

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN CRITICAL ELEVEN  
NOVEL BY IKA NATASSA**

**SKRIPSI**

Intended to Fulfill One of the Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in  
English Language Education

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PEKANBARU  
2020**

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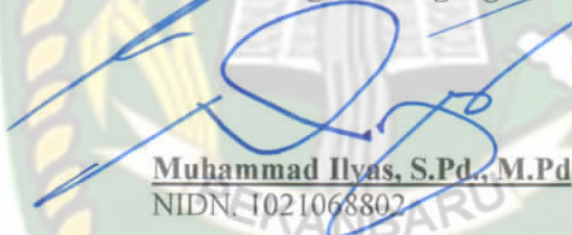
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## THESIS

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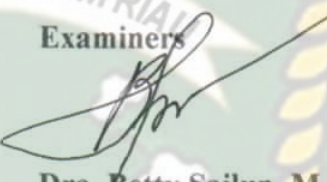
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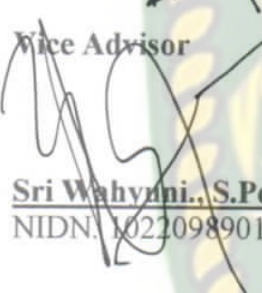
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**An Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa**

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No.	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1	January 14 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Revised background of chapter I	
2	May 15 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Revised theories chapter II	
3	March 27 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Revised design of research chapter III	
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6	November 05 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Joined seminar	
7	December 02 <sup>nd</sup> 2018	Acc to collect data	
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9	February 10 <sup>th</sup> 2020	Revised data presentation chapter IV	
10	May 19 <sup>th</sup> 2020	Acc to join comprehensive thesis	

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3	August 06 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Revised tenses of chapter III	
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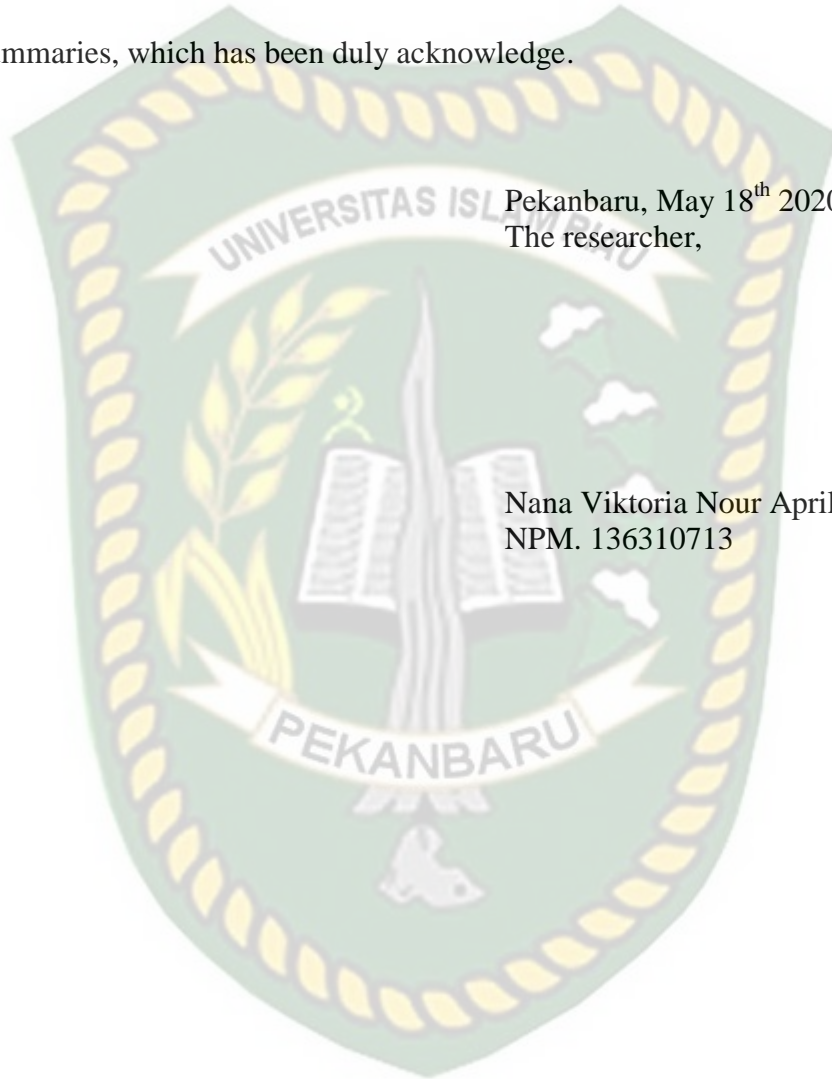
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## DECLARATION LETTER

I hereby declare that the work in this skripsi is my own except for the quotations and summaries, which has been duly acknowledge.

Pekanbaru, May 18<sup>th</sup> 2020  
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## ABSTRACT

**Nana Viktoria Nour Apriliani, (2020): An Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa.**

**Key word: Code Mixing, Critical Eleven Novel**

The objective in this research is to identify form of English code mixing and to know the reason of code mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa.

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative research. this study will be conducted by descriptive qualitative research as the way to do the research in this case, it will be describe the form and purposes of code mixing. The source of data in this research sample is Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. The writer chooses this novel because this is one of the most bestseller novels in Indonesia. This novel comedy concept was written by the author of the story as in previous books, which makes the reader is very interested in this novel.

The research found six different code mixing form, there are 375 code mixing of word, 78 code mixing of clause, 84 code mixing of phrase, 45 code mixing of hybrid, 13 code mixing of idiom, and 39 code mixing of repetition word. Second, researcher already reads the words by words and puts code mixing in the word as the data and find the reason of code mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa was quoting somebody else and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

## ABSTRAK

**Nana Viktoria Nour Apriliani, (2020): Analisis Campur Kode Bahasa Inggris Dalam Novel Critical Eleven Karya Ika Natassa.**

**Key word: Campur Kode, Novel Critical Eleven**

Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk campur kode bahasa Inggris dan untuk mengetahui alasan penggunaan campur kode yang digunakan dalam novel Critical Eleven karya Ika Natassa.

Desain penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif sebagai cara melakukan penelitian dengan cara mendeskripsikan bentuk dan tujuan dari campur kode yang digunakan. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah Novel Critical Eleven karya Ika Natassa. Peneliti memilih novel ini karena merupakan salah satu novel paling laris di Indonesia. Konsep novel komedi ini ditulis oleh penulis cerita seperti buku-buku sebelumnya yang membuat pembaca sangat tertarik dengan novel ini.

Hasil penelitian menemukan terdapat enam macam bentuk campur kode, yaitu 375 campur kode kata, 78 campur kode klausa, 84 campur kode frase, 45 campur kode hibrida, 13 campur kode idiom, dan 39 campur kode pengulangan kata. Kedua, peneliti sudah membaca kata demi kata dan menempatkan campur kode pada kata sebagai datanya dan menemukan alasan penggunaan campur kode dalam novel Critical Eleven karya Ika Natassa adalah untuk mengutip orang lain dan dimaksudkan untuk mengklarifikasi isi ujaran bagi lawan bicaranya.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Problem

In modern era nowadays, people use various kind of language. One of the most popular language is English in Indonesia, there is a phenomena in which people mix the use of English and Indonesian Language in their communication activities, such as code mixing or code switching. For example an indonesian people who is study in Australia, must be able to speak English Language to support her learning activities and also to communication with her environment.

Language is not only in oral form, but also in written form. Someone's thought can be more confessed when in written, so other people who read will understand what the writer delivers it. In communication theory, language is used in spoken and written form. Language is an important instrument in human's life. People cannot live without using language. Language is as tools that used to express argumentation, idea, or feeling to one and another.

In linguistics branch the phenomena of combining one language and another language is called as code mixing. People usually combine two languages in communication because of several factors; The ability of the speaker of using more the one language is basic of bilingualism. Speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code-mixing could appear if both use and understand it well. Most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interactions. Code-mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily



conversation, the inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language. So, what they want to convey can be delivered through use code-mixing.

Code-switching can be defined as the change in language that occurs during a conversation between two bilinguals. Generally, the nature of this switch depends on the subject being discussed. For this reason, code switching is an umbrella term for code borrowing and code mixing. Code borrowing implies that a word, or concept (for instance an academic one) is simply used as it is in discussion or speech in another language. The reason for that is generally the fact that this word or concept does not exist in the language of the discussion. Code-mixing for its part is the switch from one language to the other in a conversation for no apparent reason and of any size. That switch could occur on a word, a sentence or even an entire speech level.

Code mixing occurs in daily interaction like in campus. Mostly, the students use code mixing when have difficulty to speak english language clearly. Therefore, the students mixing their language when speak to the other. Presenter of television usually use code mixing because the event is much preferred to foreign countries. Not only in campus and television show, phenomena of code mixing occurssuch as speech. Phenomena of code mixing is interesting because it often happens in daily life. Code mixing is the alternating use two or more languages within conversation, has become a common phenomenon in the bilingual and multilingual society. The development of technology era enables people to communicate one with another. The people use English as a language

communicate with people all over the world, and people use their mother tongue and national language to communicate with their origins community.

Example : - *Sorry*, kemarin aku telat bangun...

- Kayaknya jam segini cafe disitu udah *close* lah...

- *Drivernya* pelan banget bawa mobil...

The word sorry, close and driver are English words. However, this word has been very often used by Indonesian people everyday. It means, code mixing often appears and is often used in various aspects.

Critical Eleven is a novel that tells the love story of a woman named Tanya Laetitia Baskoro who has a career as a management consultant. It has become a routine for Anya to fly from one place to another in meeting the tight schedule of meetings with her clients. The airport has become Anya's second home, as well as witnessing the beginning of Anya and Ale's love story that was brought together on a flight from Jakarta to Sydney.

There are 31 chapters that tell Anya and Ale's point of view alternately, but do not confuse the reader. That is because the characters of the Anya and Ale characters are depicted in real with elegant and easy to understand language. This characterization makes it easier for readers to recognize and enter into the world of Anya and Ale. There are many quotations about love and farewells quoted from film scenes to the writings of great writers, can be used as a reference to add vocabulary to the reader. This novel by Ika Natassa also gives a deep impression related to forgiveness and the meaning of love and code mixing.

Based on some of these descriptions, the author was interested in doing research by title “An Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa”.

## 1.2. Identification of the Problem

Critical Eleven is a romance novel by Ika Natassa, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2015. There are 31 chapters that tell Anya and Ale's point of view alternately, there are many quotations about love and farewells quotes, it can be used as a reference to finding code mixing because this novel used a lot of combined elements of Indonesian and English. This novel by Ika Natassa also gives a deep impression related to forgiveness and the meaning of love and 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. Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. The use of code mixing is to improve language ability in society and in teaching and learning process. Phenomena of code mixing combine one language to another language. But it is possible and very important to the reader for social interaction especially in English teaching and learning process in bilingual classroom.

This novel is a novel written by Indonesian people. The storyline used outside of Indonesian culture, this caused authors using code mixing. Thus it appears that this novel is intended specifically for teenagers who understand the many vocabulary combined between Indonesian and English.

The high enthusiasm of the readers of this novel finally manifested in a film. The Critical Eleven film produced by Starvision with Legacy pictures won three awards at the 2018 Asian Academy Creative Awards (drama movie category). An award event in Singapore which was participated by 20 countries in Asia Pacific. The film, starring Reza Rahadian and Adinia Wirasti, won three of the 49 award categories in the first event in 2018. Many scenes shown in the critical eleven film also used a lot of code mixing as the original novel.

### **1.3. Focus of the Problem**

In conducting this research, the researcher analyzes on the Indonesian, English, and another language particularly code mixing using forms and types of code mixing. There are some code mixing are analyzed by researcher. In this research the author will do descriptive qualitative research. Author focused to find out code mixing of word, clause, phrase, hybrid, idiom, and repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa.

### **1.4. Formulation of the Research**

Based on the focus of the problem above, formulation of the research in this research follows:

1. What are the forms of code mixing used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa?
2. What are the reason of code mixing used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa?



### 1.5. Objective of the Research

This study has general objectives, they are as follows:

1. To identify form of English code mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa.
2. To know the reason of code mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa.

### 1.6. Significance of the Research

From this research, the writer expects that this study is to be increasing studies of linguistics related with social phenomena in language variation as one of sociolinguistics study, especially code mixing. The writer hopes this study will give information to the reader, especially for the students at Islamic University of Riau and the future researcher.

### 1.7. Theoretical Theories

In this study, researchers adapted the theory Suwito cited in Reza Sriwahyuni (2015) differentiates the kind of code mixing in the form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetition word, idioms and clauses. According to Hoffman cited by Citra Dewi and Yayan Ekalaya (2015:55) there are some reasons for bilingual and mulilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are: 1) Talking about a particular topic, 2) Quoting somebody else, 3) Being emphatic about something, 4) Interjaction, 5) Repetition used for clarification, 6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and 7) Expressing group identity.

## **1.8. Source of Data**

The source of data in this research is Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2015. The writer chooses this novel because this is one of the most bestseller novels in Indonesia. This novel comedy concept was written by the author of the story as in previous books, which makes the reader is very interested in this novel.

## **1.9. Research Methodology**

### **1.9.1. Research Design**

The researcher will use descriptive qualitative research to carry out this study. It is a method used to analyze and explain phenomenon and situation (Rugayah, 2016:6). This research is designed to collect information based on fact are there. In this discussion, the researcher doesn't need to describe correlation and to do hypothesis. The researcher will describe the result of this study by using words and sentences and wouldn't occur inferential statistically.

In summary, this study will be conducted by descriptive qualitative research as the way to do the research in this case, it will be describe the form and purposes of code mixing uses in the Critical Eleven.

### **1.9.2. Research Instrument**

In qualitative research, researchers are key instruments in conducting document studies. According to Sugiyono (2016:42) document studies are records of events that have already passed. Documents can be in the form of writings,

drawings or monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing, for example diaries, novel, life histories, stories, biographies, policy regulations.

### **1.9.3. Data Collection Technique**

The researcher applies document which is novel analysis as the way to collect the data. According to Moleong (2017:67), study document is getting the data about case or variable from note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc.

### **1.9.4. Data Analysis Technique**

According to Moleong (2017:138-139) in analyzing study documents required several steps and procedures that are interconnected. The steps are:

#### **1. Collection**

Collection is the first stage used to provide documents using accurate evidence from the recording of special information sources from by reading documentation of the research. Through that step the researcher read Critical Eleven Novel.

#### **2. Identification**

Identification is the second stage used in the selection process from various aspects and elements contained in the document studied. Usually the identification process involved a grand and middle theory as the references. The process can take place unnoticed or intentionally done by the person himself.

#### **3. Classification**

Classification is the third stage which is systematic arrangement in groups or groups according to established rules or standards. Classification has

meaning in noun classes or nouns so that classification can state the name of a person, place, or all objects and everything that is subjected. The researcher classifying the Indonesian English Code Mixing that used in Critical Eleven novel into each forms word, clause, phrase, hybrid, idiom and repetition word.

#### 4. Data Analysis

Data Analysis is the last stage process or effort to process data into new information so that the characteristics of the data become easier to understand and useful for the solution of problems, especially those related to research. Data analysis can also be defined as activities undertaken to change the results of data from research into new information that can be used in making conclusions. In general, the purpose of data analysis is to explain data so that it is easier to understand, then conclusions can be made. After classifying Indonesian-English code mixing the researcher analyses the data of code mixing that used in Critical Eleven novel.



## CHAPTER II

### RELATED THEORIES

#### 2.1. Sociolinguistics

According to Peter Trudgil (cited in Jendra, 2018:33) sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon.

This is consistent with Noam Chomsky (cited in Sumarsih 2014:78) states that sociolinguistics focuses on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Then, Chomsky said that the question of language is the fundamental question of power. From the statement, it is clear that sociolinguistics is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society. According to Rotwell and Keller (2017:87) sociolinguistics specializes in the study of how languages function in society. They also claimed that sociolinguistics seeks to explain the human ability to use appropriate language rules in varied situations. Besides that, Fishman cited by Ansar (2017:78) states that the interaction between these two aspects sociolinguistics is habits of the people of the usefulness of the language and the social composition of habitual action.

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. Bernard Spolsky cited by Jendra (2018:65) sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and context in which it is used. People always use language to ask for and give another people information. People also used it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings. Hudson (cited by Spolsky, 2018:4) has described the difference as follows: 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.

According to Wardhaugh (2016:292) sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants. These are also the area's most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis formation, logical inference, and statistical testing. Examples:

A: I am out of petrol.

B: There is a garage round the corner.

A: Smith doesn't seem to have a girlfriend these days.

B: He has been paying a lot of visits to New York lately.

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 describe some of the ways in which social considerations affect language choice.

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. Sociolinguistics provided knowledge on how to use languages in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistics 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 (Yendra, 2018:11). In language teaching at school, sociolinguistics also has a big role. The language variation is possible thing in social domain of small society, even in individual language usage. The factors influencing the language variation are the arranging of local society formation, and language used as normal activity between society members. The external factors influencing are speakers factor, social, and situational (Unsiah and Yuliati, 2018:3).

According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2017:3) language is a part of social life and there is a deep relationship between language and society. Language allows humans to form social groups, as the fulfillment of their need to live together. In the social group the human being is bound individually. The attachment of individuals in this group as self identify within the group. And that language is all we need to build relationship with each other.

Based on the explanation above, In general sociolinguistics discusses about language relationship between language and society. This relates the function of the language in general as a means of communication. Sociolinguistics

is commonly defined as the study of the characteristics and variations of language and relationship among the speakers with the characteristics function of variations of language. Sociolinguistics 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.

## 2.2. Bilingualism

There are several definitions of bilingualism even though essentially same. Such as by Mickey (cited in Sumarsih 2014:78) states that practice of bilingualism is alternately from one language to the another language by a speaker. According to Thomas and Mennen (2019:2) when two or more language use alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other speech community that has a relationship with another speech community, it will pass language contact.

Bloomfield (cited in Muysken, 2018:2) finds that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. A bilingual situation can produce stillnother effects on one more of languages involved. As we have just seen, it can lead to loss, e.g. language loss among imigrants. But sometimes it leads to diffusion; that is certain features spread from one language to other (or others) as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain of syntactic features. According to Wardaugh (2016:100) one linguistics consequence, however, is that 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.

According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2017:103) there are many examples of bilingualism such as:

1) Canada

The Canadian society, which acknowledges and uses French and English, assigns functions to the two languages. It uses both, French and English as official languages and languages of interaction. That is, the society uses both languages as lingua franca and national languages.

2) Nigeria

Nigeria is also an example of a bilingual society which assigns different roles to both the official language and the regional languages. English has the role of official language while the regional languages have the roles of interaction.

Mackey and Fishman (cited by Baker, 2018:66) assert emphatically that bilingualism is the practice of using language interchangeably, from one language to another, by a speaker. Development of bilingualism is also related to understanding of the language is involved in that bilingualism. Bloomfield in this case give the sense of language as a system of codes that have special characteristic. Know to language means being able to use the two systems code in good. Lado cited by Sumarsih (2014:78) argues tha bilingualism is the ability to

use two languages by someone with as good or almost as good, which is related to the knowledge of two languages regardless of level.

Based on the explanation above, bilingualism have become a phenomenon that has taken place in many parts of the world. We can find many people speak two or more language. They are be able speak informal or formal situation. This usually happens to people who move from another place, visitors, or children where parents are from different cultures.

### 2.3. Code

A code is a system used by people to communicate, when people want to talk each other they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. Wardhaugh (2016:7) states that the 'natural' term 'code' can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. Code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication it self can make longer the life expectancy of the people. It means that is impossible to live without any sommunication. A good communication has a key that is understand. Therefore, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose the speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.

According to Gardner and Chloros (2018:6) each code has certain functions or maybe some of them have similar functions. In a monolingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the languages. In

a multilingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the languages and the specification of their uses as agreed upon by the people.

## **2.4. Code Mixing**

### **2.4.1. Definition of Code Mixing**

Wardhaugh (2016:103) states that “code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to extend that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance”. It happens because the conversant tend to use more than one language. Nababan cited by Nana (2015:48) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are some reason why people make code mixing. Firstly, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign language. In code mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language (Jhon Gumperz cited by Jendra, 2018:70).

According to Liu (2016:4) defines code mixing or a mixed code as “using two languages such that a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structurally definable pattern”. According to Jendra cited by Sumarsih (2014:79) code mixing is a symptom of language usage in which a mixing or combination different variations within the same clause. In addition, Nababan (2018:32) said that Code Mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence one element is spoken or written in languages A and the rest in language B. Code mixing occurs when a speaker changes from one languages to

another language or from a certain variety of the same languages. By this the speaker inserts some pieces or element another language while he is using a certain language.

Code mixing is frequently found in sentences, because be an application among social interaction in bilingual communication. It can be found in spoken and written communication. People often mix their language, especially mixes with English in this globalization era, because English is globally accepted as one of international languages. In this case English is an international language which many countries in the world use it in everyday occasion either spoken or written communication. From above description can be deduced that code mixing is a main code that has a function and autonomy. In the code mixing there are fregments of a language used by a speaker, but basically people uses only one particular language (Liu, 2016:3).

As the effect, nowadays Indonesian is also influenced by English because most of Indonesia people mix both languages in their conversation, such as in the following examples: From example number 1 to number 4 with the bold writing show the example of code mixing, because the word is located between two different languages (Indonesian - English) but still one utterance. It indicates the existence of language mixing, because the speaker masters two languages, Indonesian and English.since they speak both languages. They can easily mix the languages. Code mixing used in any platform, is an interesting sociolinguistics sub unit in need for further study.



### 2.4.2. Types of Code Mixing

Liu (2016:118) explained more that code mixing is typically divided into three main types – insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect)- and the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing.

The type of code mixing are :

#### a) Insertion

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from onelanguage into a structure of the other language.

Examples: “hafal lah *vocabulary* setiap hari

#### b) Alternation

Alternation is characterized by the insertion of a phrase.

Examples : Terlalu *happy*, setelah itu nangis.

#### c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influeneceof dialect within language use.

Examples : *Software* gua buat *convert* file jadi mp3 gua uda *expired*.

(My software for converting files to mp3 has expired)

### 2.4.3. Forms of Code Mixing

According to Suwito cited in Reza Sriwahyuni (2015) differentiates the kind of code mixing in the form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetation word, idioms and clauses.

### a) Code mixing in the form word

Word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed.

This is form of code mixing we found in communicated messages, in which word in the smallest unit in the formation of a sentence and very important role in the grammar. The word consists of a morpheme or more than one morpheme. Insertion of words it means adding English words inside Indonesian utterances.

Example: jangan lupakan **invite** aku ya.

The word **invite** is embedded in the sentence replace **mengundang** in bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group user.

### b) Code mixing in the form of clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea. Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, word or morphemes and clause having a subject and verb. Some clauses are dependent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves.

Example: **She always read the book** kemanapun dia pergi.

The word that is embedded in the sentence to **she always read the book** replace dia selalu membaca buku in bahasa Indonesia. It happened when bot factors situation, interlocutors, topic and factors other socio-situational actually does not require the language users to switch codes.

c) **Code Mixing in the form of phrase**

Phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. Phrase is combination of two or more related words that does not certain both subject and predicate in the form of a basic pattern of the sentence or not.

Example: aku selalu **practice english** setiap hari.

The word practice english is embedded in the sentence to replace latihan bahasa inggris in Bahasa Indonesia because the speaker or writers mix his conversation word in English may frequently found when he or she waiting someone in the place.

d) **Code mixing in the form of hybrid**

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. Hybrid is composed mixed part of word it leading hybrid as mixed of different language. Hybrid has big influence form one language to other. In Indonesia English scope, this is a combination between pieces of Indonesian word and English word.

Example: terimakasih atas **supportnya** teman-teman.

The word **supportnya** is embeded in the sentence to replace **semangat** in bahasa Indonesia because the influence of hybrid result in the speaker mix their utterance word in English as more fashionable or representing.

e) **Code mixing in the form of idiom**

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its components parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. Idiom is group of word with a meaning that is different form the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning.

Example: besok kita **hangout** ya.

The word **hangout** is embedded in the sentence to replace **jalan** **jalan** in bahasa Indonesia the writer insertion of idiom means adding English inside Indonesian utterance.

f) **Code mixing in the form of repetition word**

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. Repetition word is a word-formed because of reduplication. Reduplication is a word that is part of the same repetition with basic word is repeated. In other words, repetition occurs when a basic form experienced repetition completely.

Example: terimakasih dan **bye-bye**.



The word **bye-bye** is embedded in the sentence of replace **sampai jumpa** in bahasa Indonesia. The writer uses repetition of the word in English because the language user might confident when the repetition occurs.

#### 2.4.4. Reason of Using Code Mixing

According to Hoffman cited by Citra Dewi and Yayan Ekalaya (2015:55) there are some reasons for bilingual and mulilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are:

a) Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to expres his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

b) Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures are mostly from some english-speaking countries. Then, because many of the indonesian people nowadays are good in english, thouse famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language

c) Being emphatic about something ( express solidarity )

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. He either intentionally or unintentionally will swicth from his second language to his

first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

d) Interjection ( inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors )

Interjection is word or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like darn! Het! Well! Look! Etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker use them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. It may happen unintentionally or as sentence connector.

e) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual/multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

f) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual/multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

g) Expressing group identity

The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings are obviously different from the other groups in order to express group identity.

## 2.5. Past Studies

In this research, the researcher reviews some report related of researcher about sociolinguistics especially code mixing. The researcher user some graduating paper as following:

1. Sri Nuryanto students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitle “Code Mixing Used in Sby Political Speech” she also found several English words, phrases, or clauses. There are many insertions of English in SBY’s speeches that basically uses Indonesian. It is interesting to know what forms of code mixing of SBY’s speech are and what factors of code mixing in those speeches are.
2. Reza Sri Wahyuni students of Islamic University of Riau entitle “Code Mixing Words Analysis in Twiter” She also found several English words, phrases, or clauses. And she is found out purpose of his research by twiter users.

Based on the relevance studies above, the researcher want to investigate about “An Analysis of English Code Mixing in Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa the writer want to describe about forms and reason using of code mixing in Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1. Data Presentation**

This chapter discussed the result of the data analysis. The title of research was An Analysis of English Code Mixing used in Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa. First, the researcher reads the words by words and puts code mixing in the word as the data. After collect the data, researcher identified the appropriate and inapropriate data. After identified the researcher classified English Code Mixing used in Crtical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa into each form of word, clause, phrase, hybrid, idiom and repetition word. After that, researcher classified the purpose of code mixing. After classifying the English code mixing the researcher analyzed the data of code mixing that used in Critical Eleven Novel.

#### **3.2. The Description of Data Analysis**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and the analysis English Code Mixing used Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa. The researcher analyzed classifies form about amount of each code mixing. Based on table 4.1 below, it can be seen there are 375 code mixing of word, 78 code mixing of clause, 84 code mixing of phrase, 45 code mixing of hybrid, 13 code mixing of idiom, and 39 code mixing of repetition word.



**Table 4.1.****Description of Data Analysis English Code Mixing Used in Critical Eleven Novel**

No	Form	Data	Amount
1	Word	1. What (29) 2. Rig (3) 3. Freezer (2) 4. Surfer (4) 5. Dickhead (81) 6. Wine (2) 7. T-shirt (1) 8. Seatbelt (1) 9. Follow (16) 10. Great (22) 11. Still (13) 12. Speaker (1) 13. Followers (19) 14. Platform (1) 15. Cool (2) 16. Meeting (31) 17. Finance (6) 18. Little (8) 19. Stupid (36) 20. Tweet (42) 21. Note (14) 22. Cyclone (1) 23. Versatile (2) 24. Cut (6) 25. Art (7) 26. Standby (1) 27. Stubble (2) 28. General (6) 29. Browsing (15) 30. Display (1)	375
2	Clause	1. My mind would start to wonder to places i dont want it to wonder to (1) 2. I hate that (6) 3. I hate jakarta (4) 4. You just cannot exist without memory (1) 5. I'm not judging (1) 6. Yeah, my childhood was hard, but it was simple (1)	78

		7. Damn i love her voice (2) when she said that 8. But I just know it (3) 9. They made its sound so (1) easy 10. My husband is (2) 11. We loved the place (3) 12. She looked tired (8) 13. I lost the Ale that i feel (1) in love with 14. Miss me already, (10) dickhead 15. Happy birthday (11) 16. She has great taste (1) 17. The beatles (2) 18. Catching up on old times (4) 19. God I love that women (9) 20. Yeah, I know I sound (1) crazy 21. Crazy about noodles (3) 22. Anya was always cool (1) anyway 23. Just like old time (2)	
3	Phrase	1. Critical eleven (39) 2. Air crew (8) 3. Offshore (2) 4. Evaluation meeting (5) 5. Energy bar (2) 6. Success rate (1) 7. Test pack (6) 8. Little things (2) 9. Online shop (1) 10. Fast Company (4) 11. Take off (3) 12. Shut up (2) 13. Conference room (1) 14. Chinnese food (1) 15. Rice cooker (2) 16. Challenge accepted (2) 17. Hang out (1) 18. Ballroom (1) 19. Vacum cleaner (1)	84
4	Hybrid	1. private-nya (3) 2. di-drilled (2) 3. di-construct (2) 4. me-rehearse (2)	45

		5. roast-nya (2) 6. behavior-nya (4) 7. meeting-nya (6) 8. party-nya (3) 9. prop-nya (1) 10. meng-scroll (2) 11. service-nya (1) 12. open space-nya (1) 13. wine-nya (2) 14. bill-nya (1) 15. review-nya (2) 16. due date-nya (3) 17. Latte art-nya (3) 18. finish-nya (2) 19. monster-nya (1) 20. escape plan-nya (1) 21. handbag-nya (1)	
5	Idiom	1. Strike that (3) 2. Player (2) 3. Foyer (1) 4. Small talk (4) 5. Comfort food (2) 6. Fine dining (1)	13
6	Repetition word	1. That's how awesome it feels! That's how badass I felt (2) 2. It still hurts (2) 3. Fucked up (2) 4. We had fun (2) 5. Come on (5) 6. Nite (3) 7. No more girl (3) 8. Oh my God (16) 9. Everything that can be counted (2) 10. She always does (2)	39
Total			634

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen there are 634 code mixing form consisted of 375 code mixing of word, 78 code mixing of clause, 84 code mixing of phrase, 45 code mixing of hybrid, 13 code mixing of idiom, and 39 code mixing of repetition word.

### 3.3. Types of Code Mixing

#### 3.3.1. The Form of Code Mixing Words

Word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed. This is form of code mixing we found in communicated messages, in which word is the smallest unit in the formation of a sentence and very important role in the grammar. The word consists of a morpheme or more than one morpheme. Insertion of words it means adding English words inside Indonesian utterances. The data code mixing of words are follows:

- (1) Dia cuma diam tersenyum. *What?* (P.11)

The italic word above is English word used in Ika Natassa Novel. The user written that to showed asking shocked. In this case, critical eleven novel code mixing in the writter use English word “*what*” means asking for information. In this context, the character seemed not to believe that he was just smiling.

- (2) Aku perlu bawa kamu ke *rig* kayaknya sekali sekali. (P.12)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical eleven novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writter write a word, he use english word “*rig*” that means make (a sailing ship or boat) ready for sailing by providing it with sails and rigging. In this context, the character want to bring someone somewhere.



- (3) Lo tuh udah kayak *freezer* sekarang (P.15)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical eleven novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer write a word that to showed In this case the writer used English word “*freezer*” that means a device for making frozen desserts such as ice cream or sherbet. In this context, the character was surprised by the change in someone’s behavior.

- (4) Gue *surfer*? bukan. Dulunya suka lupa. (P.27)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical eleven novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*surfer*” that means a person who spends time using the Internet. In this context, the character described himself as someone who knows a lot.

- (5) Malam ini sudah 6 bulan berlalu sejak anya memanggil gw *dickhead*. (P.33)

The italic word above is English word used by writer as a part of her caption. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*dickhead*” that means vital organ parts of male genitals. In this context, the character called someone a stupid, irritating, or ridiculous person, particularly a man.

- (6) Dia menghindari tatapan gw dan sibuk membereskan gelas dan botol *wine*. (P.33)

The italic word above is English word used by the writer as a part of her caption. In this case, the writer code mixing in her caption, by using

English word “*wine*” that means an alcoholic drink made from fermented grape juice.

- (7) *T-shirt* bulukan kesayanganku juga (P.46)

The italic word above is English word used by the writer as a part of her caption. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*T-shirt*” that means a short-sleeved casual top, generally made of cotton, having the shape of a ‘T’ when spread out flat.

- (8) Lantas seperti biasa tanpa menghiraukan gw, dia turun dan melepaskan *seatbelt*, turun dari mobil. (P.57)

The italic word above is English word used by the writer as a part of her caption. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*seatbelt*” that means a belt or strap securing a person to prevent injury, especially in a vehicle or aircraft.

- (9) Siapa yang sering dia *follow* dan siapa juga yang sering dia *retweet*. (P.77)

The italic word above is English word used by the writer as a part of her caption. In that context, the user posted a picture that showed her beautiful moment when akad nikah. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*follow and retweet*” that means go or come after (a person or thing proceeding ahead); move or travel behind. In this context, the character described follow and retweet as two words that often describe a person’s activities on Twitter social media.

- (10) *Great* saatnya sandiwara rutin didepan mertua (P.46)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*great*” that means of an extent, amount, or intensity considerable above the normal or average. In this context, the character has right moment to do something.

- (11) *Still* ini akan menjadi empat jam yang panjang. (P.48)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*still*” that means not moving or making a sound. In this context, the character revealed a picture of the situation he was experiencing.

- (12) Gw peluk layar komputer sampe kabelnya tertarik tarik, terdengar suara Anya tertawa bahagia di *speaker*. (P.51)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*speaker*” that means the part of a radio, television, or computer, or of a piece of electrical equipment for playing recorded sound, through which the sound is played. A speaker can be part of the radio, etc. or be separate from it. In this context, the character mention speaker as electronic equipment that functions to make a sound on his computer.

- (13) Merasa dirinya penting karna punya *followers* yang mengikuti kehidupannya dan membaca kata-kata dia tiap hari. (P.73)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*followers*” that means a person who moves or travels behind someone or something. In this context, the character means followers are people who are connected and follow themselves on any social media.

- (14) Gw cerita tentang tingkah laku Peter, sahabat gw di *platform*. (P.81)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*platform*” that means a raised level surface on which people or things can stand.

- (15) Istri gw yang *cool* itu cuma diem, lantas berlalu. (P.83)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*cool*” that means of or at a fairly low temperature. In this context, the character mentioned cool as the attitude of someone who seems to have something better than other people.

- (16) Pak sudi belum datang? Aku bertanya kepada tini. “belum, bu” *Great*. (P.87)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word



“*great*” that means excellently. In this context, the character mentioned great which means she feels happy for something.

- (17) Dia membiarkanku konsentrasi membaca bahan-bahan *meeting* hari itu dimobil, kebiasaanku. (P. 88)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*meeting*” that means an assembly of people, especially the members of a society or committee, for discussion or entertainment.

- (18) Dua bulan setelah aidan pahlawan kecilku pergi dan kondisi tubuhku sudah pulih, aku kembali bekerja, dan ditengah-tengah membaca puluhan artikel dan buku berbau *finance*, dan manajemen serta strategi yang menjadi kerjaanku sehari-hari, aku memulai proyek besar. (P. 95)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English “*finance*” that means the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies.

- (19) Gue pasrah tangan gue ditarik-tarik *little* nino ketoko mainan. (P.100)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*little*” that means small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude). In this context, the character mentioned little as a call to someone who is still a toddler.

- (20) Tapi setelah itu gw bingung mau ngomong apa lagi, *stupid*. (P.106)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*stupid*” that means having or showing a great lack of intelligence or common sense. In this context, the character describe and refer himself as someone who is stupid.

- (21) Ini orangnya bilang sih dia yakin itu anya, mirip banget dengan foto yang tadi gue *tweet* katanya. (P.139)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*tweet*” that means a message posted on the Twiter social media service and website: the message may include text, links, photos, or videos.

- (22) Lo cuma perlu pura-pura kabur dari rumah, tinggalin *note* atau apa kek gitu. (P.118)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*note*” that means worth paying attention. In this context, the character mentioned note as a tool for writing important things as a reminder of events.

- (23) Ale seneng banget melihat aku menjerit-jerit waktu naik *cyclone*. (P.128)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*cyclone*” that means a system of winds rotating inward to an area of low atmospheric pressure, with a counterclockwise (northern hemisphere) or clockwise

(southern hemisphere) circulation; a depression. In this context, the character mentioned cyclone as one of the entertainment facilities that are usually visited by many people.

- (24) Bayangin ya, kacang atom itu cemilan yang paling *versatile*. (P.147)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*versatile*” that means capable of or adapted for turning easily from one to another of various tasks, fields of endeavor.

- (25) Tinggal kami berdua, dan seperti sudah mendengar sutradara meneriakan “*cut*” aku dan ale menanggalkan peran kami masing-masing. (P.155)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word by using English word “*cut*” that means remove (something) from something. In this context, the character mentioned cut as the thing done by a director to stop the process of recording images in a film.

- (26) Walaupun terbangun dengan dengan cara digrebek anjing dan *art* sendiri, gw bangun dengan luar biasa bahagia pada pagi ini. (P.161)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*art*” that means the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

(27) Kandi sok *cool* nih. (P.157)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*cool*” that means means of or at a fairly low temperature. In this context, the character mentioned cool as the attitude of someone who seems to have something better than other people.

(28) Soalnya saya di suruh *standby* di rumah dari jam enam supaya nggak telat ngantaribu. (P.166)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer use the word, by using English word “*standby*” that means a staunch supporter or adherent; one who can be relied upon. In this context, the character mentioned standby as her feeling ready for what she will do.

(29) Masih ada kemerahan di wajah dan leherku, bekas tergesek *stubble* ale tadi malam. (P.171)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*stubble*” means the stumps of grain and other stalks left in the ground when the crop is cut.

(30) Bah, *general* kali kau berbicara, tenda pun bisa dibikin nyaman. (P.192)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*general*” means of, relating to, or true of such persons or things in the main, with possible exceptions; common to most; prevalent; usual.



(31) Sementara gue *browsing* cari tiket untuk menyusul anya nanti malam.

(P.194)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*browsing*” means an act or instance of surfing on internet browser.

(32) Raisa mengambil sepasang dari *display* dan menunjukkan label harganya ke gue. (P. 232)

The italic word above is English word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer using English word “*display*” means to engage in a stereotyped behavior that conveys information to individuals of the same or another. In this context, the character mentioned display as one of the sales marketing strategies of a store that serves to highlight its superior products.

### 3.3.2. The Form of Code Mixing Clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea. Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, word or morphemes and clause having a subject and verb. Some clauses are dependent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves. The data code mixing of clause are follows:

- (33) Aku harus selalu menyibukan diri dengan segala sesuatu, karna setiap aku diam. *My mind would start to wonder to places i dont want it to wonder to.*(P.5)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*My mind would start to wonder to places i dont want it to wonder to*” that means that someone mind thinking about something that is not desirable.

- (34)Mempercayakan nasib ditangan pilot, ditangan orang lain. *I hate that* (P.7)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adverb clause “*i hate that*” that the character means she hate entrust their fate on pilots hands.

- (35)Macetnya nggak bisa waras, ujarku. *I hate jakarta.* (P. 10)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adverb clause *i hate jakarta* that means the character hate about traffic which is common in Jakarta City.

- (36)*You just cannot exist without memory.* Adanya kita tidak utuh tanpa ingatan. (P. 22)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*you just cannot exist without memory*” that means character said that all living human have memory in their whole life and cannot living without it.

- (37) Oh oke. Aku kirain kamu memang tergila-gila sama minions. *I'm not judging*, tawaku. (P.25).

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adverb clause “*i'm not judging*” that means they are saying something that they cannot judging, it is also means that character not asked to quote something without knowing the truth first.

- (38) *Yeah, my childhood was hard, but it was simple*. Yang harus gue pikirkan cuma kapan gue minum susu lagi. (P.29)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*Yeah, my childhood was hard, but it was simple*”. that means character thingking about her life when she was child is so easy.

- (39) Alee! Kenceng banget, aku nggak bisa napas!” *damn i love her voice when she said that*. (P. 31)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*damn i love her voice when she said that*”. that means the character loves her voice.

- (40) Iya, gue tau pernyataan ini mungkin terdengar berlebihan, *but I just know it*. (P.106)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*but I just know it*”. that means the character know something surely.

- (41) *They made it's sound so easy*. Dan seharusnya memang gampang itu (P. 119)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause "*They made its sound so easy*" that means they easily said something, but it's very difficult to do.

- (42) *My husband is.....* kataku agak teragap, sementara Chris tersenyum penuh arti (P.116)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause "*my husband is...*" that means the character tried to describe her husband while sputtered.

- (43) Tapi itu lebih dari cukup buat aku dan Ale. *We loved the place!* (P.127)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause "*we loved the place!*" that means they really like a place that gives comfort.

- (44) *She looked tired*, kasihan kalau dibangunkan (P.135)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause "*She looked tired*" means he doesn't want to wake her because looked tired.



- (45) Aku sudah kehilanganmu sejak enam bulan yg lalu le. *I lost the Ale that i feel in love with.* (P.170)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*I lost the Ale that i feel in love with*” that means she missing her old husband.

- (46) Kalau ini setahun yang lalu, mungkin aku akan balas dengan, *miss me already, dickhead?* Tapi ini bukan tahun lalu (P.170)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*miss me already, dickhead*” that means she tried to describe the situation of someone longing for him.

- (47) Hey *happy bithday* le, *sorry* kemaren nggak bisa ikutan *party* rame-rame. (P.184)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*happy bithday*”, that means he celebrate to Ale birthday.

- (48) *she has great taste*, termasuk sofa di teras belakang yang sedang gue tiduri (P.194)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*she has great taste*”, that means he described someone as someone who has high taste.

(49) Mas suka *the beatles, ya?* “ujar mama”. (P.208)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*the beatles, ya?*” that means name of the famous group band from England.

(50) Sampai pesta berakhir, ayah dan ibu asyik ngobrol, *catching up on old times*. (P.210)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*catching up on old times*” that means they are remembering about their old memories.

(51) Anya itu kalo sudah tertawa ya..... *God I love that women*. (P.215)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*God I love that women*” that means he absolutely love her.

(52) *Yeah, I know I sound crazy*, tapi kalau punya anjing pasti mengerti apa yang di maksud (P.223)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*I know I sound crazy*” that means he understood how much he was feeling excited about dogs.

(53) *Anya is crazy about noodles!* Selama gue pacaran dengan dia selama ini, tiap makan bareng bareng hamper selalu menu yang dipesannya adalah mie (P.234)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English noun clause “*Anya is crazy about noodles*” that means he described Anya as someone who really likes noodles.

(54) *Anya was always cool anyway*, tapi dia bilang ya dengan yakin. (P.241)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*Anya was always cool anyway*” that means she is a figure who is always calm.

(55) *Just like old time*, kami berdua di dapur ini. (P.242)

The italic word above is English clause used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In this case, the writer used English adjective clause “*just like old time*” that means they tried to remembering about their old memories.

### 3.3.3. The Form of Code Mixing Phrases

Phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. Phrase is combination of two or more related words that does not contain both subject and predicate in the form of a basic pattern of the sentence or not. The data code mixing of phrases are follows:

(56) Aku lupa baca dimana dalam dunia penerbangan ada yang namanya *critical eleven*. (P. 16)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*Critical Eleven*” that means consisted two words *Critical* and

*Eleven* means starting from 3 minutes after take off and 8 minutes before landing - because statistically, 80% of aircraft accidents, generally occur in the span of 11 minutes.

(57) Dalam 11 menit ini para *air crew* harus berkonsentrasi penuh. (P.16)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*air crew*” consists two words *air* and *crew* means the crew staffing an aircraft.

(58) Rotasi pekerjaan gw memang lima minggu ini di *offshore*. (P.29)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*off shore*” consists two words *off* and *shore* that means situated, or conducting business abroad, especially in order to take advantage of lower costs or less stringent regulation.

(59) Kasihan tiap jumat kerjaannya *evaluation meeting* dikantor. (P.43)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*evaluation meeting*” consists two words *evaluation* and *meeting* means process where manager and employee work together to assess the degree to which the employee attained.



- (60) Ini aja katanya sambil menunjukan *energy bar* yang dia ambil dilemari (P.45)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*energy bar*” consists two words *energy* and *bar* means are supplemental bars containing cereals and other high energy foods targeted at people that require quick energy but do not have time for a meal.

- (61) *Success rate* misi pagi ini: 50% (P.90)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*success rate*” consists two words *success* and *rate* means is the character fraction or percentage of success among number of attempts and may refer to call setup success rate.

- (62) Kemaren gw udah telat seminggu, lantas akhirnya dua hari yang lalu gw coba beli *test pack* dirumah, dan hasilnya positif. (P.93)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*test pack*” consists two words *test* and *pack* means is the fundamental unit of pregnancy test equipment.

- (63) Masih tinggal satu atap, dia masih mengenakan cincin kawin, dia belum minta cerai, dia masih membuatkan sarapan gw. *Little things*. (P.107)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English

phrase “*little things*” consists two words *little* and *things* means something character enjoy like a kids and then when he grows up, thought that it was not worth that much.

- (64) Beneran deh ris, lama-lama gw ga akan mau lagi ngangkat telfon dari lo kalo nyapanya msih kayak mbak mbak ***online shop*** gitu. (P.108)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*online shop*” consists two words *online* and *shop* means is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using web browser.

- (65) Dia mencabut selembat kertas kecil kuning itu dari ***Fast Company*** edisi terbaru yang sedang pegang dan mengeluarkannya ke arahku (P.115)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*fast company*” consists two words *fast* and *company* means is an United States business media that focuses on technology, business and design.

- (66) Gw masih ingat waktu pertama kali kita ketemu, dipesawat dari jakarta ke sydney gw lagi serius baca, sambil menunggu ***take off***. (P.134)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*take off*” consists two words *take* and *off* means in flight is a plane process to leave the ground and flies.

(67) *Happy Birthday*, kandi. ( P.140)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*happy birthday*” consists two words *happy* and *birthday* means the character used this words to congratulate someone on the day of birth.

(68) Gw masih menepuk belakang kepalanya begitu membuka pintu kamar dan haris masih tertawa-tawa didepan pintu. *Shut up!* (P. 164)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*shut up*” consists two words *shut* and *up* means imperative sentence to stop talking about something or stop making noises.

(69) Kadang di *conference room*, kadang di sudut kantor dengan beberapa kubikel kosong (P.176)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*conference room*” consists two words *conference* and *room* means a room provided for singular events such as business conferences and meetings.

(70) Tempat favorite kami namanya mandala, restoran *chinnese food* di Walter Monginsidi. (P.198)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*chinese food*” consists two words *chinese* and *food* means an

establishment that serves a Chinese cuisine. Most of them are in the Cantonese style, due to the history of the Chinese diaspora and adapted to local taste preferences.

- (71) Ada nasi nggak? Gue berdiri dan langsung kedapur mencari *rice cooker*.  
(P.217)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*rice cooker*” consists two words *rice* and *cooker* means electronic equipment that functions to process and warm rice.

- (72) “*Challenge accepted*”! seru ale senyumnya lebar, lah ini bapakmu ya le?  
(P.272)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*Challenge accepted*” consists two words *Challenge* and *accepted* means a saying that shall be used in a situation where someone or something says a definite statement you.

- (73) Haris mengajak gue basket atau sekedar *hang out*, gue gak pernah menolak (P.279)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writer used English phrase “*hang out*” consists two words *hang* and *out* means a place where someone or a particular group spends a lot of time.



(74) Jam setengah sembilan, berbekal dengan satu lembar roti bakar berbalut mentega dan secangkir kopi gw turun ke *ballroom*. (P.294)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*ballroom*” consists two words *ball* and *room* means a large room used for dancing or other event.

(75) Gw udah siap-siap mau cium dia lagi nih, eh sikampret ada OB yang tiba-tiba nyalain *vacum cleaner*. (P.304)

The italic word above is English phrase used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa as a part of his sentences. In this case, the writter used English phrase “*vacum cleaner*” consists two words *vacum* and *cleaner* means an electrical machine for cleaning floors purpose.

### 3.3.4. The Form of Code Mixing Hybrids

Hybrid is composed mixed part of word it leading hybrid as mixed of different language. Hybrid has big influence form one language to other. In Indonesia English scope, this is a combination between pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The data code mixing of hybrids are follows:

(76) Fasilitasnya bintang lima, ada bioskop *private-nya* juga, itu bener nggak sih? (P.12)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, writter used English word “*private-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which combine *private* in

english is noun, and *nya* in indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned private room as one of the premier facilities on local cinema.

- (77)Rig itu untuk sumur bor, begitu sumurnya sudah *di-drilled*, lalu *di-construct*. (P. 35)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, the writer used English hybrid “*di-drilled & di-construct*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which combine *di* in indonesia is prefix, *drilled and construct* in english is verb. In this context, the character mentioned drilled is the process of making holes and also reconstructing.

- (78)Aku *management consultant*, dan kadang aku *me-rehearse* presentasiku di depannya kalau dia sedang di Jakarta. (P.37)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, the writer used English hybrid “*me-rehearse*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which combine *me* in Indonesia is prefix, and *rehearse* in English is verb. In this context, the character mentions rehearse as a process of repeating his presentation to get stunning appearance.

- (79)Kebetulan tanggal *roast-nya* sudah sampai seminggu, jadi langsung ayah coba. (P. 55)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*roast-nya*” that

means is hybrid consists of two languages which *roast* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned roast as a process of burning coffee beans to produce flavor.

(80) Menurutku laki-laki justru bisa diukur dari twitter *behavior-nya*. (P.70)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*behavior-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *behavior* in English is adjective and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned twitter behavior as person’s interests and habits when accessing Twitter.

(81) Ale sayang, jemputin nino di *preschool-nya* nanti jam 11 pagi (P.100)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*preschool-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *preschool* in English is adjective (before noun) and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned preschool as level of early childhood education (age 6 years or below) in the form of formal education.

(82) Gue kirain *meeting-nya* jam tiga (P-106)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*meeting-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *meeting* in English is verb and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned meeting as a people gathering who usually discuss something.

- (83) Gw nanti yg akan giring kemana-mana sampe nanti akhirnya kerestoran *party-nya*. ( P. 118)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*party-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *party* in English is verb and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned party as a gathering of people who have been invited by a host for the purposes of socializing, conversation, recreation, or as part of a festival or other.

- (84) Kalau mau acting, *prop-nya* gk boleh nanggung-nanggu kan le? (P.151)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*prop-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *prop* in English is verb and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned prop as an object used on stage or screen by actors during a performance or screen production.

- (85) Aku mulai *meng-scroll* mencari foto yang di maksud raisa (P.157)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*meng-scroll*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *meng* in Indonesia is prefix and *scroll* in English is noun. In this context, the character mentioned scroll as the act of moving the visual portions of a screen up, down, left, or right, to see additional information on the screen.



- (86) Kita tunggu aja deh sampai *service-nya* kelar, paling lama sejam lagi katanya? kakiku sakit le, kataku. (P189)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*service-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *service* in English is verb and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned service referred to work that is performed by one or more people that benefits others.

- (87) Yang penting *open space-nya* luas (P.193)

The italic word above is English hybrid used Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*open space-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *open space* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned open space as advertising media that are leased, usually located on the street or downtown.

- (88) Gw udah curiga ni, pasti ada perayaan sesuatu kalo lo sampe ngajaknya ke amuz. Ujar agnes menyedap *wine-nya*. (P. 245)

The italic word above is English hybrid used In Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*wine-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *wine* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned wine as an alcoholic drink made from fermented fruits and plants, or a purplish red color.

- (89) Mau berangkat sekarang? Ini biar gw minta *bill-nya*. (P.288)

The italic word above is English hybrid used by Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa. In that context, by using English hybrid “*bill-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *bill* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned bill as a statement of fees or charges, or a list of what's available or offered.

- (90) Aku baca tadi *review-nya*, katanya waktu diputar di Taronto sampai ada yang pingsan di bioskop. (P.324)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*review-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *review* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned review is a review site on website which reviews can be posted about people, businesses, products, or services.

- (91) Raisa yang sedang mengandung nino sudah mulai cuti dari kantornya karena *due date-nya* tinggal menghitung hari (P.230)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*due date-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *due date* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned due date as the day by which something must be done.

- (92) *Latte art-nya* berantakan karena buru-buru tapi di minum ya Nya. (P.242)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*Latte art-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *latte art* in English is adjective and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned Latte art as a method of preparing coffee created by pouring microfoam into a shot of espresso and resulting in a pattern or design on the surface of the latte.

- (93) Perlombaan lari marathon yang harus ada garis *finish-nya*. (P.276)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*finish-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *finish* in English is verb and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned finish as the last part of something that someone doing.

- (94) Cara dia menatap gue setelah *lip monster-nya* ini membebaskan bibirnya, itu terakhir kali dia menatap gue dengan cinta. (P. 282)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*lip monster-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *lip monster* in English is adjective and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned lip monster as a cosmetic tool that is often used by her wife.

(95) Ya sudahlah, Ale mungkin juga punya *escape plan-nya* sendiri. (P.287)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*escape plan-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *escape plan* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned escape plan as someone planned to run away from somewhere.

(96) Dia mengganggu sambil membereskan *handbag-nya*. (P.325)

The italic word above is English hybrid used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English hybrid “*handbag-nya*” that means is hybrid consists of two languages which *handbag* in English is noun and *nya* in Indonesia is suffix. In this context, the character mentioned handbag as a small bag which his wives use to carry things such as her money and keys and others.

### 3.3.5. The Form of Code Mixing Idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its components parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. Idiom is group of word with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from literal word meaning.



- (97) *Strike that*, gue suka senyumnya, bahkan ketika dia Cuma pura-pura senyum di depan ayah dan ibu supaya pernikahan kami baik-baik saja. (P.133)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*strike that*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning which is condition where character feels completely resigned to the reality that happens to him.

- (98) Nggak ada yang nyangka *player* kampret ini kepentok sama sahabat sendiri (P.184)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*player*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning which is designation for a character who spends his time enjoying himself, especially one who behaves irresponsibly or has many casual sexual or loving relationships.

- (99) Kalau perlu, begitu *foyer* langsung ruang keluarga aja. (P.192)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*foyer*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning which is condition when character walk past a large open area inside the entrance of a public building such as a theatre or a hotel.

- (100) Gue memang gk pinter *small talk* dengan orang. (P.200)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*small talk*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning. In this context, character mentioned small talk which is character conversation about things that are not important, often between her and other strange people who do not know each other well.

- (101) Telur dadar ini *comfort food* aku banget le, katanya. (P.218)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*comfort food*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning. In this context, character mentioned *comfort food* which is his favorite foods that can make him feel the delicacy but also psychological conditions arising after eating these foods.

- (102) Aku tau betapa ale benci *fine dining*, tapi dia tetap melakukan ini. (P.284)

The italic word above is English idiom used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English idiom “*fine dining*” creates new meaning that is different form literal word meaning which is referred to as white tablecloth restaurants, are typically higher end and fancier restaurants. In this context, character mentioned fine dining as opposed to casual eateries, cafes or family-style restaurants, fine dining caters to an upscale clientele and provides the highest quality of food.

### 3.3.6. The Form of Code Mixing Repetition Words

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. Repetition word is a word-formed because of reduplication. Reduplication is a word that is part of the same repetition with basic word is repeated. In other words, repetition occurs when a basic form experienced repetition completely. The data code mixing of repetition word are follows:

- (103) Rasanya kayak jadi chuck Norris yang habis membantai seribu gerombolan bandit di sarang gembong narkoba tanpa ampun sampai mampus! *That's how awesome it feels! That's how badass I felt.* (P. 60)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*that's how awesome it feels*” and “*that's how badass i felt*” the character two times created emphasizes the meaning of his feelings when he feels satisfaction about what he did successfully.

- (104) *It still hurts*, le. *it still hurts.* (P.77)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*It still hurts*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is the condition of her who still feels hurt due to the traumatic experience.

- (105) *I pretty much fucked up the whole thing, didn't I? I fucked up my wife's life, my life.* Cuma karna mulut tolol gue ini . (P.81).

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*I fucked up my wife's life, my life*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning the character as husband felt very sorry for what he had done to the detriment of himself and others he loved.

- (106) *We had fun kok. Right, Nino? We had fun, Right.* (P.122)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*we had fun, right*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is she makes sure her friend also feels the same fun as himself.

- (107) *Come on, Nya. Come on!* (P.126)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*come on!*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is he tried to encourage his wives.

- (108) *Well, nite, nite, Nya, have 'fun' with my geek brother.* (P.157)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “*nite*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is ‘night’ substitute word that are usually spoken good night to his wives to make it more familiar and fun.



- (109) *No more girl? No more girl*, haris mengulangi kata-kata gue. (P.185)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “no more girl?” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is he is curious and wants to make sure again what was heard.

- (110) *Oh my God! Oh my God!* Lo beli cincin buat Anya? *Oh my God! You are proposing? Oh my God!* (P.240)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “oh my god?” the character four times created emphasis on meaning which is he really feels very happy and did not expect the conversation about what he just heard.

- (111) *Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count, everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.* Jadi aku berhenti menghitung. (P.285)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition “counted” character two times created emphasis on meaning which is she accepts resignation and doesn't care about counting anymore.

- (112) Gue juga belum cerita Anya selalu terlihat menggemaskan setiap dia marah atau mengomel, kan? *She does. She always does.* (P.297)

The italic word above is English repetition word used in Critical Eleven Novel by Ika Natassa novel. In that context, by using English repetition

“*she does*” the character two times created emphasis on meaning which is someone who feels impressed with someone's beauty, and he knows and sure it will always be like that.

### 3.4. The Purpose of Code Mixing used in Novel

In this part, the researcher want to answer the second problem statement based on the analysis of the data used in Novel according to Hoffman cited by Citra Dewi and Yayan Ekalaya (2015:55). The researcher identifies that the purpose of code mixing as follow:

#### 1) Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures are mostly from some english-speaking countries. Then, because many of the indonesian people nowadays are good in english, thouse famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language. There is example for the reason:

- Aku malah berasa kayak *rapper* yang kehilangan jati diri.
- Malam ini sudah 6 bulan berlalu sejak anya memanggil gw *dickhead*.

The italic word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. In oxford, rapper means this word doesnt exist in Indonesia Language because the word rapper comes from rap, a type of music which is originaly come from Afrika, so the Writers cannot find similar meaning in Indonesian Language. He use word rapper when talking in Bahasa Indonesia.

The italic word above is English word used by writer as a part of her caption. In this case, the writer used code mixing in her caption, by using English word “*dickhead*” that means vital organ parts of male genitals. In this context, the character called someone a stupid, irritating, or ridiculous person, particularly a man. This word is very often repeated as Ale nickname. Thus, the authors use this for Anya quoting Ale.

2) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual/ multilingual person talks to another bilingual/ multilingual, there will be lots of code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form. There is example for the reason:

- Aku baru tau kalo kawan aku yg disebelah ini adalah anak yg *sophisticated* banget loh.
- *Come on, Nya. Come on!*
- *Oh my God!* Lo beli cincin buat Anya?

The italic word *oh my* and *god* is how surprised, angry, shocked, etc. They are choose this word because they want to show how happy they are when something good/ bad or any situation happened. The italic word is prestige feeling motive because the writer wants to show their educational status. In oxford sophisticated means having, revealing, or involving a great deal of wordly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture, so they choose this word to complete the sentences.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS, IMPLICATION AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Findings

The researcher did the research and got the complete data from all pages on Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa. To gain the objectives of the research, the researcher had analyzed the data systematically and accurately. The data was analyzed in order to draw conclusion about the objective of the study. Researcher described the findings in this chapter into two parts.

First, Critical Eleven novel by Ika Natassa involved six different code mixing form there are 375 code mixing of word, 78 code mixing of clause, 84 code mixing of phrase, 45 code mixing of hybrid, 13 code mixing of idiom, and 39 code mixing of repetition word. Second, researcher already reads the words by words and puts code mixing in the word as the data and find the reason of code mixing used in the novel entitled Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa was quoting somebody else and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

#### 4.2. Implication

The research created several implications which is based on this research and compared into past study follows:

1. Research related to code mixing can use novels as research objects and other books that generally mix two languages.



2. Sri Nuryanto analyzing code mixing on political speech, meanwhile Reza Sri Wahyuni analyzing code mixing on twitter. Both research only finding words, phrases, or clauses.
3. This study complements previous research as it found each form of word, clause, phrase, hybrid, idiom and repetition word.

#### 4.3. Discussion

According to Peter Trudgil (cited in Jendra, 2018:33) sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Rotwell and Keller (2017:87) explain sociolinguistics specializes in the study of how languages function in society. They also claimed that sociolinguistics seeks to explain the human ability to use appropriate language rules in varied situations.

According to Wardaugh (2016:100) one linguistics consequence, however, is that 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 bilingualism. Bloomfield (cited in Muysken, 2018:2) finds that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. A bilingual situation can produce stillnother effects on one more of languages involved.

Wardhaugh (2016:7) states that the 'natural' term 'code' can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. Code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication itself can make longer the life expectancy of the people. It means that is impossible to live without any communication. A good communication has a key that is understood. Therefore, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.

Code mixing often occurs within one sentence one element is spoken or written in language A and the rest in language B. Code mixing occurs when a speaker changes from one language to another language or from a certain variety of the same languages. By this the speaker inserts some pieces or element another language while he is using a certain language (Jendra, 2018:70).

Nababan (cited in Nana 2015:48) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interaction. In code mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. According to Hoffman cited by Citra Dewi and Yayan Ekalaya (2015:55) there are some reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are: 1) Talking about a particular topic, 2) Quoting somebody else, 3) Being emphatic about something, 4) Interjection, 5) Repetition used for clarification, 6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and 7) Expressing group identity.

As the effect, nowadays Indonesian is also influenced by English because most of Indonesia people mix both languages in their conversation. It indicates the existence of language mixing, because the speaker masters two languages, Indonesian and English since they speak both languages. They can easily mix the languages. Code mixing used in any platform, is an interesting sociolinguistics sub unit in need for further study.

The Phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. The use of code mixing is to improve language ability in society and in teaching and learning process. Phenomena of code mixing combine one language to another language. But it is possible and very important to the reader for social interaction especially in English teaching and learning process in bilingual classroom.

This Critical Eleven is a novel written by Indonesian people. The storyline used outside of Indonesian culture, this caused authors using code mixing. Thus it appears that this novel is intended specifically for teenagers who understand the many vocabulary combined between Indonesian and English.

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