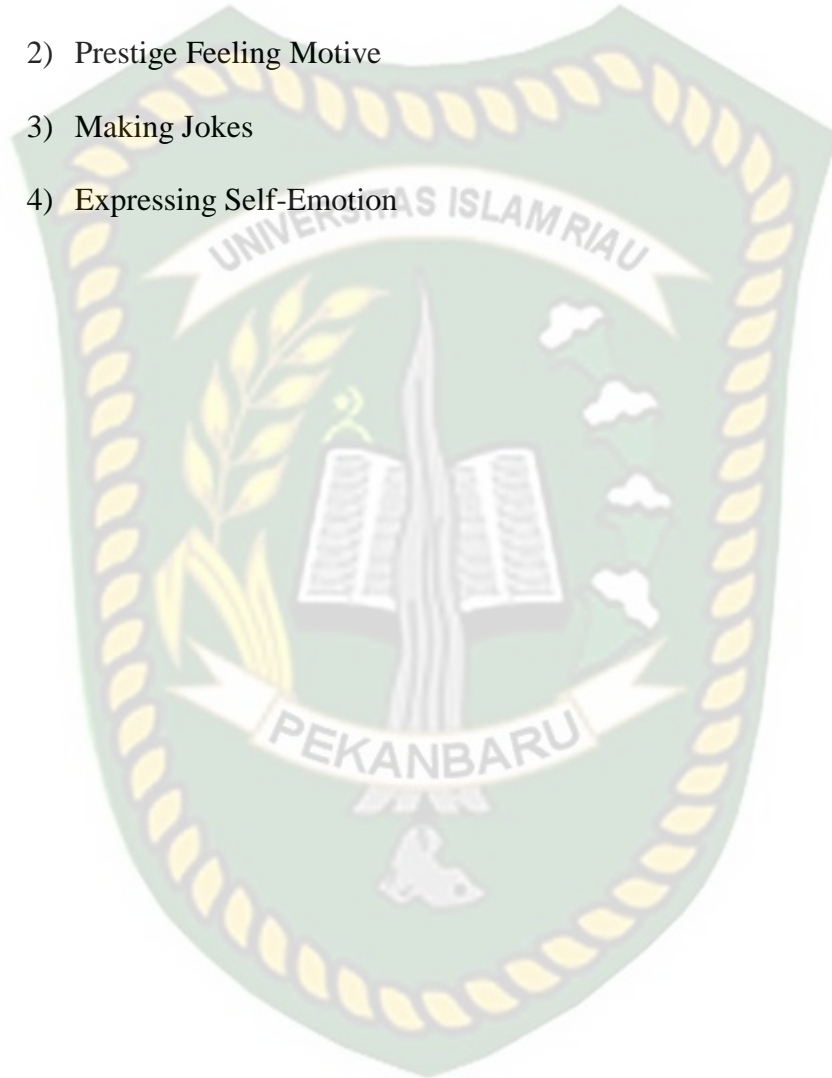
f. The researcher analyzed the purpose of code mixing as follow:

1) Need Feeling Motive

2) Prestige Feeling Motive

3) Making Jokes

4) Expressing Self-Emotion



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CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer is going to analyze the data of code mixing, after identifying the Indonesian-English code mixing used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel.

4.1 The Forms of Code Mixing

Suwito (1985) classified code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follow:

4.1.1 The Insertion of Words

One of the types of code mixing is a word, sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language, especially English. A word can be divided into two, they are single word and compound word.

4.1.1.1 Single Word

A single word is a smallest unit of language that carries meaning and consists of one or more morphemes 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 words:

1. Pada suatu pagi ketika gue lagi sarapan *cereal*. (p.4) 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 one morpheme. *Cereal* is free morpheme. Cereal is food made from cereal grain: breakfast.
2. Ketika bapak dan anak lain melakukan kegiatan bersama-sama dengan *golf* bareng. (p.11) 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 one morpheme. *Golf* is free morpheme. Golf is outdoor game in which players hit a small ball into a series of 9 or 18 holes.

3. Gue jadi jarang bisa ngelakuin kegiatan seperti main *game* atau bahkan sekedar lari sore bersama. (p.13) 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 one morpheme. *Game* is free morpheme. Game is form of play or sport with rules.
4. Dia mengajak gue ketemu disebuah *café*. (p.22) 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 one morpheme. *Cafe* is free morpheme. *Café* is place where you can buy drinks and simple meals.
5. Gue punya pilihan disini, sok *cool* atau ngelakuin hal yang ekstrem. (p.22) 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 one morpheme. *Cool* is free morpheme. Cool is not hot or cold; fairly cold: it feels- in the shade.
6. Sejujurnya, gue sedang tidak bisa diajak bicara, karena, *well*, gue baru aja putus. (p.26) 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 one morpheme. *Well* is free morpheme. Well is in a good, right or satisfactory way.
7. Kenapa kamu gak *jump* kayak Leonardo? (p.26) The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Jump* is free morpheme. Jump is move quickly off the ground by pushing yourself with your legs and feet.

8. Gue ingat dia pernah bikin *surprise*, bawain kue gede banget. (p.31) 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 one morpheme. *Surprise* is free morpheme. Surprise is pleasant feeling caused by sudden or unexpected.
9. Sama seperti film-film itu ketika *flashback* masa lalu kita terlintas di depan mata. (p.31) 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 one morpheme. *Flashback* is free morpheme. Flashback is that show a scene in the past.
10. Mendengarkan musik *slow* sampai ngitung domba (yang akhirnya gagal dan gue gak bisa tidur). (p.32) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Slow* is free morpheme. Slow is taking a long time; not fast.
11. Jemput dia di rumahnya dengan memakai kostum Power Ranger *pink*. (p.39) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Pink* is free morpheme. Pink is of a pale red colour.
12. Ketika kalian selesai *dinner*, bilanglah 'biasanya cowok yang bayar *dinner*. (p.40) 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 one morpheme. *Dinner* is free morpheme. Dinner is the main meal of the day, taken either around midday or in the evening.
13. Cobalah pakai baju yang *matching* dengan film yang akan kalian tonton. (p.40) 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. *Match* is free morpheme

and*ing* is bound morpheme. Matching is be compatible, similar or consistent; coincide in their characteristics.

14. Gak enak *Mom*, soalnya bau. Terus gue bilang gitu deh ke dia. (p.59) 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 one morpheme. *Mom* is free morpheme. Mom is female parent.
15. Sugiman juga ternyata supir yang *sweet* banget. (p.64) The italic word is a adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morpheme. *so* is bound morpheme and *sweet* is free morpheme. Sweet is tasting like sugatr, a–face fresh and pure.
16. Dia tahu di *airport* harus nunggu di mana. (p. 67) 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 one morpheme. *Airport* is free morpheme. Airport is place where aircraft land ang take off, with buildings for passangers to wait in.
17. McD *delivery*, ada yang bisa saya bantu? (p.70) 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 one morpheme. *Delivery* is free morpheme. Delivery is when you take of be available to receive the car.
18. Apa daya *face* jadi kayak mau pup. (p.72) 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 one morpheme. *face* is free morpheme. Face is front part of the head.
19. Restoran enak di Venice hasil rekomendasi *website* Wikitravel. (p.74) 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 one morpheme. *Website* is free morpheme. Website is place connected to the internet.

20. *Feeling* aja, bang. Kata Yudith, kalem. (p.79) 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 one morpheme. *Feeling* is free morpheme. Feeling is something felt through the mind or the senses.
21. Gue lagi duduk santai di *lobby* hotel Gajah Mada. (p.85) 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 one morpheme. *Lobby* is free morpheme. Lobby is entrance hall of a hotel.
22. Gue lalu ketawa *nervous*, “hehehe” (p.92) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Nervous* is free morpheme. Nervous is about/of anxious or afraid. Easily worried or frightened.
23. Lihat tuh, kayaknya dia *happy* banget ya. (p.94) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Happy* is free morpheme. Happy is feeling, giving or expressing pleasure.
24. Kami sambil bertanya, oo kalian *couple*? (p.95) 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 one morpheme. *Couple* is free morpheme. Couple is fasten or join two parts (of two people or animals)
25. Karena panik *grammar* jadi berantakan. (p.95) 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 one morpheme. *Grammar* is free morpheme. Grammar is book that describes the rules for forming words and making sentences.

26. Nigel baru pertama kalinya main ke Jakarta dan dia sangat *excited* pengen merasakan masakan asli Indonesia. (p.97) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own.

Constructed by one morpheme. *Excited* is free morpheme. Excited is full of strong happy feelings.

27. Terakhir kali mendengar orang berkata seperti itu kepada orang lain adalah di film *thriller* Rumah Dara. (p.100) 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 one morpheme. *Thriller* is free morpheme. Thriller is book, play or film with an exciting story.

28. Rasanya gurih, segar lengkap dengan bumbu saus kacang yang *creamy*. (p.102) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Creamy* is free morpheme. Creamy is like cream; containing cream

29. Pesawatnya juga gak *delay* dan tiba sesuai dengan waktu yang sudah ditentukan. (p.111) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Delay* is free morpheme. Delay is not do until a later time or make happen at a later time.

30. Di depan outlet Burger King rizki bertanya gimana penerbangan tadi? (p.113) 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 one morpheme. *Outlet* is free morpheme.

Outlet is way of expressing or making good use of strong feelings or energy:
sport is a good- for aggression.

31. Terserah, lo mau ke *flat* gue di Utrech, atau mau jalan-jalan ke Amsterdam?

(p.113) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Flat* is free morpheme. Flat is smooth and level, not curved or sloping.

32. Di sini orang pergi ke kantor, sekolah bahkan *meeting* sama orang dengan naik

sepeda. (p.114) 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 morpheme. *meet* is free morpheme anding is bound morpheme . Meeting is an assembly of people for a particular purpose, especially for formal discussion.

33. Gue akan ngundang teman-teman kerumah, nyewa band terkenal untuk

perform. (p.115) 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 one morpheme. *Perform* is free morpheme. Perform is carry out, accomplish, or fulfil (an action, task, or function).

34. Merasa risih, akhirnya gue memilih profil *silent*. (p.120) The italic word is an

adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Silent* is free morpheme. Silent is making little or no sound.

35. Udara yang dingin membuat gue harus menaikkan selretan *jumper*. (p.124) 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 one morpheme. *Jumper* is free morpheme. Jumper is a person, an animal or an insect that jumps.

36. Dan menutup kepala dengan *hoodie*. (p.124) 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 one morpheme. *Hoodie* is free morpheme. Hoodie is covering for the head.
37. Dia menggunakan sweter warna biru muda dan *stocking* hitam. (p.125) 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 one morpheme. *Stocking* is free morpheme. Stocking is either of a pair of thin coverings for a woman's feet and legs.
38. Berlari nyebrang jaalan sambil teriak *help!* Karena kaget. (p.127) 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 one morpheme. *Help* is free morpheme. Help is act of helping to do: fact of being useful
39. Gue baru menemukan titik terang setelah menemukan akun *facebook* mereka satu persatu. (p.135) 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 one morpheme. *Facebook* is free morpheme. Facebook is part of social media.
40. Saya sempat mau jadi bintang film, ikut *casting* film. (p144) 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. *Cast* is free morpheme anding is bound morpheme. Casting is the choice of actors to play particular roles in a play or movie.
41. Gue *mention* sesuai yang lo bilang. (p152) 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 one morpheme. *Mention* is free morpheme. Mention is speak or write about briefly: brief reference.

42. Gue ngebayangin di kehidupan nyata, muka orangnya juga *smart*, keren. (p.153)

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Smart* is free morpheme. Smart is clean and neat; well dressed: a – appearance/person.

43. Kelihatannya dia *smart*, *sophisticated* dan penuh bahasa inggis tinggi ini. (p.153)

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Sophisticated* is free morpheme. Sophisticated is having or showing experience of the world and culture.

44. Di era yang serba gampang untuk kenalan dan *flirting* dengan orang baru. (p.

154) 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 morpheme. *Flirt* is free morpheme and *...ing* bound morpheme . Flirting is behave towards in a romantic but not serious way.

45. Sama seperti dulu orang-orang di facebook yang *photogenic* kelihatan lebih

cantik. (p.154) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Photogenic* is free morpheme. Photogenic is looking attractive in photographs.

46. Fotonya udah gue *tag* di facebook. (p.157) 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 one morpheme. *Tag* is free morpheme. Tag is small piece of paper, fabric, etc attached to show its cost, owner, etc.

47. Terus kemaren gue nulis pesa di *wall*. (p.157) 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

one morpheme. *Wall* is free morpheme. Wall is long upright solid structure of stone, brick, etc.

48. *Right*, seperti yang gue alami sekarang. (p. 159) 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 one morpheme. *Right* is free morpheme. Right is what is morally good or correct.

49. Sebuah *quote* dari Mick Jagger. (p.161) The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Quote* is free morpheme. Quote is repeat the exact words that another person has said or written.

50. Sudah banyak *paper* yang saya terbitkan. (p.167) 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 one morpheme. *Paper* is free morpheme. Paper is substance in thin sheets used for writing, printing or drawing.

51. Produk juga berarti punya *positioning* unik. (p.175) 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 morpheme. *Position* is free morpheme anding is bound morpheme. Positioning is place where- is meant to be: the correct place.

52. Suster memasukkan alat *suction* ke mulut gue. (p.182) 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 one morpheme. *Suction* is free morpheme. Suction is process of causing a vacuum, esp- so that two surfaces stick together.

53. Gue berfikir *remote* televisi adalah senjata yag cukup keras jika dihantamkan ke kepala seseorang. (p.183) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of

English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Remote* is free morpheme. Remote is far away in time (of a computer, etc) that you can connect to from far away, using an electronic link.

54. Ketika ada tawaran untuk menjadi *host* program televisi beladiri tradisional.

(p.209) 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 one morpheme. *Host* is free morpheme. Host is person who introduces guests on a radio or tv programme.

55. Kang Acep mengambil sebuah ember yang telah ditaruh sehelai *filter* di atasnya.

(p.223) 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 one morpheme. *Filter* is free morpheme. Filter is device used for holding back solid material in a liquid passed through it.

56. Pas gue nonton film-film komedi di DVD *player*, lagi asyik-asyiknya ketawa tiba-tiba listrik mati. (p.240) The italic word is noun as a single word of English since

it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. *Player* is free morpheme. Player is person who plays a game.

57. Dia masih *single* belum punya pacar. (p.254) The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own.

Constructed by one morpheme. *Single* is free morpheme. Single is only one: (of a person) not married.

4.1.1.2 Compound Word

A compound is made when two words joined to form a new word. Below are the sentences containing compound words:

1. Nyokap mencoba menirukan suara kuntilanak, yang malah terdengar seperti ABG kebanyakan minum bir sewaktu hendak *photobox*. Kikikikikiki aku gak takut! (p.33) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words photo (noun) and box (noun). Photo is photograph. Box is container made of wood, cardboard, etc used for holding solid things.
2. Ada supir yang pacaran sama *babysister* adik gue. (p.47) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words baby (noun) and sister (noun). Baby is very young child or animal. Sister is girl or woman who has the same mother and father as another person.
3. Di perjalanan, gue sempat ngelewati *billboard* iklan layanan masyarakat. (p.54) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words bill (noun) and board (noun). Bill is statement of money owed for goods and services. Board is long thin flat piece of wood.
4. Gue langsung mencari alamatnya melalui *software* GoogleMaps. (p.74) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words soft (noun) and ware (noun). Software is programs used to operate a computer.
5. Kayaknya rekomendasi restoran yang abang baca udah lama gak *update* deh. (p.81) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words up (adverb) and date (noun). Update is make more modern- give the most recent information about a news.
6. Di tangannya ada tas jinjing yang berisi *textbook* kuliah. (p.125) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words text (noun) and book (noun). Textbook is book that teaches a particular subject used in schools.

7. Yeeee kan dari *timeline* twitternya aja lo bisa lihat dia orangnya gimana. (p.149)

The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words time (noun) and line (noun). Time is what is measured in minutes, hours, days. Line is long thin mark on a surface.

8. Dia curhat abis ditusuk dari belakang sama temannya (aku kira kita *bestfriend*).

(p.151) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words best (noun) and friend (noun). Best is most excellent thing or person. Friend is person you know well and like.

9. Hal pertama yang gue lihat adalah *wallpaper* kamar gambar Winnie The Pooh.

(p.238) The italic word is compound word. It is constructed of two words wall (noun) and paper (noun). Wallpaper is paper, usu with a coloured design for covering the walls of room.

4.1.2 The Insertion of Phrases

phrase is a group of words without subject and predicated, functioning together within a sentence. The data that found in the Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel as follow:

1. Si cowok akan sedapat mungkin *stay cool* supaya gak keliatan cemen. (p.22) The

writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *stay* and *cool*. Stay cool is noun phrase.

2. Nyokap mungkin membutuhkan jawaban dramatis lain seperti di tayangin

reality show yang sering dia tonton. (p.27) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *reality* and *show*. Reality show is noun phrase.

3. Berjalan ke arah dapur dan mencuci gelas bekas *hot chocolate* yang barusan gue minum. (p.29) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *hot* and *chocolate*. Hot chocolate is noun phrase.
4. Maksud hati ingin memasang muka *puppy face*. (p.72) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *puppy* and *face*. Puppy face is noun phrase.
5. Suatu saat gue mendapatkan kesempatan untuk *first date* dengan seorang cewek. (p.90) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *first* and *date*. First date is noun phrase.
6. Gue lebih suka tata cara makanan Indonesia dibandingkan *fine dining* di restoran restoran biasa. (p.97) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *fine* and *dining*. Fine dining is noun phrase.
7. Terus saya juga mesan *garlic bread*, lanjut gue. (p.101) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *garlic* and *bread*. Garlic bread is noun phrase.
8. Waktu itu gue dapat beasiswa ke Belanda untuk menghadiri *summer course* selama dua minggu. (p.107) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *summer* and *course*. Summer course is noun phrase.
9. Ya? Tanya gue, menegok dengan gerakan *slow motion*. (p.110) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *slow* and *motion*. Slow motion is noun phrase.
10. Sampai-sampai di Amsterdam ada *coffee house* yang isinya menjual ganja. (p.123) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *coffee* and *house*. Coffee house is noun phrase.

11. Sementara gue mau cari *calling card* isi ulang untuk menelepon orang rumah.
(p.124) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *calling* and *card*. Calling card is noun phrase.
12. Dan ketika beberapa toko mulai menurunkan *rolling door*, gue sadar sudah waktunya untuk pulang. (p.124) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *rolling* and *door*. Rolling door is noun phrase.
13. Si cewek tiba-tiba dia mengeluarkan *pepper spray*, sejenis alat penyemprot lada.
(p.126) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *pepper* and *spray*. Pepper spray is noun phrase.
14. Gue melihat HP dan menemukan banyak sekali *missed call* dari nyokap. (p.128)
The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *missed* and *call*. Missed called is noun phrase.
15. Kami berdua saat itu sedang ngemil di sebuah *coffee shop* di daerah Senopati.
(p.147) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *coffee* and *shop*. Coffee shop is noun phrase.
16. Di antara *mushroom soup*..... (p.147) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence.
It consists of two words, *mushroom* and *soup*. Mushroom soup is noun phrase.
17. Dan *French fries* gue yang keburu dingin karena kebanyakan ngobrol tanpa sempat makan. (p.147) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *french* and *fries*. French fries is noun phrase.
18. Sesuai yang lo bilang, *follow Friday* segala, akhirnya aku ajak ketemuan.(p. 152)
The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *follow* and *friday*. Follow friday is noun phrase.

19. Gue bisa bayangin *first kiss* gue berakhir dengan dia. (p.184) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *first* and *kiss*. First is the most pressing, likely, or suitable. First kiss is noun phrase.
20. Ini lo lagi mau *fashion show* di mana? (p.250) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *fashion* and *show*. Fashion show is noun phrase.
21. Program favorit gue *discovery channel*, dan saat itu sedang membahas tentang salmon. (p.252) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *discovery* and *channel*. Discovery channel is noun phrase.
22. Seorang teman pernah cerita, terakhir kali dia kumpul-kumpul sama temannya, dia merasa *out of place*. (p.254) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of three words, *out*, *of* and *place*. Out of place is noun phrase.
23. Kerjaan dia sekarang, selain bekerja dari rumah, adalah melakukan baby sitting, nungguin bapaknya dirumah. (p. 254) The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *baby* and *sitting*. Baby sitting is noun phrase.

4.1.3 The Insertion of hybrids

Hybrids are another type of Indonesian-English code mixing that occurs in this study. Hybrid is the composed parts of words. It is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The data that found in the Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel as follow:

1. Boleh, asal *provider-nya* sama. (p.15) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *provider* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.

2. Biasanya kamera akan *di-close up* tepat ke mata si cowok yang melotot. (p.21)
The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *close up* in English and *-di* is a prefix in Indonesia language.
3. HP Sugiman berbunyi, *ringtone-nya* lagu Justin Bieber. (p.53) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *ringtone* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.
4. Menjeritlah ketika kau melihat *bill-nya*. (p.83) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *bill* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.
5. Langsung banyak temannya yang *me-reply*.(p.149) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *reply* in English and *me-* is a prefix in Indonesia language.
6. Dia belum kenal aku, aku cumin *reply-reply-an* aja. (p.150) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *reply* in English and *-an* is pronoun in Indonesia language.
7. Di twitter, terus *follow-follow-an*, dia anak SMP lain, kak radith. (p.150) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *follow* in English and *-an* is pronoun in Indonesia language.
8. Sekarang semua itu bisa dilakukan praktis hanya dengan membaca *timeline-nya*. (p.151) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *timeline* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.
9. Kemungkinan besar, Trisna terlalu sering *meng-update* status. (p.157) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *update* in English and *meng-* is a prefix in Indonesia language.

10. Ya itu *mood-nya* pas, semuanya lagi enak.(p.158) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *mood* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.

11. *Filter-nya* itu penting supaya gak ada kotoran masuk ke susu yang udah diperas. (p.223) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *filter* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.

12. Selama sebulan, gue *di-set up* sama teman-teman gue....(p.234) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *set up* in English and *di-* is a prefix in Indonesia language.

13. Gue pergi *nge-date* dengan berbagai macam orang dari berbagai macam latar belakang. (p.234) The italic word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *date* in English and *nge-* is a prefix in Indonesia language.

4.1.4 The Insertion of Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated. Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies. The data that found in the *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel as follow:

1. Gue lihat ada temannya teman gue twitnya menarik, gue udah *follow-follow*, gue mention lah sesuai yang lo bilang. (p.152)

4.1.5 The Insertion of Idioms

Idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. The data that found in the *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel as follow:

1. Tanpa *make up* karena muka gue dari sananya udah serem. (p.31) It consists of two words, *make* and *up*. It means to make good.
2. Caranya terbebas dari jomblo, ya *move on*. (p.172) It consists of two words, *move* and *on*. It means to continue moving.

4.1.6 The Insertion of Clause

Clause is a group words that consist of subject and finite/predicate but has not express the complete idea. The writer finds out some clauses. The data are as follow:

1. *No, no. Mister. We are not a couple!* Seru gue sambil melambaikan tangan, si orang Jepang malah ketawa. (p.95) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.
2. Baru aja gue meleng sebentar, dia tiba-tiba bilang *This soup with lemon is very good!* (p.98) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.
3. *What soup?* Tanya gue. (p.98) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.
4. Gak mau kalah dengan teman-teman Hong Kong lainnya, gue bilang '*My name is Dika but you can call me Brad!*' (p.121) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.

5. Dosennya juga diam. Mungkin dosennya berfikir, '*You don't look like Brad, you look like Sugeni.*' (p.121) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.
6. Memecahkan keheningan gue berkata dengan gagap '*You can call me Dika.*' (p.121) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.
7. Gue lalu menutup telepon. Perik memperhatikan gue dan berkata, '*You just called home?*' gue mengangguk. (p.133) The italic words are a clause and independent clause.

4.2 The Purposes of Code Mixing

In this part, the writer is going to answer the second problem statement based on the analysis of the data used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel. The writer identified that the purposes of code mixing as follows:

4.2.1 Need Feeling Motive

Need feeling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language. According to Nababan Need Feeling Motive is a Motive when the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language.

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 or the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. 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. The data that found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel as follow:

1. Ketika bapak dan anak lain melakukan kegiatan bersama-sama dengan *golf* bareng, mancing bareng. (p.11)

The example above is Need Feeling Motive because its based on the speaker's need, the speaker cannot find words which have similar meaning with "*golf*". The word "*golf*" is not exist in Indonesian Language.

2. Akhirnya gue baru menemukan titik terang ketika gue menemukan akun *facebook* mereka satu-persatu (p.135)

The example above is Need Feeling Motive because its based on the speaker's need, the speaker cannot find words which have similar meaning with "*facebook*". The word "*facebook*" is not exist in Indonesian Language.

4.2.2 Prestige Feeling Motive

Prestige Feeling Motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status or show their background. The data that found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel as follow:

1. Gue jadi jarang bisa ngelakuin kegiatan seperti main *game* atau bahkan sekedar lari sore bersama. (p.13)

The example above is Prestige Feeling Motive because its used by the speaker to show their educational status. "*game*" has the similar meaning with "*permainan*" in Indonesian language. The speaker prefer to use "*game*" than "*permainan*" because it is show their educational status.

2. Biasanya cowok yang bayar *dinner*, tetapi aku tahu kita tak bisa. (p.40)

The example above is Prestige Feeling Motive because its used by the speaker to show their educational status. “*dinner*” has the similar meaning with “*makan malam*” in Indonesian language. The speaker prefer to use “*dinner*” than “*makan malam*” because it is show their educational status.

3. Jemput dia dirumahnya dengan memakai kostum Power Ranger *pink*.
(p.39)

The example above is Prestige Feeling Motive because its used by the speaker to show their educational status. “*pink*” has the similar meaning with “*merah muda*” in Indonesian language. The speaker prefer to use “*pink*” than “*merah muda*” because it is show their educational status.

4.2.3 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. (Holmes, 1992). For making the situation be funny. The data that found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel as follow:

1. Posisi paling aneh yang pernah gue lihat adalah ketika bokap gue melakukan *headstand*, ketika kepala dibawah dan kaki keatas. (P.3)
2. Makanlah ketika engkau lapar, berhentilah ketika kau kenyang, menjeritlah ketika kau melihat *bill-nya*.(p.83)
3. Malam-malam gue ngebungkus badan pakai seprai putih, sok-sok jadi pocong, (tanpa *make up*, karena muka gue dari sananya udah serem).
(p.31)

The examples above is making joke, because that so funny and intertain.

4.2.4 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 (Holmes, 1992). But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness. The data that found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel as follow:

1. Sugiman juga ternyata supir yang *so sweet* banget. (p.64)
2. Pokonya gak ada hubungannya sama cewek-cewek itu deh, kata gue. Lalu gue ketawa *nervous*. (p.92)
3. Lihat tuh! Kayak nya dia *happy* banget ya mabuk gitu. (p.94)
4. Nigel baru pertama kalinya main ke Jakarta dan dia sangat *excited* pengen merasakan makanan asli Indonesia. (p.97)
5. Gue ngebayanginnya pasti di kehidupan nyata, muka oraangnya juga *smart*, keren dan kebule-bulean.(p153)
6. Caranya bebas dari jomblo ya *move on!* (p.172)

The examples above is Expressing Self-Emotion because the speaker show the expression self-emotion when the speaker talk to the other people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter the writer wants to give the conclusions and suggestions of this research. Before giving some suggestions, the writer would like to present the conclusion. Code mixing may occur in every ways. When people can speak more than one language they tend to mix those languages. It does not only occur in spoken language but also in written language. For the reason also, code mixing that used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel is interesting to be analyzed, the writer would like to show the conclusion as follows:

1. From the analysis and discussion above, the writer concludes that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by transferring from one language into others. After analyzing data, the writer finds code mixing that used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel. Based on the finding, the forms of code mixing was divided into six forms, they are: The insertion of word, the insertion of phrase, the insertion of hybrid, the insertion of word reduplication, the insertion of idiom and the insertion of clause. The writer found 66 forms of word (57 forms of single word and 9 forms of compound word), 23 forms of phrase, 13 forms of hybrids, 1 form of word reduplication, 2 forms of idiom and 7 form of clause.
2. The use of Indonesian-English code mixing found here have certain purposes. In this study, the writer classified the purpose of Indonesian-English code mixing into: Need feeling motive, prestige feeling motive,

making joke, expressing self-emotion. The writer found the purposes consist of 2 need feeling motive, 3 prestige feeling motive, 3 making joke and 6 expressing self-emotion.

5.2 Suggestion

Finishing the research, the writer things of some suggestion that hopefully meaningful. Doing analysis of code mixing is interesting because it has many sides that can be analyzed. After wrote the conclusion, the writer proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. For English department students, especially Sociolinguistics subject it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms and purposes of code mixing between English and Indonesian that used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* 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 the future researchers can include all aspects of code mixing. It is suggested for future researchers to analyzed code mixing in the other point of view. Then suggestion to every reader related to the use of code mixing, people should use it appropriately because language is flexible since they can adapt the new situation.

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