AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN YOU MATTER "PERJALANAN MENCINTAI DIRI SENDIRI" BY PURI VIERA : A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY

Irene Adryani Nababan

University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar

ABSTRACT

Language is a tool of communication from one person to another. They use English as one of the international language to be able to communicate with people from other nations. As we know, western culture has been spread in Indonesia especially in language terms. As a consequence, most of the Indonesian people use the variety of languages. The variety of language in Indonesia includes code switching and code mixing. The phenomenon of switching and mixing languages can be found in many aspects, for example in films, poems, songs, and novels. From this reason, the writer takes You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera novel as the object of this study because there are many code switching and code mixing terms of English and Indonesia used in this novel. This study investigated the types of code switching and code mixing which occur in the utterances in the novel. The writer used theories proposed by Suwito (1983:76). This study used a qualitative method because it provided description data. In addition, the writer described the type of code switching and code mixing of each utterance in the novel.

The results showed 1 utterances for outer code mixing, 296 utterances for outer code mixing, 0 utterances internal code switching, 11 utterances for external code switching. In conclusion, the researcher found the outer code mixing is dominant occur in the novel. The researcher concludes the writer of You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" always mixes English in her utterances because she is not an English native speaker. As she had married with American man, it demanded her to speak English in their daily life. The researcher suggests the students of English Department to analyze code mixing and code switching in the other media.

Keywords: *code switching, code mixing, novel*

I. INTRODUCTION

In many parts of the world, human being used more than one language to communication with each other. Indonesia is a one of the country which has multilingual languages is made up of plurality of ethnic groups, cultures and languages. So, it is common for Indonesian people to speak with another language beside their mother language (mother tongue), national language, even a foreign language during their communication in society. This phenomenon situation investigated by a study of language called linguistic. Sociolinguistic is one of field of macro linguistic that study about the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech community. Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual languages. Actually, the concept of bilingualism and multilingualism is the same. Bilingual and multilingual language is regarding the use of

state of more than one language by a speaker when communicating with others. Moreover, in term of bilingualism and multilingualism, code switching and code mixing often occur. Switch or mix code a language into another language is common situations in Indonesian people nowadays. It is happens in every gender, age, status and society. Code switching and code mixing is the phenomena of code choice. The code here means the way to expressing something through the language using certain dialect, style, register or variety of language. Code switching and code mixing occurs in a daily life such as in conversations, in a media (mass media and electronic media), seminar, books, novels and so much more. The researcher chooses novel to become the source or object in this journal. In this case, the novel is written by Puri Viera entitled You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri". She is a content creator who creates English learning videos and shares information about life in America. Puri often creates content about grammar, simple conversations, tips for deepening English, and occasionally she

makes content about social life there. The interesting one, when the researcher reads carefully the novel, it can be found several English words, phrases, or clauses. There are many insertions of English in that basically uses Bahasa. It is very interesting to be studied what types of code switching and code mixing in the novel is. So, this is the reason why the researcher interest to analyze it. Finally, the writer chooses Analysis of Code switching and Code mixing in You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera : A Sociolinguistics Study as title in this journal. Furthermore, the writer hopes this research can give information about code switching and code mixing phenomenon that happens in society life. The writer has found problems to be discussed through this research. First, what the types of code switching and code mixing and the second is what the dominant type of code switching and code mixing found in the novel. Furthermore, the writer also scoped and limited his research by determining types of code switching and code mixing usage and focusing on the novel You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 The Nature of Linguistics

Linguistics or language studies is the disciplines that studying language and public languages.it is widely means to have the work to have seen all aspects of the language and language componens. In general mean, it is not limited to one of the languages only for (for example of the English language), but all of the language is in the world. The main goal of linguistics, like all other intellectual disciplines, is to increase our knowledge and understanding of the word. Since language is universal and fundamental to all human interactions, the knowledge attained in linguistics has many practical applications. Linguists, with some training in other appropriate disciplines, are thus prepared to seek answers to questions such us:…How can a previously unstudied language be analyzed and written?
…How can foreign languages best be taught and learned?

…How can speech be synthesized on a computer be programmed to understand human speech?
…How can the language problems of people with speech abnormalities ne analyzed and rectified? …How are linguistic issues in legal matters to be handled? …etc.

2.2. The Nature of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic is a field of macro linguistics in linguistic study. Sociolinguistic is the study of the relation between language and society a branch of both linguistics and sociology. Sometimes it called the sociology of language. There are the definitions of sociolinguistic from any sources:

Wardhaugh (2006:13) says, "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language,.." It shows

that sociolinguistic investigates how social structure influences the way people communicate and how language functioned in society. Further on Holmes 2001:1) defines that "Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning". The sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. So, there is a concern to explaining and identifying a language changes that spoken.

On the other hand, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:1) state that "Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives-how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language". It means sociolinguistics is not a study of facts but the study of ideas about how member of a particular society

may influence the terms with our language use.

2.3. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

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) called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardaugh. 1986, p.101).

According to Myers-Scotton (2006, p.44), bilingualism is the use of two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation. To clarify the term bilingual or multilingual, (Spolsky1998: 45) defines a bilingual as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language". This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Bloomfield (Rahardi, 2001, p.13), bilingualism is a situation when a speaker can use two languages as well. People begin bilingual when their fluent in one language and could produce complete meaningful utterance in the other language (Haugen in Romanie,1995,p.11). There are three reason why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991,p. 3). The example of membership reason is the use of French by European aristocracy to signal the membership of the elite. The example of education and administration reason is the use of English by Indonesians, Scandinavians, Germans, and dutches in discussing their technologies, academics, or business. In many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not a sign of any particular reason (Hoffman, 1991, p.3).

Multilingualism is society has that some languages. We know that the growth of language, from monolingual, then bilingual, and finally become multilingual. This happens because of some factors. The modern development of technology communication, globalization, and the education development make the need of language society change. And the modern era indirectly has contributions to the change of language society.

Sridhar (1996, p.50) says, "Multilingualism involving balanced, native like command and of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. Typically, multilingualism has varying command of different repertoires. The differences in competence in the various language might range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expression such as greeting, and rudimentary conversational skill all the way to excellent command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialized register and style.

In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

2.4. Definition of Code

People use codes as symbols to explain or convey their ideas in other to be more understandable by a receiver while they make an exchange. Code is a language or variety of a language. The term of code refers to each kind of system used to communicate by two or more speakers. Therefore, code as a neutral term used to indicate or refer to the language or system The term of code refers to each kind of system used to communicate by two or more speakers. Therefore, code as a neutral term used to indicate or refer to the language or style us used by the speaker. Kridalaksana said that "code" is :

1. A symbol as a system expression that is used to describe a certain meaning humans being"s language is a kind of code.
2. Language system in a community.
3. A certain variation in a language.

In communications, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word, phrase, or gesture) into another form, object, action, or representation (one sign into another sign), not necessarily of the same type or sort. Codes

operate at the level of meaning; that is, word or phrases are converted into something else. Based on the definitions above, code is a symbol as a system of expression used to communicate by two or more speakers. Speakers use communicative codes in their attempts (linguistic or paralinguistic) to communicative with other language users. Listeners use their own codes to make sense of communicative contributions of those they interact with. Listeners may need to shift their expectations to come to a useful understanding of speakers" intentions. Similarly, speakers may switch the form of their contributions in other to signal a change in situation, shifting relevance of social roles, or alternate ways of understanding a conversational contribution.

2.5. Code Switching

"Code switching is defines as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations (Romaine, 1992:110)". It means switching the code occurs when there is more than one language in communication. The speaker uses his or her ability in another language, style, dialect or anything it served by the speaker depends on the addresses in different occasions.

According to Heller in Lowi (2005), "Code switching is views as a bilingual/multilingual practice that is used not only as a conversational tool, but also as a way to establish, maintain and delineate ethnic boundaries and identities". It means code switching is not only to convey a conversations activity, but also to coverage all aspect in society meaning.

According to Holmes (1992:50), "Code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences". It means bilingual speakers changes his or her utterance into another language when they spoke. This language changes may take a number of different forms, including alteration of sentences, phrases from both languages succeeding each other and switching in long narrative.

2.5.1 Types of Code Switching

According to Hymes (1975:103), Code Switching is changing two or more languages or some variations in one language or some styles in one register. There are two kinds of Code Switching, those are Internal and External Code Switching (Suwito, 1985:69) :
1. Internal Code Switching
   It is a Code Switching that occurs among the use of local languages in one national language, among local dialects in one local language or among some varieties and styles in one dialect. (Suwito, 1985 : 69)
2. External Code Switching
   It is a Code Switching that occurs between the uses of a native language and foreign language (Suwito, 1985 : 69).

In Rahardi (2001 : 21) Poedjoesoedarmo explains that people often switch their codes in conversation because of the language variation.

2.6. Code Mixing

According to Maschler in Grin, seminar paper (2006, 21 pages), defines code mixing or a mix code as "Using two languages such a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural definable pattern". It means the code mixing hypothesis states that when two code switched languages constitute the appearance of a third code it has structural characteristics special to that new code.

Hoffman in the book of Introduction to Bilingualism identifies a few reasons for people to do code mixing. As Habib (2014:8-9), cites "These reasons are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, inserting sentence fillers (interjection), repetition use for clarification, expressing group identity, softening/strengthening request, excluding other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience, and because of real lexical need". It defines that code mixing served some reason for people to do code mixing. People involved in

conversation and the context where the conversation is taken place.

Bokamba as cited in Bima (2012) : Code mixing is defines both concept thus: Code switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) system across sentence boundaries within the same speech even…code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic unit such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

It means that the common thing between these two codes is that the term of code switching emphasizes switching from one language to another, while the term of code mixing often emphasizes hybridization.

Type of Code Mixing

According to Suwito (1983:76), code mixing is divided into two types:

a) Inner code mixing, in which happens because elements insertion from original language with all itsvariation.

b) Outer code mixing, in which occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language.

It means that the first language of the speaker in this case, national language is inserted with his or her own language (original language) or inserted with a foreign language from the speaker background.

2.7.   Definition of Novel

English uses the word in at least two different ways about literature :Informative literature and imaginative literature. Imaginative literature tells abut facts, explanations, history, real 'great' life figure etc. it tells about the world, for instance, the life of Prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon (PBUH), Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. The struggle of Malcolm-X embracing Islam, The heroic effort of Bu Muslimah in The Rainbow Troops etc. its main purpose is to offer knowledge.

The aim of imaginative literature is arousing thoughts and feelings. Its author express his/her ideas, his/her feelings, not facts; emotion, not information only. Imaginative literature has fuller and deeper sense than informative literature. Rees defines this kind of literature is writing which express and communicate thoughts, feelings and attitudes towards life.

The novel, like the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term, 'novel' has been applied to writing that cover a plethora of topic, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent result-critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Consequently, trying to pinpoint the origin of the novel is difficult, if not impossible.

According Watt that the novel was written in prose-the language of the everyday-to authenticate its characters, locations, and events, and narratives arose from multiple and varying view points which allowed for both psychological closeness to characters and more detached, evaluative musings on the part of the author.

Furthermore, "The novel is a picture of real and manners, and of the time in which it is written.

2.7.1   Kinds of Novel

Novel divided into two: serious novel, popular novels, novel teenlit.

1)   Serious Novel

Serious novel is a novel should be read seriously, because it tells about the nature of truth in the possibility, required higher concentrations to understand it. In addition to providing entertainment, the serious novel also implied the purpose of providing a valuable experience the reader, or at least, took her permeates and reflect more seriously on issues raised.

According Darma, called popular novel or pop and entertainment literature as escape literature. The popular literary work serves to escape from boredom, daily routine, and unresolved problems, e.g in Dealova, the love that ends with Dira's death can be replaced by Ibel's presence until it ends happily.

2)   Popular Novel

Popular novel is novel that is popular in his time, and many of his fans, especially among teenager reader. It displays the actual problems and always downloads times, but only up to the level of the surface. Popular novel does not display the problem issues in a more intense life, not trying to absorb the essence of life. Because, if so the popular novel will become heavy and turn into a serious novel.

3) Novel teenlit

The term "teenlit" from of the novel word "teenager" and "literature". The word "teenager" was formed from the word "teens", "age", and the suffix "-er" which is a term meaning 'refers to term'. One novel characteristic Teenlit always revolves around teenagers, both involving figures (main) and its problems.

Novel based on Category Genre of Novel: can be classified as Fiction and non-fiction

a. Fiction

The origin is traced the Latin word fictum which means "created" and refers to stories, incidents, events or accounts that are nit real. Good examples of fictions stories are folktales and other fabricated stories. It is a product of the narrator's imagination or another person's imagination being narrated by a different person but not factual.9 Thus, fiction is a story that is not real, delusion, or the fantasy of a person writer who pours his ideas into an article with plot. Character, and setting as if real. Because, the author presents the story is based on the character of a person in the real world. Thus, the reader can feel the emotional completely real and as soon as possible to complete the reading fiction.
Fiction can be interpreting as a fiction story.

b. Non-fiction

Nonfiction is a genre in literature in which real events are depicted using story-telling techniques. Though the people and situations written about are true, the writer has creative license with how tell the story. This makes the genre's definition rather flexible. Many nonfiction novels are written in such categories as biographies, historical events, travel, science, religion, philosophy, and art.

2.8 Biography of Puri Viera

You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" is the first book by Puri Viera. She was born and grew up in Surabaya. She is majored English Literature at University of Surabaya. She is now residenting in California, United States with his small family. It can be an option for those of you who want to learn English. Puri explains using light language, so it is very easy to understand.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
3.1 Research Approach

The data of code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase while code switching in the form of sentence. Therefore, the qualitative descriptive method is used by the researcher to answer and reveal the research problems which were being discussed in the previous chapter.

In order to make easier in understanding about the method, the researcher gives the definition of the qualitative methods which is translated by Arief Furhan from Bogdan and Taylor's definition. They say that qualitative method is research procedure that produces descriptive data in researchers or focus and the behavior observed from the subject (1992: 21-22). It is also stated by Gay. While Hadari Nawawi also stated that'' penelitian kualitatif dapat diartikan sebagai rangkaian kegiatan atau proses menjaring informasi, dari kondisi sewajarnya dalam kehidupan suatu obyek, dihubungkan dengan pemecahan suatu masalah baik dari sudut pandangan teoritis maupun praktis (1995: 209).

The aim of the descriptive method itself is to obtain systematically description and accurate facts. It concerns with the collected data that often uses words or sentences. Since they are in the form of words or utterance, there are several ways to obtain them such as doing interview, taking note, recording and videotapes etc.

According to Bagdan and Biklen which quoted from Sugiyono said that there are five characteristics of qualitative research method, they are:

1. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument,
2. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data She is a content creator who creates English learning videos and shares information about life in America. Puri often creates content about grammar, simple conversations, tips for deepening English, and occasionally she makes content about social life there. collected is in the form of word of pictures rather that number.
3. Qualitative research is concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products.
4. Qualitative research tend to analyze their data inductively
5. ''Meaning'' is of essential to the qualitative approach.

Based on the explanation above, the qualitative method is a suitable way to conduct this research.

3.2   Technique of Data Collection
In this point, in order to get better in getting result of this research, the researcher used the basic technique of data collection. The researcher collects the data by reading the whole contain of the novel and then underlines the utterances which suitable to the topic will be discussed. The last the researcher put the all data gained into the table, it is used to make easier in doing analyzes.

3.2.1   Source of data
According to the Cambridge dictionary, data is information which collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision making. Based on Burhan data has similar meaning with information but the data is shower to the service aspect while information more to the material aspect. (2002:123).

In this study, the researcher used the utterances that contain of code mixing and code switching which found in the novel entitled You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" by Puri Viera.

3.2.2   Data
The data of this research were utterances of code mixing and code switching used by the author in the novel entitled You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" by Puri Viera.

3.2.3   Instrument
In doing research, the researcher need some tools to be flexible in collecting data, the main instrument in this research is the utterances of code mixing and code switching in table. It means the researcher needed the tables to make groups of code mixing and code switching.

3.3   Technique of Data Analysis
In this step the whole data was gotten will be procedure as follow:

1. Classifying and Organizing data
It is the basic technique in collecting the data the first technique used by the researcher is classify the utterance that appropriate with the topic then organize the data to be analyzed. The data were taken from the novel. This data were analyzed according to the Fasold's theory as cited by Chaer and Agustine (2004). Furthermore the data were also analyzed code mixing and code switching found in the novel entitled You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" by Puri Viera.

2. Grouping data
After gaining the all data needed that contains of code mixing and code switching. The researcher put the data into groups depend on the form. Since differentiating the code mixing and code switching the researcher apply the theory stated by Fasold as cited in

Chaer and Agustina (2004). This theory divides code mixing and code switching based on its types.

3.   Analyzing Data
        In this step the researcher will present the all data that collected by using the theory that is appropriate with the data analysis. Here are what should be done by the researcher in this research analysis. Hopefully from this research method that explaint can help the researcher as the guidance in conducting the research. The researcher realize that without this research method it impossible in finishing this research.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Findings
4.1.1   Inner Code Mixing
There is 1 utterance which is consist of inner outer code mixing found in You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera novel. As Suwito (1983:76) said that Inner code mixing, in which happens because elements insertion from original language with all it has variation. In this utterance, the writer of the novel inserts Javanese language as a variation of Indonesian language. It can be excepted because the writer is from Java Island so she can also speaks Javanese language as well as Indonesian Language. *Opo* means "what" in English.

No.	Utterances	Page
1	Aku terbahak. "Banyak bule lah yang mau nikahi aku cuma Rick. Trus *ya opo.*"	61

4.1.2   Outer Code Mixing
There are 301 utterances which are consist of outer code mixing. As Suwito (1983:76) said that Outer code mixing, in which occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language. These 301 utterances are inserted by English word into Indonesian language. It can be excepted because the writer is used to using English in her daily life as she is stay in overseas.
Here are some utterances which are represented the outer code mixing found in

You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera novel.

No.	Utterances	Page
1.	Mendengarnya *self-esteem*-ku langsung anjlok.	2
2.	Aku curhat kepada Nina bahwa aku menyukai *the popular boy at school*.	2
3.	Seringkali aku mendengar orangtua lain memuji anaknya ; "anak mama cantik, "anak mama pintar", *well* itu nggak terjadi kepadaku dan adik-adikku.	3
4.	Aku sedikit mewarisi hal itu dari Mama. *Loud*. Ketika memberi nasihat pun, Mama melakukannya dengan nada bicara tinggi, jadi aku selalu merasa sedang dimarahi.	3
5.	Adikku yang paling kecil nggak luput dari *bully*-an itu.	4
6.	Lalu, *nickname* itu melekat sampai sekarang.	5
7.	Rajin pakai jaket di siang bolong, di tengah teriknya matahari yang bias mencapai 35 derajat celcius, rajin pakai paying kalau sedang berjalan ke Indomaret, dan pakai krim *sunblock* merk Viva milik Mama.	5
8.	Sebenarnya bukan *desperate* pengin punya pacar, tapi *desperate* untuk mendapatkan validasi bahwa aku *likeable*, bahwa aku layak disukai.	6
9.	Aku butuh *self-esteem booster.*	6
10.	Ditambah penampilan *fashionable* khas remaja 90-an, baju seragam yang modelnya dirombak menjadi *press body* dan rok agak mini, tas merk Billabong atau Quicksilver, sepatu merk Docmart atau Converse, yang semuanya nggak mampu aku miliki.	7
11.	Pernah aku minta Mama untuk jahit seragam yang agak *press*	8

	body dan rok agak mini, dia menolak.	
12.	Pernah aku mencoba ikut nimbrung obrolan **the popular girls**.	8
13.	Maka, perlahan aku mengundurkan diri dan kembali duduk di bangku pura-pura baca buku, memilih untuk **invisible**.	8
14.	Memasuki masa kuliah, **self-esteem**-ku makin terpuruk.	9
15.	Waktu itu sedang popluer mIRC, aku pun mulai mencoba yang namanya **blind date.**	9

4.1.3 Internal Code Switching

The researcher doesn't found any utterance which is consist of internal code switching. As Suwito (1983:76) said that Internal Code Switching that occurs among the use of local languages in one national language, among local dialects in one local language or among some varieties and styles in one dialect. (Suwito, 1985 : 69).

4.1.4 External Code Switching

There are 11 utterances which are consist of outer code switching. As Suwito (1983:76) said that External Code Switching occurs between the uses of a native language and foreign language (Suwito, 1985 : 69). The writer switches Indonesian language to English language in 11 utterances below. Here are some utterances which are represent the external code switching found in You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" By Puri Viera novel.

No.	Utterances	Page
1.	Pada akhirnya, Mas Edo mengatakan kepada si mak comblang **that he doesn't feel the same way**.	7
2.	**First date, first love, even first kiss** biasanya terjadi di masa SMA.	7
3.	Baju seragamku tetap gombrong ukuran L padahal aku kurus kerempeng, dan rok abu-abuku Panjang di bawah lutut, **I feel like a dork.**	8

No.	Utterances	Page
4.	Aku tunggu sampai 30 menit, **I know something doesn't feel right.**	9
5.	Bahkan, cowok yang tampangnya pas-pas an seperti DB aja ogah ketemu. **I really wonder how he's doing now. That as a*hole.**	10
6.	Maka Ketika dia menyatakan cinta, hatiku melambung ke angkasa, rasanya seperti mimpi. **Are you for real? You like ME?** Si itik buruk rupa ini? **Dude,** kamu nggak salah?	11
7.	**"Why do you want to see me?"** Ke-norak-anku semakin menjadi-jadi. **So clingy and insecure.** Rick tertawa kecil **"Just because …"** Aku gondok. Semakin kelihatan noraknya. "Sebelum kamu ke Surabaya, aku pengin tahu kamu ke sini tujuannya apa?" Tipikal cewek **insecure** yang haus kepastian. **"What do you mean?"** Tujuannya ya ketemu kamu." katanya. Aku lelah berbelit-belit. Tapi sikap Rick kepadaku membuat aku yakin banget kalau dia suka sama aku, meskipun dia nggak pernah mengatakannya. "Gini deh, **"We have been 'dancing' around, video call** setiap hari berjam-jam. **I wanna know am I your only dance partner?"** ternyata aku masih berbelit-belit. **"What do you mean dance partner? I don't know how to dance."** **"It's not literal.** Maksud aku, apa kamu cuma ngobrol sama aku aja? **I analogize that as 'dancing'. Like if you dance with somebody and enjoy the moment.** Tapi apakah kamu hanya 'dancing' sama aku aja?"	54

	"Ah itu maksud kamu. Iya dong ***I'm only dancing with you right now."*** ***"OK let's make a deal. Let's promise to only dance with each other until the next time we meet.*** Bisa jadi aku tau kamu berubah pikiran pas kita ketemu nanti. Siapa tahu aku tau kamu bisa *ilfeel* satu sama lain. Siapa tau ketek kamu bau atau suka ngupil. Kita putuskan setelah kita ketemu nanti, apakah kita mau tetap berdansa berdua, atau nggak." jelasku panjang lebar. ***"Sounds good,"*** katanya.	
8.	"Jadi gimana? Kamu *ilfeel* sama aku, ***or do you still wanna dance with me?*** tanyaku.	55
9.	***"I also still wanna dance with you. Long distance relationship is hard. It takes commitment.*** Jadi kalau kamu masih ingin berdansa denganku, kamu harus janji untuk hanya berdansa denganku. Kalua ternyata kamu *ilfeel* atau bosan atau merasa nggak cocok, silakan cari *partner* dansa lain, tapi kamu harus kasih tahu aku." Kau membuat peraturan.	55
10	***"Oh My God, its sooooo cooooldd!"*** serunya dari dalam kamar mandi. Aku semakin terbahak-bahak. ***"Don't forget to wash your hair as well.*** Nanti abis mandi pasti seger." Kataku sambal ngakak. ***"I'm not washing my hair!"*** serunya. Rick buru-buru menyudahi mandinya. Dia keluar dari kamar mandi dengan bibir bergetar kedinginan. Kasihan juga. ***"You'll be fine in a bit.*** Bentar lagi juga keringetan lagi." "Memang seger sih," katanya. "Tapi pas kena airnya dingin banget."	57
11	***"I'm sorry,"*** katanya, "**I just**	61

needed time to focus on work. Lagi stress di kantor."	

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
5.1 Conclusions

The researcher found 1 utterances for outer code mixing, 296 utterances for outer code mixing, 0 utterances internal code switching, 11 utterances for external code switching. In conclusion, the researcher found the outer code mixing is dominant occur in the novel. The researcher concludes the writer of You Matter "Perjalanan Mencintai Diri Sendiri" always mixes English in her utterances because she is not an English native speaker. As she had married with American man, it demanded her to speak English in their daily life.

5.2 Suggestions

From the result of the research, there are still many possibilities for further research regarding to code switching and code mixing topic in the future. Since this research only analyze the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggests for those who interested in this topic to analyze the impact of using code switching and code mixing toward their attitude and perception about the mixing and switching the code. There are many possibilities to take the sample of Indonesian – English code switching and code mixing resaerch not only from novel but also from another media such as radio, magazine, advertisement, reality shows, social media, even the classroom and many more. Thus there will be some variations in code switching and code mixing research in the future.

REFERENCES
Abrams, M. H. 1993. A Glossary of Literary Terms. 6th edition. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Pub.
Anindita, Kunthara, Widyashanti. (2008) Code Switching and Code Mixing in Relation to Politeness Principle. Unpublished Thesis.

Semarang. Faculty of Letters Diponegoro University.

Blom, J. P., & Gumperz, J. J. (1972). Social Meaning in Linguistic Structures: Code- switching in Norway. In J. J. Gumperz & D. Hymes (Eds.), Directions in sociolinguistics: The ethnography of communication (pp. 407-434). New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

Fishman, J. 1967. Bilingualism with and without Diglossia; Diglossia with and without Bilingualism. J. Social Issues, vol. 23.

Fishman, J. 1971. Sociolinguistics: A Brief Introduction. Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House.

Fishman, J. 1972. Language in Sociocultural Change. Standford: Standford University Press.

Gumperz, J.J. 1971. Language in Social Groups. Stanford University Press.

Gumperz, J.J. 1982. Discourse Strategies: Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 1. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Hamers, F.J & Blanc, H.A.M. 1987. Bilinguality and Bilingualism. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hoffman, C. 1991. An Introduction to Bilingualism. New York: Longman.

Holmes. Janet. 2001. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. 2nd Edition. London: Pearson ESL

Hudson, 1996. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Meyerhoff, Miriam. (2006). Introducing Sociolinguistics. New York: Routledge. ISBN 0- 415-39948-3

Mubarok, Husni, Muhamad. (2007). Code Switching and Code Mixing in KH Zainuddin MZ's Sermons. Unpublished Thesis. Malang. Humanities and Culture Faculty the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

Muysken, Pieter. 1987. Bilingual Speech. A Typology of Code–Mixing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Poplack, S. (1980). Sometimes I'll start a sentence in Spanish y termino enespañol.

Linguistics 18: 581-618

Saville-Troike, M. 1986. The Ethnography of Communication: An Introduction. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Spolsky, B. 1998. Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suwito. 1983. *Pengantar Awal Sosiolinguistik Teori dan Problema.* Surakarta: Henary Offset Solo.

Syafi'ie, I. 1981. Diglossia dan Situasi Kebahasaan di Indonesia. Warta Scientia, 11 (34): 50-53.

Wardhaugh, R. 1986. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: The Fifth Edition, Oxford Publishing.