

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After reading 12 Menit novel several times and taking note, the writer obtains sufficient data to be analyzed. In this chapter, the writer will investigate of question in chapter I: the pattern, types and the reason of code mixing used by the character in this novel. Then, the data will be classified based on the theories of Harding and Suwito. In his theory harding explain that there are four reasons someone who mix the language and Suwito explain that code mixing has two type outer and inner code mixing, and also divides in six form of code mixing in words insertion, repetition, idiom/utterance, phrase and hybrid.

In this novel, there are fifty chapters and lots of code mixing occurs events in each chapter but the writer only takes sixteen data of all data in this novel. the writer take best conversation is done by the character who speaks using code mixing.

4.1 Findings

No.	Conversation	LANGUAGE USED BY THE CHARACTERS				
		I-Jav	I-Eng	I-Jap	I-Arb	I-Ita
1.	Bapak Lahang: “Bagaimana nasib anakku?”				√	

	Pemliatan : “ <i>Lah Ta’ala</i> telah memberinya sayap, biarkan dia belajar terbang sendiri					
2.	Legit: “Ah, sombong betul dia <i>mentang-mentang</i> sering pulang pergi Jakarta.”	√				
3.	Pak Sumarto: “Ibu mau jalan-jalan kemana? <i>Monggo</i> ditemani bu Marto	√				
4.	Ibu Elaine: “Sebagai direktur perusahaan sebesar perusahaanmu, beliau <i>humble</i> sekali”		√			
5.	Rene: “lulusan SMP, <i>no wait</i> , bukan SMP. <i>It’s an International school</i> kan?” Hilda: iya mbak		√			
6.	Pak Highosi : “ <i>Arigatou</i> , pak marto! Kenyang sekali Pak Marto : Sama-sama pak			√		
7.	Omah Tara: “ <i>Astaghfirullahaladzim</i> , Tara, kamu harus tenang.				√	

8.	Rene: “Kalian harus fokus! Permainan kalian terlalu <i>leggato!</i> ”					√
9.	Rene: “Oke, sepertinya <i>sounds promising.</i> ”		√			
10.	Rene: “Hampir setiap hari kalian teriakan <i>Vincero!</i> Namun, sudahkah					√

The writer find the kind of language used by the characters in this novel. There are five language that used in their conversation. They are Indonesia, English, Japanese, Arabic and Italy. In every chapter, the characters often speak using code mixing in their converstaion. Sometimes, they are mix native language into regional language or native language into foreign language.

Based on the table findings, the writer will analysis the statement of the problem with theory from Suwito, Harding and supported by Wardaugh.

4.1.1 The Pattern of Code Mixing

No	Conversation	The Pattern of Code mixing				
		Word	Phrase	Hybrid	Repitition	Utterance /idiom
1.	Heri: “Mainnya terlalu <i>leggato</i> , mana temponya!”	√				

	Kita perbaiki <i>chart</i> ini.					
2.	<p>Manager: “masa kaya gini saja kamu laporkan ke saya.</p> <p>Rene: “Pak, dua dari empat orang yang keluar adalah <i>section leaders</i>.</p> <p>Memang GPMB masih tiga bulan lagi, saya tahu.</p> <p>Tapi, sebagai <i>manager marching band</i>, harusnya bapak tahu bahwa dua bulan sebelum GPMB semua sudah harus di-lock.”</p>	√	√			

3.	<p>Rene: “Sudah berapa bulan, Yahya?”</p> <p>Yahya : “Enam, kak?”</p> <p>Rene: “Good, saya minta kamu kasih saya beberapa cadet terbaik.”</p> <p>Rene: “Hai, Gilang!”</p> <p>Rene : “Nice sweater, saya suka.”</p> <p>Rene: “Yahya, kamu saya suruh siapkan para cadet supaya saya bisa audisi untuk tim inti. Ini bahkan untuk audition jadi cadet band saja masih belum pantas! This is hopeless.”</p>	√	√			√
4.	<p>Hilda: “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara.</p>	√	√		√	

	<p><i>Nggak karu-karuan.</i>”</p> <p>Rene: “Kamu tahu apa yang salah, Jenny?”</p> <p>Jenny: “Temponya nggak sama, kak.”</p> <p>Rene: “Saya nggak butuh kamu untuk kasih jawaban <i>segampang</i> itu.”</p> <p>Yahya: “<i>Overtime</i>, kak.”</p> <p>Rene: “Jelas <i>overtime</i> 15</p>					
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Data 1

Chapter 1, page 1-4

Context:

This conversation is done by Heri who was assistant coach when he gives instruction to his player. He speaks using Indonesian language and mix with Italian or English language.

Heri: “Mainnya terlalu *legato!* Temponya mana?”

(Your playing is so bunch)

“Sudah tau salah, masih saja *ngotot dan ngeyel!*”

(You know if you have wrong but you still did not attend my command)

“Kita perbaiki *chart* ini!”

(We repair this chart)

Analysis:

There are five patterns in code mixing based on theory of Suwito. In the conversation, majorities the character using words, so it is included in categorize of code mixing words insertion such as “*Legato, ngeyel, ngotot and chart.*”

There is word from Italian language such as “*Legato*”. It is from Italian language, it means so bunch in English. There is also word from Javanese language, such as “*Ngotot dan ngeyel*”.

Data 2

Chapter 3, page 13

Context:

This conversation is done by Rene who was leader coach with her manager. They speak using Indonesia and mix with English language.

Manager : “Masa kaya gini aja kamu laporan ke saya.”

(Just like this, you report to me)

Rene : “Pak, dua dari empat orang yang keluar adalah *section leaders*. Memang GPMB masih tiga bulan lagi, saya tahu. Tapi, sebagai *manager marching band*, harusnya bapak tahu bahwa dua bulan sebelum GPMB semua sudah harus di-**lock**.”

(Sir, two from four people of second leaders have out. I know that GPMB is still 3 months but you are as manager of marching band,

you should to know that 2 month before GPMB all of the member must be locked)

Analysis:

Based on the conversation above, there two form of code mixing “word insertion and phrase.” It is includes the form of code mixing in word insertion such as “*lock and manager*”. Then, it is categorized the form of code mixing in phrase “*Section leaders and marching band.*”

Data 3

Chapter 8, page 37-38

Context:

This conversation is done by Rene, Yahya and their player. They speak using Indonesian and mix with English language.

Rene : “Sudah berapa bulan, Yahya?”

(How many months, Yahya?)

Yahya : “Enam, kak?”

(Six, sist?)

Rene : “**Good**, saya minta kamu kasih saya beberapa **cadet** terbaik.”

(Good, I want you give me some the best of cadet)

Rene : “Hai, Gilang!”

(Hi, Gilang!)

Gilang : (hanya mengangguk)

Rene : “Nice sweater, saya suka.”

(Nice sweater, I like it)

Rene : “Yahya, kamu saya suruh siapkan para cadet supaya saya bisa audisi untuk tim inti. Ini bahkan untuk audition jadi cadet band saja masih belum pantas! *This is hopeless.*”

(Yahya, I ask u to prepare the best of cadet to able to just audition as core team)

Yahya : (hanya mengangguk-angguk)

Analysis:

In this conversation, the character use English words, phrase and sentence. This conversation includes the form of code mixing in words insertion such as “*Good and cadet.*” It includes the form of code mixing in phrase such as “*Nice sweater and cadet band.*” Then, the character also speaks using English sentence such as “*This is hopeless*” it includes the form of code mixing in utterance.

Data 4

Chapter 48, page 316-318

Context:

In this chapter, there is short conversation which the content is code mixing. The characters speak using Indonesia, Javanese and English language.

Hilda : “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara. *Nggak karu-karuan.*”

(their intonation is upside down)

- Rene : “Kamu tahu apa yang salah, Jenny?”
(Do you know what your mistake, Jenny is?)
- Jenny : “Temponya nggak sama, kak.”
(The tempo is not same)
- Rene : “Saya nggak butuh kamu untuk kasih jawaban *segampang* itu.”
 “Yahya!”
(I don't need your answer easily! Yahya!)
- Yahya : “**Overtime**, kak.”
(Overtime, Miss!)
- Rene : “Jelas **overtime** 15 detik.”
(That's clear it is so overtime fifteen minutes)

Analysis:

In this conversation, there are three pattern of code mixing that used by the characters. The character uses a word from Javanese language. It is include the form of word insertion such “segampang” in English is “easily”. Then, the character also uses the form of phrase such as overtime. Last, the character uses the form of repetition in code mixing such as “**Nggak karu-karuan**” in Indonesia is “*tidak teratur*” and in English is “*it is not role well*”

4.1.2 The type of Code mixing

No.	Conversation	Inner Code Mixing	Outer Code Mixing			
		I-Jav	I-Eng	I-Jap	I-Arb	I-Ita
1.	<p>Josuke : “<i>Server</i> mana yang <i>down</i>?”</p> <p>Mama Elaine : “Sudah, cepet masuk!”</p> <p>Josuke: “Tapi, <i>backup server</i> sudah <i>running</i> semua, kan? “Ada <i>lost traffic</i>?”</p> <p>Elaine: “Pa, Elaine sudah daftar <i>marching band</i>. Boleh ikut kan pa?”</p> <p>Josuke : “Enggak.” <i>Ittekimasu.</i>” (pamitnya singkat)</p>		√	√		
2.	<p>Hilda : “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara. <i>Nggak karu-karuan.</i>” (their intonation is upside down)</p> <p>Rene : “Kamu tahu apa yang</p>	√	√			

	<p>salah, Jenn?”</p> <p>Jenny: “Temponya nggak sama, kak.”</p> <p>Rene: “Saya nggak butuh kamu untuk kasih jawaban <i>segampang</i> itu, Yahya!”</p> <p>Yahya: “<i>Overtime</i>, kak.”</p> <p>Rene : “Jelas <i>overtime</i> 15 detik.”</p>					
3.	<p>Heri: “Mainnya terlalu <i>legato!</i> Temponya mana?”</p> <p>“Sudah tau salah, masih saja <i>ngotot dan ngeyel!</i>”</p> <p>“Kita perbaiki <i>chart</i> ini!”</p>					√
4.	<p>Opa : “cepat <i>copot</i>, Tara! Nanti kongslet.”</p> <p>Tara : “iya opa.”</p> <p>Opa : “Kamu itu memang keras kepala, susah ngajarin kiasan sama kamu.”</p> <p>Tara : “Terus aku terus gimana, opa?”</p> <p>Opa : “Kadang hidup itu kaya gitu, dek. Harus sabar, <i>insyAllah</i> akan diberi kesabaran.”</p>	√			√	

Data 1**Chapter 14, page 69-70****Context:**

The conversation below is done by Josuke with his official and daughter. Josuke is Japanese people but he can speak Indonesian language clearly. He also mixes Indonesian language with English and Japanese language.

Josuke : “**Server** mana yang **down**?” (On the phone)

(Which one the server has down?)

Mama Elaine : “Sudah, cepet masuk!”

(Come in soon)

Josuke : “Tapi, **backup server** sudah **running** semua, kan?”

“Ada **lost traffic**?”

(But, backup server has all of running right? Is there lost traffic?)

Elaine : “Pa, Elaine sudah daftar **marching band**. Boleh ikut kan pa?”

(Dad, Elaine has registered in marching band. May I join it, pa?)

Josuke : “Enggak.” **Ittekimasu**.” (pamitnya singkat)

(No, I must to go)

Analysis:

There two type of code mixing based on theory of Suwito. They are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. In this conversation, there is only one type that used by the character in their conversation. They use the type of outer code mixing because they mix native language with foreign language.

The characters speak using two foreign language, English and Japanese language. First, the character speaks using Indonesian language mix with English language, such as “*Server mana yang down.*” The sentence shows that the characters use outer code mixing because they mix native language and foreign language. Second, they speak using Indonesian language mix with Japanese language such as “*enggak, ittekamasu.*”

Data 2

Chapter 48, page 316-318

Context:

In this chapter, there is short conversation which the content is code mixing. The characters speak using Indonesia, Javanese and English language.

Hilda : “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara. *Nggak karu-karuan.*”

(their intonation is upside down)

Rene : “Kamu tahu apa yang salah, Jenny?”

(*Do you know what your mistake, Jenny is?*)

Jenny : “Temponya nggak sama, kak.”

(*The tempo is not same*)

Rene : “Saya nggak butuh kamu untuk kasih jawaban *segampang* itu.”

“Yahya!”

(I don't need your answer easily! Yahya!)

Yahya : “**Overtime**, kak.”

(Overtime, Miss!)

Rene : “Jelas **overtime** 15 detik.”

(That's clear it is so overtime fifteen minutes)

Analysis:

In this conversation, there are two types of code mixing that used by the characters. First, outer code mixing such as “overtime”, the character speaks using Indonesia and mixes it with English language. Second, inner code mixing because the character speaks using Indonesia language and mix it with Javanese language such as “*Nggak karu-karuan*” in Indonesia is “*tidak teratur*” and in English is “*it is not role well*” and “*segampang*” in English is “*easily*”.

Data 3

Chapter 1, page 1-4

Context:

This conversation is done by Heri who was assistant coach when he gives instruction to his player. He speaks using Indonesian language and mix with Italian or English language.

Heri: “Mainnya terlalu **legato**! Temponya mana?”

(Your playing is so bunch)

“Sudah tau salah, masih saja *ngotot dan ngeyel!*”

(You know if you have wrong but you still did not attend my command)

“Kita perbaiki *chart* ini!”

(We repair this chart)

Analysis:

There are five patterns in code mixing based on theory of Suwito. In the conversation, the character speaks using two type of code mixing, inner and outer code mixing. First, they speak Indonesian language mix it with Italian language, it is called the type of outer code mixing such “permainannya terlalu *legato*.” The word is from Italian language, it means so bunch in English. Second, they speak native language mix it with regional language “Javanese language” such as “sudah tau salah tapi masih *ngotot dan ngeyel*.” The words are from Javanese language.

Data 4

Chapter 25, page 159-160

Context:

This conversation is done by Tara and his grandfather. They are from East Java but they live in Bontang Kalimantan. So, they often speak using Indonesian and Javanese.

Opa : “cepat *copot*, Tara! Nanti kongslet.”

(loose it soon! It can korsleting)

Tara : “iya opa.”

(Yes, opa)

Opa : “Kamu itu memang keras kepala, susah ngajarin kiasan sama kamu.”

(You are egoist, you are so difficult taught about idiom to you)

Tara : “Terus aku terus gimana, opa?”

(So, what should I do, opa?)

Opa : “Kadang hidup itu kaya gitu, dek. Harus sabar, *insyAllah* akan diberi kesabaran.”

(Sometimes live is like this. You must be patient. So, insyAllah will be given patient by God)

Analysis:

In this conversation, the character speaks using Indonesia and mix with Javanese and also Arabic language. So, it is categorized in outer and inner code mixing. It includes outer code mixing when the character uses Indonesia and Arabic language “*InsyAllah*”. Then, it includes inner code mixing when the character uses Indonesian and Javanese language “*Copot*”.

4.1.3 The factors using code mixing

There some factors of the characters using code mixing. To analysis this problem, the writer uses theory of Harding and supported by Wardaugh. Based on Harding, there are four factors in using code mixing. First, the bilingual probably forget to the term for something in the language she or he is currently speaking. Second, the language being spoken may not have term for a particular concept of bilingual wants to refer to. Third, a word which is similar in both languages and

name may trigger a switch. Last, language mixing can also be used to express emotion of close personal relationship.

In addition, the writer also supported by theory of Wardaugh, that the people speak using code mixing because of their closeness with the listener, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance.

Data 1

Chapter 27, page 168

Context:

The conversation below is done by the players of Marching band Bontang when they break after practice marching band. They are talking about their dream when they come to Jakarta. They are native people of Bontang but they have ability to speak using more than one language.

- Pemuda dengan logat Bontang : “Ei, kau *follow* tak *Twitter*-nya?”
(*Hi, will you follow their Twitter?*)
- Gadis berambut kuncir : “Iyalah, dari mana lagi aku tahu.”
(*“Yes, of course.”*)
- Pemuda dengan logat Bontang : “Ramai betul *kancah* keartisan di Jakarta.”
(*“It so crowded the world of celebrities in Jakarta*)
- Gadis berkuncir : “Memang kalau sudah sampai Jakarta, kau pikir bisa kau temui dia?”

(“Are you sure, when you arrive to Jakarta, you think, you can meet them?”)

Pemuda dengan logat Bontang : “Yah, lah, nanti ku-*mention* dia.”

(“Yes, of course, I will mention their Twitter.”)

Analysis:

In this conversation is done by the players of marching band Bontang. They are native of Bontang but their ability to speak English fluently. They are talking and using this code mixing when they break after practice of marching band. Based on their conversation, it shows that there is close emotional and relationship each other. Then, it is also to show their social status that they are educated people.

Data 2

Chapter 36, page 232

Context:

This conversation is done by Josuke, Elaine’s mom, Rene and Elaine. The situation in this conversation is informal and also in strained situation.

Elaine’s mom : “Josuke, jangan sekarang. Kita bisa tunggu sampai mereka selesai latihan.

(Josuke, not for this time. We can wait them until they finish their practice)

(Josuke tidak menghiraukan)

Elaine's mom : "Josuke, *onegaishimasu!*"

Josuke : "Selamat malam, Rene!" Saya Josuke, saya ayah Elaine, bisa kita bicara sebentar.

(Good night, Rene! I'm Josuke, I'm Elaine's Dad, may I talk with you for few minutes)

Rene : "Boleh, pak. Saya selesaikan latihan dulu, ya. Boleh tunggu sekitar tiga puluh menit lagi?"

(Of course, Sir. But I'm going to finish this practice at first. Please wait us around thirty minutes later)

Josuke : "Tidak bisa!"

(No, I can not)

Rene : "Mari, pak, bu. Kita bicara di ruangan saya."

(Come in, Sir. We can talk in my room)

Josuke : "Saya juga ingin Elaine ikut."

Elaine's mom : "*It's gonna be fine, Dear. Trust me.*"

Analysis:

Then, the characters speak using code mixing when they are in informal situation. The setting of situation this conversation is in panic situation. So, the character spontaneously speaks using code mixing. In addition, Elaine's Mom speak using code mixing when she consolatory her daughter. It show that code mixing also used to express close emotional and relation between the speaker and the listener.

Data 3**Chapter 48, page 316-318****Context:**

In this chapter, there is short conversation which the content is code mixing. The characters speak using Indonesia, Javanese and English language.

Hilda : “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara. *Nggak karu-karuan.*”

(their intonation is upside down)

Rene : “Kamu tahu apa yang salah, Jenny?”

(*Do you know what your mistake, Jenny is?*)

Jenny : “Temponya nggak sama, kak.”

(*The tempo is not same*)

Rene : “Saya nggak butuh kamu untuk kasih jawaban *segampang* itu.”

“Yahya!”

(*I don't need your answer easily! Yahya!*)

Yahya : “*Overtime*, kak.”

(*Overtime, Miss!*)

Rene : “Jelas *overtime* 15 detik.”

(*That's clear it is so overtime fifteen minutes*)

Analysis:

Based on their conversation, the writer analyzes that the character speaks using code mixing always in informal situation and also the character speaks

using code mixing spontaneously. Besides, the characters also show that they have close emotional and relation each other.

Data 4

Chapter 50, page 334-335

Context:

This conversation is done by Juryman competition of marching band. They are debating to choose who will be the winner of marching band this year.

Juri 1 : “Iya, aku setuju. Tapi, *design* kostum *field commander*-nya *overblown. Too sexy.*”

(Yes, I agree, but the costume design of field commander is overblown. Too sexy)

Juri 2 : “*It’s supposed to look that sexy!*”

Juri 1 : “*Sexy and slutty are two different things.*”

Juri 2 : “Saya tidak setuju.”

(I disagree)

Juri 1 : “ Hey, *I’m just saying*, ini ajang untuk remaja. Konsep kostum *field commander* tadi nggak cocok untuk remaja.

(Hey, I’m just saying, this is competition for teenagers. The concept of field commander is not suitable for teenagers)

Analysis:

In this conversation above, the situation is in informal although the characters are talking about whom will be the winner in this competition. Besides,

the character wants to show if there is close emotional and relationship each other. Then, they also want to show their social that they are educated people. So, that is some factors of the characters speak using code mixing in their conversation above

4.2 Discussion

Based on the data findings, the writer can to circumstances that the characters use more than one language and they mix it when they speak with other. They mix Indonesia language with five languages. They are English, Japanese, Javanese, Arabic and Italian language. Then, majorities of their conversation they often mix Indonesia language with English or Japanese language.

Based on the theory of suwito, there are two types of code mixing, outer and inner code mixing. It can be called outer code mixing when someone who mix native language with foreign language. Then, called inner code mixing when someone who mix native language with regional language. Besides, there are five pattern of code mixing, they are words insertion, phrase, hybrid, repetition and utterance or idiom.

After findings and analysis, the writer finds that majorities the characters use type of outer code mixing. It is because the characters often speak using Indonesian language and mix it with English, Japanese, Arabic and Italian language. Then, the second language that often used is English and Japanese. The society in this novel is from multilingual society. So, they need some language to

speak with other. Then, the characters often speak using outer code mixing that mix Indonesian language with English or Japanese language.

In addition, the writer also finds four pattern of code mixing from five patterns from theory of Suwito in their conversation. They are the form of words insertion, phrase, repetition and utterance or idiom in code mixing. Then, majorities the characters speak using the form words insertion, phrase and utterance code mixing. The characters only use three patterns in their conversation.

At last, based on theory Harding and Riley the factor of characters speak using code mixing is to show their close emotional and relationship and also want to show their social and education. According Wardaugh, the characters speak using code mixing because of their closeness with their listener, choice of topic and precievied social and cultural distance.