

**A STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN OKA AURORA'S NOVEL
USED BY CHARACTERS IN "12 MENIT"**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the
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BY

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and truly, it contains no material previously publishes or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of the thesis.

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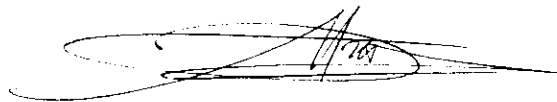
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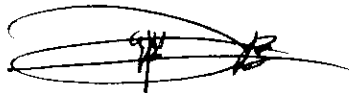


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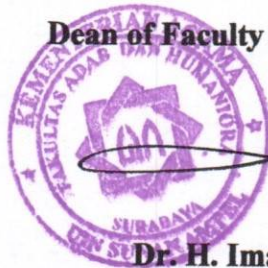
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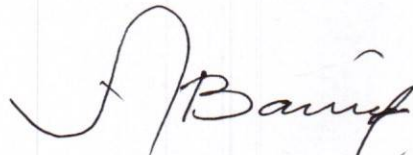
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ABSTRACT

Azmira, Ulul. 2014. A Study of Code Mixing Used by Characters in *12 Menit* Novel by Oka Aurora. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Drs. Muhammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Code mixing become phenomena in society. Almost of them speak using code mixing when they are talking with other. Then, phenomena of code mixing is not only in society but also occur in novel. Because of the phenomena, the writer in this study focuses on analyzing the Code mixing used by the characters in *12 menit* novel. The characters live in multilingual society. So, sometimes they need some languages to speak with other people. Some of them mix their native language into regional language or native language into foreign language. In this novel, the characters often insert English and Japanese language into their conversation.

This purpose of this study are to find out the type, pattern and the factor of code mixing used by the characters in this novel. The writer tends to use theory of Harding, Suwito and Wardaugh to answer the statement of problem. The methodology of the research is qualitative descriptive. The writer takes the data from the conversation of the main characters in this Novel. Then, the writer uses four step to analyze the data obtained: classifying, selecting, transcribing and analyzing the data using theory.

After the data analyzed, the writer found that the characters uses regional language, national language and foreign language but majorities the characters uses national language and foreign language and in type of code mixing includes outer code mixing. Then, code mixing in this novel mostly occurred in informal situation. The form of code mixing that is used are only three form, words insertion, phrase and utterance.

Key words: Code mixing used by the characters in 12 menit Novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, present background of study, statement of the problem, objectives of study, scope and limitation of study and definition of key term

1.1 Background of Study

As long as we know that we need language to communicate with other people to express what we want. (Fromkin, 2003:1) Language is the source of human life and power. Wardaugh (1972:8) said that language is for communication. Based on Fromkin and Wardaugh, it means that language is everything. Language can help people to say something to each other and express what they want. Language also help people give confident to say something and get relation with other According to Wardaugh, (1986:1) said that language is what a particular society speaks. It means that language is needed in society for communication. So, language and society have relation. Language helps us to communicate with each other when we will be telling story, sharing, working or playing. All of the activities need language to communicate with each other and express what we want. “Languages become important because events that shape the balance of power among nations,” said Albert C. Baugh and Thomas Cable (2002:3)

. It show that language is very important because human need another people to life, so they need language to communicate and get relation with them. Therefore, the expansion of language is also influenced by the people itself and

come from the around society. And now, the variation of language become more variation.

Now, the expansion of society make the variation of language is more and more increase. It is influenced by the need for socialization with each other also more increase. It is given occasion people will be often met kinds of people who have different education, character and also language. It makes each people need to increase their ability to communicate with use good language and use language that appropriate with society. It shows that people need education to make them communicate with good language. Education is also influence style of language is used people when they communicate with other. The people who have more high education, certainly they can communicate with other use good language or more than one language. In sociolinguistic, (Wardough, 2006:88) it is possible to refer to a language or variety of a language as a code. It means that, any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. Each people will choose code that that suitable with the listener when they speak. Then, (Chaer, 1995) the person who is able to speak more than one language fluently called a bilingual. In sociolinguistic, there are two types of language phenomena happen. First, the speakers switch from native language to another language, it is called code switching. Second, when the speakers mix native language with another language, it is called code mixing.

In this study, the writer will investigate the phenomena of code mixing in the society. The writer is interested to investigate the phenomena of code mixing because nowadays the people often use code mixing in their daily communication.

Then, code mixing becomes phenomena especially among teenagers. most of them often speak using code mixing. Sometime, they mix Indonesian language with English, Javanese or Arabic language. This is to show that code mixing can increase their ability to speak using more than one language.

And now, phenomena of code mixing is not only used in daily communication but also often used in some novel, movie, short story etc. We can see *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih*, *Ayat-ayat Cinta* or *9 Auntnumn for Summer*. Based on the movie and novel, we can know that code mixing is not only in daily conversation but also occurs in movie or novel. There is also a fact now that there are so many authors who write their novel with code mixing inside. Because of that, the writer is interested to investigate code mixing in novel. So, the writer will do observation about the phenomena of code mixing in the conversation who is used by the characters in a novel “*12 Menit*”

The writer chooses “12 Menit” novel because there are many code mixing used in this story. This novel is written by author from Indonesia “Oka Aurora”

which is one of the best seller novels in Indonesia. It was published on May 2013. The author uses more than one language in this novel. The author gives touch of variation language in her novel especially variation language of code mixing. So, her novel becomes interesting. In this novel, there are six languages used by the character in this story. There are Indonesia, Javanese, Arabic, Japan, English and Italy. It makes this novel becomes interesting to be researched because the content have languages variation. In this story, the characters often use code mixing in their dialogue. In their dialogue, they often mix native language with another

language such as national language which is mixed with regional language or with foreign language such as English, Japanese, Javanese, Arabic and Italy. Besides, the character speaks using code mixing spontaneously and always in informal situation. It shows that code mixing becomes phenomena. Now, code mixing is not only in daily conversation but phenomena of code mixing are used in a novel.

In this novel, the writer will observe the main character that uses code mixing in their conversation. The main characters who speak using code mixing such as Rene, Hilda, Elaine, Josuke, and Elaine's mother. They come from different background culture, language and education. So, it makes them speak using more than one language with other. Then, it makes this novel becomes interesting and gives more education and knowledge about phenomena of code mixing in a Indonesian novel.

Based on Wardaugh (1986), he said that code mixing is two languages used together by speakers. It means that the people use more than one language together without changing from one native language into other language but they are just inserting some pieces or element of language in a single utterance. In other opinion, Subyakto-Nababan (1992) said that code mixing is the use of two or more languages or dialects in non-formal situation among in the intimate people. This statement explains that code mixing is usually used by intimate people who can mix freely more than one language in non-formal situation. Therefore, the conversation often uses code mixing when they are relaxing and sharing with their intimate. Besides, (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:114) said that code mixing occurs without any intention from the speaker before the speaker



spontaneously puts a word or some into his utterance when having a conversation. It means that the people who mix their native language into other language spontaneously. Based on (Rahardi, 2001:2) the case of code mixing is important researched in linguistic. So, the writer is interested to do research about phenomenon of code mixing especially in a novel.

Based on Nababan and Chaer, the writer concludes that word, phrase, utterance, idiom or repetition that insertion is called code mixing. So, someone who mixes one language and inserts another language are called code mixing. In this novel, the characters often speak use code mixing. Sometimes, they insert a word, phrase or utterance which different language in their conversation

In addition, Chaer and Agustina (2004:114) code mixing occurs without any intention from the speaker before the speaker spontaneously puts a word or some words into his utterance when having a conversation. In this novel, the characters mix native language into other language spontaneously when having conversation. Besides, there are five forms of code mixing; code mixing in the form of word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid, repetition word, and utterance or idiom and two types of code mixing; inner code mixing and outer code mixing (Suwito, 1983). The writer finds some pieces or element from the character's dialog that include in theory of Suwito. Based on Chaer and Suwito, the writer concludes that code mixing often uses spontaneously and in informal situation. most of people speak using code mixing when they are talking, sharing or joking. So, code mixing often used spontaneously and in informal situation.

Despitefully, in previous study there are some relevant studies in code mixing. The writer finds some writers who has discussed about code mixing in their research. The writer find the thesis by Azmarahani (2003) entitled is *a study on Code Mixing used By Members of Scouting at UIIS Malang*. Her research discuss about code mixing in daily conversation that used by members of scouting at UIIS Malang. In another thesis, the writer also find thesis by Itaul (2010) entitled *code mixing and code switching in Ketika Cinta Bertasbih I*, she focuses to analyzed about what codes used by the speakers and the reason of using code mixing. The thesis by Autiawan entitled *The Study of Indonesia English Code Mixing Used by Lectures in Medical Class in Faculty of Medicine in Brawijaya University of Malang*. He observed about the language that often they use such as medical term, methodological terms and other general term.

Based on previous study, the writer knows that there are so many previous studies that has discussed about code mixing but in different field. Most of them digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id have discussed code mixing in daily conversation but limited discussed phenomena of code mixing in movie or novel. So, the writer will have more references in this study. The writer will focus on three cases; the factor of using Code mixing, form of Code mixing and type of Code mixing used by the characters in this novel. It is important be researched because it can help us to understand and verified the phenomenon of code mixing is not only in real life but also in a novel. Then, the writer wants to show that phenomena of code mixing often occur nowadays.

In addition, the writer ensures that there is none who researcher this novel with the same cases. Therefore, the writer wants to show about the goodness of code mixing in real life through this novel.

1.2 Statement of Problem

1. What are the patterns of code mixing used by the characters in *12 Menit* Novel?
2. What are the types of code mixing used by the characters in *12 Menit* Novel?
3. What are the factors of characters in *12 Menit* novel use code mixing?

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To describe about the pattern of code mixing in Oka Aurora's novel used by the characters in *12 Menit* Novel
2. To describe the type of code mixing in Oka Aurora's novel used by the characters in *12 Menit* novel

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3. To describe the reason of the character use code mixing in *12 Menit* novel

1.3 Scope and Limitation of Study

There are two kinds of codes, they are style of language code switching and code mixing. In this research, the writer focuses on code mixing based on the conversation in this novel. The writer chooses *12 Menit* Novel by Oka Aurora as the subject. In this novel, most of the main characters speak using code mixing.

So, to analyze the data the writer took the data from their conversation have the contained of code mixing in each chapter of this novel. Besides that, the subject of this study, the character speaks using Indonesia, English, Javanese,

Japanese, Arabic, and Italian language in their conversations. The researcher limits the study in the types, reason and form of code mixing.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research has expectation to present the study can give new information to the reader about sociolinguistic especially in code mixing theory, based on the theoretical study about phenomena of code mixing and linguistic in using an Indonesian's novel. Then, the reader can understand about the code mixing and enrich knowledge in linguistic especially for types of code mixing, form of code mixing and the factor of using code mixing.

Besides that, after reading this research, the readers have inspiration to makes research about code mixing with similar topic but different field.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

Language : language is what a particular society speaks (Wardhaugh, 1986:1)

Code Mixing : A language phenomenon, in which a speaker use two or more than two languages in a clause, sentence and phrase or perhaps in word of his/her communication (Wardhaugh, 1986)

12 menit : Indonesian novel by Oka Aurora on May 2013. This novel tells about marching band of Bontang Kalimantan. Then, the characters are from Indonesia and one of them is from Japan. They often speak using code mixing in their daily

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conversation. They speak using Indonesia language and mix it with English and Japanese.

Oka Aurora : A woman who was born in Jakarta, July ^{19th} 1974. She began her carrier with try to write some scenario. 12 menit novel became her first novel who has adapted from her forth scenario.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, present some related theories. There is sociolinguistic, bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code, code switching, code mixing, the factor behind the mixing and previous study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the writer use theory of sociolinguistic to discuss about code mixing. In sociolinguistic, there are related theories such as bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code, code switching, code mixing. In theory of code mixing divided into three part, there are type of code mixing, pattern of code mixing and the factor behind the mixing

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is study between language and society (Holmes, 1992:1). It means that sociolinguistic learns about the relation of language used by the people to communicate with the society. Language is used can be influenced the social structure because each group or society have different system and structure of language used in their live.

According Rahardjo (2002), sociolinguistic is the field that studies the relationship between language and society, between the user of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. In Chaer and Agustina (2004) has another opinion, he argues that sociolinguistics has some case studies, they are; 1) the social identity from the speaker, 2) the social identity of the listener who is joining conversation, 3) the social environment of the place in

which a conversation occurs, 4) sinkronik and diakronik analysis from dialect, 5) different social assessment by the speaker of the form of utterance, 6) standard of variation and linguistic variation, 7) practical application from the sociolinguistics research.

In addition, sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardough, 2002:13)

According (Wardough, 2002:12) said that sociolinguistic concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of structure of language and how languages in communication. It means that sociolinguistic learn about how language is used in society and the role of language is important used to communicate in society.

In sociolinguistic, we can learn some theories such as bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code switching, code mixing etc. some of them often used by people in daily conversation such as bilingualism, code switching and code mixing.

2.1.2 Bilingualism or Multilingualism

The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardough, 1986: 101). Sometimes, the people use more than one language to communicate with the society. This moment is influenced by their life style. The life style is more increase and modern influenced them to use more variation language. Lately they use more than one language to speak with another society.

In addition, almost people thought that if someone who speaks more than one language, it would show that they have good ability in their society. Therefore, bilingualism becomes phenomenon used by people in their daily conversation.

According to Subyakto-Nababan (1992:92-93) there are two types of bilingual in Indonesia, they are:

1. Bilingual who speaks regional language and Indonesian

A bilingual speaks either Indonesian or another language because of some factors, they are:

- a. Social interaction like trade, socialization, social and office matter.
- b. A local language has a position that is extremely different from Indonesia
- c. The movement of people from one place to the other ones
- d. To make specific situation and so on.

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2. Bilingual who speaks Indonesian and foreign language

A bilingual speaks Indonesian and one foreign language like English, French, Dutch, Arabic and so on.

2.1.3 Diglossia

A diglossia situation exist in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely (Wardough, 1986:89). According Ferguson (1959:336):

diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standard), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an early period or in other speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purpose but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.

It means, diglossia is used by people when they live in other country. They must have ability to speaking in two languages. One is as low language and another become high language. They use low language when they talking with his partner and use high language when they talking with their family.

2.1.4 Code

In every day, people interaction with other social in different topic and different situation. So, it makes each people to choose good different codes in different situation. We choose varieties language because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. We must be smart to choose varieties language that is suitable with the situation such as when we talking about work, school or business for instance, we may use the language that is related to fields or formal rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Wardagh (1986:88) said that code is taken from information theory be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. It means that code is important used by the people in communication. In addition, Ronald Wardagh (1986:101) said that it also maintains that code can be defined as “a system used for communication between

two or more parties used on any occasions". It means, when the people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication as a code. Therefore, the people usually required to select a particular code when they speaking. Sometimes they decide to switch or mix the language.

Besides that, according Hymes (in Wardaugh, 1986:238-240), there are eight factors that can influence people choose code, they are:

1. Setting and scene. Setting such as the time and place. Scene such as to the abstract psychological setting or cultural definition or the occasion.
2. Participants. The term refers to various combination of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles.
3. Ends. The term ends refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasion.
4. Act sequence. The term refers to the actual form and content of what is said such as the precise word used, how they are used and relationship of what is said to the actual topic.
5. Key. The term refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, panic, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic and pompous.
6. Instrumentalities. The term refers to choice of channel: oral, written, or telegraphic and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, code, dialect or register that is chosen.

7. Norms of interaction and interpretations. The term norms of interaction and interpretation refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them such as loudness, silence, gaze and return.
8. Genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance, such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures and editorials.

2.1.5 Code Switching

In sociolinguistics there are two kinds of code, one of them is code switching. And now, it becomes phenomena which almost occurs and used by some people in some place.

(Wardaugh, 2002:100) People usually prefer to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes in very short utterances and then make a new code. Besides, according Gal (in Wardaugh, 2002) said that code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries.

Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) said that code switching is shift of language using because of the change of situation.

In addition, based on (Hoffman, 1991) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic and socio-economic background. Then, Wardaugh said that there are two kinds of code switching. First, situational code switching that occurs when a language which is being used by a speaker changes according to the situations in which the speakers speak one language in one

situation and other language in another situation. Second, methaporical code switching that occurs when the speaker changes the topic of their conversation.

2.1.6 The factor behind the mixing

There are many factors that influence people to choose using code mixing. Based on Ervin Tripp (in Groesjean, 1982:128) explains there are four main factors:

1. Participant in the interaction

The relationship among the speakers is an important factor that influences the mixing, such as their age, sex, occupation, socioeconomic status, origin, ethnicity, and their roles in relation to one another such as employer-employee, husband-wife.

2. The setting and the situation

Every people have different language attitude depend on situation the language is used such as family breakfast, a party, a digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id lecture or a date.

3. The topic

Sometimes, some people speak using code mixing when they are talking or discuss about hot topic such as (work, sport, or national events)

4. The function of interaction

All of people need language to get interaction with other. And now, some people speak using code mixing when they request

something, offering information or interpretation, routines such as greeting and apology.

2.1.7 Code Mixing

Code mixing is almost same with code switching but beneath they are different. Code mixing occurred when the people mix two or more language in their spoken. Code mixing often found in one sentence or one element spoken in language. According (Wardough, 1986) said that code mixing is two languages used together by the speaker but unchanged from one language to other in single utterance. It means that the people only insert some elements or parts of another language in their spoken.

According Nababan said that

campur kode adalah suatu keadaan berbahasa lain ketika seseorang mencampur tindak bahasa tanpa ada sesuatu dalam situasi berbahasa itu yang menuntut pencampuran bahasa itu dalam keadaan demikian hanya kesantiaian penutur kebiasaanya yang diikuti (1984: 32).

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It means that code mixing occurred when the people mix the language with spontaneities informal situation. Code mixing often used informal situation with intimate people. It means that the people can mix the codes freely, especially if there are terms that cannot expressed in their language. So, they need tends more than one language to explain it. (Wardough, 1986:102) said that there are some factor thats make the speaker mixes from one code to the other are because of their closeness with the listener, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance.

Every people certainly have different code because each society has different costume in communication.

According to Harding and Riley (in Komsiyah, 2002), there are four factors in using code mixing:

1. The bilingual probably forget to the term for something in the language she or he is currently speaking.
2. The language being spoken may not have term for a particular concept of the bilingual wants to refer to.
3. A word which is similar in both languages and name may trigger a switch.
4. Language mixing can also be used to express emotion of close personal relationship.

In addition, According (Suwito, 1983:77) describes that there are three reasons code mixing occurs:

1. Role identification such as social, educational and register role.
2. Variant identification refers to the kinds of language used by the user.
3. Social status identity that refers to the sense for people to recognized as educated people when they use certain language.

Therefore, there are five kinds of pattern in code mixing (Suwito, 1983:78).

1. Code Mixing in the form of word insertion.

The speakers mix their conversation only in form of word such as "*tolong translate ke bahasa Indonesia!*". In this sentence the speakers use Indonesia language but they insert a word of English language. Word of "translate" is instead of *menterjemahkan* in Indonesia language.

2. Code mixing in the form of phrase.

The speaker mix their conversation in the form of phrase such as “ *ya sudahlah gae pengelaris aku kasih harga murah*”. In this case “gae pengelaris” is the word of javanese which means “biar laku” in Indonesia language.

3. Code mixing in the form of hybrid.

The speakers mix their conversation in a hybrid or mix of word such as “popularitas grup band di Indonesia semakin meningkat”. It means that the word “grup band is a hybrid of Indonesia and English language. Grup band is anggota band.

4. Code mixing in repetition word.

The speakers mix the language in from of repetition such as “mlaku-mlaku aja dulu, mungkin ditoko sebelah lebih bagus”. The speakers insert the word “mlaku-mlaku”. It is repetition of Javanese languages, the meaning is take a walk in English.

5. Code mixing in the form of utterance or idiom.

The speakers mix the language with idiom or mix from utterance or sentences into idiom. Such as “ meskipun too little too late, aku tetap datang”. The sentence is in English language. It means that the speaker said “sedikit terlambat”

Based on Suwito (1983) there are two kinds of code mixing, they are;

1. Inner code mixing, it is when speakers speak using his national language and then insert his regional language, or he speaks regional language tends to insert national language. Ex: mbak sini mlaku bareng!. The speaker using Indonesia language but she inserts his regional language “*mlaku*”, it is javanese word, it means “walk” in English
2. Outer code mixing, it is when a speaker speaks using his national or regional language and tends to insert foreign language. Ex: *next* kita akan kerumahmu ya!. The speaker speaks using Indonesian language, then puts English word “*next*”, which in indonesia word “*selanjutnya*”

2.2 Related Studies

Before doing this research, the writer has read some thesis has discuss about some topics but discuss different aspect. This is intents to give more inspiration before the writer doing this research. In addition the writer also has some references to make thesis better than before.

2.2.1 Previous studies

The writer reads three thesis as previous study of researchers who have already conducted about this study to review her analysis. At first, the writer take the previous study from thesis in Faculty of Language and Letters of Islamic University of Indonesia-Sudan Malang by Azmarahani (2003) entitled is *A Study On Code Mixing used By Members Of Scouting At UIIS Malang*. In her thesis, she observed about kinds of code mixings do members of scouting at UIIS Malang

use and the reason they use the code mixing. In the method, she used descriptive qualitative because she took the data are in the form of words or utterances rather than number.

Second, the writer take the previous study from the thesis in Brawijaya University by Austiawan (2002) entitled *The Study of Indonesia English Code Mixing Used by Lecturers in Medical Class in Faculty of medicine, Brawijaya University malang*. He observed about the language who often they use such as medical term, methodological terms and other general term.

Third, the writer take previous study from thesis by Itaul (2010), entitled *Code mixing and code switching in Ketika Cinta Bertasbih I*. she observed about what codes used by the speakers and the reason of using code mixing.

Based on the previous study, the writer can combine between three previous study. Then, the writer will use it for references in her next research with the same topic but different finding and discussion. In addition, the previous study gives more knowledge about phenomena of code mixing that also often occur in movie or novel. Besides, the writer can more understand and know about the phenomenon of code mixing. So, it can helpful to finish her research. Moreover, the writer can get more references and also have more motivate to make this research.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter present the research method used in this research. It will be discussion of the research approach, subject of the study, instrument of the study, data source and data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

The writer will use study of qualitative research because the writer observes and analyzes directly the characters based on the novel of this research.

Based on statement of Bogdan and Biklen (1992: 30-31):

Qualitative research is descriptive, the data collected are in the form of words of pictures rather than number, and they often contain quotations and try to describe what particular situation or view of the word as like the narrative form. The written word is important in qualitative approach. Qualitative researchers tend nalyze their data inductively. They do not search out evidence to disprove hypothesis they use before entering the study.

Based on the statement above, it gives the clear understanding for the writer about the qualitative research is descriptive. Because of that, the writer use this study because qualitative research is suitable to analyze the contain a form of description of events such as a novel or story and does not need statistic generalization.

In addition, in this research, the data will be taken from the conversation of the character in each chapter.

3.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is the characters of *12 menit* novel. In this novel, each character often uses code mixing in their daily conversation. Then, the writer only analyzes main character that often uses code mixing. There are six character

has often using code mixing. They are Rene as a coach of Marching band Bontang, Hilda as assistant coach, Elaine as player of marching band who has father from Japan, Josuke as Elaine's father and Japanese people, Elaine's mother and Tara's grandpa. They often use more than one language in speaking. Usually, they use two or three language when they speak with other in any moments.

Therefore, the writer will only analyze the conversation, which have contained of code mixing. In this novel, there are fifty chapter and each chapter have conversation contained of code mixing. The writer only takes fifteen chapters that has majorities contained of code mixing.

3.3 Instrument of Study

Based on (Moleong, 2007), in qualitative research, the main instrument is person. Therefore, the writer used as instrument to obtain and analyze the data. The writer analyzes this study use theory of code mixing in "12 Menit" novel. The data is from the character's conversation in "12 Menit" novel which contained of code mixing.

In addition, the writer read it in many times. Then, the writer did selecting, analyzing, give underline and taking notes the content use code mixing in *12 Menit* novel.

3.4 Data Source

The writer gets the data source from "12 Menit" novel by Oka Aurora on May 2003 in the first printed. The data are words, phrase and utterances from the dialog that taken from chapter 1 until chapter 50 but the writer chooses randomly from fifty chapters that the conversation use code mixing.

1.5 Data Collection

The writer needs a long time to read this novel. The writer read more than twice to get the valid data. The data are words, phrase and sentences from the conversation of all the characters. Therefore, the writer does several steps. At first, the writer read carefully the story. Second, the writer observes conversation done by the characters. Third, the writer backs to read the novel. Then, the writer identify the conversation of all character which containing of code mixing and take a note the data. At last, the writer read it once again to ensure the valid data.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data are analyzed by using the following steps. First, discussing and classifying code mixing used. Second, selecting the best conversation words, phrase, and utterance of the data. Third, transcribing the situation that shows the characters use code mixing. Fourth, analyzing the selected data based on the theory of code mixing by Harding and Suwito, types of code mixing, forms of code mixing and factor of using code mixing. At last, making conclusion from the analysis.

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 digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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>legato</i> , mana temponya! Kita perbaiki <i>chart</i> ini.	√				

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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>. Memang GPMB masih tiga bulan lagi, saya tahu. Tapi, sebagai <i>manager marching band</i>, harusnya bapak tahu bahwa dua bulan sebelum GPMB semua sudah harus di- lock.”</p>	√	√			
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3.	<p>Rene: “Sudah berapa bulan, Yahya?”</p> <p>Yahya : “Enam, kak?”</p> <p>Rene: “<i>Good</i>, saya minta kamu kasih saya beberapa <i>cadet</i> terbaik.”</p> <p>Rene: “Hai, Gilang!”</p> <p>Rene : “<i>Nice sweater</i>, 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! <i>This is hopeless.</i>”</p>	√	√			√
4.	<p>Hilda: “Musik mereka tunggang langgang, satu ke barat, satu ke utara, yang lain ke tenggara.</p>	√	√		√	

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

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 digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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.*”

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(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:

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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 : “cepet *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 thought 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 digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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*)

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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 digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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.

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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)

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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 closes emotional and relation each other.

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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.

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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 precieveid social and cultural distance.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter present the conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis. The conclusion is from the summary of the analysis that has been discussion on chapter IV. The suggestion is for the next writer.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data finding that has been discussion in chapter IV, the writer concludes that the characters in *12 Menit* novel majorities speak using code mixing. From the data that has been taken, the writer has known that in this novel the character speaks using more than one language and they mix it. There is six kinds of language that used by the character. There is Indonesia, Javanese, Arabic, Japanese, English and Italy but majorities they speaks using Indonesia language and mix with it with English or Japanese language. It can be conclude that English and Japanese is being their second language. Then, there is two type of code mixing in the data, outer and inner code mixing but majorities the data include outer code mixing.

In addition, according on the data analysis on chapter IV, there are four form of code mixing used by the character in this novel. There is the form of code mixing in word insertion, phrase, utterance or Idiom and repetition. Based on the data that has been taken, majorities the character often the form of code mixing in

words insertion and phrase in their conversation but sometimes the character also tend they insert English in utterance and repetition.

Moreover, based on the data, the writer also concludes that all of the characters speak using code mixing because they want to show their close emotional and personal relationship each other. Then, the characters always have conversation in informal situation. They also want to show their social identity as educated people when they use certain language.

5.2 Suggestion

After the writer finishes this research, the writer concludes that code mixing is really important in communication because it can to show that the speaker have close emotional relationship with listener. Besides, we are doing code mixing can to show their social identity and improve our skill in other language.

In this *12 Menit* novel, the writer has many weaknesses in this research. In this research, the scope is limited because it is very difficult for the writer to research of code mixing in all aspect. So, the writer hopes that people who are interested in sociolinguistics field are interest to continue this research and write a better research.

At last, the writer suggest to the next writer who have the same topic to research more aspect of code mixing. So it will give a more beneficial contribution to the reader especially to conduct a research with the same topic as this research and better.

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