

## CHAPTER II RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer discusses some related theories to support this research. The theories was been used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. Therefore, present some theories about code mixing.

### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. it is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context. According to Noam Chomsky in Romaine (2000, p. 1) cited by (English Language and Literature Studies: 2014) said that sociolinguistics focus 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 (Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra: 2012) said Sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics that takes languages as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished of how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzes language as a part of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between

different languages, attitudes of people towards language used and user, changes of language, as well as plans on language.

According to Wardhaugh (1986: 12) say that 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 the other words, in sociolinguistic we study 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. Moreover, a sociolinguistics which deliberately refrains from drawing conclusions about society seems to be unnecessarily restrictive, just as restrictive indeed as sociology of language which deliberately ignores discoveries about language made in the course of sociological research.

The relationship between linguistic choices and the social context in which they are made is sometimes easiest to see when different languages are involved. The first focuses on multilingual speech communities and describes some of the ways in social consideration affect language choice. But there is plenty of language variation in monolingual communities too, and it is just as socially meaningful. The second focuses on social features of the language user. It explores the range of social information conveyed about participants by their linguistic choices within one language. The third focus shifts to the uses of language, and the influence on language of the social context in which it is used and the function it expresses.

Sociolinguistics uses for practical life very much, because the language as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use.

Sociolinguistic provide knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In language teaching at school, sociolinguistic also have a big role. Language study internally will be procedure objectively descriptive language in the form of shape grammar book.

## 2.2 Linguistics

Linguistic is a science that we study about the language. Languages are sets of signs. Signs combine an exponent (a sequence of letters or sounds) with a meaning. Grammars are ways to generate signs from more basic signs. Signs combine a form and a meaning, and they are identical with neither their exponent nor with their meaning. According to Fabbro (1999) cited by (Journal of Physiology - Paris 99 (2006) 355–369 ) pointed out that all languages show two main characteristics, they make use of the vocal-auditory channel to produce and perceive sounds and they are organized according to the principle of double articulation or duality of patterning. The latter refers to a level of words which bear meaning and a level of phonemes limited in number. Language use consists of the socially and cognitively determined selection of behaviors according to the goals of the speaker and the context of the situation. Since it exists in the form of several different languages, it is not surprising that some nations are officially bi- or multilingual.

A linguist is a scientist who investigates human language in all its facets, its structure, its use, its history, its place in society. The form and structure of the kinds of linguistic knowledge speakers possess is the concern of theoretical linguistics. This theory of grammar – the mental representation of linguistic knowledge – is what this textbook is about. But the field of linguistics is not limited to grammatical theory; it includes a large number of subfields, which is true of most sciences concerned with phenomena as complex as human language.

Linguistic is the scientific study of human's language (Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra:2012) the word linguistic was used for the first time in England in 1837, and has been derived from the Latin *lingua* that means 'Language'. For the concern of past people to the 'God's power' on language, Linguistic was once considered as a physical science, which means that it shares similarities with the fields such as biology, botany, geology, etc. But today, linguistic or linguistik (Indonesian) is generally classified as one of the social sciences, along with sociology, anthropology, geography, psychology, etc.

In the early history of its introduction as a social science, linguistic was regarded as a subfield of semiotics, which is the science of signs. Thus, in semiotics, language is a type of signs. As a sign language may be analyzed in respect to how it is produced (semiotics of signification) or how it is used as means of communication (semiotics of signification). Today, to the advance study on language, linguistics is usually perceived as an independent field.

VERHAAR (1995:2) noted that linguistics often called general linguistics. Linguistic means not only investigate a particular language regardless of the

characteristic features of other languages. For example it is difficult for us to understand the morphology of Indonesian, if we do not understand any other language morphological characteristics. Indonesian morphology should be analyzed only with materials from Indonesian, but the material was not to give understanding to us how the morphological structure in general. In the other words, linguistic scholars not only investigate one language but also its place in the language.

### **2.3 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism refers to the use of two languages by an individual or a speech community. If a speaker is fluent in two languages, they are said to be 'bilingual'. The commonly held image of the bilingual person is one brought up in such cultures where are exposed to two languages from birth. It is not necessary for them to be equally fluent, but at least they should be very competent in the second language.

#### **2.3.1 Concept of Bilingual**

Karahan (2005:1) said that a bilingual is a competence in more than one language, can be thought at either an individual or social level. Another definition of bilingual is anyone with communicative skills in two languages, be it active or passive. Understanding the bilingual individual from the perspectives of the cognitive neurosciences requires an appreciation of the conditions that accompany the use of multiple languages in society: it is relationship to social status, Compartmentalization of function of languages, literacy, immigrant generation

and other historical circumstances. Bilingual individuals also vary in significant ways with respect to age of acquisition, languages proficiency attained, participation in bilingual speech community, and the particular language involved (Hakuta, 1999:1). This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages (sometimes called bilingualism). Bilingualism itself is the co-existence of more than one languages system within in individual, as contrasted to monolingual (Hakuta ,1992:2).

As mentioned by Hakuta before, age is an important factor for individual to become a bilingual. There are some bilinguals who get their ability when they still children. They get it from their family, their friend and their environment. Other bilinguals get their ability when they were in adulthood. They get it from the product of education. They get their second language when they get their first language or their mother tongue for example the students in the junior high school, they have been know their first language before they communicate with the others using second language.

### **2.3.2 Purpose of Bilingual**

Related to the speech community, Hamers and Blamc (2000:6) define bilingualism as the state of .linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilinguals”. It means that, bilingualism can happen if there is fairly large and complex speech community, therefore, the people in that community become aware of acquiring several languages. Whenever two people

meet, negotiations take place. If they want to express solidarity and sympathy, they tend to seek common feature in their behavior. In this case, the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of languages choice. It means that, they are able to choose which language they are going to use. On the other hand, since the students of participants of a bilingual community, they have to able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. And this condition leads them to do code mixing.

### 2.3.3 Types of Bilinguals

Even if someone is a highly proficient bilingual at the performance or output level, the bilingual competence may not be so balanced. Linguists distinguish various types of bilingual competence, which can roughly be put into three categories:

#### 1. The compound Bilingualism

The compounding bilingualism is the type of bilingualism whose totally integrated arrangement could only arise when equal prominence was given to each language in childhood. In this case, one maintain their first language, add to the second language to their linguistic repertoire. They may become balanced bilingual and any two language systems, no matter how different they are, have some feature in common.

#### 2. The Co-ordinate Bilingualism

The co-ordinate bilingualism is the linguistic elements (words, phrases) in the speaker's mind are all related to their own unique concepts. In co-

ordinate bilingualism, there are parallel sets of word- concept pairs and the second language is connected to a new conceptual structure, even though this overlaps with the first. This situation arise when the learning when situation for the second language is less ideal. The case where the second language develops so that it is entirely parasitic on the first language is known as subordinate bilingualism.

### 3.The Subordinate Bilingualism

The subordinate bilingualism is the linguistic elements of one of the speaker's languages are only available through elements of the speaker's other language. This type is typical of, but not restricted to, beginning second language learners.

#### 2.4 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant semiotic event. The objects of discourse analysis (discourse, writing, conversation, communicative event) are variously defined in terms coherent sequence of sentences, propositions, speech, or turns-at-talk. Contrary to much of traditional linguistics, discourse analysts not only study language use 'beyond the sentence boundary' but also prefer to analyze 'naturally occurring' language use, not invented examples. Text linguistics is a closely related field. The essential difference between discourse analysis and text linguistics is that discourse analysis aims at revealing socio-psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure.



According to Deborah Schiffrin, et al (2001) Discourse analysis is a rapidly growing and evolving field. For at least ten years now, discourse has been a fashionable term. In scientific texts and debates, it is used indiscriminately, often without being defined. The concept has become vague, either meaning almost nothing, or being used with more precise, but rather different, meanings in different contexts. But, in many cases, underlying the word 'discourse' is the general idea that language is structured according to different patterns that people's utterances follow when they take part in different domains of social life, familiar examples being 'medical discourse' and 'political discourse'. 'Discourse analysis' is the analysis of these patterns.

According to Stef Slembrouck (1998-2003) Discourse analysis does not presuppose a bias towards the study of either spoken or written language. In fact, the monolithic character of the categories of speech and writing is increasingly being challenged, especially as the gaze of analysis turns to multi-media texts and practices on the Internet. Similarly, one must ultimately object to the reduction of the discursive to the so-called "outer layer" of language use, although such a reduction reveals quite a lot about how particular versions of the discursive have been both enabled and bracketed by forms of hierarchical reasoning which are specific to the history of linguistics as a discipline (e.g. discourse analysis as a reaction against and as taking enquiry beyond the clause-bound "objects" of grammar and semantics to the level of analysis "utterances", "texts" and "speech events").

## 2.5 Definition of Code

A code is a system that used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk with each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002) in (an analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing used in Marmut merah jambu novel :2015, p9 ) a code is a symbol of nationalism that used by people to speak communicate in a particular language, or dialect, register, accent or style on different occasions and for different purposes. Similarly Whardhaugh also maintains that a code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. When two or more people communicate with each other on speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they can also decide to switch. Whardhaugh pointed out that the term code is a neutral term rather than term such as dialect, language, style, pidgin and creole which are inclined to arouse emotions. Code can be used to refer to” any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication” (p.86).

According Raka joni (1988:p48) said code is a term which refers to a variety. Thus code may be an idiolect, a dialect, a sociolect, a register or a language. A speaker has a linguistic repertoire which consists of various codes. Thus he usually has a set of codes, each code having certain functions or maybe same of them have a similar function. In a monolingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the language.

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

## 2.6 Code Mixing

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. Wardhaugh explains that code mixing occurs when conversant uses two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Ronald Whardhaugh, 1986:103). The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily life situations. It also used by some authors to create Indonesian pop song lyrics.

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

knowledge or his position. (Nababan, 1991:32).It means that educated people will not mix their language with local language but a foreign languages, it aims to show off that he was an educated person and have a higher position.

According to (Cárdenas-Claros &Isharyanti : 69) cited by (The Jalt Call Journal : 2009 ) code mixing occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation, when the speakers talking about something, they use code mixing for clearly the conversation, the speakers use two or more languages to make the others easy to understand, to avoid miss communication that can be happen in one social situation and they use code mixing also to attract the people.

Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Some scholars use the terms "code-mixing" and "code-switching" interchangeably, especially in studies of syntax, morphology, and other formal aspects of language. Others assume more specific definitions of code-mixing, but these specific definitions may be different in different subfields of linguistics, education theory, communications etc. Code-mixing is similar to the use or creation of pidgins; but while a pidgin is created across groups that do not share a common language, code-mixing may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language.

Additional, as the example of code mixing that found in Indonesian pop song lyrics such as;

- Kau datang **from the outer space**. (You come from the outer space).

- **I spent so many nights** di berbagai restoran. I (spent so many nights in the lot of restaurant).
- Tapi kau pergi **walk out the door**. (But you go walk out).

From the examples above, it is obvious that there are some codes mixing found in the song lyrics. The mixtures are used since they know and understand their mother tongue and the language that they know by mixing languages or codes that phenomena named code mixing. It means that they used more than one language while they are speaking. It means that phenomena did not happen in foreign language but also in Indonesian communication. It generally happens in the society when people interacted with the other people they mixing languages or codes, thus code mixing may sometimes result in the problem of Indonesian or in English writing if it in a formal written languages but not in communication.

### 2.6.1 Code Mixing as Code switching

Some linguists use the terms code-mixing and code-switching more or less interchangeably. Especially in formal studies of syntax, morphology, etc., both terms are used to refer to utterances that draw from elements of two or more grammatical systems. These studies are often interested in the alignment of elements from distinct systems, or on constraints that limit switching.

While many linguists have worked to describe the difference between code-switching and borrowing of words or phrases, the term code-mixing may be used to encompass both types of language behavior. While the term code-switching emphasizes a multilingual speaker's movement from one grammatical

system to another, the term code-mixing suggests a hybrid form, drawing from distinct grammars. In other words, code-mixing emphasizes the formal aspects of language structures or linguistic competence, while code-switching emphasizes linguistic performance.

### **2.6.2 Code Mixing in Sociolinguistics**

While linguists who are primarily interested in the structure or form of code-mixing may have relatively little interest to separate code-mixing from code-switching, some sociolinguists have gone to great lengths to differentiate the two phenomena. For these scholars, code-switching is associated with particular pragmatic effects, discourse functions, or associations with group identity. In this tradition, the terms code-mixing or language alternation are used to describe more stable situations in which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects.

### **2.6.3 Code Mixing in Psychology and Psycholinguistic**

In psychology and in psycholinguistics the label *code-mixing* is used in theories that draw on studies of language alternation or code-switching to describe the cognitive structures underlying bilingualism. During the 1950s and 1960s, psychologists and linguists treated bilingual speakers as, in Grosjean's term, "two monolinguals in one person. This "fractional view" supposed that a bilingual speaker carried two separate mental grammars that were more or less identical to the mental grammars of monolinguals and that were ideally kept separate and used separately. Studies since the 1970s, however, have shown that bilinguals

regularly combine elements from "separate" languages. These findings have led to studies of code-mixing in psychology and psycholinguistics.

Sridhar and Sridhar define code-mixing as "the transition from using linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, etc.) of one language to using those of another within a single sentence. They note that this is distinct from code-switching in that it occurs in a single sentence (sometimes known as *intrasentential switching*) and in that it does not fulfill the pragmatic or discourse-oriented functions described by sociolinguists. The practice of code-mixing, which draws from competence in two languages at the same time, suggests that these competences are not stored or processed separately. Code-mixing among bilinguals is therefore studied in order to explore the mental structures underlying language abilities.

#### **2.6.4 Code mixing in Language Acquisition**

In studies of bilingual language acquisition, *code-mixing* refers to a developmental stage during which children mix elements of more than one language. Nearly all bilingual children go through a period in which they move from one language to another without apparent discrimination. This differs from code-switching, which is understood as the socially and grammatically appropriate use of multiple varieties.

Beginning at the babbling stage, young children in bilingual or multilingual environments produce utterances that combine elements of both (or all) of their developing languages. Some linguists suggest that this code-mixing

reflects a lack of control or ability to differentiate the languages. Others argue that it is a product of limited vocabulary; very young children may know a word in one language but not in another. More recent studies argue that this early code-mixing is a demonstration of a developing ability to code switch in socially appropriate ways.

## 2.7 Types of Code Mixing

### 2.7.1 Insertion

The kind of mixing occurs when lexical items or entire constituent from one language are incorporated into another. Insertion is said to be akin to spontaneous lexical borrowing and depending on languages. It may consist of single word and phrases. Insertion is mostly a form of unidirectional language influence.

#### a) Insertion of Word

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

##### 1) Single word

A single word is a smallest unit of language that carries meaning and consists of one or two morphemes that are linked more or less tightly together.

Example:

Wow, ini **trend** jaman sekarang(Saykoji)



The Bold word is a single word that has a meaning something that very famous today in the world.

## 2) Compound word

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

Example:

Gue memberanikan diri membuka **inbox** dan ngeliat jawaban dari dia.

The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words in (preposition) and box (noun). Inbox is an electronic folder in which emails received by an individual are held.

### b) Insertion of Phrase

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate. The example from the song such as;

Diriku **broken heart**, you make me broken heart(Setia Band)

The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *broken* and *heart*. Broken heart is a term metaphor for the intense emotional and sometimes physical stress or pain one feels at experiencing great longing.

### c) Insertion of Clause

Clause is a group of word having a subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences are grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the

reminders of the sentences in which they appear. The example from the song such as;

- Kau datang **from the outer space**. (You come from the outer space).  
The Bold words are a clause and dependent or cannot stand alone.
- **I spent so many nights** di berbagai restoran. I (spent so many nights in the lot of restaurant).  
The Bold words are a clause and independent clause or can stand alone.
- Tapi kau pergi **walk out the door**. (But you go walk out).  
The Bold words are a clause and dependent and cannot stand alone.

#### d) Insertion of Hybrids

According to(Hornby, 1995:585) cited by (Siska Manalu, 2015: an Analysis of Indonesian English Code mixing used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel) hybrid is the composed part of words. It is a combination of word pieces of Indonesian word and English word.

There are two types of hybrids:

- a) English words + Indonesian pronoun

Example:

Karena proses latihan sebelum **shooting-nya** juga berlangsung sangat intens dengan mas Rudi

The Bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine.

It is *shooting* in English and *nya* in Indonesian language.

b) Indonesian Prefixes + English word

Example:

Gue hanya membutuhkan satu minggu untuk **men-develop** ide hingga jadi keberita acara.

The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. *men-* is a prefix in Indonesian, and *develop* is an English verb.

e) **Insertion of Word Reduplication**

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated.

Reduplication is used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

Example:

Kabar kita disini **fine-fine** aja kok.

The bold word is reduplication because part of that word is repeated.

f) **Insertion of Idioms**

Idioms is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learned as a whole unit. It means that an idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. Following are the data of this type:

- Malah **end up** jadi sangat aneh

The bold word is idioms, it consist of two words, *end* and *up*. It means involving the most important idea.

- **By the way** makasih banget lu udah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.

The bold word is idioms, it consist of two, *by* and *the way*. It meansin addition but of less importance.

According to Muysken (2000), approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the constraint in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply by the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. The insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporate into another.

### 2.7.2 Alternation

According to Muysken (2000:3)“alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level between structures and from languages. Alternation is said to be characteristic of less fluent bilingual tends to be bidirectional. Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Language alternation is a normal, common, and important aspects of bilingualism (Penington, 1995) in (an analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing used in marmut merah jambu novel :2015, p9)

Example:

“Or I should say,*kehidupan gelap kami*”.

Or I should say is dependent clause that has meaning to give information. It consists of subject and predicate with conjunction “or”.

### 2.7.3 Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

Example:

“Ada yang sms kamu jealous” (7 Icons)

Jealous is an emotion, and the word typically refers to the thoughts and feelings of insecurity, fear, concern, and anxiety over an anticipated loss of status or something of great personal value, particularly in reference to a human connection. Indonesian people say “jeles” with the same phonological “jealous” in English.

## 2.8 The Factors of Using Code Mixing

Code mixing is widespread phenomena in bilingual communities where speakers use their native tongue and their second language in different domains. In this case, people have reason or the purpose of code mixing.

### 2.8.1 Need Feeling Motive

Need feeling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meanings. It is to fill gap in the borrowing idiolect (Hockett, 1958: 405) in (English and Indonesian code-mixing in novel “marriage of convenience” a sociolinguistic perspective By Rizki dyah rismawati: 2016)

Example:

“You say aku seperti **Barbie**.”

Barbie is a fashion doll manufactured by the American toy-company. In Indonesian “Barbie” has same meaning with “Barbie” in English. The speaker cannot find the same word to say about Barbie, because in Indonesian uses same word “Barbie”.

### 2.8.2 The Opposite

opposite also give influence that happen of code mixing, if speaker and the opposite have some languages in their life so code mixing happen and make comfortable and relax in the song, Because the speaker surely love the song if the song has good meaning and good words.

### 2.8.3 Limitations of Language

language (linguistic type), the background of the limitations of language, so there is no reason a role identification, identification of varieties, and the desire to explain or interpret. So that reason make the singer to use code mixing in them song, it purpose to make the speaker easy to understand and still enjoy their song.

### 2.9 Past Study

In this case, the researcher was conducted by (2015), the students of Islamic University of Riau in her paper entitled “an analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing used in marmut merah jambu” , she discussed the forms and the purposes of using code mixing in written language. Puji Astuti (2012), her “an Analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing in Tabloid Gaul” she discussed about the three types of code mixing (insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization).

The other research was conducted by Roni (2008) with titled “an Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing used in Song Lyrics of Project Pop”. This research study about the forms and the reasons of using code mixing in lyrics song of project pop, the researcher really hopes that this research on Indonesian English code mixing used in the text lyrics of song of Project Pop has some benefits for English Department Students (The result of this research can be used as input in mastering Indonesian English code mixing, the result of the research can be used as the reference for the others researcher who want to conduct a research in sociolinguistics actually code mixing) and for the other researcher (They can

know and understand the Indonesian English code mixing phenomena more and adding knowledge about sociolinguistics in generally and they can know how the code mixing is implemented in lyrics of song).

The other researcher also was conducted by Rizki Dyah Rismawati (2016) with titled “English and Indonesian code-mixing in novel “marriage of convenience”(a sociolinguistic perspective).This research study about the types of code mixing, such as; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Based the researches above, the writer want to investigate about “An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing In Indonesian Pop Song lyrics”, the writer wants to describe study about what are the types of code mixing found in Indonesian pop song lyrics and what are the dominant types of code mixing found in Indonesian pop song lyrics.