

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING
FOUND ON TWIVORTIARE 2 NOVEL
BY IKA NATASSA**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By

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ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is study about the connection among language and society. Every people have different language style when they interact to each other. By many variations which they have, it can be possible for them to mix their language in their utterance. Mixing one language with the other languages, in sociolinguistics field it called by code mixing.

The research aims to find the classification types of code switching and code mixing in TWIVORTIARE 2 novel then describe the influencing using types of code switching and code mixing. Twovortiare 2 novel has many sentences used code mixing and code switching as the utterance which has intention clearly. Descriptive qualitative method are used as the methodology in this research which means based on the data that gained through reading the novel thus classify types of code switching and code mixing every sentences clearly through the dialogue of the novel then find the influence of the utterance using code switching and code mixing. The research focused on the types of code switching (inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching) and types of code mixing (insertion, alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization) while combine with influencing os using code switching and code mixing. The results of the research are most of utterance using code mixing – insertation and code switching – intra-setential in Twovortiare 2 novel. The use of code mixing in society it has been common. Focusing on classification types of code mixing and code switching based on TWIVORTIARE 2 novel, the writer found several uterrance related code mixing and code switching. It reveals with code mixing using insertation 16, alternation 13, congruent lexicalization 4. Thus code switching using Intra- sentential 23, Inter-sentential 7. In TWIVORTIARE 2 novel, most of utterance using code mixing – insertation and code switching – intra-setential which relevant the situation according to the novel.

Key words: *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Code Switching, TWIVORTIARE 2, Nove;*

DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

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I hereby state that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writers' or experts' opinions or finding included in the thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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MOTTO

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ
وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٤﴾

We never sent any messenger except in the language of his people, to make things clear for them. God leads astray whom He wills, and guides whom He wills. He is the Mighty, the Wise.
(Q.S. Ibrahim: 4) ¹



¹ Talal Itani, The Qur'an – Translated to English (Dallas: Clear Qur'an, 2009), p. 126

DEDICATION

I offer up my praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the abundant blessing to me. Then, I faithfully dedicate this thesis to:

1. My lovely parents Mr. Suparno and Mrs. Henny Sulistyowati who always pray and support me until I could finish this thesis.
2. My beloved sister who never tired to give me suggestion and advice to be better person in the future.
3. My beloved Almamater, Raden Intan State Islamic University.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The Researcher's name is Annisa Ayu Dian Pertiwi. She was born in Solo on January 23th, 2000. She is the first child from two siblings of Mr. Suparno and Mrs. Henny Sulistyowati.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, in the first instance, all praise be to almighty Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe, the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing who always guides and protects Researcher during every step in His life. And the Researcher never forgets to convey sholawat and gratitude to our prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon Him who has brought us from the darkness and gave us ray of light. By the grace of Allah, so that the Researcher could finish His thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING FOUND ON TWIVORTIARE 2 NOVEL BY IKA NATASSA “**. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the Researcher could not finish this thesis alone, so the Researcher gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around Researcher. Therefore, the Researcher would like to express his deepest feeling of her heart for people who always care of him and he would like to convey thankfulness in depth to:

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the Researcher is really lucky in getting co-advisor such a kindness lecturer.

5. All of my classmates who have accompanied the Researcher during at class and outside class. The Researcher is rightfully proud to have such a good classmates and all the students of English Education study program who cannot the Researcher mention one by one of their name.

However, the Researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want toget information about code mixing.

Bandar Lampung, February 2023
The Researcher

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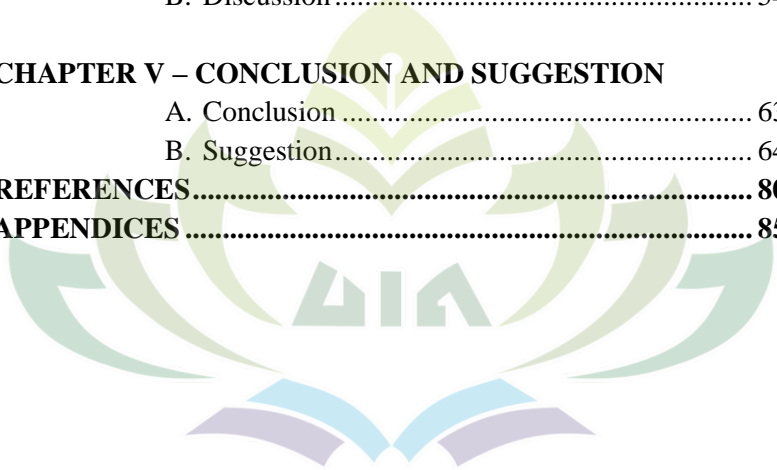
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. Chomskysays that language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.¹

Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse, as state by Sapir in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art. There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages.²So, form the explanation above, it can be said that language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

¹ Noam Chomsky, *Language In Mind* (3rded)(New York: United States of America,2006), p. 102

² Edward Sapir, *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.107

On the BBC website, it is estimated that up to 7,000 different languages are spoken around the world and one of the most widely used language in the world is English.³ For the other opinion, according to Crystal in his book that he said “of course English is global language, they would say.”⁴ Moreover, there is another argument about English as the global language, Reddy as a lecturer in English wrote in his journal that currently, English is the first language used in some countries. For countries that use English as first language speakers there are about 375 million and there are 750 million countries that use English as second language speakers. Furthermore, there are 70 countries which have English as their official language.⁵

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying

social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about how language works, and about social relations in the community. As stated by Adi that

³ BBC, “Language Other”, (on-line) accessed from <http://bbc.co.uk/languages/guide/languages/>, (on January, 1st 2019 at 10.07a.m.)

⁴ David Crystal, *English as a Global Language* (2nd ed) (New York: United States of America, 2003), p. 2

⁵ M. Samanth Reddy, “Importance of English Language in today’s World”. *International of Academic Research*, Vol. 3, No. 2, April 2016, p.179.

sociolinguistics learns about the usage of distinction parlance among cohorts in the social environment. It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.⁶

In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages.

By switching two or more languages in monolog or dialog, sociolinguistics scientists call it with code switching and code mixing. Codeswitching describes the abilities of a bilingual speaker. The term code switching in linguistics refers to the use of more than one language or variations in speech.⁷ Trousdale in Mujiono says that code switching is the situation of linguistic where a speaker will change his/her language if someone who talks with him/her that has equal ability in another language that they use in interaction.⁸ While, code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance.⁹ Jendra in Sumarsih writes that code-mixing is the language usage in which "a mixing of

⁶ Wiruma Titian Adi, "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". *Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, Vol. 2, No.1, April 2018, p. 40

⁷ Fithrah Auliya Ansar, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process". *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol. 10, No. 1, 2007, p. 31

⁸ Mujiono, "Code Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lecturers at Universities". *International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2013, p. 50

⁹ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p.103

different variations within the same clause."¹⁰ So, based on the previous explanation about code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that code switching is a phenomenon in which bilingual or multilingual changes speech from one language to another where this case is caused by a condition and situation. And code mixing is the mix of language which is inserts another language in the dominant language that they use in speech community.

The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to do code switching or mixing in their utterance. They think that when they mix their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious. This phenomenon also appears on the famous witer in Indonesia that is Ika Natassa. On Ika's novel, he often mixes his language on his utterance among Indonesian language and English. On his novel, he also conveys some motivations which can be useful for the viewers of his novel. Hence, this show is entertaining yet educational.

In this research, the Researcher is interested to conduct the research to look for the use of code mixing. There are several researchers who have conducted the research about and code mixing. Dealing with this research, the observer takes some relevant researches which have been investigated.

¹⁰ Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics". English Language and Literature Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2014, p. 79

The first Researcher is Kurniati from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, with her thesis, *“A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan”*. In her thesis, she found the types of code mixing and interference that are existed in *On Nine Summer Ten Autumns* Novel. She selected twenty data to be analyzed. Then, from twenty data that had already analyzed, she found that nineteen data were using outer code mixing and there is no interference in the conversation of the novel and only one which was using inner code mixing.¹¹

The second Researcher is Amsal, with her thesis *“An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar”*. In her thesis, she looked for the types of code mixing in *“Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar”*. She used theory from Muysken that there are three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. From her analysis, she found that insertion code mixing is the type was more dominant used by the students in their conversation, it about 57.67% and it is categorized into enough.¹²

The last Researcher is Mulyani who conducted her research about *“Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6”*.

¹¹ Indira Kurniati, Thesis, *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan* (Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014)

¹² Amsal, Thesis, *An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar* (Pekanbaru: State Islamic University Sultan Kasim Riau, 2011)

She looked for the code mixing in word class and phrase that used by the Judges comments and the Host. She also sought the factors which influence them in mixing the language. From the result of her research, she found that 13 data which involved in code mixing. In word class, she found 6 data, while in phrase she found 9 data. For the factor of the code mixing, she found six factors which influence the subject mixed their language.¹³

In this study, the Researcher looked for the code mixing and code switching on TWIVORTIARE 2 novel. Actually, there is resemblance between the previous researched with this research. Nevertheless, to make this research to be different with the previous research, the Researcher sought types of code switching and code mixing which argued by Hoffman and the Researcher also looked for the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory. So, based on the explanation above, the Researcher conducted the research about code switching and code mixing from Indonesia into English that use on TWIVORTIARE 2 Novel. The Researcher is really motivated to conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING FOUND ON TWIVORTIARE 2 NOVEL BY IKA NATASSA".

B. Formulation of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem that is revealed in this study can be stated, as follows:

1. What are the types of code switching which appear

¹³ Nopita Mulyani, Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6 (Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2011)

on TWIVORTIARE 2 Novel?

2. What are the types of code mixing which appear on TWIVORTIARE 2 Novel?

C. Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the Researcher focused to analyze about the types and levels of code switching and code mixing on TWIVORTIARE 2 by Ika Natassa. In analyzing the Novel, the Researcher looked for the switching and code mixing from Indonesian language to English. The data were collected only from TWIVORTIARE 2 novel by Ika Natassa.

D. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research which are arranged by the Researcher of this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code switching used on TWIVORTIARE 2 Novel by Ika Natassa.
2. To find out the types of code mixing used on TWIVORTIARE 2 Novel by Ika Natassa.

E. Use of the Research

There are two kinds of the essential things on this research they are, theoretical and practical. The expected advantages of the study both theoretical and practical are:

1. Theoretical

This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research

contains many theories that related with code mixing.

2. Practical

a. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code mixing. The teachers can also apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students because YouTube is one of interesting medium for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

b. For Students

The students can deeply understand about code mixing and they directly are able to apply into their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English trough YouTube.

c. For other Researchers

The result of this research can give the motivation for the next researcher to look for code mixing in another thing. And the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct theresearch about code mixing.

F. Scope of the Research

In this study, the scopes of the research are:

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was on TWIVORTIARE 2 by Ika Natassa.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research was to find the types of code switching and code mixing on TWIVORTIARE 2 by Ika Natassa.

CHAPTER II

LITTERATURE REVIEW

A. Sociolinguistics

Language is a part of human life, there is no language there is nothing to say. Since, language is a tool that can convey and deliver human's feelings, ideas, thoughts, and views. It is also to establish and maintain the social relationship. People use language in form listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Human and language cannot be separated each other, since they have relation which is all round what the human do, it will relate with language. In linguistic, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between society and language which aims to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Fishman says that there are three characteristics in study of sociolinguistics such as characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers. Three of them are constantly interact and changes one another within a speech community.¹⁴ In addition, sociolinguistics is study about the human's everyday lives and how language uses in the conversation. The presence of societal norms, policies, and law which address language.¹⁵

¹⁴ Joshua A. Fishman, *The Sociology of Language* (Cambridge: Newbury, 1972), p. 7

¹⁵ Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*

In the field of sociolinguistics are studying about the relationships between two things, such as the connection among language and colonies, between the use of language and the social structures in which the users of language life.¹⁶ Holmes adds that sociolinguistics learns about the intercourse among language and society. They are fascinated in discussing why they use different languages in different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions of language in conveying social meaning.¹⁷

From several previous definitions about sociolinguistics which argued by experts, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studies about language which is related with community, variety, function and the users of language. Every group has their own identity of the language to communicate to each other.

B. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual who be able to use two languages in interaction to each other. Many people are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other people. Nowadays, bilingualism has become popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield twolanguages in their burble.

(7th Ed)

(Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 13

¹⁶ Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 3

¹⁷ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (4thed) (New York: Routledge, 2013), p. 1

According to Spolsky, bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.¹⁸ Richard says that bilingual is someone who engages two languages with some degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others.¹⁹

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone to be able to speak more than one language.

1. Dimension of Bilingualism

There are five dimensions of bilingualism that argued by Baker:

- a. Age (simultaneous/ sequential);
- b. Ability (incipient/ receptive/productive);

Incipient : Incipient is someone who just know the another languages.

Receptive : Receptive is someone who just be able to listen and read. It means, they can understand what people are talking about but they cannot apply it.

Productive : Productive is someone who just be able to speak and write the

¹⁸ Bernard Spolsky, Op. Cit., p. 45

¹⁹ Jack Richards, Longman: Dictionary Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (UK: Longman Group, 2003), p. 51

language that they just learn it.

- c. Between two languages that they know, they must balance;
- d. Development (ascendant – second language is developing; recessive –one language is decreasing), and
- e. Contexts where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home,school).²⁰

2. Types of Bilingualism

Loveday in his book is mention about four types of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism. Here the definition of these types of bilingualism.

a. Compound Bilingualism

The meaning of compound bilingualism is if children are taught a new language, they will increase their knowledge of the new language being taught. If one of the two languages is used dominantly, it can be concluded that they will choose to use language that tends to be used in their environment and other languages are only used at the level of understanding.

b. Balanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, A is from

²⁰ Colin Baker, Foundation of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism (Canada: Biddles, 2011), p. 27

Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.

c. Subtractive Bilingualism

Subtractive bilingualism is someone who already has the ability to speak two languages, but because the environment in which they live uses different languages, they will adjust and eventually they lose one of their language skills.

d. Additive Bilingualism

Additive bilingualism can be interpreted as someone who learns a new language where the language they learn can be beneficial for them and they do not lose their own language.²¹

Those are the types of bilingualism who argued by Loveday. Everytype of bilingualism has their own function itself to draw the type of bilingual people. So, it can be summarized, if someone has ability to speak and know in two languages they can be said as bilingual people. Usually, someone who understands more than one language they will use their

capability to combine among one language with another, when they make the conversation with the other people. In the sociolinguistic field, it called by code.

²¹ Leo Loveday, *The Sociolinguistics of Learning and Using a Non-native Language* (Oxford: Pergamon Press Ltd, 1986), p. 9

C. Code

In human interaction with each other, they usually draw on distinction code in divergence fettle. Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.²² Rahardi says that Code is a speech system in which elements of language are applied that have different characteristics in which these characteristics are in accordance with the background, speaker, and relationship in communicating between the speaker and listener.²³

As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of language. Code can be said as the key of someone when He/She wants to change from one language to another language that He/She uses in communication.

Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur

²² Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p. 99

²³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 17

in multilingual society in using two or more languages.²⁴ Meanwhile, the distinction among code switching and code mixing is code mixing appears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching is changing the language used to another code (including diversity), for instance such as the other person, speaker themselves, the presence of three speakers, create sense of humor, and increase the prestige.²⁵

In addition, code switching occurs in someone's utterance because they realize and they have purpose for switching their language, but someone who mixes his or her language because he or she does not realize and does not have any purpose for mixing his or her language. It can be said, that switching the language that is done by someone intentionally, and mixing the language that is done by someone unintentionally. Therefore, to make the different between both of them are clear, here the explanation about code switching and code mixing:

a. Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one languages in the conversation of his or her in daily life. As Adi says that code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual.²⁶ Yuliani adds that code switching happens there is the third person in conversation

²⁴ Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics", *English Language and Literature Studies*. Vol. 4, No. 1, 2014, p. 79

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 79

²⁶ Wirama Titian Adi, "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". *Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, Vol. 2, No.1, April 2018, p. 41

between two people and it can change the language which they use and also it can change the situation and topic of the conversation.²⁷

Certainly, they have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition. Hence, the switching is one of the optional for a bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, because sometimes someone does not want the other people to know what they are talking about. Switching the language from one language to another it has been common in society especially in young people, because they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. They will be easier to switch the language because they have the ability to use another language in interaction.

Nisa defines in her journal that code switching refers to the situation of people when they switch the language in the equal communication activity.²⁸ Hymes in Sumarsih has an opinion about code switching that he states “code switching is changing of the language it can be two or more languages, and also changing of the variations of one language or even some kinds of the style.”²⁹ Then, Gumperz in Mujiono argues that code switching is the strategy of an individual to express social meaning in the

²⁷ Wenny Yuliani, “An Analysis Of Code Switching In The Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns”. English Department, Faculty of Humanities: Andalas University, p. 2

²⁸ Choitrotun Nisa, “An Analysis Of Code Switching In ‘Supernova: Ksatria, Putri Dan Bintang Jatuh’ Novel By Dewi Lestari”. Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra, Vol. 4, No. 2, December 2014, p. 199

²⁹ Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, Op. Cit.. p. 79

conversation.³⁰

In addition, according to Romaine, many linguists have stressed the point about switching that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of a speech community on much the same basis as switching between styles or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker. Switching in both cases serves an expressive function and has meaning.³¹

In this definition, Romaine conveys that switching appears in bilingual people, they switch the language in styles or dialect. While, for monolingual people it is just optional. Based on the some previous statements who argue about code switching, it can be said that code switching is a change of the language in many variations and the alternative of people who want to use of two or more languages within the equal utterance. They switch their language when they do conversation or write something.

The concept of code switching is divided into two they are metaphorical and transactional code switching. Metaphorical code switching is concerns the various communicative effect the speaker intends to convey. For example, teachers deliver formal lectures in the official standard form Indonesian, but lectures shift to regional dialect when they want to encourage discussion among the students. Meanwhile,

³⁰ Mujiono, "Code Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lecturers at Universities". *International Journal of Linguistics*. Vol. 5, No. 2, 2013, p. 50

³¹ Suzanne Romaine, *Language in Society An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (2nd ed), (United States: Oxford university Press, 2000), p. 59

transactional code switching comes under heading of the type of switching most commonly discussed as being controlled by components of the speech event like topic and participants. Thus, while the components of the speech event such as speaker, topic, listener, setting has not changed, the tone of the interaction has been altered by a switch in language.³²

1) Types of code switching

There are three types of code of switching which are argued by Poplack in Yuliana, such as intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching and extra-sentential code switching. As the explanation by written bellow:

a) Intra-sentential code switching

Intra-sentential code switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries. The shift appears in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a shift. The speaker is usually unaware of the shift.

Example:

Delsa : Jal, besok Saya pergi *holiday* sama keluarga Saya.

(Jal, tomorrow I am going to go holiday with my family)

Jali : Kemana emangnya Del, kamu gak *invite* saya gitu?

(Where are you going to go Del, you do not invite me, do you?)

³² Ibid., p. 59

The example of the conversation above shows that the speakers switch their language in the middle of their utterance. The speakers speak in Indonesian language and they insert a word in English. The words that they insert in English are “holiday” and “invite”. So, the English words which come out from his utterance in types of code switching called as Intra-sentential code switching.

b) Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching happens when the people switch their language within sentences or two clauses. It occurs in the beginning of a sentence or end of a sentence.

Example:

Rena : Ren, Kamu tau gak, *if Afgan will come to our country.*

(Ren, Do you know, if Afgan will come to our country)

Panji : Ah seriusan kamu Ren, *I do not believe it that he will come here.*

(Ah, are you serious Ren, I do not believe it that he will come here)

From the example of the conversation, they talk about Afgan will come to their country. The first speaker talk to the second speaker that Afgan will come to their country, but the second speaker does not believe it, because he thinks it is impossible if Afgan come to their country. We can see from their conversation, in the end of their utterance they switch their language into English. They probably realize to switch their language

because on their first utterance they use Indonesian language and suddenly they switch it into English. So, it can be mentioned that the type of code switching that appears on their utterance is inter-sentential code switching.

c) Extra-sentential code switching or Tag code switching

Extra-sentential code-switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as “Right, Good, Sorry”, etc.³³ *Example:*

Meri : Jel, kamu benaran ikut jalan-jalan ke Bali, *right?*

(Jel, you follow trip to Bali, right?)

Jella : *Sorry* Mer, aku sepertinya tidak jadi ikut karena adakendala.

(Sorry Mer, I think I do not follow the trip because I have constraint)

Meri : *Really*, kalok gitu Aku juga gak ikutlah.

(Really, if you do not follow the trip, I will not follow it too)

Jella : *No*, kamu harus ikut jangan pedulikan tentangaku.

(No, you have to follow the trip, you do not need to be care about me)

³³ Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa, and Luziana Pininto Sarwendah, “Code Mixing And Code-Switching Of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study”. *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol. 9, No. 1, May 2015, p. 48

The example of the conversation above talks about trip to Bali. The first speaker asks to the second speaker that she wants to follow the trip or not, but the second speaker says that she cannot join because there is obstacles that make her cannot join the trip. Because the second speaker does not join, the first speaker also does not want to follow, but the second speaker talk the first speaker that she has to follow the trip. From the conversation, it shows that the speakers use tag switching in their utterance such as right, sorry, really, and no. They do tag switching in the beginning of their utterance and in the end of their utterance.

There are some Authors who defined that there are four types of code switching other than the types of code switching above that is intra word code switching. The Researcher does not put the explanation intra word of switching in the part of types of code mixing because intra word is more referred to code mixing.

b. Code Mixing

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Mujiono and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation.³⁴ Saputra in Wulandari adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two codes or more languages in discourse.³⁵

In addition, according to Nababan in Yuliana that code mixing is the change of the language during interaction within the same expression or in the equal of spoken or written text.³⁶ Meanwhile, Jendra in Sumarsih argues that code mixing is a mixture of two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause.³⁷

Through several definition about code mixing which delivered by experts above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which they change. In other hand, there are some factors which are influenced people mix their language, such as the background of their education, social, culture, economic, environment, and etcetera.³⁸

³⁴ Mujiono, Rahayu Wilujeng and Muhammad Suharto, "Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC)". *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2017, p. 5

³⁵ Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*". *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol. 6, No. 1, March 2016, p. 72

³⁶ Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa, and Luziana Pininto Sarwendah, *Loc. Cit.*

³⁷ Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, *Loc. Cit.*

³⁸ Santika Wulandari, *Op. Cit.* p. 72-73

1) Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

a) Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia - English:

A : Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss. Isti. (Tomorrow I will face final examination it is Miss Isti's subject)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*, supaya nilai kamu bagus. (Ehmm. You should study hard in order your score will be good)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says "Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss Isti" and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

b) Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example

Indonesia - English.

Sobari :Wahyu, kamu sudah *menge-save* nomer Whatsapp Saya belum?

(Wahyu, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

Wahyu: Belum Sobari, kamu juga belum *nge-follow* Instagram Saya.(Not yet Sobari, You do not follow my Instagram yet too)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word “*save*” with “*menge*” and the second speaker says “*nge-follow*” whereas it should be “*follow*” . So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intra-lexical code mixing.

c) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure.³⁹ For example, the word of “hello” is said “halo” or the word “television” is said “televisi”. This

³⁹ Charlotte Hoffman, An Introduction to Bilingualism (New York: Roudledge Tailor and Francis Group, 1991), p. 112

phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation.

Meanwhile, Suwito in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.⁴⁰

a) Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing the language with their nature language. Usually it happens in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in every region. So, they mix the Indonesian language with their region language by inserting the elements of their own language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

Example:

Yogi : Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?
(Len, you like Bintang, Don't you?)

Lena : Enggak lah, *Maneh ulah* fitnah Saya!
(No, you don't insult me!)

Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their region language that is Sundanese. The first speaker said to the second speaker that "Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang

⁴⁰ Suwito, Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik Teori dan Problema (Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1983), p. 76

nyak?” the first speaker said “*bogoh*” and “*nyak*”, these words identify as the region language from West Java and the meaning of these words in Indonesian language: “*bogoh*” is “*suka*” and “*nyak*” is “*ya*”.

b) Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing is mixing the language that comes from foreign language. It means, the speakers mix their nation language with foreign language. English is common foreign language that many people mix their nation language with English.

Example:

April : Dan, *yesterday* Saya baru beli a *new bag*, harganya mahal pasti kamu gak sanggup belinya.

(Dan, yesterday I just bought a new bag, the prize is expensive and you will not be able to buy it)

Dandy : Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*? Gak kamu pakek?

(Really, then where is your a new bag? Don't you wear it?)

April : *I am lazy* untuk makeknya takutnya kamu *jealous* lagi sama Saya.

(I am lazy to wear it I am scared if you are jealous of me)

From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about a new bag. The first speaker changed his language when he said “yesterday” and “a new bag”, he mixed his national language with foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with English language, he said “Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*”. So, it can be said that the type of code mixing from that conversation is outer code mixing, because they mix their national language with foreign language.

In addition, according to Muysken there are three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here the explanation:

a) Insertion

Insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written. Commonly, people are using code mixing with this type because they do not know the meaning of the word in their national language so that why they mix it with foreign language.

Example:

Kris : Agung, kamu pasti *shock* denger kabar ini! (Agung, you definitely shock to hear this news!)

Agung : Kabar apa Kris? *Hoax* apa enggak?
(What kind of the news) is it hoax or
not?)

From the example of the conversation, the speakers are dominant to use Indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with English word. They insert the word of shock and hoax. By identifying the example of the conversation above, it can be clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code mixing.

b) Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase. For
Example:

Putra : Den, kamu sudah mengerjakan *your home work* belum? (Den, have you done your home work?)

Deni : Belum Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaan buat pramuka.

(Not yet put, yesterday I was a little bit busy with my scout competition.)

The conversation above is talking about the home work. The first speaker asked the second speaker that he had done his home

work by using Indonesian language but the first speaker mixed Indonesian language with English language in his utterance by saying your home work. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replying “Belom Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaan buat pramuka”. From the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesian language with English, the English word which identify as mixing the language is “*a little bit busy*” The code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the speaker speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language. For instance, Indonesian official language has some dialect with English word. Usually, it happens in spoken form.⁴¹ Here the example of the conversation:

Rezal : Ki, kamu lama sekali mengangkat *telephone* Saya, kamu lagi sibuk?

(Ki, you are very long to accept my telephone, are you still busy?)

⁴¹ ieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 3

Riki : Maaf Zal, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di *computer* danti dak

focus ke hp.

(Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focusto my phone)

The example of the conversation shows that between the first speaker and second speaker did congruent lexicalization, because the words which identify as congruent lexicalization appear in their conversation such as *telephone, komputer and fokus*. Those words are identified as congruent lexicalization.

In analyzing the TWIVORTIARE 2 by Ika Natassa, the Researcher looked for the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Basically, three of them are same and every theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of sociolinguists who define about the types of code mixing, the researcher just propose three experts because it has already represented all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

2) Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito defines that there are differentiation levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To divide every level of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, here the explanation written bellow in the table.

Table 1
The Levels of Code Mixing

NO	Levels of Code Mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
1	Word level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	“aku bawa <i>something</i> buat kamu”
2	Phrase level	Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb.	“tolong sih, bersihin <i>white board nya</i> ”
3	Baster level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English	“Saya <i>tidak</i> mengerti cara <i>men-download</i> video di YouTube”

		and the words in English getaddition of Indonesian affixation.	
4	Repetition word or Reduplicatio n word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	<i>“Saya pikir inifine- fine saja, tidak ada masalah”</i>
5	Idiom level	Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.	<i>“eh, seriusan Raisa itu bukan your cup of tea”</i>
6	Clause level	Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. While, dependent clause is a clause that	<i>“hari ini, hari yang teristimewa buat aku, karena I get a new car”</i>

		cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it perfect.	
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Source: Adapted from Suwito.⁴²

Through the previous explanation about types and levels of code mixing, the distinction between both of them: Types of code mixing is more general rather than levels of code mixing. It means, levels of code mixing explain one by one categories of word that include in code mixing.

D. Concept of Novel

The simple way to define a narrative is as a series of events in a specific order with a beginning, middle and an end. The logical or causal connection between one event and another constitute fundamental aspects of every narrative.⁴³ A novel is a kind of imaginative literature which belongs to narrative fiction. The literature of imaginations always presents experience by a fictitious presentation of persons, ideas, and events. In a novel, all events or ideas are almost the same with the reality. The author creates characters, plot and settings which are familiar to the reader in order to make them understand, comprehend and enjoy the story easily. Hudson said that “the novel is self-contained; it provides

⁴² Luckas, George, Theory of The Novel Translated the Germany by Anna Bostock Berlin (Merlin Press, 1988.), P. 24

⁴³ Andrew Bennet and Nicholas Royle, Introduction to Literature, Criticism and theory (3rd ed), (Edinburgh Gate: Person Education Limited), P. 53

within its own compass everything that the writer deemed necessary for the comprehension and enjoy meant of his work.⁴⁴ The term “novel” comes from the Italian “novella”, which means new staff that is s

mall. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. Both with a shift in society and development and time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction anymore. Authors of novels changed their style according to desired imagination. A novel is a narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that includes some figures and fiction events.⁴⁵ Most of novels are talking about people and their problems, especially the conflict between individuals and the society in which they live. In a novel the authors express their ideas, imagination, feeling, morality, character, setting etc. Novels are also interesting objects for reading. Sometimes, lecturers and teachers at some universities and schools ask their students to read, to understand, and to analyze certain novels in order to extract moral teachings; the students can analyze the moral values of the story especially positive values. Then they can draw lesson from the story..

There are many kinds of novels. There are psychological novels, detective, social, collective, adventure novels,etc. The psychological novel is a novel telling about a psychological problem which is experienced by characters in the novel. It is focused on the mental situation of characters through their life.

⁴⁴ William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*, (London: New Impression Reset, George G. Haris, 1916), P. 168

⁴⁵ Amir Mohammed Albloly and Mahmud Ali Ahmed, Research article Developing the students Literary Apreciation of Novels via Facebook, (Univesity of kassala: Suddan university of science & technology, Vol.6, No.9.2015), P. 6012

The detective novel is a novel telling about criminals and presenting one or two characters who act as fighters of criminality or as defenders of truth. It usually invites the readers to think about the effect of some incidents that are described by the author in the story. The social novel is a novel which tells about the differences in status and social activities which are against one another.

Adventure novel is a novel focusing on one character, which is considered as a hero. This character always has conflicts in realizing his ideal purpose. The story consists of the novel start where the main character is presented that has a problem which requires solutions. It is a novel of survival or life in the great outdoors. This novel has frequently found elements in which the characters succeed without adult assistance. Characters are often children, who encounter situations that require quick thinking, problem solving and inner strength.⁴⁶ The last is collective novel, it is a novel which combines two or more kinds of novels presented above.

Adventure Novel

Based on the explanation, adventure novel is a novel only focusing on one character which is considered as a hero. Gulliver's Travel is a novel that contains Gulliver's journey which tells his motivation and personality growth through his adventure.

Paige *et.al* explains some motivations of adventure traveler, they are;⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Haloin Marcie, et al, Genre characteristics, R. Routman, (2005,) Writing Essentials.

Portsmouth, N.: Heinemann, [Online], Available at: <http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~cfder/GenreCharacteristicsChart.pdf>, (accessed, 16 september 2018), 2005

⁴⁷ Paige P.Viren, et.all,.North america adventure Travelers: seeking personal

1. Transformation is one of the benefits of adventure. Learning more about oneself through new exciting, and sometimes difficult cultural experiences will make the personal challenge, personal growth and development, gratitude and mindfulness.
2. Expanded worldview is gaining a new world perspective and testing the physical and mental stamina in nontraditional environment; adventure broadens the horizons how one looks at world.
3. Nature and discover, are feelings of being in a remote place seeing untouched environment, being active and enjoying the natural surroundings at the same time in new experience, nature, environment, and place.
4. Learning is educationally broadening individual knowledge about everything seen and experienced. Being able to discuss different cultures and location, with some validity and knowledge.
5. Fun and thrill is an excitement, sense of the unknown “feeling alive, fun, pleasure, excitement.”

Despite of the motivation, there are some values about the personal character which appear the most in adventure traveler’s lives, they are ; kind, efficient, organized and imaginative persons. They actively seek out new experiences and think travel should be about enriching knowledge. They have a moderately altruistic nature and sometimes give advice to others, they enjoy working on new ideas and consider their self an intellectual. They work hard to keep their body healthy and are interested in traditions of indigenous cultural communities and enjoy cultural

immersion when they travel.⁴⁸

Related to the above explanation, there some values and motivations which appear in story of Gulliver's adventure. He is a kind person who respects to himself, caring of nature and environment and everyone who meets him. He eventually helps people who need help. He is imaginative and works hardest for trying to survive in the worst situation. He organizes himself day to day and is a great person in changing his mind during his adventure. The biggest motivation of Gulliver is about expanded worldview.



⁴⁸ Ibid, P. 17-18



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