

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter the researcher will focus on analyzing the data collection. It means that the researcher focuses on answering and discussing the two statements of problem mentioned in the first chapter. The first problem is about the form of code Mixing and Code Switching, and the problem number two is about the factors of code mixing and code switching.

In this chapter the researcher also presents the finding and discussion, in the finding, the researcher presents the all data gained from the novel about the form of code mixing and code switching and also the factors influencing the use of code mixing and code switching. While in the discussion, the researcher discuss about the data which found in the novel by using the theory in the previous chapter.

#### **4.1 Finding**

During the researcher read the novel, the researcher found many examples of code mixing and code switching used by the author in the novel. In this study, the researcher classifies the finding in to two parts. They are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase. While code switching in the form of sentence and code switching in the form of tag and also the factors influencing the use code mixing and code switching in the novel.

#### 4.1.1 The Form of code mixing

After reading the whole contain of the novel, the researcher sees the author often mix their language from Indonesia into English term and sometimes English into Indonesian utterances. The author used code mixing and code switching in the novel as a tool of communication each characters that exist in the novel.

##### 1. Code Mixing in the form of word

Code mixing in the form of word is an act of inserting a different language (English) into a base language (Indonesia). In addition, a language that the speakers mixed is not always the same in any conversation. Let's see the following example bellow;

- 1) Aku sendiri tak tahu apa yang salah dengan otot di sekitar bibirku, mungkin kapan-kapan aku harus mengetikkan **Keyword** ‘senam otot bibir’ pada kotak pencarian google.

(I do not know what's wrong with the muscles around my lips, maybe sometime I have to type keyword ‘senam otot bibir’ in the Google search box.)

From the example (01) above, we can see that Indonesian language is as base language (L1) is mixed into English as the different language (L2). The main character inserted the word **keyword** in the end of the sentence. Here we can see

that those utterances are code mixing in the form of word because those sentences is mixed or inserted by different word.

From the example above the author of the novel illustrates that the keira kirana as the main character. She is a childish girl who has parents that come from different country. Her father from Indonesia and her mother from America, from this illustrate we can conclude that she mix her utterance because her social background while she wanted to show her ability in using other language. Now let's see another example of code mixing in the form of word below;

- 2) Elo out of date banget sih, Jas! Gosipnya, Kiev mau main film internasional. Model-model the Raid gitu, deh! Cuma mungkin nggak sesadis itu, soalnya kan dia charming banget,” jelaskan Lory cekikikan.

(You are out of date Jas, I heard the rumor that Kiev wants to play an international film. Like the raid film, right? But maybe it is not too bad like that because he is very charming,” Lory Explain).

Here is the example number (02) it is also about code mixing in the form of word, from the example above we can know that the main character uses English word ‘‘Charming’’ in his sentence because she wants to show that she has ability in doing the code it can be influenced by her education. we can see that Indonesian language is as base language (L1) is mixed into English as the

different language (L2). The Author inserted the word charming in the end of the sentence.

The main character preferred to use charming than “*tanpan*” because at the time of speaking both of the main character and her friends are talking about someone that he admired. Namely is Kiev the charming boy in this novel.

- 3) Mungkin kalian berfikir aku terlalu *childish*, tapi aku benar-benar nggak mau ada pemberitaan lain tentangku dan Kiev.

(Maybe you think I'm too childish, but I really do not want any other news about me and Kiev).

In this example above, we can see Indonesian language as base language (L1) that mixed into English as different language (L2). The main character used a word childish that means *kekanak-kanakan* in Indonesia. Here she inserted the word charming into his Indonesian utterances. Based on the previous explanation when a word of another language is inserted into a different language, it is mentioned code mixing in the form of word.

The other example of code mixing in form of word can be seen in the following example;

- 4) *Strike!* Dia sukses membuatku salah tingkah dan selanjutnya menertawaiku.

(Strike! He succeeded to make me embarrassed and then laugh me)

From the example above we know that the base language (L1) used by the author is Indonesian language and the (L2) is English. The word ‘swear’ is known as English language, but the main character of this novel inserted into her Indonesian utterances, as we know that when a word is inserted into a sentence of different language it is mentioned a code mixing. In this example the based language is Indonesia the researcher found the word ‘strike’ used by the main character when she asked to Kiev why did he not use the driver’s service. Unfortunately, Kiev giving a simple answer to Keira’s question, if I use the driver’s service, I will not be alone with you right now. When Kiev said like that suddenly Keira shock and wrong beside him.

## **2. Code mixing in the form of phrase**

In addition, code mixing in the form of word, the author also often use code mixing in the form of phrases. Based on the Oxford dictionary phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause, it means that phrase is a group of words without a finite verb or group of words that have particular meaning used together. This insertion of different phrase into an utterance or sentence. The following examples are the author’s utterance of code mixing in the form of phrases to showed the characters in the novel. Let’s see the example of code mixing in the form of phrase below;

- 5) Aku sedikit terenyak, ternyata Kiev berasal dari keluarga *broken home*. Papa dan mamanya bercerai. Tak lama setelah perceraian itu, mamanya meninggal karena penyakit jantung. Mamanya sangat terpukul mengetahui papa Kiev selingkuh. Dari sini pun aku mengambil kesimpulan bahwa mama Kiev sangat mencintai papa Kiev

(I was a little shock. in fact, Kiev come from broken home family. His parents got divorce. Some years latter his mother died of the heart disease. His mother was divastated to know that his father unfair, from here i know that her mother very love his father).

From the data number 04 above, we can see that the L1 is Indonesian language and L2 is English. The word ‘ Broken Home’ is come from an English phrase that the author used in his code mixing. The word ‘Broken’ and ‘Home’ have their own function and their meaning. But when these two word used together, these two word will shape a phrase. The phrase ‘Broken Home’ has a mening in Indonesian language ‘*Rumah Tangga yang hancur*’ the author feel got difficult in saying because the limitation of the similarity of the word phrase. So that the author prefer used ‘ broken home’ to ‘*Rumah tangga yang hancur*’ here the author has a reason why does the author mix her language ? which in English (L2) . However, The author prefers using *broken home* to *Rumah tangga yang hancur*, because the author got difficulty in saying of this utterance.

The example of code mixing in the form of phrase is one of many examples that the author of the novel stated in her novel. Other example of code mixing in form of phrase used by the author is as follow;

- 6) Oh, no! Oke, khayalanku kelihatannya berlebihan, namun mungkin saja terjadi. ***Nothing impossible*** kan di dunia ini?

(Oh, no ! my imagination seem excessive, but it maybe happen. Nothing impossible in this world, right? ).

The example above is also code mixing in the fom of phrase that used by the author in the novel between Indonesian language as (L1) into English (L2). This phrase means in Indonesian language is *tidak ada yang tidak mungkin*. this phrase used by the author to show the difference style in her literary work. According to hoffman (1991) ‘‘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 express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.’’

The utterance above is an example of code mixing in the form of phrase that consists of two words. the code mixing in the form of phrase can be consists of three word as long as it does not include a subject. The example of code mixing that consists of three words in the form of phrase as below;

7) Elo *out of date* banget sih, Jas! Gosipnya, Kiev mau main film internasional. Model-model The Raid gitu, deh! Cuma mungkin nggak sesadis itu, soalnya kan dia charming banget,’’ jelas Lory cekikikan

(You are really out of date Jas! The rumor said that Kiev wants to play an international film like the raid model, but maybe not too bad because he is very charming). Lory explained.

From the example above, we can see that the L1 is Indonesia and the L2 is English. This phrase contains of three words; *out*, *of* and the last is *date*. From those three words have their own function and meaning but after those words became a group of words they will be a phrase.

Based on the story told that Keira as the main character in the novel was discussing about Kiev with her friends, Kiev a famous actress lately who makes them always talk about him in their discussion.

From all examples above, we know that the form of code mixing is based on their grammatical pattern. They are words and phrases. In fact, the researcher found these kinds of code mixing in the novel.

Code mixing in terms of words can be divided into some categories based on the languages that have been mixed by the author of the novel. Code mixing in the form of words is an act of inserting a different language (L2) such as Indonesian or English into a base language (L1).



Second is code mixing in the form of phrase. It is actually inserting another phrase of another language that different from the base language. In the novel, the base language which is used by the author of the novel to support the character's conversation between the main character and her friends in the novel is Indonesia.

The researcher see that the author of the novel inserts Indonesia or English phrase when they need certain term in Indonesia or English which hard to be stated in the base language. There are some terms in English that not available in Indonesia, vice versa. Moreover, if they translated into the different language the terms could be changed or the meaning was correct.

#### **4.1.2 The Form of Code Switching**

After reading the whole contain of the novel, the researcher found two of three forms of code switching that happens in this novel. Namely code switching in the form of sentence and code switching in the form of tag.

##### **1. Code Switching in the Form of Sentence**

In which switches occur within a clause boundary. In other words, inter-sentential switching represents switching at the clause, phrase level, or at word level if no morphological adaption occurs and the mentioned above criteria for the distinguishing code-switches and borrowings are observed. Therefore, this switching occurs between sentences. It switches at a clause or sentence level. In which each clause or sentence is in different language. Inter-sentential switching

requires more fluency in both languages than tag switching because the portions have to follow the rules of both languages.

Suggested by Poplack (1980) is inter-sentential switching. It was defined that “inter-sentential switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence level in different languages”. The switching either at clauses or between sentences in one language conforms to the rules of the other languages.

In this research, the researcher found code switching in the novel occur in the form of sentence. It is the change of language that occurs between sentences. The example of code switching in the form of sentence can be seen below;

- 8) Mungkin kalian pikir aku bodoh. Di saat ada the right one, aku malah memilih the badas one. Tapi the badas one itulah yang bisa membuatku bahagia, walau di sisi lain, ia juga yang membuatku merasa sakit hati yang teramat dalam. Namun bukankah memang begitu? **We only can hurted by someone we love the most?**

(Maybe you think I'm stupid. When there is the right one, I choose the Badas one. But the Badas one who makes me happy, on the other hand, He also made me feel too hurt in. But is not like that? We only can hurted by someone we love the most?).

In the example (08) above, we can see the L1 is Indonesia and the L2 is English. It is the example of code switching in the form of sentence because it is the change of language that occurs between sentences. The phenomena above is

called with code switching in sentence because the utterance used by the author change the language that occurs between sentences.

Based on the story told us that after Keira has a closed relationship with Kiev, she had a closed relationship with other person namely Max who loves her so much. but she choose Kiev as her boy friend.

Now let's see the other example of the code switching in the form of sentence used by the main character which described by author of the novel.

- 9) “Janji agar setelah ini kalo ada masalah kita nggak bakal ngamuk-ngamukan, nggak mudah nyerah, dan nggak gampang bilang putus ?” pinta kiev waktu itu.aku tersenyum, mengiyakan. “ *I'll try my best for our relationship.*”

(The promise that after this if there is a problem we will not be angry, do not give up easily, and not easy to say break up?" Kiev asked keira that time. I smiled while saying yes. " I'll try my best for our relationship." I also agree with the words)

From the example (09) above, we can see another code switching in the form of sentence. The main character switched the L1 which occurs in Indonesia into the L2 which occurs in English. The given example shows us that the L1 and the L2 a sentences, the main character switch her utterance. It is occurs cause of

influenced by a cultural factor, where she lives and grows in a community which has a tendency to mix and switch her utterance. It is one of the reasons why Kiera shift her utterance in the example above.

## **2. Code Switching in the Form of Tag**

Another form of code switching is tag switching although it rarely happens in the novel, a tag is a question added at the end of a sentence. People usually use it chiefly to make sure their information is correct or to seek agreement. It may be spoken with a rising intonation when the speaker is truly seeking to ascertain that his/her information is correct and sometimes it may be spoken with a falling intonation when the speaker is expressing an idea with which he/she is almost certain the listener will agree. Tag switching according to Poplack (1980) is an insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is entirely in other language.” Romaine (1989) added that “ this switch can be inserted anywhere, which do not have to many syntactic limit.

In fact when the researcher analyzed in that the novel sometimes the author switches from English into Indonesia in the form of tag. The following sentences are used by the author of the novel when the researcher analyzed the whole contain. These are the examples.

- 10)** Oh, pertanyaan terakhirku itu langsung membuat dadaku sesak. Bulir-bulir air mata tanpa sadar kembali mengalir di pipiku. Aku tak tahu sudah

berapa kali aku menangis karena Kiev, tapi kurasa ini bisa melepas bebunku. Ada yang bilang, *cry is the best medicine, kan?*

(Oh, my last question was immediately made me blown. Unconsiously my tears streaming down in my cheeks again. I don't know how many times I cry because of him. Somebody said that 'cry is the best medicine, isn't it?)

The example (10) above, contain of code switching in the form of tag which used by the Author when she discribes the main charater in the story while to makes sure that the reader agree about what she had utteranced. Here we can see that the Author inserted Indonesia as question tag into English.

Another example of code switching in the form of a tag such in the following sentence:

- 11) Tapi ini udah malem. Mending cari waktu lain aja. Tunggu otak kita sama-sama fresh biar bisa berfikir dengan kepala dingin. *While everything is clear, kan ?*

(But it was night, better we have to find other time until our brains is fresh on order to think with a fresh head. While everthing is clear, kan?)

Based on the story, the main character Namely Keira had a problem with her relationship, for some days she didn't want to meet Kiev after she saw Kiev with wendy walk together in the infortainment. After that Kiev called her to meet

her but she didn't want to see him. But kiev force his self to wait Keira in her house till the night come.

From the example above, the main characterr switched the English question tag into Indonesian style. The character used the tag "**everything is clear, kan?**" instead of "*semuanya sudah jelas, kan?*" because she wanted to seeking that her information, idea, belief is correct. So she adds question tag in the end of her statement in order to make sure the adresee believe with the information gave at that time.

From the example above, we can see several kind of code switching. They are code switching in the form of sentence and code switching in the form of tag or temblematic. Code switching in the form of sentence is the change of language that occurs between sentences. In the novel, the Author uses this kind of code switching for giving the reader new knowledge of the language in the simple way. Moreover when the Author tries to dicribe some terms of passages which is hard to understand for the reader, it makes her easily to make the reader understand about the storyline of the novel.

Question tag in the novel has a function to make sure that the author's opinion or the character's conversation is correct. In other hand, The Author uses the question tag for getting more attention and makes sure the adresee understand about what she was talks about.

### **4.1.3 The Factors influence of Code Mixing and Code Switching**

A factor has a very significant role in language choice as well as language interpretation. People use code mixing and code switching in their utterances because they have some reason. There are many factors motivated people use code mixing and code switching in their communication with other. One of the reason is most of people especially teenagers master two or more language nowadays. And this phenomena is called by bilingualism.

From the discription above we knew that people seldom use one language in their daily conversation, we often find people mix and switch their language because of some factors. Such as they communicate with other people who come from different background, culture and language. Therefore when people master more then one language they have a tendency to mix and switch their language as communication tools.

Here the researcher classified the factors or reasons that motivated people used code mixing and code switching in their utterances. There are three factors that influence someone use code mixing and code switching. The three factors used by the researcher in this study are social factor, cultural factor and individual factor.

#### **1. Social Factor**

In the social factor there are five aspect influence someone mix and switch their language they are Participants, Topic, situation Domain and the last is setting. From the five aspect the researcher found just three aspect the first is the

participants, it is mostly between the main character of this novel they are Keira who told as a senior high school student and Kiev who is told as an actor in Actor's management of Kiera's father. Participant is as member of society, it is characterized by dimension of status and solidarity. Based on Edwards (2006) stated that personal identity is essentially the summary statement of all or individual traits, characteristic and disposition. It defines the uniqueness of each human being. Whereas the situation of the conversation took place in the novel mostly is informal situation. based on Nababan (1986) said that " ciri yang menonjol dalam campur code dan alih code adalah kesantiaian atau situasi informal. Dalam situasi berbahasa yang formal jarang sekali terjadi. " the prominent features of code mixing and code switching are a relaxation or informal situations. In the formal situations are rarely found. Because the situation was an informal situation, there must be fix rules of language choice and language attitude that direct people how to behave and to maintain the communication among people in it. Since the researcher analyzed the novel the characters belong to bilingual society, they have a tendency to speak more than one language in one time. It means they do code mixing and switching of the language that they are master. And the last is Setting, it is mostly happen when the characters in the mall, in the syuting place, and in the apartement. Now let's see the example of the social factor;

- 12) ***By the way***, nomor empat yang kemarin emang salah," kata max santai seraya memakai kacamatanya dan mulai mengambil bolpoin yang



digunakan untuk melanjutkan mengerjakan soal...ehm, entah soal apa itu, yang jelas bukan fisika.

(by the way, the number four is false yesterday,” max said while he is wearing his glasses and take a pen to do the questions...ehm, I don’t know what question is it, but clearly it is not physics questions).

The example above we know that the L1 is Indonesian language as the base language that use by the character and English as (L2), the participant of conversation occurs between Max as the speaker and Kiera as the addressee. The situation of this conversation is occurs in informal situation because the conversation took place in an apartment, it means that this conversation happens out the class because both of them are students. While the setting of this conversation happen in the Kiev’s apartment when they are doing their homework.

The character (Max) mixes his utterances above because he wants to show his status. Where he is as student in one the biggest senior high school and it is also his habitual in mixing his language.

Now let’s see the other example of the social factor;

- 13)** Tapi ini udah malem. Mending cari waktu lain aja. Tunggu otak kita sama-sama fresh biar bisa berfikir dengan kepala dingin. **While everything is clear, kan ?**

(But it was night, better we have to find other time until our brains is fresh in order to think with a fresh head. While everthing is clear, isn’t it?)

from the example above, we can see that the Author firstly mix their utterance from Indonesia into English (L1 to L2), and then she switch in the end of her utterance. Based on the explanation above that people use code mixing and code switching can be influenced by the social factor.

The participants of conversation above are between Keira as the speaker and and Kiev as addressee. The situation of the conversation is informal when they are talking about their relationship which in bad condition. Whereas the setting of the conversation took place is when keira just come from her friend house suddently Kiev was waiting her to talk about their relationship, but Keira didn't want to talk their relationship until she is in a good situation or condition.

## **2. Cultural Factors**

According to Hudson (1980:96) codes switching as one of linguistics phenomenon are “learned from other people, they are one part the cultural a whole and as such are learned from the same people.” from the discription above, unknown that cultural is one factors emergence switch code.

People use code switching and code mixing depends on their need and their want. Sometimes people use the two codes (switching-mixing) because they would like to express and show their ethnic identity, and their back ground. Ethnic identity has big influence to the speakers how the way they speak to the addressee. We can know someone's background whether he is from Madura, Java, Sunda and the others through the way he speaks.

In multilingual society, it is very easy to find people from many different regions. When different people live in one environment, so the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing may happen in it. They will switch and mix their utterances when they face with the addressee that is from different place. For example people from Madura and from Batak live in Surabaya. They will use language which is known by them when they do conversation. When they speak with the addressee that the same region and language, so they will speak by using their mother language. People of Madura will speak Madurese language with the same Muadurese people, and also people from Batak will speak in Batak language with the same Batak people. Sometimes, it also happens when people use code mixing or code switching to the addressee who is not the same region and language. It happens because of showing the speaker's background and ethnic identity. This is what happens in the data analysis.

In the data, the researcher found the examples of code switching and code mixing related to cultural factor. One of the examples is when Kiera got conversation with Kiev. The following conversation is in below:

- 14) “Janji agar setelah ini kalo ada masalah kita nggak bakal ngamuk-ngamukan, nggak mau nyerah, dan nggak gampang bilang putus?” pinta Kiev waktu itu. Aku tersenyum, mengiyakan. **“I’ll try my best for our relationship”**

Would you like to promise not to rage uncontrolled, not to give up, and not to say break easily when we have a problem in our relationship? Kiev

asked at that time. I smiled and said yes. “I’ll try my best for our relationship”.

Based on the script above that Kiera in the end of her speech, she changed the code from the first time she used Indonesian language as the first language (L1) and she used English language as the second language (L2) as the switching sentence. The sentence ‘I’ll try my best for our relationship’ is absolutely as the example of cultural factor in code switching. Based on the script, Kiera is one of the actor and actress management daughters. When her father is as the owner of actor and actress management, automatically she lives and grows in glamour environment. English will not be a strange language anymore for her, so that is why she always switch and mix her utterances when she speaks to the other people. Besides, her education also influences her to use code switching and code mixing in her daily conversation.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the reason why Kiera used code switching in that sentence is because of cultural factor. Culture where she is educated in entertainment and glamour environment, it makes her used to switch and mix the code in her utterances. The code switching above is not the only example that Kiera used in her utterance. There is also an example of code mixing that is used by Kiera that from this using code mixing, it refers to her background. The example of code mixing which is from cultural factor is as follows:

15) “Oke, satu, dua, tiga!” cekrik. Sekali lagi yah, mbak?” pinta si jaket abu-abu. Aku pun menyanggupi request-nya. Tak mungkin aku menolak?

“Ok, one, two, three!” cekrik. Once more yeah, sister?” asked someone who wears gray coat. I deal with his request. It is possible for me to ignore it.

The word ‘request’ is taken from English language, this word in Indonesian language means ‘*permintaan*’. The example above is the example from code mixing that is from cultural factor. The researcher said that this code mixing is one of the examples from cultural factor is because the request is not a strange word anymore in our ear. We always and almost hear this word, especially we hear it from the teenagers. So that is why in this conversation, Kiera prefers using the word ‘request’ to using “*permintaan*”. As like the reason that the researcher stated in the first example that Kiera is a daughter from actor and actress management. So it is easy for her to mix the code in her utterances. Kiera is used to mix and switch her code because culture educates her to use it.

The main purpose of cultural factor in using code switching and code mixing is because the users want to show their identity and their background. This happens in this novel especially to Kiera who always uses code switching and code mixing in her utterances. She used code switching and code mixing in order to show her background to the addressee that she is from popular family as the actor and actress management.

### 3. Individual Factor

There are many factors why people use code switching and code mixing in their utterances. One of them is they use code switching and code mixing because of individual factor. Individual factor is influenced by two aspects; they are lack or limited vocabulary, and asserting skill or knowledge. Sometimes people change the code in their utterance because they do not find the appropriate word to convey to the addressee. This factor of limited or lack of work mostly happens in code mixing. Besides, people use code switching and code mixing because they would like to show their skill in mastering languages. When the speakers use code switching and code mixing, automatically people as the addressees will judge that the speakers are educated people.

In the data, the researcher found the examples of code switching and code mixing that the factors of using the code is individual factor. The example of individual factor is as follow:

- 16) Enam bulan setelah *tragedy* “atap” itu, segalanya seperti membaik. Sebuah *puzzle* akhirnya menemukan seluruh kepingan-kepingannya yang hilang, yang sekarang sudah menjadi satu, menunjukkan sebuah gambar yang awalnya tak kami ketahui, kukira, prosesku dengannya sama seperti bermain *puzzle*, yang pada akhirnya menunjukkan sebuah gambaran *happy ending* yang utuh. Untukku, dan untuknya.

(Six months after that “atap” tragedy, everything seems better. Finally a puzzle finds its lost fragment, which becomes one whole now, shows a picture that we never know before, I suppose, my process with him like playing a puzzle, which is the end of this game shows a whole happy ending picture. For me, and for him).

From the example above, the researcher found three examples of code mixing that about individual factor. The first example of individual factor stated the word ‘tragedy’. Tragedy is absolutely taken from English language, but in Indonesian language, it is also the same word that is *tragedi*. Because of the same language where *tragedi* from Indonesian language is borrowed from English language, so the character in this novel she is Kiera prefers using *tragedy* to using *tragedi*. It can be concluded from the first example that the influence of using the word ‘tragedy’ because of lack of vocabulary.

The second word from the example above is ‘puzzle’. In the dialogue above, the character said the word ‘puzzle’ twice. The meaning of puzzle in Indonesian language is *teka-teki*, but the character is interested in using the word puzzle than *teka-teki*. Although the word puzzle and *teka-teki* are the same meaning and use, but in this case the character prefers using the word puzzle to using *teka-teki*. The reason of using the word puzzle than *teka-teki*, because the character would like to show her skill and ability in mastering more than one language. Moreover English language is very popular nowadays, so it is not strange anymore when teenagers nowadays use foreign language in their

communication. Especially in this novel when Kiera uses the word puzzle in her utterance.

The last example from code mixing which is about individual reason is the word 'happy ending'. Happy ending means *akhir yang baik* or something which ends happily. This example is the same as the second example above that the factor that influences the use of this word is because of someone's ability and skill. The word 'happy ending' sound better than we hear the word *akhir yang baik*, because this word is familiar enough in our ear. Everybody will understand this meaning, especially for those who are still teenagers. When the character used this word in her utterance, means that she would like to show her ability and skill in mastering many languages. Another example of individual factor from code switching is also found in the data, like the example below:

17) Selain malu, ada satu lagi perasaan bercokol di hatiku: senang. Tentu, aku senang. Bukan hanya senang, tapi aku sangat, sangat sangat senang! Kenapa? **We both are couple now!**

(Beside I'm shy, there is one more feeling that I feel in my heart now: of course, I am happy, not only happy, but I am very, very very happy! Why? We both are couple now!)

The example above is the example from code switching which is influenced by individual factor. In the novel, the sentence 'we both are couple



now!' is used by the speaker in order to show her ability and skill. Actually the character can say "*kita saat ini telah jadian!*" than 'we both are couple now!', but here the reason of using English sentence as the code is clearly to show her ability. English language is not a strange language anymore especially for the teenagers nowadays. Teenagers almost know English language and they apply it in their daily conversation. So it is not new phenomenon anymore when we hear and see they speak by using English language or sometimes they will switch and mix the code in their utterances. This is what happens in this novel when Kiera always uses code switching and code mixing in her utterances.

## 1.2 Discussion

In this part of the point, the researcher will discuss about the finding of the study that have been described and its relationship with the theories in the previous chapter.

This study of research is about code mixing and code switching used in the Novel love makes you stupid. In the other hand, the action of code mixing and code switching from one language into another language is called code mixing and code switching.

According to the statement problem, there are two questions to be answered in this study. The questions are what are the form of code mixing and code switching used in the novel and What are the factors influencing the use of code mixing and code switching in the novel love makes you stupid.

Question number one talks about the form of code mixing and code switching that occur in the novel. In order to answer that question, the researcher divided the code mixing and code switching based on the form based on the Fasold and Thalender theory who said that the form of code mixing and code switching on their grammatical pattern. Chaer and Agustina (2004).

Here the researcher has to understand about the form of code mixing and code switching grammatically in order to can divide both of them correctly, because the code switching has its own grammatical structure as well as code mixing.

### **1.2.1 The forms of Code Mixing**

As the researcher discussed in the previous chapter, Fasold as cited in Chaer and Agustina (2004) has proposed his idea about the form of code mixing based on their grammatical pattern. They are word and Phrase. In fact, when the researcher was doing observation in the Novel, he found two kinds of code mixing in the novel. They are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase.

Code mixing in form of word that has been mixed by the Author of the Novel is an act of inserting a different language (L2) such as English into a base language (L1) Indonesian language. The base language in the novel is Indonesian language. It is happen because the author and the novel Indonesian.

The other form of code mixing is code mixing in the form of phrase. In this form is actually inserting another phrase of another language which is different from the base language. In the Novel, the base language occurs between the main characters and sometime between the main characters with their friends.

During observation the researcher found that the Author inserted English phrase to Indonesian language as a base language when they need certain term in English which is hard to found in the base language, sometimes to show the status of their education and also their social background.

### **1.2.2 The Form of Code Switching**

As we discussed previous explanation some forms of code switching can occur in bilingual society. They are code switching in the form of sentence and the emblematic or tag switching. This theory is proposed by Thelander and also Fasold as cited in Chaer and Agustina (2004).

Code switching in the form of sentence is the change of language that occurs between sentences. In the novel, the Author used this kind of code switching for giving the reader of the Novel that nowadays there are many people mix and switch their language in daily activity.

In addition, the code switching in the form of tags are also occurs in the novel. Tag question in the novel has a function to make sure that their opinion is correct. In other hand sometimes the Author use tag question for getting attention and making sure about what they are talking about.

### **1.2.3 The Factor influencing of Code mixing and code switching**

In this point the researcher will discuss about question number two, it is about the factor of influencing code mixing and code switching. The researcher apply the Sulistyoningsih theory which proposed that there are three factors influence someone use code mixing and code switching, they are Social Factor, cultural factor and the last is individual factor.

Based on the data gotten from observation, we can divide the social factor of code mixing and code switching used into three features, first is Participant, mostly it occur when the conversation happen between the main characters. Second is Situation, it mostly occur in informal situation and the third is setting, it occur in out of an institution like school, office etc. These three features of social factor determine the language choice of the Author.

According to Holmes (1992), one of the reason of code mixing and code switching usage is because the need for certain terminology or expression. Moreover, it can make the message clearer or make the communication easier among people.