AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN THE MOVIE “CEK TOKO SEBELAH”

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman
NIM. 23030150107

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) of SALATIGA
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY AND PUBLICATION

WILINGNESS

For myself who get a signature below:

Name: Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman
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The researcher fully declares that this graduating paper was made by the writer himself, and it is not contained the materials written or has been published by other people’s ideas. The materials and ideas from the other in this graduating paper were cited scientifcally. The writer be pleased this graduating paper to be published at e-repository IAIN Salatiga.

Salatiga, August 19th 2019

The Researcher,

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Norwanto S.Pd., M.Hum., Ph.D.,

The Attentive Counselor’s Note

Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman

To the Dean of Teacher Training and
Education Faculty

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb

After reading and correcting Septiana Fauzia’s graduating paper entitled AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN THE MOVIE “CEK TOKO SEBELAH”, i have decided and would like to propose that if this paper is accepted by the Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty. I hope this paper can be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Counselor

Norwanto S.Pd., M.Hum., Ph.D.,
AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN THE MOVIE
“CEK TOKO SEBELAH”

WRITTEN BY:
MUKHAMMAD KHAFID ABDURROHMAN
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Has been brought to the board examiners of English and Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga on September, 11th 2019, and hereby considered to complete the requirements for degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) in the English and Education.
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Salatiga, August 28th 2019
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Prof. Dr. Mansur, M.Ag.
MOTTO

SO VERILY WITH THE HARDSHIP, THERE IS RELIEF.
VERILY, WITH THE HARDSHIP, THERE IS RELIEF.

- QS: Al Insyrah, 94: 5 – 6 -
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

- My beloved parents Sutarno and Nafisatun, who always love and support me. You are my inspiration and my everything.
- My beloved brother Muhammad Lutfi khakim, his wife Titik Yunani and my niece Olivia Fathina Khakim
- My big family that supported for my education and finishing this graduating paper.
- My dearest friends FFF squad they are Fajar Kurniawan, Ulfii Nihaya, Dwi Sofiatun, Rivki Nurmawan, Ahmad Hanafi, Devi Nurul, Nurul Umami, Utami Dwi, Septiana fauzia and Ulfa Istiana thanks for the sweetest memories
- My friends RGS crew, RGSxPieabare, RGSxLutfil, RGSxOppasekseh, Dewewani, RGSxDanDin, RGSxFafajar, RGSxHanafi, RGSxRijal and many more thanks for fulfill my free time.
ACKNOWLEDGE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the lord of universe and space. Thanks to Allah, because of Him the researcher is able to complete the graduating paper as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English Department of State Institute for Islamic studies.

This graduation paper would not be finished without support, pray, suggestions, and guidance from several people and institution. Therefore, the researcher would like to express special thanks to:

1. Prof. Dr. Zakyuddin, M. Ag. As the rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga.
2. Prof. Dr. Mansur, M.Ag., as Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of States Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga.
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Salatiga, August 19th, 2019

The researcher

Mukhammad Khaifid A.

23030150107
ABSTRACT


This research aims to 1) describe the types of language code-mixing used by the actors in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah” and 2) describe the reasons of using code-mixing in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”. The researcher uses a qualitative as the type of the research. The object of the study is code mixing found in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”. The data of this research are word, phrases, and sentences that containing code mixing of English and Indonesian in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”. The researcher uses documentation to collect the data found in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”. The data are analyzed by using Muysken’s theory for the types of code mixing. The results show there are 77 data of code mixing. 50 (65,0%) data of insertion, 23 (29,9) data of alternation and 5 (5,1%) data of congruent lexicalization. On the category of insertion, there are three types of insertion; 13 insertion data of phrase, 35 insertion data of word and 2 insertion data of hybrid. Another types of code mixing there was no sub categories. The second results used Hocket’s theory for the motives of using code mixing and S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G. by Dell Hymes for detailing the analysis show that there are 4 (5,1%) data of need filling motive and 73 (94,9%) data of prestige filling motive.

**Keywords:** types of code mixing, reasons of using code mixing, the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English is the most important language in this world because English is global language. Every time and every day English was used by millions of people in the world. English is used in technology, education, science, career, and also as a primary means in communication. Human is social creature who needs to connect and to communicate each other to deliver their idea, feelings, opinion and etc. According to Wardaug (2006:1), “language is what member of a particular society speak”.

English is the international language that is very useful in job nowadays. Most Indonesian people are able to speak more than one language in their daily lives. There are more than 250 spoken languages in Indonesia. Indonesian language is usually used besides a mother tongue, such as Chinese, Sundanese, Javanese, or many others. Nowadays, many people mix Indonesian to English language for their communication. People intend to master more than one language. That is why, sometimes people use more than one language to communicate. This kind of phenomenon is called code-mixing. It can be found in a multilingual community. Moreover people may mix their languages in interacting with others, for instance: “Kamu harus daftar dulu, jadi vendor baru.”(You must register first, becomes a new vendor). According Risdianto
(2013:41), “Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech”.

Code-mixing can be seen in spoken language. Code-mixing is also used in movies, videos, radio and so on. Movie or film is one of media to entertain and could be media to use the code mixing. Hornby (2000) stated that movie is a process of making or reproducing a motion picture. Movie as one of inspirations and reflections of reality in daily life or the real world could be a good example to explain a code-mixing phenomenon.

This study tried to analyze of code-mixing used in the one of the movies directed by Ernest Prakasa entitled “Cek Toko Sebelah”. This movie was chosen because it used more than one language: Bahasa Indonesia and English. The movie is included in the genre of Indonesia drama-comedy, which is popular among teenagers. Movie “Cek Toko Sebelah” get Award from NETPAC Asian Film Festival in categorize of the best director. This movie produced by Starvision Plus released on December 28, 2016, and the actor is Ernest Prakasa to be the main character.

Because code mixing is often used in several of new movie in Indonesia, such as movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”, it is interesting to know the types of the code-mixing that are used in that movie. For that reason, the writer is going to analyze code mixing used in “Cek Toko Sebelah”in a research entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN THE MOVIE CEK TOKO SEBELAH”.

2
B. Statement of the Problem

In this research, the researcher discusses the following problems:

1. What are the types of language code-mixing used by the actors in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”

2. What are the reasons of using code-mixing in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To describe the types of language code-mixing used by the actors in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”

2. To describe the reasons of using code-mixing in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the study on the English-Indonesian code mixing used in the movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”

E. Benefit of the Study

Writer really hopes that this research on “An Analyze of code-mixing in the movie Cek Toko Sebelah” able to contribute to everyone. The benefits that the writer intends will be distinguished into two benefits as follows:
1. **Academic Benefit**
   a. The research can be used as an additional source for the talk of bilingualism study especially in code mixing discussion
   b. The readers are able to know the types of code mixing
   c. The readers are able to understand the meaning of code mixing types.

2. **Practical Benefit**
   a. It can get some experiences and knowledge about code-mixing and useful in the future for the researcher.
   b. It can give more beneficial information and knowledge about code-mixing to the reader.
   c. It can conduct further project in this field by extending it to other levels, other subject, and to different settings about code-mixing in Future Research to the next projectors.

F. **Definition of the Key Terms**

1. **Code Mixing**

   Li (1996) found that code-mixing usually happened when the discourse of informal genres touches upon a certain domain, such as computing, business, food, fashion, movie and music. Code mixing is inserting some another languages in single utterance without changing the topic Cakrawati (2011) stated that code-mixing occurs when people mix two codes or languages without changing the topic. In terms of the definition from Bhatia and Ritchie (2004), code-mixing refers to the
mixing of linguistic units like morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. Code-mixing used in the several movie. The actor of the movie usually used code-mixing in some of the film scene (Muysken, 2000) also described that code-mixing is typically divided into three main types they are insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect) and the most common occurrence of codemixing variants in society is insertional code-mixing.

a. **Insertion**

According to Muysken (2000), in insertion, the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. In other words, insertion takes place when lexical items from one language are inserted into a given structure without changing the sentence structure. Insertion takes place when lexical items from one language are inserted into a given structure without changing the sentence structure.

b. **Alternation**

In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon, and it is just regarded as a special case of code switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns (Muysken, 2000: 5).
c. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. In the matter of code-switching (Muysken, 2000: 6).

2. Cek Toko Sebelah Movie

*Cek Toko Sebelah* is drama-comedy movie produced by Starvision Plus, released on December 28th, 2016. This film directed by Ernest Prakasa and Jenny Jusuf. The story was developed by Ernest wife’s Meira Anastasia. The movie tell about Erwin gets promoted to work in Singapore office, although his father is sick and request Erwin to take over their little family shop legacy from his mother. Erwin’s brother Yohan want to take over that little family shop but his father disagree. Yohan felt disappointed with that decision. In another situation, Erwin wanted as brand director but his father want Erwin try to take over the shop in one month. If Erwin can’t take over the shop his father isn’t forced. Erwin felts confused and try asked his girlfriend but his girlfriend disagreed Erwin to take over their father little shop. Erwin wanted to ask with his boss to ask permission about take over their father little shop. Erwin got the permission to take over the little shop during one month. Finally, Erwin got furlough during one month while waiting the decision of brand director of South East Asia. Erwin tried to take over the shop. Erwin is through a lot of
stories with everyone in that a little shop. After one month, he went back to his office and be brand director of South East Asia in Singapore. His father fired all their employs. Then, His Father was sick again and wants to sell their little shop. Erwin feels guilty. Erwin and Yohan try to return their little family shop. After that, they did it go back their little family shop. Their father felt guilty with Yohan and bring the little shop to him. Yohan make the little shop to be photography studio and cookie store with her wife.

G. Paper Organization

This research paper consists of five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which contains of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and paper organization.

The second chapter is literature review. It is discussing review of related researches, the theories of sociolinguistic, bilingual, bilingualism, and its effects. It also deals with code mixing and the meaning of code mixing form.

The third chapter deals with research method. It describes the research approach, subject of the study, object of the study, method of data collection, and data analysis.

The fourth chapter concerns with research result. This chapter covers data presentation and discussion of the findings. To find code
mixing types, and find the reasons use code mixing with more detailed use S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G analysis by Dell Hymes.

The fifth chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion deals with the answer of problem statements and the other findings. Also, this chapter is related to some suggestions for other researchers and readers.

The last part is bibliography and appendix. In this part are attached in the types of recording of data collection likes observation notes, document, the memorandum of the supervisor. Sheet of consultation and other documents those are relevant to the research topic.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses some related literature that consists of the definition of Sociolinguistic, Bilingualism, the theory of Code-mixing, the theory of movie and the related study.

A. Sociolinguistic

According to Wardhaugh (2006:13), sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication: the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can better understood through the study of language. The similar definition is stated by Fishman (1972:7) sociolinguistics is the study the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community. Hudson (1996:4) described that sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language.

Holmes (2001) added that sociolinguistics study tries to examine why people speak differently in different social contexts and how it is affected by social factors such as social distance, social status, age, gender, class on language varieties used. Sociolinguistics study also concerned
with the identification that may result in different social functions of language and how language is used to convey social meanings. Wardhaugh (2006:10) stated that social structure might either influence or determine the linguistic structure and behavior.

Then, Spolsky (1998: 3) defines a sociolinguistics is the field that studies relationship between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures. Trudgill cited in Jendra (2012: 10) mentions that sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon.

B. Bilingualism

The simplest definition of bilingual, Spolsky (1998: 45) is “a person who has some functional ability in a second language.” This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. Then Richards (2002: 31) said that bilingual is a people who uses two languages with some degree of proficiency.

Nababan (1993: 27) states that bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interactions with others. The similar definition is states by Hartman and Stork in Azhar (2012: 8) bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker or speech community. Jendra (2012: 68) states that bilingual is people who are not monolinguals but speak two languages every day. Hundreds of millions of people the world over routinely make use of two, three, or four languages in their daily lives. According to Wardaugh (2006:9), “most people as speakers usually occupy more than
one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people”. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism. The terms bilingualism and multilingualism is refer to the knowledge or use the ability to more than one language. It can be individual or a community. According to Chaer and Leonie (2004:84), "bilingual is a person who is able to use two languages”.

C. Code

Code is a term for any variety of language. (Suwito, 1983: 67). He have observed that the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties (Wardhaugh, 2006: 99). According to Wardaugh (1992: 103) code is particular dialect or language that person chooses to use on any occasion, a system for communication between two or more parties. Code is speech system used from speaker to other speakers to deliver the message. Code is speech system related with the background, address and the situation of the speaker.

According to Saragih (1997:9), when speakers speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their idea or feeling. In this case, code is a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. From those definitions it can be concluded that code is a particular language, style, dialect, register, variety and accent in using language to communicate with other people. Kachru (1983) in Nusjam (2004) defines code mixing as the
term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Chloros (2009:11) states that “code” is frequently used nowadays by the linguists as an “umbrella term for languages, dialects, styles etc. A code is a language, a variety of a style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. In conversation, a code is a rule of converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word or phrase) into another form (Ajibola, 2011: 17). Code-switching and Code-mixing occur in daily life and also can be found in media as movie, talk show, magazine, newspaper, etc. Code switching is the combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance. According to Hornberger & McKay (2010), code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language.

D. Code Mixing

1. Definition of Code-mixing

Richards (2002: 80) states that code mixing is a mixing of two code or language, usually without a change of topic. Whereas Nababan (1993: 69) states that code mixing is the use of more than one language or code in the discourse according to patterns that are still unclear. According to Muysken (2000:2), the terms code mixing or language alternation are
used to describe more stable situations in which multiple language are used without such pragmatic effects. Nababan (1993: 32) states that code mixing can occur because the speaker of the language does not find the suitable terms that can be used. 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, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to mix one code to another. Code mixing is a code which is used, has a function and its autonomy. Muysken (2000: 1) wrote that the term code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing is like code switching that only the frequency is high and often involves words only (Tarjana, 2009: 7). According to Wardaugh (1992:106), code mixing occurs when a conversant uses both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of single utterance and generally it happens in informal language situation. Wardaugh (1992:106) adds that the motivation of a speaker is an important consideration to make a codes. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), Code-Mixing is caused by several factors such as: the speaker, the addressee, the setting, the change of situation from formal to informal, and the topic. Sumarsono (2014:202) states that code-mixing is similar to what has been called interference of one language into another
language. Sumarsono (2014) adds that in code-mixing speaker insert elements of another language when using a specific language. Code mixing is the most important features and well-studied speech processes in multilingual communities (Shorgen, 2002: 22).

2. **Types of Code-mixing**

Muysken (2000) defines code-mixing as all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He divides code-mixing in to three form, they are insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalitation.

a. **Insertion**

According to Muysken (2000), approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Although insertion is a kind of borrowing but the difference are about be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. Muysken (2000) states that insertion is frequent in colonial settings and recent migrant communities, where there is a considerable asymmetry in the speakers’ proficiency in the two languages.

Example:

*Aku jadi kandidat buat di promoin ke General office.*

I became candidate to be promoted to **General office**

It is single english word inserted into indonesian sentence. Muysken (2000) states that insertion is a kind to (spontaneous) lexical
borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit that are some languages is consists mostly of adverbial phrase, in other mostly single noun and in yet other again determiner plus noun combination.

b. Alternation

The second proposed by Pieter Muysken (2000:3) is alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. Alternation is the type of code mixing on the languages occurs alternately, each with their own structure. In other word, Alternation is mix from one language to other language, involving a grammar and lexicon and as takes place between utterances in turn between turn.

Example:

_Udah kamu pesen dulu, Lunch break is almost over._

Okay, lets you order first, Lunch break is almost over.

The Indonesian language of the constituent dominating and english language is unspecified. According to Muysken (2000), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well. It is related to by Poplack’s analysis that “alternation views the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point”
Muysken (2000) adds the alternational code-mixing is appropriate term for switching. Approaches departing from alternation (associated with the Poplack (1980)) view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Muysken, 2000). Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion. Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Language alternation is a normal, common, and important aspect of bilingualism (Grosjean, 1982; Pennington, 1995). Alternation is the type of code mixing on the languages occur alternately, each with their own structure.

c. Congruent lexicalization

The third is congruent lexicalization. According to Muysken (2000:5), congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and post creole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related languages with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation.

Example:

*Tapi gua beneran pengen diet kok.*

But, Really I wants to **diet**
The word diet in the text above is share a language grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from one language to either language.

Congruent lexicalization is the study style of shifting and dialect/standard variation (Labov 1972), rather than bilingual language use proper (Muysken, 2000). Congruent lexicalization is a kind to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions. Linguistic convergence feeds into congruent lexicalization and the two processes may reinforce each other. Some cases of word-internal mixing can be viewed as congruent lexicalization (Muysken 2000: 221)

E. Reasons Use the Code Mixing

When bilinguals switch or mix two languages, there might be motivation or reasons for code-mixing. According to Hoffman (1991:116) there are of reasons for a person use bilingual to switch or mix their language. Every people have different reasons to use code mixing. It can be need filling motive and prestige filling motive. According to Hocket (1958:404), need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Hocket (1958:404) adds prestige filling motive is the motive which is used when the speaker
appears their educational status or just looks prestige to use or to mix some language.

F. Movie

Movie has another name a cinema, film, cinematography, video and videography. Movie is a live picture or sometimes it can be called a cinema. Other definition said that movie is a moving picture, silent picture or move. This result is produced by photography picture recording with camera, or making picture by using animation technique or visual effect. According to Sharon and Weldon, (1977:93) Movie or motion picture includes Photographs, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector for process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement. The elements of movie according to Widagdo (2007) are:

1) Scenario is a dialog that will be spoken by the character actor.
2) Camera angels as a technical angel camera shots from a certain viewpoint to expose the scene.
3) Acting, to portray a character in a scenario illustrated required casting role.
4) Editing. Learn the editing is not just someone who wants to devote worked as an editor only.

G. Hymes’s SPEAKING Model

Dell Hymes is best known for his founding role in introducing the concept of Ethnography of Communication (EOC) in the late sixties which
regards by him as an “active action of human way of life” (Hymes, 2011, p. 1). Through the communication process, Hymes tried to understand the society and the ethnic group’s culture and later developed a framework of “Speaking Model” (Ray & Biswas, 2011). Ray & Biswas in 2011 stated that, the EOC specifically relates the ethnography with the language, in which serves as a “qualitative method in the field of communication as well as cultural anthropology” (Ray & Biswas, 2011, p. 33).

According to Inayah (2009), the SPEAKING Model developed by Hymes can be applied to many sorts of discourse which consist of altogether sixteen components which is: message form; message content; setting; scene; speaker/sender; addressor; hearer or receiver or audience; addressee; purposes (outcomes); purposes (goals); key; channels; forms of speech; norms of interaction; norms of interpretation; and genres.

1) Setting

The first letter ("S") designates Situation, which includes both the scene and the setting. "Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances" (Hymes 1974:55).

2) Participant

The second refers to the Participants involved. Participants of the conversation can take various roles as the participants whether they want to be addressor, addressee, speaker, hearer or audience. Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the
audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers (Hymes 2011:54 & 56).

3) Ends

Next, the Ends or goals of communication can be studied. End in this model are illustrated within the three main components which are the purpose of the speech event, the goals and finally the outcome of the conversation. Ends are containing Purposes, goals, and outcomes (Hymes 1974:56-57).

4) Acts

An act can be specified as the form and order of the event. Acts, or speech acts include both form and content. That is, any action can be considered a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants.

5) Key

One can also choose to focus upon the Key or tone of speech. How the speech sounds or was delivered. Cues that establish the "tone, manner, or spirit" of the speech act (Hymes 1974:57). According to Manas (2011), the key is the “overall tone manner, or spirit of the speech act in a conversation.

6) Instrument

Instrumentality or the channel through which communication flows can be examined. Talking about instrumentalities, according to Hymes (2011), it deals with the form and styles of the speech. Some of the
form that can be found in the conversation would be the formal register, laced by some casual register but still with careful grammatical “standard” form.

7) Norm

The Norms of communication or the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning. Norms is Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction in these SPEAKING models. Hymes (1974) explained that it is the social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction of the events.

8) Genre

Finally, one can look at cultural or traditional speech Genres. Genres are the kind of speech act or event, for our course and the kind of story. Genre is more like the kind of the conversation that is associated with speech event but must be treated as analytically independent of them.

H. Previous Study

The analysis of code mixing by Setya (2016), in her research He investigate the types of code-mixing used in Marmut Merah Jambu movie and FLL students’ perception towards the use of code-mixing in Marmut Merah Jambu movie. The writer is going to analyze the English-Indonesian code mixing used in Marmut Merah Jambu movie. The aim of this study analyzed what is the most dominant code-mixing used in the movie: Marmut Merah Jambu using theoretical framework of Hoffman
theory (1991): intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing and code-mixing involving a change of pronunciation. This study also tried to investigate students’ perception, especially Faculty of Language and Literature (FLL) students in Satya Wacana Christian University (SWCU), toward the use of code-mixing in Marmut Merah Jambu movie. The result reported that there are 133 occurrences of code-mixing in Marmut Merah Jambu movie, with the most occurred type involves the change of pronunciation (66.17 %), followed by intra-lexical code-mixing (30.08 %), and intra-sentential code-mixing (3.76 %).

Another previous research was written by Sihite (2016). In this research, the writer is going to analyze the English-Indonesian code mixing. The researcher relies on Fasold’s theory in analyzing the data. The writer used Suwito’s theory in classifying the types of code mixing and then the writer analyzed the factors influence of using code mixing and code switching by using Hofman’s and Saville-Troike’s theory. The researcher There were the insertion of word (29), the insertion of phrase (47), the insertion of hybrid (15), and the insertion of idiom (3). There were 2 types of code switching; metaphorical (6) and conversational code switching (112). The insertion of phrase has the biggest portion because there are so many English common terms which usually used when study English in English department. The total number of code mixing was 94 occurrences, meanwhile the total number of code switching overall 118 occurrences. It can be concluded the lecturers tend to do code switching
than code mixing because the lecturers have high proficiencies in English. The factors which are used to analyze why the lecturers switched and mixed their language, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor was the biggest portion used by lecturers. The similarity between this research and the previous research is that she analyzed the kind of using code mixing. The differences are on the function and there are no reasons to used code mixing.

The writer also takes a review of a related research from another research by Hairennisa (2018). Based on the findings and discussions, the researcher concludes as follows the types of code mixing that used by the students in WhatsApp chat were word insertion, phrase insertion, baster insertion, repetition insertion, idiom insertion and clause insertion. The dominant type of code mixing that the student used in WhatsApp chat was phrase Insertion, they seldom used word insertion. The reasons why the students use code mixing in WhatsApp chat because being empathetic about something, repetition used for clarification and due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages Both of us have a similar focus concerning the type or types of code mixing. The differences are on the data source and analysis.
 CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the methodology foundation of the study. This chapter mainly contains aspects of type of the study, Research Instrument, Forms, Contexts, and Source of Data, Techniques of Data Collection and Techniques of Data Analysis.

A. Type of the Research

This study conducted by using descriptive–qualitative method. Babbie (2014:303-304) states that qualitative research is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data. Denzin and Lincoln (2000) describe qualitative research as involving “… an interpretive naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.” According to Robert (2000:38) Qualitative method attempts to capture and understand individual definitions, descriptions, and meaning of events. Qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under studies. This study is about descriptive qualitative method because it described and analyzed the phenomena of the study in narrative description.
B. Source of Data

This study used qualitative method, therefore the data of this study were in the form of utterances that contain types of code-mixing in a movie entitled *Cek Toko Sebelah*. However, the dominant data of this study were the utterances of the main characters. The contexts of the data were the dialogues containing the types of code-mixing.

C. Techniques of Data Collections

Denscombe (2007: 274) states that qualitative data need to be prepared and organized before they can be analyzed. The processes of data collection were as follows.

1. The researcher downloaded the movie *Cek Toko Sebelah* By Ernest Prakasa.
2. The researcher watched the movie *Cek Toko Sebelah* By Ernest Prakasa.
3. The researcher looked for the script of the *Cek Toko Sebelah* By Ernest Prakasa.
4. The researcher watched the movie again and read the transcript of the dialogue to check whether what was spoken is the same as what was written.
5. The researcher collected the data from the script which followed the types of code-mixing.
6. The researcher put all the data into a data sheet.
7. The researcher analysis the collected data and the reasons use code mixing with more detailed use S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G analysis by Dell Hymes.

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 145) state that the data analysis is working with the data which includes organizing, classifying, synthesizing, understanding the data, and determining the data that will be presented. In according that definition, the researcher take the procedures of data analysis in this study were as follows:

1. The researcher is organizing the code mixing in the script of Cek Toko Sebelah Movie, mark in the keyword in the data.
2. The researcher is classifying the data based on the types of code mixing in the script of Cek Toko Sebelah Movie.
3. The researcher is understanding the data.
4. The researcher is analyzing collected data and classifying the data based on the reasons use code mixing with more detailed use S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G analysis by Dell Hymes.
5. Concluding the analysis and making result.
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Synopsis the Movie

Cek Toko Sebelah is a drama-comedy movie directed by Ernest Prakasa. These movies are containing a comedy, drama, kinship, sad and happy. In this movie used famous and comedian actor likes Ernest Prakasa, Dion wiyoko, Gisella anastasia, Dodit mulyanto Arafah Rianti and many more. This movie released on December,28th 2016. The movie tell about Erwin gets promoted to work in Singapore office, although his father is sick and request Erwin to take over their little family shop legacy from his mother. Erwin’s brother Yohan want to take over that little family shop but his father disagree. Yohan felt disappointed with that decision. In another situation, Erwin wanted as brand director but his father wants Erwin try to take over the shop in one month. If Erwin can’t take over the shop his father isn’t forced. Erwin felt confused and try asked his girlfriend but his girlfriend disagreed Erwin to take over their father little shop. Erwin wanted to ask with his boss to ask permission about take over their father little shop. Erwin got the permission to take over the little shop during one month. Finally, Erwin got furlough during one month while waiting the decision of brand director of South East Asia. Erwin tried to take over the shop. Erwin is through a lot of stories with everyone in that a little shop. After one month, he went back to his office and be brand director of South East Asia in Singapore. His father fired all their employes.
Then, His Father was sick again and wants to sell their little shop. Erwin feels guilty. Erwin and Yohan try to return their little family shop. After that, they did it go back their little family shop. Their father felt guilty with Yohan and bring the little shop to him. Yohan make the little shop to be photography studio and cookie store with her wife.

B. Data Analysis

In the analysis, the researcher classifies the databased on the types of code mixing and its explanation. The researcher does not show all the cases which are found but shows some cases for each types. It is because there are many data which have the same models. The researcher shows 18 data of insertion, 10 data of alternation, 4 data of congruent lexicalization, 4 data of need filling motive and 20 data of prestige filling motive.

1. The Types of Code Mixing

In this section there are 77 data of code mixing that are found in the Cek Toko Sebelah manuscript. Muysken (2000:1) states that code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between two languages that appear in single utterance. Muysken (2000: 3) add that there are three types of code mixing as follows: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The following is the classification of each type:

a. Insertion

This kind of mixing occurs when lexical items or entire constituent from one language are included into another and it may consist of
single word and phrases (Muysken, 2000:3). Insertion can be divided into (1) insertion of phrase, (2) insertion of word, (3) insertion of hybrid. From the analysis data, the researcher gets the data of insertion code mixing:

1) Insertion of phrase

Insertion phrase is type of code mixing there are one phrase mixing in another language. The researcher finds 11 data insertion of words. Fifth data will be shows:

**Table 4.1**

**The Type of Code Mixing Insertion of Phrase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aku jadi kandidat buat di promoin ke General office.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>general office</strong> is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. General office is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language as adverb. General office is noun phrase. General office is insertion of phrase that consists of two words. It concludes noun phrase that...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>explain some position in office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ko Amia, mulus juga nih keringetan, abis <em>push up</em>. Ko’?</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>push up</em> is just single phrase borrowing or inserts in single utterance without change the topic. Push up is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language as verb. Push up is verb phrase. Push up is insertion of phrase that consists of two words. It concludes verb phrase according Oxford Dictionary (2015), that explain an exercise in which person lies facing the floor and keeping their back straight, raises the body by pressing down in their hands. Syntactically it is belonging to verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kamu tuh suka <em>over confidence</em>, Win.Saya tau kamu pede karna kamu yakin bener,</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>over confidence</em> is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Over confidence is English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tapi.orang ngeliatnya, kayak kamu sombong. <strong>Be humble</strong>, Win.</td>
<td>language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language as adverb. Over confidence is noun phrase. Over confidence is insertion of phrase that consists of two words. It concludes noun phrase according Oxford Dictionary (2015), which explains over the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something. Syntactically it is belonging to adverb. The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>be humble</strong> is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Be humble is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. Be humble is insertion of phrase that has meaning having or showing a low estimate of one’s own importance. Syntactically it is belonging to adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Iya.. Dia ‘kan udah bangun toko itu. bertahun-tahun sama Mama. <strong>Sentimental value</strong> lah</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>sentimental value</strong> is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Sentimental value is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), Sentimental value is insertion of phrase that has meaning principal of emotion. Syntactically it is belonging to adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cinta di Toko Sebelah Eh sebentar toh! Saat matahari menyingsing Dan <strong>rolling door</strong> kita saling mendahului Ndeso. Tanya yang paling feminim disini.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>rolling door</strong> is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Rolling door is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. Rolling door is insertion of phrase that has meaning principal of emotion. Syntactically it is belonging to adverb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The type of that code mixing is insertion because **general office** is just single phrase borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. General office is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language as adverb. General office is noun phrase. General office is insertion of phrase that consists of two words. It concludes noun phrase that explain some position in office.

2) Insertion of word

Insertion word is type of code mixing there are one word mixing in another language. The researcher finds 40 data insertion of words.

Ten data will be shows :

Table 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Saya titip kekamu, ya? Saya ada <strong>visit</strong></td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>visit</strong> is just single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sebentar, ya?</td>
<td>word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Visit is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), visit is an act of going or coming to see a person or place socially or some other purpose. Syntactically it is belonging to verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ko, yang namanya plastik nggak baik buat lingkungan,kaga bisa di bicycle.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because bicycle is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Bicycle is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), bicycle is insertion single word that has meaning a vehicle composed of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>front wheel. Syntactically it is belonging to noun. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>bicycle. Daur ulang, gitu aja nggak ngerti</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because bicycle is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Bicycle is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), bicycle is insertion single word that has meaning a vehicle composed of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheel. Syntactically it is belonging to noun. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Yailah, sama-sama cycle masalah amat.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because cycle is just single word borrowing or insert in single</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>utterance without change the topic. Cycle is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), cycle is insertion single word that has meaning some events that are regularly repeated in the same order. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bukan, di toko sebelah nggak boleh ngutang, Eh, boyfriend</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <strong>boyfriend</strong> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), boyfriend is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. Boyfriend is insertion single word that has meaning male companion with whom one has a romantic relationship. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cepet yuk, kan kita</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mau <em>lunch</em>.</td>
<td>insertion because <em>lunch</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Lunch is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), lunch is insertion single word that has meaning a meal eaten in the middle of the day. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jadi gini Pa... Yohan minggu ini ada job foto Prewed. <em>Budget</em> nya lumayan, cuma ya harus bayar lokasi, terus perlengkapan juga agak banyak, sama bayar <em>crew</em>.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>budget</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Budget is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), budget is insertion single word that has meaning an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>crew</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Crew is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. Crew is insertion single word that has meaning a group of people to operate something and closely together and transfer is moving something to another place. Syntactically it is belonging to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Yaudah, nanti Papa <em>transfer</em>.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>transfer</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Transfer is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), transfer is insertion single word that has meaning moving something to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterance</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>another place. Syntactically it is belonging to verb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Unfortunately, kayaknya yang makan malam hari kamis. Erwin nggak bisa ikut deh.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because unfortunately is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Unfortunately is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. Unfortunately is insertion single word that has meaning word uses when in unfortunate condition. Syntactically it is belonging to adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Justru mereka pengen beresin interviewnya. sebelum libur akhir tahun, jadi timing nya begitu.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because timing is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. Interview is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), Timing is insertion single word that has meaning an occurrence of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Insertion of Hybrid

Insertion of hybrid is means compound or derived word single element comes from different language. The researcher finds 3 data insertion of words. Three data will be shows :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Baca <em>caption</em>-nya, bukan komennya. Serius ada yang nawarin?. Bukannya dia udah...Anyway.</td>
<td>The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>caption</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. <em>caption</em> is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. <em>Caption-nya</em> is insertion single word is type of hybrid because “-nya” in Indonesian suffix and “Caption” is English word. According Oxford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3

The Type of Code Mixing Insertion of Hybrid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Biar saya bantu ya Mbak, biar dapat <em>angle</em>-nya.</td>
<td>Dictionary (2015), caption that has meaning words printed underneath a picture. Syntactically it is belonging to noun. The type of that code mixing is insertion because <em>angle</em> is just single word borrowing or insert in single utterance without change the topic. caption is English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. <em>angle</em>-nya is insertion single word is type of hybrid because “-nya” in Indonesian suffix and “angle” is English word. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), <em>angle</em> is direct or inclines. Syntactically it is belonging to verb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000:3), alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level between structures and from languages. From the analysis data, the researcher gets the data of alternation code mixing:

**Table 4.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterrence</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Udah kamu pesen dulu, <em>Lunch break is almost over</em>.</td>
<td><em>Lunch break is almost over</em> is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixes from Indonesia language “Udah kamu pesen dulu” and proceed by English language clause “lunch break is almost over” in single utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>I'm so sorry</em> ya pa, nanti kita <em>reschedule</em> entar erwin yang</td>
<td><em>I’m so sorry</em> is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterrence</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>traktir deh, ya?</td>
<td>alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixes from Indonesia language and English language one clause that is “I’m so sorry”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>It’s all good</em>, Bu. Saya siap berangkat</td>
<td><em>It’s all good</em> is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “it’s all good” to Indonesian language “Bu. Saya siap berangkat” in one utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>okey, <em>I try my best</em>.</td>
<td><em>I try my best</em> is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “I try my best” to Indonesian language “Makasih ya, Bu” in one utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterrence</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
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<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>I can try,</em> pengennya yang kayak gimana?</td>
<td><em>I can try</em> is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “I can try” to Indonesian language “pengennya yang kayak gimana?” in one utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Papa, Nattalie aku jemput sebentar ke bawah, <em>Be right back</em> Pa?</td>
<td><em>Be right back</em> is dependent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “be right back” to Indonesian language in one utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><em>I told you,</em> Kamu harusnya tuh tadi minta waktu dulu sama Papa buat mikir-mikir.</td>
<td><em>I told you</em> are independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Utterrence</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>I did it, did you hear me?</strong>. Aku udah bilang 'kan aku minta waktu dulu buat mikir-mikir.</td>
<td><strong>I did it, did you hear me?</strong> is independent clause, The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “I did it, did you hear me?” to Indonesian language in one utterance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nat, Papa udah bawa Mama segala. <em>What I supposed to say</em>. Just relax okay? Natt, belum tentu Bu Sonya ngebolehin.</td>
<td><strong>What I supposed to say?</strong> is independent clause, The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “What I supposed to say?” to Indonesian language in one utterance. <em>Just relax okay?</em> is independent clause, The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “Just relax okay?” to Indonesian language in one utterance.

10. Aku nggak tau mesti ngomong apa kemaren itu. *I'm so sorry*. Baiklah, Natt.Hei, hei.

*I'm so sorry* is independent clause. The type of that code mixing is alternation because structures of two languages are alternated speaker mixes his or her language with a clause. The speaker mixed one English language clause “I'm so sorry” to Indonesian language in one utterance.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. According to Muysken (2000), congruent lexicalization is a material from different lexical inventories in to a share grammatical structure. From the
analysis data, the researcher gets the data of congruent lexicalization code mixing:

Table 4.5

The Type of Code Mixing Congruent Lexicalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Uterrence</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yah dijaga aja kondisinya, Jangan sampe capek, jangan stress.</td>
<td>According Oxford Dictionary (2015), stress is condition when the body reacts to these changes with physical, mental and emotional responses. The type of code mixing in that utterance is congruent lexicalizations code mixing because that are sharing a language grammatical structure in Indonesian people say “stress” with the same phonological “stress” in English in medical term and “stress” is popular word used in imdonesian language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tapi gua beneran pengen diet kok.</td>
<td>According Oxford Dictionary (2015), diet is the sum of food consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for health or weight management reasons. The</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
type of code mixing in that utterance is congruent lexicalizations code mixing because that are sharing a language grammatical structure in Indonesian people say “diet” with the same phonological “diet” in English and “diet” is popular word used in indonesian language.

3. Kalau serius pengen diet, makan buah dong. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), diet is the sum of food consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for health or weight management reasons. The type of code mixing in that utterance is congruent lexicalizations code mixing because that are sharing a language grammatical structure in Indonesian people say “diet” with the same phonological “diet” in English and “diet” is popular word used in indonesian language.

4. Aming mau Mi. Nggak usah banyak-banyak, 3 scop aja. According Oxford Dictionary (2015), diet is the sum of food consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Utterrence</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terus jangan pake susu kental manis, Aming lagi <em>diet.</em></td>
<td>health or weight management reasons. The type of code mixing in that utterance is congruent lexicalizations code mixing because that are sharing a language grammatical structure in Indonesian people say “diet” with the same phonological “diet” in English and “diet” is popular word used in Indonesian language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Function

When bilinguals switch or mix two languages, there might be motivation and reasons code mixing. On the basis of a number of factors such as with whom (participants: their backgrounds and relationships), about what (topic, content), and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2004). Code mixing has two reasons there are need filling motive and prestige feeling motive (Charles Hockett, 1958: 404). The codes are grouped based on each reasons.

a. Need Filling Motive

Need filling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meanings. It is to fill gap in the
borrowing idiolect (Hockett, 1958: 405). There are 5 data for this motive. Here will be analysed data:

(a) Utterance 1

“Yah dijaga aja kondisinya, Jangan sampe capek jangan stress. Dan yang terpenting, Jangan kelayapan malam-malam”


The utterances take places in the room of hospital. The speaker of the utterance is the doctor and the hearer is Yohan. The doctor and Yohan talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. The doctor is very nice and giving good advice. He says that utterance in informal situation. Stress is condition when the body reacts to these changes with physical, mental and emotional responses. Indonesian people say “Stress” with the same phonological “Stress” in English in medical term. The speakers cannot find the words that have similar meanings. That the reasons why that utterance belongs to need filling motive.

(b) Utterance 3

“Ini, baru juga dua.Tapi gua beneran pengen diet kok”
Setting: in the living room of Aming’s house, participant: Aming, 
ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct sentence, key: 
Aming talks with seriously and relax, Instrument: used oral 
pathway, norm: nice, informal language, Genre: dialogue.

The utterances take places in the living room of Aming’s 
house. The speaker of the utterance is Aming. Aming talks with 
direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and 
direct sentences. Aming is very nice guy and make a laugh. He says 
that utterance in informal situation. Diet is the sum of food 
consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for 
health or weight management reasons. Indonesian people say “Diet” 
with the same phonological “Diet” in English. That the reasons 
why that utterance belongs to need filling motive.

(d) Utterance 4

“Kalau serius pengen diet, makan buah dong.”

Setting: in the living room of Aming’s house, participant: Aloy, 
ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct sentence, key: 
Aloy talks with seriously and relax, Instrument: used oral pathway, 
norm: nice, informal language, Genre: dialogue.

The utterances take places in the living room of Aming’s 
house. The speaker of the utterance is Aloy. Aloy talks with direct 
speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct 
sentences. Aloy is a best friend of Aming and he is giving some
suggestion for his friend. He says that utterance in informal situation. **Diet** is the sum of food consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for health or weight management reasons. Indonesian people say “Diet” with the same phonological “Diet” in English. That the reasons why that utterance belongs to need filling motive.

(e) Utterance 5

“**Aming mau Mi. Nggak usah banyak-banyak, 3 scop aja. Terus jangan pake susu kental manis, Aming lagi **diet**.Apa sih?**”


The utterances take places in the living room of Aming’s house. The speaker of the utterance is Aming. Aming talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Aming is very nice guy and make a laugh. He says that utterance in informal situation. **Diet** is the sum of food consumed by persons or other organism or intake of nutrition for health or weight management reasons. Indonesian people say “Diet” with the same phonological “Diet” in English. That the reasons why that utterance belongs to need filling motive.
b. Prestige Filling Motive

The speaker chooses prestige filling motive appear their educational status. People emulate those whom they admire, in speech pattern as well as in other respect (Hockett, 1958: 404).

(a) Utterance 1

“Aku jadi kandidat buat di promoin ke General office.”


The utterance takes place in restaurant. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. General office is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “pemimpin perusahaan”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.
(b) Utterance 2

“Utah kamu pesen dulu, Lunch break is almost over”


The utterance takes place in restaurant. The speaker of the utterance is Nattalie. Nattalie talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct sentences. Nattalie is little bit under estimate and little bit believe with someone. She says that utterance in informal situation. Lunch break is almost over is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “istirahat makan siang hampir selesai”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(c) Utterance 3

“Bukan, di toko sebelah nggak boleh ngutang, Eh, boyfriend”

Setting: in restaurant, participant: Miss Hilda, ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct sentence, key: Miss Hilda talks
with friendly and good manners, Instrument: used oral pathway, norm: nice, informal language and good manners Genre: dialogue.

The utterance takes place in the little shop. The speaker of the utterance is Miss Hilda. Miss Hilda talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct sentences. Miss Hilda is cheerful person. She says that utterance in informal situation. Boyfriend is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “pacar/teman laki-laki”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(d) Utterance 4

“It’s all good, Bu. Saya siap berangkat.”


The utterance takes place in office room of Mrs. Sonya. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct
sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. **It’s all good** is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “ini semua baik-baik saja”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(e) Utterance 5

“Apa ya? Kamu tuh suka **over confidence**, Win. Saya tau kamu pede karna kamu yakin bener, tapi...orang ngeliatnya, kayak kamu sombong. **Be humble**, Win.”


The utterance takes place in office room of Mrs. Sonya. The speaker of the utterance is Mrs. Sonya. Mrs. Sonya talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct sentences. Mrs. Sonya is funny person and good boss. She says that utterance in informal situation. **Over confidence** and **be humble** are prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to
other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(f) Utterance 6

“okey, I try my best. Makasih ya, Bu”


The utterance takes place in office room of Mrs. Sonya. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. I try my best is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(g) Utterance 7

“I can try, pengennya yang kayak gimana?”

The utterance takes place in office room of Mrs. Sonya. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. I can try is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “saya dapat mencobanya”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(h) Utterance 8

“Gimana interview nya, lancar?”

The utterance takes place in hospital room. The speaker of the utterance is Koh Afuk. Koh Afuk talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Koh Afuk is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. Interview is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “wawancara”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(i) Utterance 9

“hm... Sebentar, sebentar. Papa, Nattalie aku jemput sebentar ke bawah, Be right back Pa?”


The utterance takes place in hospital room. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. Be right back is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English
well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(j) Utterance 10

“I told you, kamu harusnya tuh tadi minta waktu dulu sama Papa buat mikir-mikir”


The utterance takes place in parking area of hospital. The speaker of the utterance is Nattalie. Nattalie talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct sentences. Nattalie is little bit under estimate and little bit believe with someone. She says that utterance in informal situation. **I told you** is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “aku sudah bilang padamu”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.
(k) Utterance 11

“I did it. Did you hear me? Aku udah bilang ‘kan aku minta waktu dulu buat mikir-mikir”


The utterance takes place in parking area of hospital. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. I did it. Did you hear me? is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(l) Utterance 12


The utterance takes place in parking area of hospital. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. What I supposed to say. Just relax okey? is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(m)Utterance 13


The utterance takes place in restaurant of upstairs some building. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. *I'm so sorry* is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “aku minta maaf”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(n) Utterance 14

“Iya. Setelah satu bulan, aku bakal balik ngantor. I Promise”


The utterance takes place in restaurant of upstairs some building. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. *I Promise* is prestige filling
motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “aku berjanji”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(o) Utterance 15


Setting: in the living room of Aming’s house, participant: Vincent, ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct sentence, key: Vincent talks with friendly and good manners, Instrument: used oral pathway, norm: nice, informal language and good manners Genre: dialogue

The utterance takes place in the living room of Aming’s house. The speaker of the utterance is Vincent. Vincent talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Vincent is very funny guy and peevish. He says that utterance in informal situation. Manly is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “jantan”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.
(p) Utterance 16

“Kamu kesana, kewarungnya Pak Mamat beli double tip, ya? Eh Man, ama apa lagi?”

Setting: in front of little shop Mr. Nandar, participant: Mr. Nandar, ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct sentence, key: Mr. Nandar talks with friendly, slow and good manners, Instrument: used oral pathway, norm: nice, informal language and good manners Genre: dialogue.

The utterance takes place in front of little shop Mr. Nandar. The speaker of the utterance is Mr. Nandar. Mr. Nandar talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Mr. Nandar is very funny guy and serious. He says that utterance in informal situation. double tip is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(q) Utterance 17

“Itu masalahnya. Invoice kamu nggak bisa langsung diterima. Kamu harus daftar dulu, jadi vendor baru.”

Setting: in manager room of Yohan’s, participant: Yohan’s manager, ends: give explain, act: complete sentence and direct
sentence, key: Yohan’s manager talks with friendly and good manners, Instrument: used oral pathway, norm: nice, informal language and good manners Genre: dialogue.

The utterance takes place in manager room of Yohan’s. The speaker of the utterance is of Yohan’s manager. Yohan’s manager talks with direct speech and oral pathway and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Yohan’s manager is very funny guy and friendly. He says that utterance in informal situation. Invoice and vendor is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated his utterance. The speaker can speak English well so he mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(r) Utterance 18

"Iya, iya Thank you thank you. Yaudah ya, berisik banget disini. Toko kita menang! sampai jumpa."


The utterance takes place in Koh Afuk little shop. The speaker of the utterance is Erwin. Erwin talks with indirect speech
and used hand phone call to speak each other and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Erwin is very nice guy and hard worker. He says that utterance in informal situation. Thank you is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “terimakasih terima kasih”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(s) Utterance 19


The utterance takes place in Koh Afuk little shop. The speaker of the utterance is Naryo. Naryo talks with indirect speech and used hand phone call to speak each other and he used complete sentences and direct sentences. Naryo is funny guy and little bit feminine. He says that utterance in informal situation. Rolling door
is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance “pintu geser”. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.

(1) Utterance 20

“Wait, wait. What do you mean “Kalo jadi” ? Ini kenapa mesti nggak jadi?”


The utterance takes place in parking area of hospital. The speaker of the utterance is Nattalie. Nattalie talks with direct speech and oral pathway and she used complete sentences and direct sentences. Nattalie is little bit under estimate and little bit believe with someone. She says that utterance in informal situation. **Wait, wait. What do you mean** is prestige filling motive because the speaker alternated her utterance. The speaker can speak English well so she mixes his language. It means, he want to give prestige from to other person. Actually, it can use Indonesian utterance. That is the reason why that utterance belongs to prestige filling motive.
C. Discussion of the Finding

1. Types of Code Mixing form

Code Mixing is a conversation using two or more language without change the situation in single utterance. Here the researcher found 77 data of code mixing in manuscript of *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. In the classifying the types of code mixing the researcher uses Muysken’s theory. Muysken (2000: 3) states there are three types of code mixing which are insertions 50, alternation 23, and congruent lexicalization 4. In the manuscript of *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie there are three types of code mixing which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This classification of types of code mixing in manuscript of *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie as follows:

Table 4.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Example of data</th>
<th>∑ Data</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Insertion of phrase</td>
<td>Aku jadi kandidat buat di promoin ke <em>General office.</em></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Insertion of word</td>
<td>Yaudah, nanti Papa <em>transfer.</em></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table 4.4 above, it can be seen that insertion are dominating type used code mixing in manuscript *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. Data of this source is 77 data, 65.0 % or 50 data belong to insertion, 29.9% or 23 data belong to alternation and 5.1% or 4 data belong to congruent lexicalization. In the movie has similarity with the real life about mixing code of language. These phenomena happen in daily life communication. People feel easy or comfort to insert English into Indonesian language.
Actors in the movie of *Cek Toko Sebelah* have different character and different background of knowledge, which one factor to mix their language. So there are many insertion dialogues and sentences in the script to express the message of characters. The characters in the movie alternate their language to talk particular topic and make easier to express the message. Congruent lexicalization has a meaning pronouncing Indonesian word has same spell with other language.

2. Reasons of Use Code Mixing

There are two reasons of using code mixing in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. The researcher finds 77 data of reasons such as need filling motive and prestige filling motive. This classification of reasons of use code mixing in manuscript of *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie as follows:

**Table 4.7**

**The Reasons of Use Code Mixing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Example of data</th>
<th>∑ Data</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Need filling motive</td>
<td>&quot;Aming mau Mi. Nggak usah banyak-banyak, 3 scop aja. Terus jangan pake susu kental manis, Aming lagi diet. Apa sih?&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table 4.4 above, it can be seen that prestige filling motive are dominating type used code mixing in manuscript *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. Data of this source is 77 data consisting 4 data or 5,1 % belong to need filling motive and prestige filling motive which has 73 data or 94,9%. The researcher finds that the characters in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie feel easy or comfort to mix their language with prestige filling as the reasons of use code mixing. The character in the novel are mixing code with variation background such as social class, education, and to get prestige. The researcher finds two motives of code mixing such as need filling motive and prestige filling motive. Need filling motive is to
fill gap of the speaker message to mix their language and prestige filling motive is motives to mix their language in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the discussion in the previous chapter. There are also some suggestions that are regarded to the future study and the future author.

A. Conclusion

Code mixing is a conversation using two or more languages without change the situation in one speech. In this research, the researcher finds the characters of Cek Toko Sebelah movie employ code mixing by insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization linguistic element of English into Indonesian in their sentence. The researcher finds the use of code mixing occurred when the characters speak to another character with variation topic. The differences background of the characters are the reasons of mixing code by the characters such as need filling motive and prestige filling motive. Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds conclusion there are as follows:

1. There are three types of code mixing used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. There are insertion, alteration, and congruent lexicalization. The total number of code mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah movie is 77 data, 50 (65.0%) data of insertion, 23 (29.9) data of alternation and 5 (5.1%) data of congruent lexicalization.

2. There are two motives of using code mixing used in in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. There ae need filling motive and prestige filling motive The total
number of data in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie is 77 data consisting 4 (5,1 %) data of need filling motive and prestige filling motive which has 73 (94,9%) data.

B. Suggestion

This research is still far from perfect, I will give some suggestions as consideration which is important for the readers and the next researcher.

1. Suggestion for the reader

   Hopefully when the reader reads this study can give critical suggestion about the weaknesses in order to get better in the next research.

2. Suggestion for English student

   The students should know the sentences which use code mixing include the types of code mixing and the reasons of using it.

3. Suggestion for the next researcher

   This research uses only one theory. I do hope that researcher can find more theory and more references. Also it needs to be conducted that is other subject or other movies.


Hairennisa, Hany. 2018 *Code Mixing In Students’ Whatsapp (Wa) Chat At Eight Semester of English Study Program at State Islamic Of University Raden Intan Lampung.* Lampung: UIN Raden Intan Lampung.


Pennington, M. C. 1995. *Eight case studies of classroom discourse in the Hong Kong secondary English class* [Research Peport Number 42]. Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong, Department of English.


### APPENDICES

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<th>The Reason of Use code Mixing</th>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kamu kesana, kewarungnya Pak Mamat beli <em>double tip</em>, ya?</td>
<td>Insertion / Insertion of phrase</td>
<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Itu masalahnya <em>invoice</em> kamu nggak bisa langsung diterima. Kamu harus daftar dulu, jadi <em>vendor</em> baru.</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>Saya harus daftar lagi jadi <em>vendor</em> baru? Saya udah dapet <em>job</em> disini udah 3 kali loh, Mas.</td>
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<td>Itu masalahnya. Bos kita sekarang ganti. Dan dia minta semua <em>vendor</em> didata ulang.</td>
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<td>Tapi jangan lupa kantor, Win.Katanya mau jadi, <em>&quot;Brand Director South East Asia&quot;</em></td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Iya. Dia itu <em>Developer</em> gitu, <em>property</em>.</td>
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<td><em>thanks</em> ya, Win.</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td><em>Display</em> kita menang!</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>Ada lomba display ditoko. Terus menang dapat hadiah 10juta mau dibagiin ke anak-anak.</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Iya, iya Thank you thank you. Yaudah ya, berisik banget disini. Toko kita menang! sampai jumpa.</td>
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<td>Bukan ngusir, Papa mau <em>meeting</em> tuh.</td>
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<td>Saya mau selfie. Saya belum dapat <em>angle</em> yang tepat.</td>
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<td>Tapi maksudnya * tester * itu satu toples aja, Naryo.</td>
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<td>Ini Anita baru lulus masa <em>profession</em> sama</td>
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<td>Jadi <em>indoor</em>. Ketutup, <em>indoor</em></td>
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<td>35</td>
<td><em>My darling Jason</em>, satu-satunya lelakiku. Oh si Anita itu <em>Single Mom</em>?</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>Inget, <em>be humble</em> Bro.</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td><em>One more, one more</em>. Liat.</td>
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<td>Setelah satu bulan, aku</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Ah, <em>I love you, I love you</em>. Lo tuh udah tua nggak cocok kayak begitu, Itu bakal ABG lo kaga cocok.</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Baru seminggu. <em>How is today?</em></td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Bangke? Nah ini bangke nih, bangke Titanic. &quot;*you jump I jump&quot;&quot;</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td><em>Wait, wait. What do you mean “Kalo jadi”?</em>? Ini kenapa mesti nggak jadi?</td>
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<td>Prestige filling motive</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><em>Show your empathy, is not that easy.</em> Perjanjiannya cuma sebulan, tapi kan</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>aku...Coba kamu yang harus ngomong sama Papa.</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Nggak apa-apa, Papa stabil kok.<em>You not has to worry.</em></td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td><em>See the choice he wearing?</em> baju-baju dia yang lain.</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td><em>Well, I guess. All boys admire they old</em> brother gak sih ? Kayaknya semua emang gitu deh.*</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td><em>If that the case</em>, kenapa lo gak ngomonglangsung aja terus terang sama papa.*</td>
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<td><em>You want to hear this</em>, Pak Robert mau batalin kontraknya.</td>
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<td>50.</td>
<td>dijual, aman tokonya.</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Hei Nat. Tunggu. Papaku <em>will be happy now.</em></td>
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**SATUAN KREDIT KEGIATAN**

Nama : Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman  
Jurusan : FTIK/PBI  
NIM : 23030150107  
Dosen P.A :  
Sari Famularsih,  
S.Pd.,M.A

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“Encouraging the Millennial Generation having Character Education”

Salatiga, 10 April 2019

Mengetahui,

Wakil Dekan Bidang Kemahasiswaan

Dr. Achmad Maimun, M.Ag

NIP. 19700510199803 1 003
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: MUKHammad KHAFID ABDURROHMAN
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Educational Background:
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2. SMP Negeri 8 Salatiga 2009 - 2012
3. MAN Salatiga 2012 - 2015
4. IAIN Salatiga 2015 - 2019

I fully declare that the above information are true.

Salatiga, 29 Agustus 2019
The researcher

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23030150107
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Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Salatiga, 11 Januari 2019

Kepada

Yth. Nurwanto, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Di Tempat

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi Mahasiswa jenjang Strata Satu, Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing mahasiswa:
Nama : Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman
NIM : 23030-15-0107
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED IN THE MOVIE "CEK TOKO SEBELAH"

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema skripsi di atas.
Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

A.n. Dekan,
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Mufiq, S.Ag., M.Phil.
NIP. 19630617 199603 1004

Tembusan:
1. Yth. Dosen Pembimbing
2. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
3. Arsip Akademik