

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

Based on the statements of the problem in Chapter one, researcher would like to present the analysis of code mixing in Aneka Yess magazine published February, May, and October and why Aneka Yess magazine published February, May, and October use Indonesia-English code mixing in their articles.

4.1 The Form of Code Mixing

The form of code mixing can be classified into six types: words, phrases, word reduplication, hybrid, idioms, and clauses. In this research, researcher finds all forms of code mixing.

4.1.1 Words Substitution

A word is unit of language that one understands or a sequence of letters that is flanked by two spaces and has one meaning (Chaer, 2003:162).

The words form can be classified into eight groups, they are: noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, conjunction, exclamation, and preposition. The researcher only finds six group, they are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, and exclamation.

4.1.1.1 Noun

A lot of Indonesian-English code mixing is found in Aneka Yess magazine.

Occur in the form of noun, for examples:

a. *Style mereka tuh lincah, ceria, energik, dan rada manja*

(Aneka Yess, T2 'n Jonas on a Val's day, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “style”. Word “style” is a Noun. The writer of articles uses this word because speaker always uses this word in their conversation and to show their social status. So they more like use “style” word. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just showing their education background and social status.

b. *Tergabung dalam satu group yang telah di daftarkan*

(Aneka Yess, Happy ending at Medan, 10 editions, 12 – 25 May 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “group”. Word “group” is a Noun. The writer of article uses this word because they often hear word “group” than “kelompok” in Indonesia language. It expands their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Kridalaksana (1993:35). He suggests that code mixing is used to broaden the language style or language variety.

c. *Kamu bisa share segala macam minat*

(Aneka Yess, The no.1 youth online community, 22 editions, Oct 27 – 9 Nov 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “share”. Word “share” is a Noun. The writers of articles uses this word because to show solidarity or familiarity in their communication. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that code mixing often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity or familiarity.

d. Gonta-ganti channel tv karena bingung mau nonton apa

(Aneka Yess, Quiz: tebak kepribadian, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “channel”. Word “channel” is a infinitive (V₁). The writer of article uses this word because there is no adjustable word for “channel” in Indonesian language. So, they need other word from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because of lack of vocabulary in language.

4.1.1.2 Verb

In this study, researcher also found a number of English verbs. They are as the following examples:

a. Kayaknya banyak dech cewek yang melting begitu ngelihat aktingnya

(Aneka Yess, Just let him, Rain, 4 editions, Feb 18 – 14 Mart 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “melting”. Word “melting” is a Verb-ing. The writer of article uses this word because they usually using two languages in their conversation as separate pride.

This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often used as source of pride.

b. Kita harus prepare untuk tampil pede

(Aneka Yess, be prepared for from, 10 editions, Feb 12 – 25 May 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “prepare”. Word “prepare” is a infinitive (V₁). The writer of article uses this word because to show the ability speaking English and also to show pride. So they choose “prepare” than “siap-siap” in Indonesian language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often used as source of pride.

c. Biar temen di sekeliling kita enjoy

(Aneka Yess, Style and Personality, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

In sentence above, English word that inserted in Indonesian language is “enjoy”. Word “enjoy” is an infinitive (V₁). The writer of article uses this word because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. So they choose “enjoy”. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

d. Terus berusaha survive dengan memberikan yang terbaik

(Aneka Yess, Economic Crisis, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English word that inserted in Indonesian language is “survive”. Word “survive” is an infinitive (V₁). The writer of article uses this word because more concise to express it and have the ability to use two languages.

This type of code mixing is just like what said by Wardhaugh (1986:42). She suggests that use two languages together in course of single utterance.

4.1.1.3 Adjective

Another word form in code mixing is an adjective is also found in this data, for example:

a. *Cuma pasangan stupid yang melakukan hal itu*

(Aneka Yess, True Love Never Dies, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “stupid”. “Stupid” is an Adjective. The writer of article uses this word because speaker always uses English word in their conversation and to show their social status. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just to show their education background and social status.

b. *Menjadi cowok feminim yang fashionable*

(Aneka Yess, Celeb: Ivan Gunawan, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English word that is inserted in Indonesian language is “fashionable”. Word “fashionable” is an Adjective. The writer of article uses this word because speaker always uses English word in their conversation and to show their social status. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just to show their education background and social status.

c. *Kegiatannya pun full abis*

(Aneka Yess, Info Product: Pegeon facial foam, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “full”. Word “Full” is an Adjective. The writer of article uses this word because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. So they choose word “full”. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

d. *Speechless, nggak ada komen selain bagus banget*

(Aneka Yess, Celeb Say, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “speechless”. “Speechless” is an Adjective. The writer of article uses this word because to show solidarity or familiarity in their communication. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that code mixing often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity or familiarity

4.1.1.4 Adverb

In this study researcher finds two adverb forms. Those are adverb of time, adverb of place and adverb of manner for examples:

a. *Sometimes, cinta sejati tidak berawal dari kita duluan yang suka*

(Aneka Yess, True Love Never Dies, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “sometimes”. Word “sometimes” is an Adverb. The writer of article uses this

word because to show solidarity or familiarity in their communication. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that code mixing often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity or familiarity

b. After dinner, kami berangkat lagi ke Veneu

(Aneka Yess, The Dreams Comes True, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “after dinner”. Term “after dinner” is an Adverb. The writer of article uses this term because more concise to express it and have the ability to use two languages. So they more like use “after dinner” word. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Wardhaugh (1986:42). She suggests that use two languages together in course of single utterance.

c. But until now, setiap hujan turun pasti Halloween

(Aneka Yess, Halloween, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “but until now”. Term “But until now” is an Adverb. The writer of article uses this term because speaker always uses English word in their conversation and to show social status. This type of code mixing in just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing is conversation just to show their education background and social status.

d. Menyalurkan hobi belanja di showroom Chateline

(Aneka Yess, Dapat Tips Berkompotensi, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “showroom Chateline”. Word “Showroom Chateline” is an Adjective. The writer

of article uses this word because there is no adjustable word for “showroom” in Indonesian language. So, they need other word from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because of lack of vocabulary in language.

4.1.1.5 Conjunction

The fifth word form function in code mixing is conjunction. Conjunction is one of part of speech which has function to connect one element to the in sentence construction. The examples of the insertion are as following:

a. *So, lebih baik kamu ngedeketin dia dengan cara halus*

(Aneka Yess, Quiz: Tebak Kepribadian, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “so”. Word “So” is a Conjunction. The writer of article uses this word because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. So they choose “so” as complement in their conversation. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

b. *But, semua itu pasti butuh proses*

(Aneka Yess, Stop Press!, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “but”. Word “But” is a Conjunction. The writer of article uses this word because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. So they choose “but” as complement in their conversation. This type of code mixing is just like what was

said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

4.1.1.6 Exclamation

Exclamation forms also occur in word form code mixing. For examples:

a. Well, *thanks banget buat mbak Vivid*

(Aneka Yess, Surat dari Sahabat, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English words that is inserted in Indonesian language is “well”. Word “well” is a Exclamation. The writer of article uses this word because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. So they choose “well” as complement in their conversation. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

b. That’s why, *kita pasti seneng menerima hadiah!*

(Aneka Yess, Mitos Seputar Kado, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English terms that is inserted Indonesian language is “that’s way”. Term “that’s way” is a Exclamation. The writer of article uses this term because there is no adjustable term for “that’s way” in Indonesian language. So, they need other term from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation. It occurs because there is no certain language that used.

c. It’s Ok, *kalau disaat-saat awal usaha kita*

(Aneka Yess, We are Brave People, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

In sentence above, English terms that is inserted in Indonesian language is “it’s Ok”. Term “it’s Ok” is a Exclamation. The writer of article uses this term because they often hear term “it’s ok” for conversation and to expand their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Kridalaksana (1993:35). He suggests that code mixing use to broaden the language style or language variety.

4.1.2 Phrase Substitution

Another type of code mixing is phrase. This type occurs in following examples:

a. *Sampai mengundang DJ biar bisa party all night along*

(Aneka Yess, Quiz: Happy Birthday, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English expressions that is inserted in Indonesian language is “party all night along”. Expression “party all night along” is a Phrase. The writer of article uses this expression because speaker always uses it in conversation and to show their social status. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just show their education background and social status.

b. *Sudah menyiapkan buat prom party nanti*

(Aneka Yess, Be Prepared for Prom, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

In sentence above, English terms that is inserted in Indonesian language is “prom party”. Term “prom party” is a Phrase. The writer of article uses this term because there is no adjustable term for “prom party” in Indonesian language. So,

they need other term from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation. It occurs because there is no certain language that used.

c. *Punya sense of humor yang tinggi*

(Aneka Yess, Quiz: Awaz, salah sinyal, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

In sentence above, English terms that is inserted in Indonesian language is “sense of humor”. Term “sense of humor” is a Phrase. The writer of article uses this term because demonstrate the ability to use English language for broaden language style. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Kridalaksana (1992:42), he suggests that to broaden the language style and language variety.

d. *Bikin workshop acting selama 4 bulan*

(Aneka Yess, People behind the Laskar Pelangi, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

In sentence above, English terms that is inserted in Indonesian language is “workshop acting”. Term “workshop acting” is a Phrase. The writer of article uses this term because it usually use in job and school activity. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that speaker want to show their education.

4.1.3 Word Reduplications

These studies also find the word reduplication. For examples:

a. *Menabung pada bank-bank syariah*

(Aneka Yess, Festival Ekonomi Syariah 2008, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word is “bank”, if it is in the rule of English, it must be in plural form, “banks”. But in this magazine writing in word reduplication form into Indonesian rules such as bank-bank. Word “bank” is a Noun. The writer of article inserts the word “bank” because there is no adjustable for “bank” in Indonesian language. So, they need word form from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because lack of vocabulary in language.

b. *Dia fine-fine aja dengan itu*

(Aneka Yess, Awas; salah sinyal, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word is “fine”, if it is in the rule of English, it cannot be in plural form. But in this magazine writing in word reduplication form into Indonesian rules such as fine-fine. Word “fine” is an Adjective. The writer inserts word “fine” because used in informal situation to create relax atmosphere. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

c. *Salah satu cara agar smart dan bisa up to date dengan issue-issue terkini adalah nonton acara Prespettif Wimar di Antv*

(Aneka Yess, From the desk of Vivid, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

The word is “issue” if it is in the rule of English, it must be in plural form is “issues”. But in this magazine writing in word reduplication form into Indonesian rules such as issue-issue. The writer inserts word “issue” because there is no

adjustable word for “issue” in Indonesian language. So, they need other word from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because lack of vocabulary in language.

d. belanja heboh di merchant-merchant yang jadi partner PDA

(Aneka Yess, The Launch of PDA Gold, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

The word is “merchant”, if it is in the rule of English, it must be in plural form “merchants”. But in this magazine writing in word reduplication form into Indonesian rules such as merchant-merchant. The writer inserts word “merchant” because speaker always uses it in conversation and to show their social status. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just show their education background and social status.

4.1.4 Hybrids

Hybrid is complex word whose elements are derived from different language (Kridalaksana, 1993:65). Hybrid is constructed into two component, they are: Indonesian affixes and English word. It means that in forming transformational word, the word consisting of English and Indonesia element. The affixation is divided into two types:

1. Indonesia prefixes + English word

a. Ada apa saja dibalik film ber-budget besar ini

(Aneka Yess, The director’s view, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word “budget” is English words which getting Indonesian prefixes (ber-). The writer inserts word “budget” because speaker always uses English word in their conversation and to show their social status. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Nababan (1993:32). He suggests that use code mixing in conversation just showing their education background and social status.

b. Bunga men-support cewek-cewek Bandung

(Aneka Yess, Booth Experience, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

The word “support” is English words which getting Indonesian prefixes (men-). The writer inserts word “support” because to show solidarity or familiarity in their communication. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that code mixing often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity or familiarity.

c. Kita bukan tipe yang pintar nge-mix and match baju

(Aneka Yess, Style and Our Personality, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

The word “mix” is English words which getting Indonesian prefixes (nge-). The writer inserts word “mix” because to show the ability speaking English and to show pride. So they choose word is “mix” than “campur” in Indonesia language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often a source of pride.

Indonesia prefixes occur as ber-, di-, nge-, me-, here the process of affixations:

Prefix	+	Word	Hybrid
Ber	+	Budget	Berbudget
Men	+	Support	Mensupport
Nge	+	Mix	Ngemix

2. English word + Indonesian suffixes

a. *Semua keren termasuk dance-nya itu loh*

(Aneka Yess, Just let him; Rain, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word “dance” is English words which getting Indonesian suffixes (-nya). The writer inserts word “dance” because they often hear word “dance” and to show expand their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Kridalaksana (1993:35). He suggests that code mixing use to broaden the language style or language variety.

b. *Dan untuk show director-nya*

(Aneka Yess, A Magnificent Show, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word “director” is English words which getting Indonesian suffixes (-nya). The writer inserts word “director” because there is no adjustable word for “director” in Indonesian language. So, they need other word from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because lack of vocabulary in language.

c. *Kebayang gimana screaming-nya para cewek*

(Aneka Yess, Meet & Great with Peterpan, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The word “screaming” is English words which getting Indonesian suffixes (-nya). The writer inserts word “screaming” because to show the ability speaking English to extend language style and to show pride. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often a source of pride.

Indonesia suffixes occur as -nya. The vertical and underlines word is word reduplication, here the process:

Word	+	Suffix	Hybrid
Dance	+	Nya	Dancenya
Director	+	Nya	Directornya
Screaming	+	Nya	Screamingnya

4.1.5 Idiom

Idiom as one type of English code mixing also occurs in this study. Idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. Researcher finds idioms in Aneka Yess magazine, they are:

a. *Gaun dengan model paling up to date yang dipesen khusus dari perancang*

(Aneka Yess, Quiz: Happy Birthday, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

“Up to date” is idiom. “Up to date” means “terbaru”. The writer of article uses to show in informal situation and to create relax atmosphere. This type of code

mixing is just like what was said by Nababan (1993:32), he suggests that point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation.

b. Yuk kita mulai perhatikan diri kita from head to toe

(Aneka Yess, Be Prepared for Prom, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

“From head to toe” is idiom. “From head to toe” means “dari atas sampai bawah”. The writer of article uses this term because to show expand their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Kridalaksana (1993:35), he suggests that use code mixing for broaden the language style.

c. Mengenakan cocktail dress buat ke pesta

(Aneka Yess, Musik: Pilot, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

“Cocktail dress” is idiom. “Cocktail dress” means “baju yang berwarna-warni”. The writer of article uses this word because there is no adjustable of term “cocktail dress” in Indonesian language. So, they need other term from foreign language. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Holmes (1992:42), he suggests that code mixing occurs because of lack of vocabulary in language.

d. Ia jadi cowok broken heart gitu deh

(Aneka Yess, Fashion Emergency, 22 editions, Oct 27 – Nov 9 2008)

“Broken heart” is idiom. “Broken heart” means “patah hati”. The writer of article uses this term because they often use term “broken heart” and to show expand their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what said by

Kridalaksana (1993:35). He suggests that code mixing use to broaden the language style or language variety.

4.1.6 Clause

The researcher also finds the form of clause in Aneka Yess magazine. They are:

- a. As a teen, kita harus paham tentang seks dan reproduksi

(Aneka Yess, True Love Never Dies, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The underline words in above is clause form. The writer of article uses clause in conversation because it is to expand their language styles. This type of code mixing is just like what said by Kridalaksana (1993:35). He suggests that code mixing use to broaden the language style or language variety.

- b. *Siapa tahu* you are the next star in the entertainment world

(Aneka Yess, Be a model road to the She cover girl 2008, 4 editions, Feb 18 – Mart 14 2008)

The underline words in above is clause form. The writer of article uses clause in conversation because to show the ability speaking English and to extend language style which they use. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often a source of pride.

- c. *Keberadaan* a friend who is always side by side with us

(Aneka Yess, Makassar Teen Parade, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

The underline words in above is clause form. The writer of article uses clause in conversation because to show solidarity or familiarity in their communication. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that code mixing often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity or familiarity.

d. Dengan wajah putih merona bersinar, they will get noticed more

(Aneka Yess, Be Prepared for Prom, 10 editions, May 12 – 25 2008)

The vertical and underline words in above are clause form. They use clause in their conversation because to show the ability speaking English and to extend language style which they use. This type of code mixing is just like what was said by Wardhaugh (1986:104), she suggests that the ability to mix code often a source of pride.

4.2 Factors Affecting Code Mixing

4.2.1 To Show Solidarity or Familiarity

Aneka Yess magazine is teenager magazine, for the teenagers thirteen until seventeen years old. This magazine is an out of school magazine so contains not school lesson but about mode, tips, news, new music, and the problem of the teenagers. Teenagers using code mixing to express solidarity with the group. Sometime when they hang out for walking in Mall, Café, and school and in another place, they meet with their group indirectly they mix English word with their language to purpose that they come from come place, so their relationship

more closed. Examples: Bunga *men-support* cewek-cewek Bandung, aku hanya ingin *share* ke kamu, and Keberadaan *a friend who is always side by side with us*.

4.2.2 To Show Prestige or Pride

Another reason is to show prestige and pride. When teenagers read Aneka Yess magazine, they can improve knowledge about many lesson of form Indonesian-English code mixing. Then they try to apply this word in their daily conversation. They feel with mix language in conversation, they can regard master English by other teenagers that never read the magazine. Examples: Kita bukan tipe yang pintar *nge-mix and match* baju, Kayaknya banyak dech cewek yang *melting* begitu ngelihat aktingnya and Kebayang gimana *screaming-nya* para cewek.

4.2.3 To Show Relax

Everyday teenagers when their gathering together friend in school, house and another place uses code mixing especially Indonesian-English. They unconscious uses code mixing in their daily communication, actually in their place. They usually insert English words or expression with Indonesian utterance. We now that many people not only use one language in interaction, but they also use another language because make their speech more communicative.

Example: *So*, lebih baik kamu ngedeketin dia dengan cara halus, Dia *fine-fine* aja dengan itu, Biar temen di sekeliling kita *enjoy* and *Well*, thanks banget buat mbak Vivid.