

## ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN THE *MAGIC HOUR* NOVEL

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Ivan, C. (2021). English code mixing used in the *magic hour* novel. *Journal of English Language and literature*, 6(1), 39-50. doi: 10.37110/jell.v6i1.114

Received: 18-01-2021

Accepted: 20-02-2021

Published:01-03-2021

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study are (1). To find the types of code mixing used in the novel *Magic Hour*. (2). To know the Indonesian meaning of code mixing used in the novel *Magic Hour*. (3). To know the most typical type code mixing used in the novel *Magic Hour*. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The data are the English words. The writer collects data by finding the types of Indonesian English code mixing, selecting sentence that consist of Indonesian-English code mixing. The analysis shows that there are some types that use, such as: Intra sentential mixing, intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. The types of code mixing which found in the novel are selected into the most typical forms. The writer looked for Indonesian meaning of code mixing. The achievements of this research are expected to be additional source of code mixing study and it is meant to conduct and to develop in the code mixing field.

**Keywords:** *Code Mixing, Types of Code Mixing, Magic Hour Novel*

### INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important forms of human behavior. The functions of language itself are to give information to other people, to entertain, to persuade, to share information in society, to deliver message and also express feeling through language.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language that have relation to the society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of language is.

Nowadays, people often use two or more languages in their daily routines. Bilingualism or multilingualism is the condition where people who master more than one language. It is possible for the bilingual and multilingual people to use more than one code or language for communication.

When people use more than one language in the same topic, it is called code mixing. Code mixing is a speaker used two languages or more that mutual inserting the elements of language from one language to the other that is used consistently. So, Indonesian is

able to use more than one language especially Indonesian-English.

Code mixing can be found in two categorizes like spoken and written. When it is in spoken, it can be seen in teaching process, radio program, television program, etc. Not only found in spoken, but also it is found in written. Newspaper, magazine, tabloid, article, novel, and other are the examples of code mixing in written. English as the international language has a big influence to Indonesian especially in novel. There is one example of Indonesian novel which has code mixing in the story, it's *Magic Hour* novel by Tisa Ts & Stanley Meulen. It's found when the characters mix two language or more to achieve their purposes. Code mixing can be divided into; the insertion of words, the insertion of blending, the insertion of affixation, the insertion of hybrid, the insertion of word reduplication, the insertion of phrase, and the insertion of clause. It is found that there are variations of the forms of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing.

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Based on the background mentioned, the writer focus on (1) the types of code mixing in the novel *Magic Hour* (2) the Indonesian meanings of code mixing (3) the most typical type of code mixing is used

### **Sociolinguistics**

Hudson defines sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to the society. In relation to the definition of sociolinguistics, Holmes also argues that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language, and society by identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants (Chambers).

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of linguistic field that investigates the effect of the aspects in society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and situation (context) in which language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

### **Language Variation**

The study of language variation is an important part of sociolinguistics, to the extent that it requires reference to social factors. Languages vary from one place to another, from one social group to another, and from one situation to another. Malmkjær and Anderson state that lots of sociolinguistics studies are concerned with the way in which language varies according to the social context. It aims to explain this variation and to show how it reflects social structure influenced by some factors such as the user's region, class, ethnic group, age, and gender. Barber and Stainton state that language variation is the object of sociolinguistics which is the result of the relationship between language and social factors, such age, sex, education, social status, social occasion, professional occupation, and other factors. Meanwhile, Richards and Jack argue that language variation refers to the differences in pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language, which maybe related to regional, social class, and educational background to the degree of formality of a situation in which language issued.

In conclusion, language variations are forms of a language used by people of that language as there are various social interactions

among region, class, ethnic group, age, and gender. Language variations vary on some language aspects, i.e. pronunciation (accent), grammar, or word choice within a language.

### **Bilingualism**

Wardhaugh states that the phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism. Sometimes, the people use more than one language to communicate with the society. This moment is influenced by their life style. The life style is more increased and modern influenced for them to use more variation language. Meanwhile Bloomfield defines bilingualism as 'native-like control of two languages'. However, this definition excludes many people who speak more than one language but do not have 'native-like' control of one or both of their languages. Hudson defines bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in a second language.

It can be concluded that bilingualism or multilingualism focused in the interaction of peoples who are used two languages to interact one another in a conversation.

### **Diglossia**

The term diglossia refers to situations where each language is systematically employed in certain domains or events. According to Wardhaugh, he states that diglossia situation exist in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely. Furthermore, Holmes describes that diglossia: communities rather in which two languages or language varieties are used with one being a high variety for formal situations and prestige, and a low variety for informal situations (everyday conversation). Meanwhile, Meyerhoff also defines diglossia as a situation where two closely related languages are used in a speech community.

It can be concluded that diglossia is a term used in sociolinguistic to refer to situation where two different varieties of language co-occur throughout a speech community, each of which with a distinct range of social function.

### **Code Mixing**

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. There are some definitions of code mixing as follows: Wardhaugh explains that code mixing occurs

when conversant uses two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Meanwhile Bonvillain defines that code mixing is a linguistic process that incorporates material from a second language into a base language, adding morphological markers of the base to introduced elements. Furthermore, Meyerhoff states that code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase.

It can be concluded that code mixing is language that gives expression to other people, with combined language or dialect with other languages.

### Types of Code Mixing

Muysken explains more that code mixing is typically divided into three main types, they are as follows:

#### a) Insertion

Insertion involves the incorporation of lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of another language. This is a form of unidirectional language influence.

#### b) Alternation

Alternation is defined as the switching between structures from separate languages. The boundary of the switches may be clause, or some peripheral element such as a discourse marker or tag form.

#### c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the third category of code-mixing distinguished. It is defined on a purely observational level as the combination of items from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. Both languages contribute to the grammatical structure of the sentence, which in many instances is shared. This point raises the question of what aspects of the two grammars can be different and which must be alike.

Hoffman shows three types of code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra sentential mixing, Intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation (the switching occurs at the phonological level).

#### a) Intra-sentential switching / code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. For example from Wardaugh "Estaba training parapelar." It means "He was training to fight."

#### b) Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing is which occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppā* (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy*. (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning 'to').

#### c) Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian people.

Meanwhile Suwito classifies that there are two types of code mixing, they are as follows:

#### a) Inner code mixing

"*Campur kode ke dalam (inner code mixing) adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan segala variasinya.* It means that when speakers speak using his national language and then insert his regional language, or he speaks regional language tends to insert national language. For instance when Javenesse speaks ngoko, they change into manner.

#### b) Outer code mixing

"*Campur kode keluar (outer code mixing) adalah campur kode yang berasal dari bahasa asing atau sebaliknya.*" It means that when a speaker speaks using his national or regional language and tends to insert foreign language. For example when the speaker speaks using Indonesian they put English word.

### Reasons of Code Mixing

Suwito describes that there are three reasons code mixing occurs as follows: a) Role identification such as social, educational and register role. b) Variant identification refers to the kinds of language used by the user. c) Social status identity that refers to the sense for people to recognized as educated people when they use certain language.

Meanwhile, according to Hoffman, there are a number of reasons for bilingual persons to mix their language.

#### a) Talking about Particular topic.

A speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

#### b) Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors).

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Interjection is words or expression, which are inserted a sentences to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention.

### c) **Being emphatic something (express solidarity).**

As usual when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to emphatic about something, He either intentionally or unintentionally , will switch from his second language to his first language.

### d) **Repetition used for clarification.**

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use of both of the language (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is separated in the other code literally.

### e) **Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.**

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual / multilingual, there will be lot of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener.

### f) **Because of real lexical need.**

The most common reason for bilingual / multilingual person switch or mixing their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English- Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian.

### g) **Expressing group identity.**

The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

### h) **Quoting somebody else**

A speaker switches and mixes the code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch and mix involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. Those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

### i) **To soften or strengthen request or command**

Mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and

code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody can't.

### j) **To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience**

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to.

To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

## Factors Influencing Code Mixing

Weinrich classifies factors that cause code mixing is divided into two as follows:

### a. **Internal Factor**

Internal factor includes low frequency of word, pernicious homonymy, and the need for synonymy. Low frequency of word refers to the factor of code mixing which speaker mixes the word in another language because that word is easier to remember, more popular in the society and has stable sense. Pernicious homonymy is factor that the speaker mixes the code of another language to minimize the ambiguity. The need for synonymy refers to the factor of softening the aim of speaker's utterances.

### b. **External Factor**

External factor includes introduction and development new culture, insufficiently differentiated social value, and oversight. Introduction and development new culture refers to the mixing code because of the term the development of technology, culture, or certain field that uses foreign language. People still uses the original term that uses foreign language although it has the similar term in speaker's native language. Insufficiently differentiated refers to the using of some certain word to refer to the certain meanings or purpose. Social value refers to the speaker mixes another language in his utterances because of social factor. Oversight means the limited language of speaker's own language, so he/she uses the foreign language.

## METHOD

Qualitative method, which is the best method, is used for this research. Khotari states that qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind.

This study focused on Indonesian - English code mixing in *Magic Hour* novel. These units of analysis of the research will be presented in the types of code mixing. the study uses document analysis in conducting the data, the source of the data is the document itself, in this case is *Magic Hour Novel*.

This research the collection of data will presented in several ways as follows: a) reading,

b) identifying c) coding, d) classifying, e) displaying.

The steps of data processing and data analysis covered several intentions as follows: a) data collection, b) identification, c) classification, d) data analysis.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

There are three types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory. They are Intra sentential mixing (IS), Intra lexical code mixing (IL), involving a change of pronunciation (IP).

Table 1: Intra Sentential Mixing (IS)

NO	CODE MIXING	EXPLANATION
1.	Hujan adalah momen kedua terindah baginya setelah <u>magic hour</u> . (p.2)	From the sentence above, the word <b>magic hour</b> derived from English. It consists of one adjective and one noun. The adjective is magic and the noun is hour. Magic hour means a period shortly after sunrise or before sunset during which <u>daylight</u> is redder and softer than when the Sun is higher in the sky.
2.	<u>Good morning</u> kawula muda Prambors! (p.7)	From the sentence above, the word <b>good morning</b> derived from English. It is an interjection which has meaning a conventional expression at meeting or parting in the morning.
3.	Walaupun tanpa <u>make up</u> , tetap saja Raina menarik. (p.9)	It consists of two words make (verb) and up (adjective). <b>Make up</b> means <u>coloured substances</u> used on <u>your face</u> to <u>improve</u> or <u>change your appearance</u> .
4.	Telinga Raina masih disumbat dengan <u>earphone</u> . (p.9)	It consists of two words ear (noun) and phone (noun). <b>Earphone</b> means an electrical device worn on the ear to receive radio or <u>telephone communications</u> or to <u>listen</u> to a radio, MP3 player, etc.
5.	Diambilnya <u>tape recorder</u> berwarna silver miliknya. (p.15)	It consists of two words tape (noun) and recorder (noun). <b>Tape recorder</b> means an <u>apparatus</u> for <u>recording</u> sounds on <u>magnetic tape</u> and <u>afterwards reproducing</u> them.
6.	Sebuah <u>chat message</u> baru saja masuk. (p.20)	It consists of two words chat (verb) and message (noun). <b>Chat message</b> means talk in a <u>friendly</u> and <u>informal</u> way.
7.	Raina langsung membuka <u>file picture</u> . (p.20)	It consists of two words file (noun) and picture (noun). <b>File picture</b> means a collection of information about photo.

8.	Membuka <u>picture received</u> yang belum sempat terbuka. (p.33)	It consists of two words picture (noun) and received (verb). <b>Picture Received</b> means receiving a photograph.
9.	Di sebuah <u>coffee shop</u> ternama dibilangan Jakarta. (p.34)	It consists of two words coffee (noun) and shop (noun). <b>Coffee shop</b> means A <u>cafe serving coffee</u> and light refreshments.
10.	Dimas segera meraih obat-obatannya di dekat <u>dashboard</u> . (p.39)	From the sentence above, the word <b>dashboard</b> derived from English. It consists of dash (noun) and board (noun). Dashboard means the <u>panel</u> facing the <u>driver</u> of a vehicle or the pilot of an aircraft, containing instruments and controls
11.	“Eh, kenapa juga deh pake <u>handphone</u> gue? (p.46)	From the sentence above, the word <b>handphone</b> derived from English. It consists of hand (noun) and phone (noun). Handphone means a <u>telephone</u> with <u>access</u> to a <u>cellular</u> radio system so it can be used over a wide area.
12.	“Nis, <u>Hot Green Tea Latte</u> satuya!” (p.56)	From the sentence above, the word <b>hot green tea latte</b> derived from English. It means a smooth and a creamy matcha is lightly sweetened and served with steamed milk.
13.	Raina langsung sadar dan cepat-cepat mematikan <u>CD Player</u> . (p.69)	From the sentence above, the word <b>CD player</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. CD Player means a machine that is used for playing music.
14.	Membalut dengan <u>plastic wrap</u> dan pita. (p.70)	From the sentence above, the word <b>plastic wrap</b> derived from English. Plastic wrap means a plastic layer used for short term preservation of domestic foods.
15.	Bener kan aku bilang, kalo <u>mindset</u> kamu positif, (p.74)	From the sentence above, the word <b>mindset</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Mindset means a person’s way of thinking and their opinions.

Table 2: Intra Lexical Code Mixing (IL)

NO	CODE MIXING	EXPLANATION
1.	Satu lagu dari penyanyi yang lagi hits saat ini bakal jadi <u>booster</u> buat kamu pagi ini. (p.7)	From the sentence above, the word <b>booster</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Booster means a person or thing that boosts, especially an energetic and enthusiastic supporter.
2.	Suara lantang penyiar Prambors disusul bait-bait lagudari <u>sound</u> radio, mengisi pagi yang cerah. (p.7)	From the sentence above, the word <b>sound</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Sound means the particular auditory effect produced by a given cause.
3.	Mereka memang sangat berbeda, mulai dari <u>fashion</u> , kebiasaan, hingga karakter satu sama lain. (p.8)	From the sentence above, the word <b>fashion</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun.

	Fashion means a prevailing customer style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.
4. Ada foto seorang wanita dewasa berdandan <b>colourful</b> motif serbabunga yang terlalu berlebih. (p.8)	From the sentence above, the word <b>colorful</b> derived from English. It consists of an adjective. Colorful means having much or varied colour; bright.
5. Dipencetnya tombol <b>Bluetooth</b> yang sudah terpasang di telinga kanannya. (p.18)	From the sentence above, the word <b>bluetooth</b> derived from English. It consists of one adjective and one noun. Bluetooth means a standard for the <u>short-range wireless interconnection</u> of <u>mobile phones</u> , computers, and other <u>electronic</u> devices.
6. Proses <b>downloading</b> pun mulai terjadi. (p.20)	From the sentence above, the word <b>downloading</b> derived from English. It consists of one verb. Downloading means <u>copy (data)</u> from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet.
7. Raina lalu memencet layar ponselnya, membuka <b>chat</b> dengan Gwenny. (p.33)	From the sentence above, the word <b>chat</b> derived from English. It consists of one verb. Chat means talk in a <u>friendly and informal</u> way.
8. Sementara sebagian lain ada yang melamun dan melayani <b>customer</b> yang datang. (p.34)	From the sentence above, the word <b>customer</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Customer means a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business
9. Terutama kepada Badrun sang <b>supervisor</b> . (p.35)	From the sentence above, the word <b>supervisor</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Supervisor means a person who supervises a person or an activity.
10. Pemuda yang selalu tampil rapi, tenang, dan <b>fashionable</b> itupun masuk kedalam rumahnya. (p.40)	From the sentence above, the word <b>fashionable</b> derived from English. It consists of an adjective. Fashionable means characteristic of, influenced by, or representing a current popular style.
11. Kamu kan mestinya yang anter <b>flowers!</b> (p.40)	From the sentence above, the word <b>flower</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Flower means the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly coloured corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals).
12. Anter bunga naik mobil florist sama <b>driver!</b> (p.41)	From the sentence above, the word <b>driver</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Driver means a person who drives a vehicle.
13. Rain, <b>please</b> deh, gue tuh gak bisa langsung nemuin dia gitu aja. (p.45)	From the sentence above, the word <b>please</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Please means to make a request more polite.
14. <b>Good</b> , kalo emang lo baik-baik aja, sekarang telepon si Dimas itu. (p.46)	From the sentence above, the word <b>good</b> derived from English. It consists of an adjective. Good means satisfactory in quality, quantity, or degree.
15. Sekarang gue tinggal tekan tombol <b>sent</b> . (p.48)	From the sentence above, the word <b>sent</b> derived from English. It consists of verb. Sent means arrange for the <u>delivery</u> of, especially by post.
16. Tangan Dimas menekan tombol <b>rewind</b> . (p.49)	From the sentence above, the word <b>rewind</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun.

		Rewind means wind or be wound back to the <u>beginning</u> .
17.	" <u>Thanks!</u> " ucapnya. (p.51)	From the sentence above, the word <b>thanks</b> derived from English. Thanks means expression to respond to something politely and to show we are grateful for something.
18.	Tapi juga karena para pegawainya yang <u>friendly</u> . (p.52)	From the sentence above, the word <b>friendly</b> derived from English. It consists of an adjective. Friendly means behaving in pleasant, kind way towards someone.
19.	" <u>Lovely!</u> " teriak Toby lagi. (p.52)	From the sentence above, the word <b>lovely</b> derived from English. It consists of an adjective. Lovely means pleasant or enjoyable.
20.	Mereka berusaha untuk mendapatkan <u>clue</u> . (p.53)	From the sentence above, the word <b>clue</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Clue means a sign or someone information which helps you to find the answer to a problem, question, or mystery.
21.	<u>Charge</u> ke gue. (p.56)	From the sentence above, the word <b>charge</b> derived from English. It consists of a verb. Charge means to ask an amount of money for something, especially a service or activity.
22.	Kayaknya ada <u>feeling</u> sama kamu. (p.59)	From the sentence above, the word <b>feeling</b> derived from English. It consists of a noun. Feeling means a natural understanding or ability, especially in subject or activity.

## Discussion

### The Types of Code Mixing

In table 1, this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. These are some examples of the data from table 1 above as follows:

- 1) Hujan adalah momen kedua terindah baginya setelah magic hour. (p.2)

From the sentence above, the word magic hour derived from English. It consists of one adjective and one noun. The adjective is magic and the noun is hour. Magic hour means a period shortly after sunrise or before sunset during which daylight is redder and softer than when the Sun is higher in the sky.

- 2) Walaupun tanpa make up, tetap saja Raina menarik. (p.9)

It consists of two words make (verb) and up (adjective). **Make up** means coloured

substances used on your face to improve or change your appearance.

- 3) Di sebuah coffee shop ternama dibilangan Jakarta. (p.34)

It consists of two words coffee (noun) and shop (noun). **Coffee shop** means A cafe serving coffee and light refreshments.

In table 2, this kind of code mixing is which occurs within a word boundary. These are some examples of the data from table 2 as follows:

- 1) Satu lagu dari penyanyi yang lagi hits saat ini bakal jadi booster buat kamu pagi ini. (p.7)

From the sentence above, the word booster derived from English. It consists of a noun. Booster means a person or thing that boosts,

especially an energetic and enthusiastic supporter.

2) Ada foto seorang wanita dewasa berdandan **colourful** motif serba bunga yang terlalu berlebih. (p.8)

From the sentence above, the word colorful derived from English. It consists of an adjective.

Colorful means having much or varied colour; bright

3) Anter bunga naik mobil florist sama **driver!** (p.41)

From the sentence above, the word driver derived from English. It consists of a noun. Driver means a person who drives a vehicle.

### The Indonesian Meaning of Code Mixing

Table 3: Intra Sentential Mixing (IS)

NO	CODE MIXING	MEANING
1.	Magic Hour. (p.2)	<i>Waktu ketika matahari terbit ataupun saat terbenam saat langit berwarna jingga kemerahan dan mewarnai angkasa.</i>
2.	Good morning (p.7)	<i>Selamat Pagi</i>
3.	Make Up (p.9)	<i>Tata rias wajah</i>
4.	Earphone. (p.9)	<i>Alat penyuar telinga atau alat pendengar.</i>
5.	Tape Recorder (p.15)	<i>Alat perekam suara.</i>
6.	Chat Message (p.20)	<i>Pesan dari percakapan secara langsung antara dua orang atau lebih melalui jaringan komputer atau internet.</i>
7.	File Picture. (p.20)	<i>Data dalam bentuk gambar.</i>
8.	Picture Received (p.33)	<i>Gambar yang sudah di unduh.</i>
9.	Coffee Shop(p.34)	<i>Kedai kopi.</i>
10.	Dashboard (p.39)	<i>Tampilan panel yang dibuat oleh sebuah software computer dengan tujuan menampilkan informasi yang mudah dibaca.</i>
11.	Handphone (p.46)	<i>Telepon genggam atau telepon seluler</i>
12.	Hot Green Tea Latte (p.56)	<i>Sebuah minuman teh hijau yang dicampur susu yang disajikan secara panas.</i>
13.	CD Player. (p.69)	<i>Alat pemutar CD yang hanya bisa membaca dan memainkan CD audio.</i>
14.	Plastic Wrap (p.70)	<i>Plastik film yang tipis, dengan ketebalan 0.010 sampai dengan 0.020 mikron.</i>
15.	Mindset (p.74)	<i>Cara berpikir yang dapat menentukan pandangan, perilaku, sikap, dan juga masa depan seseorang.</i>

Table 4: Intra Lexical Code Mixing (IL)

NO	CODE MIXING	ANALYSIS
1.	<b>Booster</b> (p.7)	<i>Hal yang bisa mendorong kita untuk lebih bersemangat atau sesuatu yang dapat mendorong motivasi.</i>
2.	<b>Sound</b> (p.7)	<i>Getaran yang cepat yang ditransmisikan sebagai variasi dalam tekanan udara.</i>
3.	<b>Fashion</b> (p.8)	<i>Gaya berpakaian yang populer dalam suatu budaya</i>
4.	<b>Colourful</b> (p.8)	<i>Penuh warna atau berwarna warni.</i>

5.	<b>Bluetooth</b> (p.18)	<i>Peralatan yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan perangkat satu dengan perangkat lainnya tanpa menggunakan media kabel.</i>
6.	<b>Downloading</b> (p.20)	<i>Unggah atau sebuah proses dalam pengambilan file-file tertentu yang terdapat di internet baik melalui web server, FTP server, mail server, server ataupun sistem lain yang identik.</i>
7.	<b>Chat</b> (p.33)	<i>Hubungan komunikasi antar pengguna komputer dalam Internet secara online yang umumnya berupa teks.</i>
8.	<b>Customer</b> (p.34)	<i>Pembeli</i>
9.	<b>Supervisor</b> (p.35)	<i>Seseorang yang menangani orang-orang yang memproduksi dan atau melakukan kinerja pelayanan.</i>
10.	<b>Fashionable</b> (p.40)	<i>Modern, sesuai dengan mode terakhir.</i>
11.	<b>Flowers</b> (p.40)	<i>Bunga-bunga.</i>
12.	<b>Driver</b> (p.41)	<i>Orang yang mengemudikan kendaraan bermotor.</i>
13.	<b>Please</b> (p.45)	<i>Tolong atau permisi.</i>
14.	<b>Good</b> (p.46)	<i>Baik atau bagus</i>
15.	<b>Sent.</b> (p.48)	<i>Terkirim</i>
16.	<b>Rewind.</b> (p.49)	<i>Mundur atau mengembalikan seperti semula.</i>
17.	<b>“Thanks</b> (p.51)	<i>Terima kasih</i>
18.	<b>Friendly</b> (p.52)	<i>Ramah.</i>
19.	<b>Lovely</b> (p.52)	<i>Cantik</i>
20.	<b>Clue.</b> (p.53)	<i>Petunjuk</i>
21.	<b>Charge</b> (p.56)	<i>Biaya yang diperlukan untuk membayar jasa atau menggunakan sesuatu.</i>
22.	<b>Feeling</b> (p.59)	<i>Perasaan atau sering digunakan untuk menunjuk suatu prediksi atau perkiraan.</i>

**The Most Typical Type of Code Mixing**

Based on the table above, it can be found that there are 15 data (40,5%) in the type of code mixing for intra sentential mixing, there are 22 data (59,5%) in the type of code mixing for intra lexical code mixing, and there is no data (0%) in the type of code mixing for involving a change of pronunciation. So, the most typical type of code mixing used in the novel *Magic Hour* is in the type 2 (Intra Lexical Code Mixing) which has the most dominant word in a noun.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the result of both findings and discussions, the research can be drawn as the followings; 1) the types of code mixing used in

the *Magic Hour* novel are intra sentential code mixing, and Intra lexical code mixing., 2) The type of code mixing also has Indonesia meaning. The meaning is a meaning presented by dictionary., 3) From the all of types, there is only one type that is dominant used. The most typical type code mixing used in *Magic Hour* novel is Intra Lexical code mixing which has the most dominant word in a noun.

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English code mixing used in the *magic hour* novel