



**A STUDY OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING  
IN *GO GIRL* MAGAZINE**

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
The Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

I honestly confirm that complete this thesis by myself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. I ascertain also that I do not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 14 December 2016

Faradisa Nuzula

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

*“When the son of Adam dies no further reward is recorded for his actions, with three exceptions: charity whose benefit is continuous, knowledge from which benefit continuous is reaped or the supplication of a righteous son (for him)”*

**(Muslim)**

*When you are told, “Arise,” then arise; Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is acquainted with what you do.*

**(Al-Mujadila: 11)**

For Alhum Bapak  
and lovely Mama

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I realize that this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, I will be glad to receive any constructive comment and recommendation in order to make this thesis better. At last, I expect that this thesis is useful for everyone who reads this thesis in order to learn about code mixing.

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## ABSTRACT

Fenomena campur kode adalah fenomena yang sering terjadi di masyarakat dwibahasa seperti di Indonesia. Kedwibahasaan terjadi dalam masyarakat yang terbuka dengan masyarakat lain. Dalam hal ini, kedwibahasaan seseorang tidak ditunjukkan dalam pemahaman yang sama untuk memahami bahasa lain. Namun, pemahaman akan bahasa lain yang terbatas pun dapat membuat seseorang bisa dikatakan sebagai seseorang yang berkedwibahasaan. Campur kode adalah penyisipan suatu elemen bahasa lain ke dalam bahasa yang dipakai penutur dalam suatu percakapan. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis meneliti tentang campur kode dalam majalah *Go Girl* edisi Mei 2013. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis campur kode yang terjadi di dalam majalah *Go Girl* dan faktor sosial yang memotivasi penulis majalah. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, bahan penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata dan sumbernya berasal dari majalah *Go Girl* edisi Mei 2013. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penulis menggunakan teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Untuk mendukung penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teknik padan untuk menganalisis data. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menemukan jenis campur kode yaitu penyisipan kata dan frasa. Faktor sosial yang terjadi adalah faktor dalam dan luar. Faktor dalam mencakup keterbatasan kata, penggunaan homonim, dan penggunaan sinonim sedangkan untuk faktor luar status social dan keterbatasan kata.

Keywords: kedwibahasaan, campur kode, faktor sosial.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

Language is a part of culture which cannot be separated from human daily life. It is used and created by human to communicate with each other. In the process of communication, they do not only use one language but also use other languages to convey their ideas. People who are using more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual society will not be separated from the existence of language variation.

In this globalization era, humans are forced to master more than two languages (multilingual) because mastering two languages (bilingual) is common and usual in this world. Mastering more than two languages (multilingual) is important because the communication among countries becomes the necessity of life.

Nowadays, as everything becomes more sophisticated, English has become a language that many people in Indonesia speak in their daily communication. In addition, globalization era forces people to develop their skills in many field especially language. The language that has become an international language is English. So, there is no wonder that many people in Indonesia are capable to speak English fluently.

In Indonesia, along with the increase of technology and communication, people cannot avoid using English as international language. Therefore, mastering English is very important today. The use of English in

Indonesia is very significant because there are a lot of International schools spreading out in this country which require English as communication tool between students and teachers. Indonesia is an open speech community which opens to receive the influence from other communities so that Indonesia becomes bilingual even multilingual society. In bilingualism society, especially in Indonesia, language variation often occurs. Language variation covers code switching and code mixing. People in Indonesia, as multilingual society, often use two languages alternately or by mixing two languages in daily life conversation. Language variation by mixing two languages or more is called code mixing. Indonesian people are frequently mixing Indonesian language and English in an utterance either spoken or written. In written language, code mixing occurs in some printed media. It often uses the mix of two languages such as Indonesian language and English.

Process of communication can be done by using spoken or written language. Spoken language is a language that is directly expressed by speakers and listeners. It is bound by time, space and situation. Moreover, it is also influenced by the tone of voices, gestures, and facial expressions. On the other hand, written language is a language that needs media as intermediary. Kind of media that is usually used are books, printed medias, novels, newspapers, booklets, magazines, etc. The using of English has entered many fields like politics, economy, education, art and entertainment. There, not only writers who mixed English in their novel but also journalists who mixed their article with some English vocabularies and phrases in magazine.

Code mixing is also used in written language such as in magazine. Today, as a result of globalization, many magazines use the codes from other languages. Magazine can be classified into sport, technology, game, and lifestyle. The magazine writers tend to use the terms from other languages to support the meaning and purpose of the writing.

The journalists use code mixing to address particular group with social status, sex, age, and ethnicity. Lately, magazine becomes a popular one after other medias such as television, newspaper, and smartphone. Mostly, magazines in Indonesia are served for girls. *Go Girl* is a well known Indonesian girl magazine, it consists of the information about feature, health and beauty, lifestyle, celebrity, fashion, and monthly routine. Code mixing of Indonesian-English also has big portion in the whole articles. I am going to analyze code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine, the research entitled “A Study of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In *Go Girl* Magazine”.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

There are several research questions I will discuss.

- a. What types of Indonesian-English code mixing that appear in *Go Girl* magazine?
- b. What are the factors that influence the phenomenon of Indonesian-English code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine?

### **1.3 Scope of Study**

In this research I focus on the study of sociolinguistic analysis concerning types and social factors of code mixing. The types of code mixing are divided into two forms. In this research, I also write about of the using of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine.

### **1.4 Purpose of The Study**

In the relation with this research writing, I have some purposes as follows;

1. to elaborate what types of code mixing in *Go Girl* Magazine May Edition 2013.
2. to explain social factors that influence in the using of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine.

### **1.5 Previous Study**

This research is conducted to complete this research. In order to do a research, I must collect some previous studies with the same topic to look into some references and ideas so that I am able to think of how the analysis will be done. The previous studies are used to know how far the topics have been done. Therefore, here are five previous studies with the same topic which I have found.

Yuli Widiastuti Ningsih (2013) did research entitled *Analisis Campur Kode dalam Surat Kabar Batam Pos Rubrik Opini Edisi 11 Januari-11 Maret*

2013. She analyzed *Batam Pos* newspaper for her object; she explained inner and outer code mixing. However, the research just mentioned the words which contain code mixing. She mentioned the number of code mixing in form of word, phrase, repeating word, idiom, and clause. She did not explain about the description of all the code mixing that she found on *Batam Pos* newspaper. Moreover, in the end of the research, she said that outer code mixing is not found in that article.

Another study on code mixing is *Campur Kode Dalam Buku Kampus Kabelnaya Karya Koesalah Soebagyo Toer* written by Raisa Shahrestani (2011). I chose this previous study because the object that she analyzed is Russian. The researcher concluded that in the novel there was no code mixing in sentence, meaning, and also in the phonological change. Almost in the analysis, she did not answer the research question. Therefore, she should change her object when she did not find the main point of her research questions since the analysis did not answer the research question at all.

This research also has same topic entitled *Campur Kode Dalam Majalah Aneka Yess!* By Mayerni Sitepu (2007). It was very complete. However, she should make the analysis simpler by did not use bullet of number to mention code mixing that she found. In addition, it was also still lack of the explanation because she just explained what kind of code mixing that is appeared, she did not try to analyze why she used that word in the magazine. Her research also lacked of the cause of the factors of code mixing that are used in that magazine. She should explain more about it.

“A Descriptive Study of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in *Kawanku* Magazine (12<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> August 2009 Edition” is written by Sofiyana (2010). The research described the code mixing completely, while the researcher described what types of code mixing form and percentage of the words contained code mixing. She also elaborated the factors of the using code mixing well. However, she just took some words which contained code mixing so it would be better if she increases her focus on explaining word in code mixing of the magazine.

The last previous study comes from Rodli Asy'ari in his research “A Descriptive Study On Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In Islamic Printed Media (2009)”. He explained in his research that code mixing forms were in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and sentence. However, there, he did not explain more about code mixing in Islamic print media.

According to those previous studies and its explanation, I found some gaps I will complete this research. I will make this research more complete by explaining the types of code mixing by mentioning the sentence in the magazine and the factors that influence the magazine writers use the code mixing. Those previous studies discuss about code mixing in printed media such as novel, newspaper, and magazine. I will explain more detail than the previous studies that have explained above.



## **1.6 Organization of the Writing**

In writing this research I organize it into five chapters as follows.

### **CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background of study, research question, and purpose of the study, previous study and the organization of the writing.

### **CHAPTER II : THEORITCAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter elaborates the whole theories that I use in writing this research as the reference.

### **CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter consists of the method I use for analyzing the data. It consists of explanation, population, sample, and the source of data. It also covers method and technique of data analysis.

### **CHATER IV : DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter discusses the result of the research of how I analyze the data comprehensively, logically, and systematically.

### **CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION**

This chapter gives the conclusion of the research.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Code Mixing

There are various definitions of code mixing; Wardaugh (1986) states that code mixing occurs when a fluent bilingual or multilingual uses both or more languages together to extend the topic by changing one language to the other in the course of single utterance. In multilingual society<sup>1</sup>, the ability to shift from one language to another is accepted as quite normal. The linguistic situation<sup>2</sup> offers those who live there a wide choice among languages. People are usually required to select a particular code<sup>3</sup> whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to mix one code to another. The phenomenon of code mixing does not happen only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and foreign language.

Suwito (1983) states that a speaker who masters many languages will have a large opportunity to mix the code than speaker who masters just one or two languages. However, it does mean that the speaker who masters many languages has a large opportunity to mix the code, because what is to be achieved by the speaker of his or her utterance determining the choice of

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<sup>1</sup> Multilingual society is the community that is used two or more languages (Wardhaugh, 1986)

<sup>2</sup> Linguistic situation is the process that is language has function as an instrument in a broader context of other process. It is one natural process involved in a whole complex of natural processes interacting and cooperating with each other (Randall, 1963)

<sup>3</sup> Code is a system that is used by two or more group to communicate each other (Wardhaugh, 1986)

language. In other words, if the speaker chooses to mix the code then the choice of language will be relevant to what is to be achieved by the speaker.

Nababan (1993) claims that a prominent feature in code mixing is the relaxation or informal situation, so code mixing generally occurs in small talk. While, in formal situation code mixing is rarely used. Even if it happens to be used, it is due to the absence of the term that refers to the certain concept.

Holmes (2001) says code mixing indicates that the speaker is mixing up the code haphazardly or perhaps inadequately. Meanwhile, the switch of the code is very well motivating the relation between the symbolic or social meaning of the two codes. Some people refer code mixing as rapid switching in multilingual society which is different from Holmes that prefers to use the term metaphorical switching to call code mixing. Metaphorical switching represents a social meaning. The use of metaphorical switching is same as people use metaphor to represent complex meaning to enrich the communication.

Thelander in Chaer and Agustina (2010) gives the explanation about the contrast between code switching and code mixing. Code switching occurs when a particular clause switches into another clause in a speech event. On the other hand, code mixing occurs when a speech event consists of either hybrid clauses or phrases which do not support the function of them.

Hudson (1996) distinguishes the term code switching and code mixing as follows:

In code-switching the point at which the languages change corresponds to a point where the situation changes, either on its own or precisely because the language changes. There are other cases, however, where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code-mixing. (p. 25)

According to Hudson, code switching is restricted to the exchange of appropriate language to convey a particular purpose, where the situation has changed due to the turn of language of fluent bilingual properly. In other cases, if a fluent bilingual talks to other fluent bilingual and changes the language without replacing it in its entirety, this is called code-mixing

Sumarsono (2002) gives the explanation about code mixing in written text. He explains that the words which have been in a process of adaptation in a language are no longer having the symptoms of interference, code switching, or code mixing. It will be different if a speaker consciously uses the elements of other language while speaking in a particular language. This event is called code mixing. So, in written text usually the element of other languages is referred by using italic or underline marker to show that the writer consciously uses it. Code mixing occurs when a speaker inserts the elements of other languages while he or she is speaking. The elements of other languages are taken frequently formed as word or a group of words.

Fasold (1984) explains the criterion which distinguishes code switching and code mixing:

One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that grammar of the clause determined the language. By the criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and in the next is constructed of one language and the text is constructed according to the grammar of another, a switch has occurred. (p. 182)

According to Fasold, code switching can be distinguished from code mixing based on grammar. If a person uses a word or phrase in other languages, he has mixed the code. However, when a person uses a clause based on the grammatical structure of a language and the next clause is arranged in another language, he has switched it. The examples below are the use of code switching and code mixing from Fasold (1984) as follows:

A: *Y cuando estoy con gonte me borrocha porque mas happy, mas free, you know, pero si vo estoy con mucha gente yo no estoy, you know, high, more or less.*

B: I could not get along with anybody.

According to the conversation above, A is speaking in Spanish but then he is inserting English words. While, B is speaking in English even he is Spanish. A is doing code mixing while B code switching. In this research, I analyze code mixing based on Fasold. I describe word class and phrase in the particular data of code mixing.

## **2.2 The Types of Code Mixing**

### **2.2.1 Word**

Word is a unit of language that stands for one or more spoken sounds and written representation, its function is the bearer of principal meaning. Words are usually separated by space in writing; it is able to distinguish phonologically by accent for some languages. Word consists of either one or more morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A Morpheme is the smallest part of word. There are eight word classes in English. They are the part of speech as part of central core (noun, pronoun, and verb), a modifier (adjective, adverb), a connector (preposition, conjunction) and another part of speech is interjection.

#### **(a) Noun**

Noun is the name of an object or idea. It is used to define a word denoting a thing, place, person, quality, or action. It has function as subject or object of action expressed by a verb or as the object of preposition. Noun is divided into seven, they are common, proper, countable, uncountable, abstract, concrete, collective noun.

#### **(b) Adjective**

Adjective is a word used to describe or limit a noun or pronoun. It is used to modify a noun or pronoun. The adjective system allows us to compare one thing with another and grade them on the same adjectival quality. For instance: small, smaller, the smallest.

(c) Verb

Verb is a word that expresses action or state of being. The verbs expressing action are walk, run, ride, go, come, call, shout, etc. The verbs expressing emotion such as seem, appear, remain, love, etc.

(d) Adverb

Adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or in some cases a noun or pronoun. Adverb is divided into six, they are adverb of place: here, there, away; adverb of time: yesterday, today, next, soon, now, then,; adverb of manner: hard, fast, well, slowly, nicely; adverb of attitude: therefore; adverb of number: first, secondly,; adverb of degree: very, completely, too,; adverb of frequency: often, sometimes, always, never.

(e) Preposition

Preposition is a word that combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase. The basic role of a preposition is to detail the position of something, its physical location or direction. They are on, at, in, during, by, from, for, before, etc.

(f) Conjunction

Conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. There are two kinds of conjunctions, they are coordinate and subordinate conjunction. Coordinate conjunction such as and, but, however, nevertheless which join independent

clause. Another is subordinate conjunction such as where, when, after, while, because, if, unless, etc.

(g) Pronoun

Pronoun is an identifying word used instead of a noun and inflected in the same way nouns are. Pronoun may divide into six classes or groups, as follows: personal pronoun (I, you, she, he, it, they, we); demonstrative pronouns (that, this, such); interrogative pronouns (who, which, what); indefinite pronouns (each, either, some, any); relative pronouns are a pronoun that relates to an antecedent and at the same time joins to it a limiting or qualifying clause (who, which, what, that)

(h) Interjection

An interjection is used to express strong feeling or to awake attention or interest. The examples of interjections are ah! Hallo! Ho! Alas! Various parts of speech may be used as exclamations to express surprise or sudden emotion or intense feeling of any kind.

These examples of insertion of word in magazine below are from Sofiyana (2010):

- (i) *Alasan W sering memakai cover artis luar negeri sebenarnya dari request yang mampir ke W.* (Noun)
- (j) *Dan tebak dia dinner bareng siapa? Freddie highmore! Uh, cute bangetkan?* (Adjective)
- (k) *Kalau kita masih punya beberapa pertanyaan, bisa add facebook Ust. Rully.* (Verb)
- (l) *Pulau yang menjadi kandidat the next keajaiban dunia.* (Adverb)
- (m) *Pastinya langsung foto-foto and bergaya dong!* (Conjunction)
- (n) *Yes! Tambah lagi alasan buat makan coklat.* (Interjection)



### 2.2.2 Phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more words which does not function both as subject and predicate. A phrase shows the function of single part of speech. In English there are five types of phrase, according to the grammar of the keyword or head. Phrases can be classified by the type of head word.

#### (a) Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as head word with other words modifying it. The noun phrase is modified by determiners and adjectives (one or more). For example: The nice kids, a boy in the car, the wood house

#### (b) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a phrase with a verb as head word and one or more auxiliary verbs. For example: Read text book, should make, is sleeping.

#### (c) Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as head word. For example: Full of books.

#### (d) Adverbial phrase

Adverbial phrase is a phrase with an adverb as head word. For example: Very carefully, too small.

(e) Prepositional phrase

A phrase with a preposition as head and followed by a noun or pronoun object. For example: in bathroom, after breakfast, at 8 o'clock.

The examples below are the type of the insertion of phrase from Sofiyana (2010) in her research code mixing in 'Kawanku Magazine':

- (f) *Ada segmen sahur on the road yang menggambarkan aktivitas sahur diberbagai daerah.* (Prepositional Phrase)
- (g) *Pakai eye cream, boleh kok dilakukan di usia kita.* (Noun Phrase)
- (h) *Kalau sudah mengusahakannya cobalah pilih teman yang open minded.* (Adjective Phrase)
- (i) *Next Monday kita bakal ngadain buka puasa bertama di kampus.* (Adverb Phrase)

## 2.3 The Factors Influencing Code Mixing

According to Weinreich (1976) there are two factors that influence code mixing:

### 2.3.1 Internal Factor

#### 2.3.1.1 Low frequency words

Low frequency words mean that the word in another language is easier to remember and the sense of the word is more stable. For example:

- (a) Weinreich (1976) gives the example from the dialectal Russian to call the infrequent and unstable the designation of part of tools. In Russian, they tend to use the Finish word to

refer them instead of ‘the place on a scythe where the blade is attached to the handle’ in Russian.

(b) To call ‘pine cone’ the patois of the Vosges use the dialectal of French *pomme (de sapin)*.

(c) “*kita disini menyediakan handset original untuk hp mas supaya menghasilkan suara jernih dan bagus*” Mulyani (2011)

The word original is the insertion of foreign language which is English. The customer is more frequently to hear the word original than *asli* in Indonesian language. The word *asli* probably means first class or second class quality that actually cannot be categorized as *asli*. However, if the speaker uses the word original, the customer is sure that the product is really original.

#### 2.3.1.2 Pernicious homonym

In case to avoid the ambiguity, people borrow other languages terms. If the speaker uses the word from his own language, it can make a homonymy problem. For example:

(a) In case to avoid the ambiguity the Vosges patois use the word *voiture* and *viande* from French to replace the word in their language *carrum* ‘cart’ and *carnem* ‘meat’.

(b) “*untuk speakernya ibu sydah kami urgentkan di pusat mudah-mudahan dalam minggu ini sudah datang dan hpnya bisa segera kami perbaiki*”

Urgent means *darurat* in Indonesian language. The word urgent becomes ambiguous meaning if it is used by a customer service of Telecommunication Company because the word *darurat* is usually used in medical terminology.

#### 2.3.1.3 Synonym

The using of other languages is to soften the meaning. For example:

- (a) In the Olonets dialect of Russian, for instance the Finnish word *repaki* became a welcome euphemism for the word ‘menstruation’.
- (b) The patois of the Vosges use the word from French *vomir* for ‘vomit’ instead of in their language. in French itself, the same requirement has since led to replacement of *vomir* by more elegant synonyms (*rejeler, rendre*)
- (c) “*hpnya blackmarket jadi tidak diperjualbelikan di Indonesia. kalau diservice selain datanya hilang ada resiko terburuk mati total*”

The word *blackmarket* was intentionally used by the speaker to inform that the hand phone is smuggled and did not have any official license in Indonesia. The speaker is worry that the customer will be embarrassed or offended if the speaker use the word in Indonesian language. So, the word *blackmarket* can soften the utterance.

### 2.3.2 External Factor

#### 2.3.2.1 The development of knowledge and new culture

The development of new culture makes emergences of new terminologies in some fields, example automotive, fashion, medicine etc. They usually are not the word from mother tongue. For example the advance of technology in Indonesia. Indonesians are forced to use English because of the equipments of technology that mostly come from foreign countries. The other example is the use of Javanese by students who actually are not from Java.

#### 2.3.2.2 Social value

People use other languages to show their social status. The speaker takes the word from other languages by considering social factor. For example, taken from Weinreich (1986), Irish frequently uses the word *belt* even the word *crios* that exists in

their language. It shows that surely the feeling of English is a superior language and an English word confers distinction upon an Irish sentence.

#### 2.3.2.3 Oversight

The using of other languages is caused people have the limit of words to complete their sentence. Many kinds of field of fashion, automotive, business, sports, etc have the terminologies from another language that make the speaker difficult to find similar word in speaker's language. For example the word *hang* in multimedia field, the word *chic* in fashion field, etc.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Type of the Research**

This research applied descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to Sudaryanto (1986) descriptive method is conducting the fact based on the speakers empirically so that the result is exact explanation. Qualitative method is the method which is explaining more words than statistic data. Qualitative method is the procedure that is producing descriptive either written or spoken in society (Djajasudarma 1993).

In this research, I elaborated code mixing phenomenon in *Go Girl* magazine based on Sociolinguistics study. I focused on investigating the form of code mixing, social factors that appear in the use of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine and I tried to explain the influence of English-Indonesia code mixing towards Indonesian.

#### **3.2 Form and Source of the Data**

Based on the topic of this research, I use the whole of written article on *Go Girl* magazine as the data. According to Sudaryanto (1988) data are the research object along the context. I divided linguistic units in this research as words, and phrases. Therefore, the source of this research is taken from *Go Girl* magazine May 2013 edition in which there are uses of others languages.

#### **3.3 Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique**

The population in this research is the whole words on the *Go Girl* magazine containing Indonesian and English words. Population is incomplete material research. In language research, population is the whole number of language use which does not know the limitation as result of the number of the language using, the wide of region, and environment usage (Sudaryanto 1988)

On the other hand, the sample of this research is the words from English. The sampling technique of this research is purposive sampling. This technique takes the sample with certain purpose.

### **3.4 Data Collection Methods**

I conduct to collect the data by observing the use of language without becoming a participant on the process of conversation. In this research, I use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique. In *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* the researcher does not involve directly for the forming and making the data, but he or she just become an observer towards the data (Sudaryanto, 1988).

### **3.5 Method of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, I took the next step, which is analyzing the data. I used *Padan* Method from Sudaryanto. *Padan* Method is a research method



which its determiner device is from outside of a language, does not become a part of language which is being researched.

### **3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data**

Here are some procedures to analyze the data:

a. Data collection

First, I read the whole of the article in *Go Girl* magazine and put them into the data.

b. Identification

After reading the data, I collected the data that contain English words as code mixing elements.

c. Classification

I classified Indonesian-English code mixing in *Go Girl* in the form of word and phrase.

d. Data analysis

After classifying the data I analyzed the form of code mixing using the theory from Fasold, and the factors influence in the using of Indonesian-English code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I am going to present the result of the research. This chapter discusses the phenomenon of code mixing that happens in printed media especially in magazine. I will analyze the code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine of May 2013 edition. The type of Indonesian-English code mixing according to Fasold can be classified into word and phrase. The forms of word cover the part of speech such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections. The phrase can be classified as noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases and adverb phrases.

Further, I analyze data which is only belongs to Indonesian-English code mixing. Before analyzing the data, it is necessary to reaffirm that not all the data will be analyzed. The data which will be taken into the analysis are those used by the journalists of *Go Girl* magazine. The data presented below are arranged according to types of their classification.

In the analysis, I found some insertions of word and phrase. In the class of word, I found the some classes such nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections. On the other hand the class of phrase that I found in *Go Girl* magazine such noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. Mostly in the analysis that conducts by me, code mixing that is used by the magazine writers are the class of noun and noun phrase. In the other side, the factors that are found are internal and external factor covers low frequency of words, pernicious

homonymy, synonym, social status, oversight, and the development of knowledge and new culture. In the analysis, I found low frequency of words as the most influence of the magazine writers to use code mixing. However, the development of knowledge and new culture is not found in this magazine.

#### 4.1 The Types of Code Mixing

According to Fasold, he explains code mixing covers the mix of two languages into two types. The code that is mixed is just the level of word and phrase. Mostly, in the analysis I found the insertion of words and noun phrases as the majority in this analysis. The data as follows:

Classes	Words	Phrases
Noun	177	169
Adjective	60	23
Adverb	5	10
Verb	3	-
Preposition	-	5
Interjection	1	-
Total	246	207

##### 4.1.1 Words

Mostly, the form of code mixing that used in *Go Girl* magazine is the insertion of words. The magazine writers change Indonesian language words

into other words in foreign language to find the synonym of the word that is not available in Indonesian language. I found the class of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections as the representation of words insertion in *Go Girl* magazine.

#### 4.1.1.1 Noun

In this research, I found some of the English words as noun inserted in this magazine. Mostly, the word that I found in this magazine is nouns. A noun is a word that can be the name of persons, things, animals, places, and the concept of an abstracts. It is one of eight parts of speech which function also as subject and object in a sentence. The following are the examples of noun in a sentence that I found in analyzing the data:

##### (a) Common Noun

*Sepatu, tas, **belt**, dompet atau barang apa pun yang terbuat dari kulit pasti lebih mahal.* (Page 36)

The word 'belt' belongs to common nouns. Common nouns are words used to name general item rather than specific ones. They are general names for something. They are not capitalized unless begin a sentence or as the part of a title.

##### (b) Abstract Noun

*Acara yang diadain Ophélie Renouard ini bertujuan ngumpulin dana untuk **charity**, seperti untuk Enfantsd'Asie **humanitarian** program anak, Mélita Bern-Schlanger Findsation dan Feed Findsation.* (Page 28)

The words 'charity' and 'humanitarian' include abstract noun. Abstract noun is a noun that cannot be experienced according to sense. Sometimes abstract noun denotes an ideas, qualities, or state rather than concrete objects.

(c) Countable Noun

*Dulu supaya bisa dekat, **fans** Cuma bisa ngarep ketemu idola di panggung konser. (Page 200)*

Countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things or ideas which can be counted. They have a singular and a plural form. Singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an". Plural forms are formed by adding "s" or "es" in the end of the noun or sometimes a specific noun has irregular plural form. The word 'fans' in the sentence belongs to plural form. It formed by adding "s" after the word 'fan'.

(d) Uncountable Noun

*Angkat dan keringkan kaki. Lalu oleskan **coffee** pada lengan kaki yang kasar dan kering. (Page 184)*

Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the name for abstract ideas or qualities or too amorphous to be counted such as liquids, powders, gases, etc. Uncountable nouns usually do not have plural form. In the sentence the word 'coffee' belongs to uncountable noun. It cannot be counted by number but needs a counter to measure.

#### 4.1.1.2 Verb

The verb is a word which has function to refer an act that the subject doing. It is one of eight parts of speech that can be divided into two based on its form regular and irregular verb. Based on the presence of object, it is classified into a transitive and intransitive verb.

##### (a) Transitive Verb

*Total hutangnya saat meninggal dunia adalah \$500 juta, ini termasuk \$17 juta buat beli Neverland, ditambah lagi \$10 juta buat biaya **maintain** per bulan.*

An action verb with a direct object is transitive verb while an acting verb with no direct object is intransitive. According to Oxford dictionary, the word ‘maintain’ includes into transitive verb. It means that the verb needs object to complete the idea

##### (b) Intransitive Verb

*Saat **chat**, tekan dan tahan “Hold to Talk” sambil menyampaikan pesan suara.*

An intransitive verb has two characteristic. First, it is an action verb expressing a doable activity and the second one unlike transitive verb, it will not have direct object receiving the action. The word ‘chat’ belongs to intransitive verb which does not need object to complete the idea of the magazine writers.

#### 4.1.1.3 Adjective

An adjective is a word that modifies noun or pronoun. It can be divided into some types and sometimes, it is formed by adding some affixes. It is also divided into single adjective, derived adjective, or sometimes it becomes a participle. I found some adjectives as follows:

##### (a) Single Adjective

*Dibalik suasana pekantoran SCBD yang super **hectic**, Kopitiam Tan hadir dengan konsep tradisional modern yang nyaman dan **homey**. (Page 89)*

The word 'hectic' in the sentence above is single adjective. However, some words endings or suffixes are typical of adjective, they called derived adjectives. For instance, the sentence above is also contained derived adjective: 'homey'. It becomes an adjective by the forming of word 'home' then add by suffix -y.

##### (b) Derived Adjective

*Detail dan desain yang **timeless** juga jadi andalan brand jam Patek Phillipe & Co. (Page 29)*

Derived adjective is a noun or verb that becomes an adjective by adding a suffix or suffixes at the end of the word. From the sentence, the adjective 'timeless' consists of the word 'time' as noun and -less as suffix. The combination of noun and suffix becomes an adjective.

##### (c) Participle

*Mereka juga **excited** dengerin sharing dari mbak Indri dan mbak Debora. (Page 54)*

A participle is a word formed from verb and adjective that is used in a sentence to modify a noun, noun phrase, verb, or verb phrase, and it plays the role similar to an adjective or adverb. There are two kinds of participle, they are present and past. In the sentence above, there is a past participle represents the word 'excited'. It has function to modify noun that comes before it.

#### 4.1.1.4 Adverb

Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It is one of eight parts of speech. It is classified into adverb of time, manner, place, frequency and attitude. In analyzing the data, I found adverb in a sentence as follows:

**Unfortunately,** *banyak media nge-cap Tay as serial dater yang sering gonta-ganti cowok demi lagu!* (Page 24)

The adverb in the sentence above is the word 'unfortunately'. 'Unfortunately' belongs to the adverb of attitude. It tells something about the speaker's opinion about the information expressed. Adverbs of attitude are often placed at the beginning of a sentence in order to give a kind of context in the rest of the sentence.



#### 4.1.1.5 Interjection

An interjection is a short greeting that is used to express emotions. Interjection is followed by a comma or exclamation and sometimes it is followed by a question mark. I just found one interjection as follows:

*Bagi kamu penyuka cake, ngga afdol rasanya kalau belum nyicipin Chocolate Lava Cake, fondant cake lezat dengan filling chocolate melted dipadukan dengan ice cream vanilla sehargaRp 15.000 aja hmm...yummy!* (Page 60)

From the sentence above, I found interjection as the word 'yummy'. This expression sometimes is used by people to express happiness and satisfaction while eating food which has good taste.

## 4.2 Phrase

Phrase is a meaningful group having no subject and predicate. This group of words has such function as nouns, objects, adjectives or adverbs. These types of phrases are determined by the keyword. In analyzing the data, I found noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases.

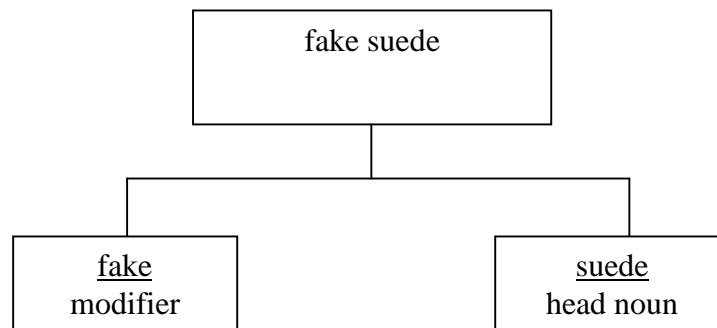
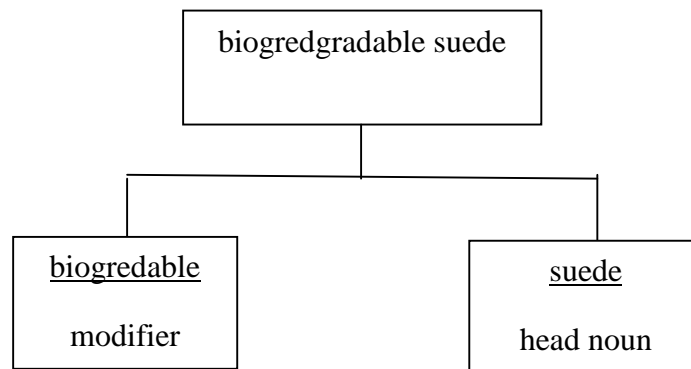
### 4.2.1 Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words that its head is a noun. It is used when a single noun cannot be specific enough to refer a noun. It has function as a subject or object in a sentence. This sentence below is the example of noun phrase in the analyzing the data:

*Karena kesan leather yang mewah dan mahal Stella McCartney, seorang desainer asal Inggris, bahkan mempromosikan **biodegradable suede**, atau **fake suede** yang*

*digunakan dalam rancangannya untuk menghindari pemakaian leather tanpa mengurangi nilai estetis karyanya. (Page 36)*

The phrase 'biodegradable suede' and 'fake suede' are noun phrases. The phrase biodegradable suede consists of a noun (suede) as its head and a modifier (biodegradable and fake).



#### 4.2.2 Adjective Phrase

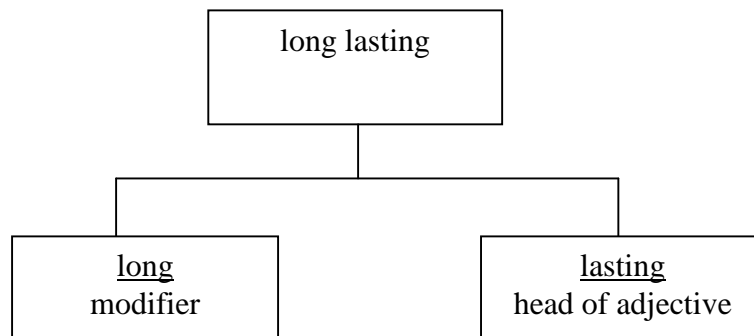
Adjective phrase is a group of words that describes a noun or pronoun in a sentence. An adjective phrase always has adjective acting as head. Adjective phrases can be accompanied by other words such as

determiner and modifier. I found the example of adjective phrase in sentence as follows:

(a) Long lasting

*Stabilnya harga logam mulia ini tentu nggak lepas dari sifatnya yang **long lasting**.* (Page 34)

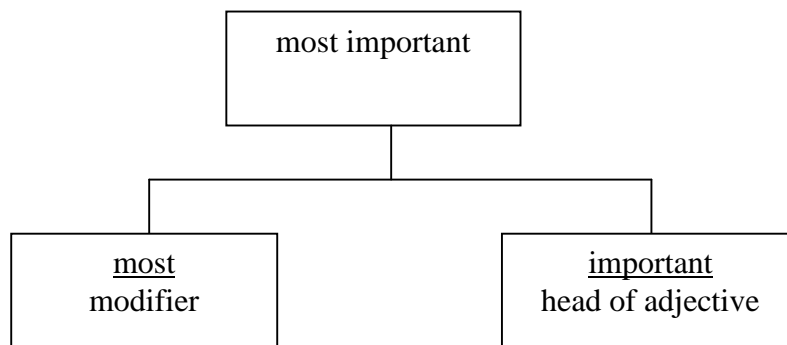
The phrase 'long lasting' consists of an adjective (long) as a head and a modifier (lasting).



(b) Most important

**Most important** jangan lupa air minum yang banyak. (Page 93)

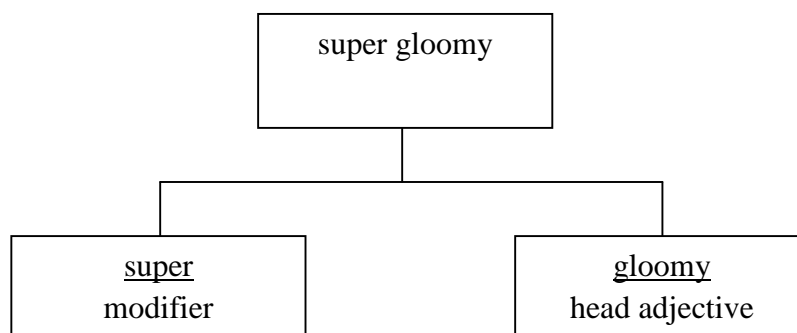
In the sentence above, the insertion of phrase is 'most important' that consists of 'most' as a modifier and 'important' as the head of adjective.



(c) Super gloomy

*Misalnya bilang ke sahabat, “Daripada pasang status **super gloomy**, mending cerita kenapa berantem sama pacar.” (Page 63)*

The phrase ‘super gloomy’ is an adjective phrase which consists of ‘super’ as a modifier and ‘gloomy’ as the head of adjective.

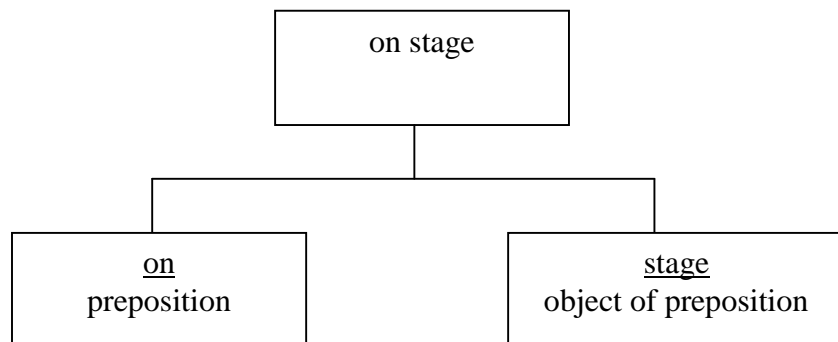


### 4.2.3 Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial phrase is a group of words that acts together as an adverb, giving more information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb in a sentence. Adverb phrase is a group of words that consists of an adverb with a qualifier, or a group of words such as: propositional phrase that can be functioned as an adverb. From analyzing the data, I found an adverb phrase in sentence as follows:

*Nama ini diambil dari YS Media dengan tujuan memberi sensasi yang lain **on stage**.* (Page 154)

From the sentence above, the bold mark is a preposition phrase that has function as adverb of place. The function of adverb phrase in that sentence is to explain the place of the event.



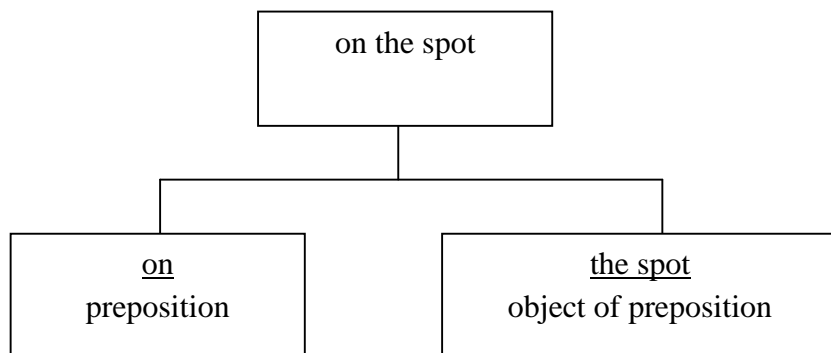
### 4.2.4 Prepositional Phrase

The combination of preposition and its object which are able to be a noun, pronoun or gerund. A preposition that is used can be a single

preposition or complex preposition. It is a word that indicate the relationship between various elements within a sentence.

*Kalau low season, kita bisa pesan hotel **on the spot**.* (Page 92)

The phrase 'on the spot' consists of preposition (on) and an object of preposition (the spot). The function of this preposition phrase is as adverbial of place.



### 4.3 Factors Influencing the Use of Code Mixing in *Go Girl* Magazine

In the study code mixing, we do not only study about the forms, but the factors influencing code mixing are also important to be explained. In the analysis, I found the factors that are often influence the use of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine is internal factor as low frequency of word. Meanwhile, the factor of the development of knowledge and new culture does not find in the analysis. The factors influencing the use of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine are as follows:

#### 4.3.1 Internal Factor

##### 4.3.1.1 Low frequency words

###### (a) Backpacker

*Apalagi kalo selama ini rencana kita ikutan kelas dansa, **backpacker**, atau les masak musti depending karena mantan.* (Page 63)

Low frequency of words is the using of borrowing words from other languages terms than Indonesian language terms which are rare to hear for completing the meaning. A person used code mixing because the words are often used, it is easier to remember than using it in own language.

For that statement above, they are rather to choose ‘backpacker’ than the term in Indonesian language. It is easy to hear the term ‘backpacker’ when we are discussing about travelling to anyone than using in Indonesian language “traveling with

limited budget” which has same meaning with ‘backpacker’. So, the borrowing of other languages terms has a function to avoid the word that is rarely heard by the readers.

(b) Bully

*Nge-bully fisik atau mental. (Page 62)*

Today the word ‘bully’ is common to hear among young people conversation. The word ‘bully’ is easier to hear than Indonesian word. In Indonesia bully means *penindasan*. Although in Indonesian language there is the word that has same meaning with ‘bully’, but today the word ‘bully’ is often to use.

(c) Movie marathon

**Movie marathon** *sendirian di bioskop. (Page 64)*

‘Movie marathon’ is the term to refer an activity for watching movie at least two or more movies in the same time. Sometimes, ‘movie marathon’ is watching a full series of a movie. So, we can sit along six hours or more in front of the monitor. Indonesian has no term to refer this activity. Indonesian people are often to use ‘movie marathon’ rather in Indonesian language.



(d) Move on

*Terjebak di masa lalu dan rasanya susah banget buat **move on**, Waktunya get over it, bangun dan **move on!***  
(Page 66)

Actually the word 'move on' can use by people in many occasions. It is used to express something that should be left and move to the new one. However, in the sentence the context is discussing about move on someone in relationship. Lately, the word 'move on' is usually used by people to refer leave someone in the past (ex boyfriend or girlfriend) and having the relation with the new one. Indonesian language has same meaning with 'move on' as *berjalan terus* but it is not appropriate to use in the context of the sentence.

4.3.1.2 Pernicious homonym

*Tapi kalau udah berubah jadi obsessive hate, sampai kita jadi **stalking** di tiap hari, senang kalo dia dapet masalah, atau pengen nunjukin kalo kita lebih hebat dari dia, berarti ada yang harus kita perbaiki nih.* (Page 67)

In case to avoid the ambiguity, they borrow other languages terms. It means that if the magazine writers use Indonesian language words, it could make a homonym problem. For that statement, the word 'stalking' in Indonesian language means *menguntit*, if they use it in that sentence, the readers will be confused with the meaning. In Indonesia, the word *menguntit* is usually has negative meaning because it is used to describe bad

habit like walking behind person in every time. However, the word 'stalking' does not refer to bad habit for people because it is used in social media and people can do it every time when they need. The word 'stalking' is used to describe an activity to watch someone in social media. It has different meaning in Indonesian language in common.

#### 4.3.1.3 Synonym

##### (a) Drama queen

*Jadi **drama queen**, ngegede-gedein semua hal supaya perhatian tertuju cuma buat kita seorang.(Page 62)*

The magazine writers use foreign languages to soften the meaning. They try to avoid the words or terms that make a rough meaning. The example of the using of synonym in that sentence is showed in phrase 'drama queen'. It is intentionally used by the speaker to address a person who frequently gives excessively performance or reaction. In Indonesian language, drama queen means *orang lebay* (overact). In Indonesia when a person called as *orang lebay*, he or she will be embarrassed so they try to soften the meaning by using the term drama 'queen' rather than explaining the true meaning of the term.

(b) Bragging

**Bragging** tentang pencapaian pribadi dan keahlian yang dimiliki. (Page 62)

In the sentence, the magazine writers are also use English word instead of Indonesian language to soften the meaning. 'Bragging' which means *membual* in Indonesian language, is too rude to use in written language mainly in a magazine. They try to make the sentence more acceptable for the readers that the majority are young people.

(c) Attention seeker

*Marisa bilang, ketika **attention seeker** ngerasa nggak dapat cukup atensi, perilaku mereka bisa saja terus meningkat, bahkan ada yang berpura-pura pingsan atau mencoba bunuh diri!* (Page 63)

The sentence above is discussing about attention seeker's drama that very often happens in young people's life today. In Indonesia, we know the term *cari perhatian* (*caper*) to refer the term 'attention seeker'. The term *caper* in Indonesia is used to refer a person who always looking for people's attention to get a compliment or sympathy. When a person is called as *caper*, they will reject because it is like mock his or her. 'Attention seeker' has same meaning with *caper*, but it is softer to hear. It is behaving in a way which is in pursuit of attention from others. The attention they

receive gives them a good feeling and boosts their self-esteem and self-worth. So, the magazine writers use the term attention seeker than *caper* to make the meaning more acceptable for the readers.

#### 4.3.2 External Factor

##### 4.3.2.1 Social value

###### (a) Winter

*Banyak, pas syuting itu letak studionya di daerah pegunungan, kebetulan juga pas **winter**.* (Page 198).

The magazine writers use foreign languages to show someone social status or to attract the object they are talking about. In the magazine I found the word 'winter'. The winter season does not take place in Indonesia, the four seasons usually occur in foreign country. Indonesia has two seasons, dry and rainy season.

In Indonesia, the stereotypes as rich people are given to them who are going abroad. The magazine writers interviewed girl band from Indonesia who has been trained in Korea for winter season. It shows us this girl band is not like a common girl band from Indonesia because they have been trained in Korea.

(b) International school

*Kelas 4 SD aku dipindahin ke **International School**.* (Page 83)

Lately, international school becomes one of the choices by the parents to send their children. It serves the best facilities to support learning activity. Since it is built by private, the cost to spend in International school is different from public school, the cost spent may more higher, therefore people distinguish international school for rich people due to the cost is very expensive. According to the sentence, *aku* refers to the daughter of Chairul Tanjung. He is one of the richest men in Indonesia. So, by mention the word 'International school' the readers will know that she is rich.

4.3.2.2 Oversight

*Kate Middleton mutusin untuk mematenkan namanya buat merk **clothing line**.* (Page 210)

Oversight is the using of other languages, it caused people have the limit of words to complete their sentence. When they talk about clothing business, they will mention the word 'clothing line', it is a company or store that produces clothes with their own brand. Indonesian language does not have the term to replace it. They use the word 'clothing line' to mention company or store that sell clothes with their own brand.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I come to closure the conclusion. In order to get complete understandings of the study concerning the use of Indonesian-English code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine. According to the analysis that has conducted, I can make the conclusion that will be explained below.

From the analysis and discussion above, I conclude that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by transferring from one language into others and vice versa. Code mixing is the phenomenon that happens in opened speech community which is willing to accept the influence from outer. It occurs especially in bilingual or multilingual society. A speaker that is having specific social background tend to choose specific code mixing to show the social status or personal identity in his society and to show familiarly or solidarity. *Go Girl* journalists mix their language from Indonesian language into English to express their message. The causality that exists between the journalists and the readers is the relationship reciprocal between language form and language function. It means that the journalists have specific social background to mix two languages.

In this magazine, I discover the use of Indonesian-English code mixing. From the analysis, the magazine writers use informal code mixing in their writing. It is used to make closer with the readers. This research found two types of code mixing used in *Go Girl* Magazine May 2013 Edition according to Fasold. Those are the insertion of word and phrase. From the research, I found 463 codes mixing

in *Go Girl Magazine* May 2013 Edition which covers the insertion of words and phrases. It consists of the mixing of words insertion as much as 246 insertions cover of noun 177, adjective 60, adverb 5, verb 3 and interjection 1. Phrases insertion as much as 207 insertions cover of noun phrase 169, adjective phrase 23 adverb phrase 10 and prepositional phrase 5. Code mixing in this magazine is mostly noun insertion as much as 177 and noun phrase 169.

This research found some social factors for the use of code mixing in *Go Girl Magazine* May 2013 Edition. According to Weinreich about the factors of code mixing, I analyzed them that influence the use of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine. The factors are internal and external. Internal factors include low frequency of words, pernicious homonym, and synonym. The external social are the development of knowledge and new culture, social status and oversight. In the analysis, I found low frequency word as the factor that mostly influences in *Go Girl* magazine. However, the external factor as the development of knowledge and new culture did not find in this magazine.

I expected that this research can be a reference for the student college especially for linguistics students who wanted to extend their knowledge in Sociolinguistics spesifically in code mixing fields. I hope by knowing by the results of this study, they will know some types of Indonesian-English code mixing which are used in *Go Girl* magazine and factors influencing the magazine writers use code mixing in this magazine.

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