

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN
“MARMUT MERAH JAMBU” BY RADITYA DIKA**

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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Submitted to the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

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APPROVAL SHEET

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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi dengan judul “An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing In “Marmut Merah Jambu” by Raditya Dika” beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan plagiat. Saya siap menanggung resiko/ sanksi apabila ternyata ditemukan adanya perbuatan tercela yang melanggar etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, termasuk adanya klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

Yang membuat pernyataan

NUR WAHYUNI

ABSTRACT

Nur Wahyuni. 2017. *An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing "Marmut Merah Jambu" by Raditya Dika*. (Supervised by Nurfaisah Sahib dan Ulfah Syam).

This study aimed to know the forms and purposed of code mixing used in the Marmut Merah Jambu Novel for the reader of Indonesian-English code mixing in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu by Raditya Dika.

This study took the design of descriptive qualitative method to collect data. The writer collected data by finding the forms of Indonesian-English code mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*, selecting sentence that consist of Indonesian-English code mixing.

The result of the study the writer classified the data of code mixing found on Marmut Merah Jambu Novel. The analysis shows that there are some forms that used, such as: word, phrase, hybrids, clause and idiom. And the percentage of the forms of code mixing used on Marmut Merah Jambu Novel by participants are the form of noun 36.78%, verb 3.44%, adjective 7.47%, adverb 4.59%, phrase 20.11%, hybrids 7.47%, clause 3.44% and idiom 4.02%.

Key Words: code mixing, form, purpose

ABSTRAK

Nur Wahyuni. 2017. *An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In "Marmut Merah Jambu" by Raditya Dika*. (Dibimbing oleh Nurfaisah Sahib dan Ulfah Syam).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk campur kode yang digunakan dalam novel Marmut Merah Jambu dan juga untuk mengetahui tujuan bagi pembaca dari campur kode dalam novel yang berjudul Marmut Merah Jambu karya Raditya dika.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengumpulkan data. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan mencari bentuk pencampuran kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris yang digunakan dalam Novel Marmut Merah Jambu dengan memilih kalimat yang terdiri dari campuran kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa bentuk yang digunakan, seperti: kata, frase, hibrida, klausa dan idiom.

Hasil penelitian ini peneliti mengumpulkan data campur kode yang ditemukan dala novel Marmut Merah Jambu. Persentase dari bentuk campur kode yang digunakan dalam novel Marmut Merah Jambu adalah kata benda 36.78%, kata kerja 3.44%, kata sifat 7.47%, kata keterangan 4.59%, frase 20.11%, hibrida 7.47%, klausa 3.44%, dan idiom 4.02%.

Kata kunci: campur kode, bentuk, tujuan

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The writer realized that this skripsi still far from perfection. So the writer apologized.

Makassar, September 2017



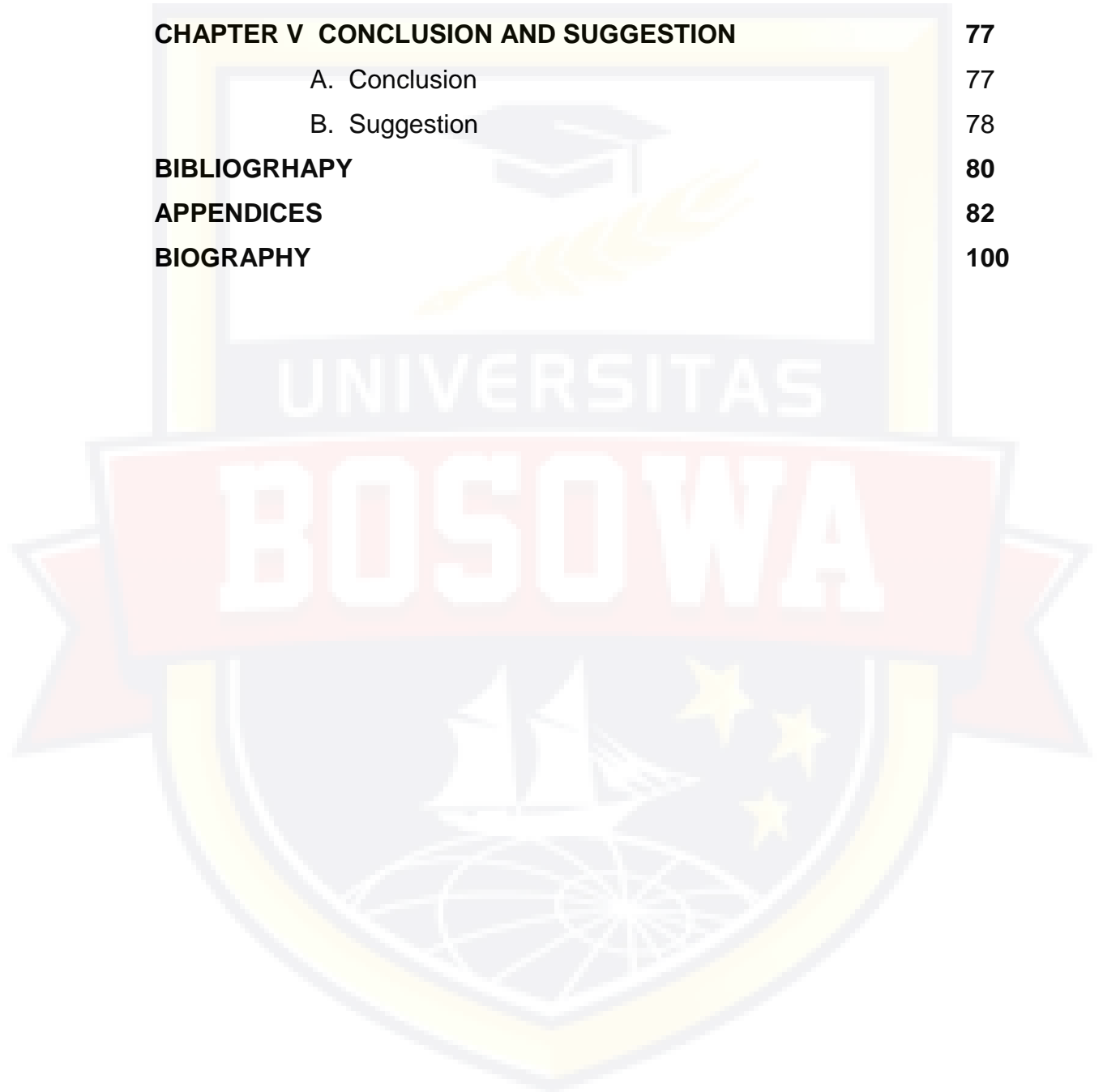
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NUR WAHYUNI

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer use present the background, research question, objective of the research, significant of the research, and scope of the research.

A. Background

Human being lives in this world has a role as an individual creature, but also has a role as social creature. People have a role as social creature which means people cannot live alone. They need other people to fulfill their need and help them solve their problems. To communicate with others they need language as a means communication. By using language people can express idea, experiences, thought, wants, hopes, feeling and so on to other. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech we can call the system of communication that they employ a code, in most cases that code will be something we may also want to call language. (Wardhaugh, 2006:1).

Wardhaugh stated that the study of language in relation to the society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure language and of how language functions in communication. According to Holmes

sociolinguistic means study 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.

People speak based on where they come from and the people or their environment. When people are in conversation they use the language that they have, generally people often use more than one language. People who master more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes. They produce some codes because they want to communicate with the other people and make the communication can run well.

In Indonesia, people sometimes use more than one language to communicate. They are Indonesian as national language, regional language like Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, etc. and English as international language. People use Indonesian language in formal situation and they use regional language when communication with other people in society. They use English language for many purposes such as education, business, job and relationship. For that reason, they want to master it.

In the process of time, languages develop and have many changes and variations depending on its influence. In the large

society, people need to master international language to communicate people in the entire world.

Moreover, it is also possible for the bilingual or multilingual people use more than one code or language in communication. One of the languages phenomenon especially in the study of bilingualism problems is called code mixing.

English as one of the international language has a great influence to the most Indonesians. Not only in speaking, but also in writing many people often mix the English into Indonesian language. This condition is called code mixing because the condition where people use more than one language in the same topic. Code mixing is the use more than language that speakers or writers mix two codes or more language in discourse, the main characteristics in code mixing are relaxed situations and informal situation.

Code mixing can be seen in spoken or written language. Code mixing in spoken language can be found in: radio program, television program, teaching process and code mixing also found in written language such as: novel, newspaper, magazine, tabloid, etc. Literary books in Indonesia have been developed both in their quantity or quality. Started by the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication, Indonesian people were initiated to use English and then to spread it out to the others. The influence from English makes literary books in Indonesia have also been influenced by English. One

kind of literary books that is influenced by English is novel. The writers write a novel not only in Indonesian language, sometimes the writers mix English in Indonesian language. Many factors which influence the people mix the code, such as their background as like education, culture, social etc.

Education is one of the parts of background the people mix the code, if the people have good education so it influences their mix code. In written language code mixing is presented in italic or underline style at word or phrase. In this research writer will discuss one novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika.

Raditya Dika is one of writers or novelists who used code mixing in his novel. He was born in December 28th 1984. His complete name is Dika Angkasaputra Moerwani. He graduated from Department of Political Science in University of Indonesia. He had studied in Australia, allowing him to mix Indonesian and English in his writings and his expressions.

Raditya Dika is the first Indonesian bloggers who managed to make a book from his blog. He has written some novels like Kambing Jantan, Cinta Brontosaurus, Radikus Makan kakus, Babi Ngesot, Marmut Merah Jambu and Manusia Setengah Salmon. Marmut Merah Jambu is the fifth book by Raditya Dika which was published in 2010. The story still has concept comedy based on stories written by the author as in the previous book. The outline of this book tells the story

of romance writers and close persons, including the time established love with Indonesian singer, Sherina Munaf. This book contains 218 pages and very interesting to read.

As an illustration the writer presents a little bits sentence which describes the reality of language used in which afterward the reality of language use can be categorized as code mixing. The sentence is as follows:

*Terus, pernah punya pengalaman **acting**?*

*Sedangkan gue tahu, Indira datang biasanya pukul 06.45, **di-drop** oleh bapaknya di depan pintu gerbang.*

The sentence above indicates the existence of code mixing because the speaker used one word or phrase of English into Indonesia language. The speakers master both languages they used it to express their emotion, feeling or thought. It is found that there are variation forms and type code mixing used.

Based on phenomenon above, the writer want to concerns the style of code mixing by Raditya Dika's entitled *Marmut Merah Jambu*. The writer is really motivated to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in *Marmut Merah Jambu* by Raditya Dika".

B. Research Questions

Based on research background, the writer propose some problems as the following:

1. What are the forms of code mixing used in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika?
2. What were the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika.

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the previous research question, the writer has the purposes of study:

1. To find out the forms of code mixing in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika.
2. To find purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika.

D. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that the result of this research will be something rewarding both academically and practically.

1. Academically
 - a. The result of this research can be used as an additional reference for sociolinguistic study especially in code mixing study.
 - b. The readers are able to understand the forms of code mixing.
 - c. The readers are able to know the purpose of code mixing.

2. Practically

- a. This research could be as student additional information of code mixing from the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu by Raditya Dika.
- b. The result of this research would help the student increasing the knowledge about code mixing study.

E. Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer focused to describe Indonesian-English code mixing which often used by Raditya Dika in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu. And also, to describe the purposes of using code mixing in Marmut Merah Jambu by Raditya Dika for reader.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discuss about previous related findings, sociolinguistics, code mixing, definition of novel and conceptual framework.

A. Previous of Related Research Findings

In this research the writer review some report of related researches about sociolinguistics especially Indoneisan-English code mixing. The writer uses some graduating paper as following:

Firstly, research by Rr. Talitha Rahma Veda (2016:17), "Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Utterances in the 14th Episode of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3". Researcher based on analysis of code mixing.

Secondly, research by Santika Wulandari (2015:37), "The Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Raditya Dika Novel Entitled Manusia Setengah Salmon". She identified forms and types of Indonsian-English in Manusia Setengah Salmon' Novel.

Thirdly, research by Adlan Yulisar (2002) entitled "Suatu Studi Deskriptif Tentang Campur Kode yang Dilakukan Oleh Penyiar Radio Madama 100,2 FM". The result of the analysis is the announcers who employ or used code mixing primarily in relation to music a in a non-formal situation. The main reason for using code mixing is due to the

fact that the announcers seem to be aware of language that is understandable to the audience.

The last, research by Febriani Citra Dewi (2016), "Code Mixing in Facebook by The Students of English Education Department Bosowa University Makassar. She identified forms and employing code mixing in facebook.

The related previous researcher above explain the from and types code mixing in written language. Then the writer extracted to explain form, purpose code mixing used in novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu.

B. Definition of Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistic concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. (Holmes, 2001:4).

Sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. We use language to ask for and give people information. We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings.

According Wardhaugh sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades

of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants. These are also the area's most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis-formation, logical inference, and statistical testing.

The relationship between linguistic choices and the social context in which they are made is sometimes easiest to see when different languages are involved. The first focused on multilingual speech communities and describes some of the ways in which social considerations affect language choice. But there is plenty of language variation in monolingual communities too, and it is just as socially meaningful. The second focuses on social features of the language user. It explores the range of social information conveyed about participants by their linguistic choices within one language. The third focus shifts to the uses of language, and the influence on language of the social context in which it is used and the functions it expresses.

Sociolinguistic used for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistic provide knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In language teaching at school, sociolinguistic also have a big

role. Language study internally would be produce objectively descriptive language in the form of shape grammar book.

C. Code Mixing

1. Definition of the Code Mixing

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. Wardhaugh in Henie Widiastuti (2008:17) 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.

The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily life situations. It also used by some authors to create novel. Among bilingual speakers is a common phenomenon that can be viewed as performance interference. These phenomenon form the use of the elements of a particular language in one sentence or another language discourse, we call this phenomenon code mixing. Nowadays, code mixing made in the use of Indonesian language mixed with English, even more flourishing. Weinreich named this code mixing as a mixed grammar.

Nababan in Achmad (2012:178) code mixing occurs when the conversant mix two or more languages in a speech or in a

discourse without any requirement, the relaxed of the speaker or his/her habit get involved in that situation. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation. In a formal language situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages. Sometimes there are also mixes the code if the speaker wants to show his knowledge or his position.

Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a community. In code mixing there is main code or basic code that used and has the function and autonomy while other codes involved in the event it was only in the form of pieces without function and autonomy. If someone uses a word or phrase from one language he has done code mixing.

Example of mixture Spanish and English:

- a. Y cuando estoy can gonte me borrocha porque me siento. (dan ketika saya dengan orang saya mabuk, sebab saya merasa).
- b. Mas happy, mas free, you know, pero si yo estoy can mucha. (lebih bahagia, lebih bebas, tahu kan, tetapi saya dengan banyak).

c. Pero si yo estoy con mucha gente yo no estoy, you know, high, more or less. (tetapi saya dengan banyak orang saya tidak, tahu kan, tinggi, kira-kira)

Based on grammatical criteria, from the first world until pero word is piece of Spanish. Happy, free, you know, high and more or less is shard of English.

Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence phenomenon of code mixing. In the code mixing characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. Role means anyone who uses that language, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words.

Special characteristics the speakers is very important, the speakers will color the mix code. Speakers who will have the opportunity to master the language mix more code than the other speakers that only just mastered one or two languages.

Another characteristic of code mixing phenomenon is that the elements of the language or its variations are to insert in another language no longer has own function. the maximum condition code mixing is linguistic convergence whose elements are derived from several languages, each of which has been took off its

functions and support functions of the inserted language. So the elements can be divided into two groups, namely:

- a) Code mixing sourced from the native language and all variations are called inner code-mixing.
- b) Code mixing sourced from foreign language are called outer code-mixing.

2. Code Mixing in Bilingual Society

Bilingualism and multilingualism are normal in many parts of the world and people do not feel strange. Most of the nations through the world are bilingual or even multilingual with two or more ethnic groups speaking different languages. Speech community which lived in isolated area or never interact with other speech community will be monolingual. While, speech community who has interaction with other speech community will experience that called language contact and many linguistics phenomena. Some of the linguistics phenomena in bilingual society are code mixing and code switching.

The development of the age, the knowledge about languages problem is develop, the definitions of bilingualism as a language phenomenon is also develop. As the opinion by Suwito in Aslinda & Syafyaha (2007:23), bilingualism as a form of contact in the event of a language is a term and the meaning is relative. The

change occur because the difference of point of view or definition basic, such as the definitions by some experts.

According to Chaer & Agustina (2010:84) bilingualism is the use of two languages. In sociolinguistic, bilingual is the use of two languages by the speaker in interaction with the other people. Bloomfield in Chaer and Agustina (2010:84) said that bilingual is an ability of the speaker to use two languages. To use two languages, a speaker must be mastering both of them. The first is mother language or the first language (B1), and the second language (B2), another language as the second language (Mackey in Chaer and Agustina). Hawgen in Yulisar stated that knowing two or more languages is bilingual. A bilingual does not have to use both languages actively, they just need to understand it. According to Weinreich in Aslinda & Syafyahya (2007:23), bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages. In other word, bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in interaction with other by turns. The researcher can conclude that bilingualism is the ability of individuals in using two languages. Bilingualism may appear since people study and know the other language beside of their mother tongue or first language.

There are many factors that influencing bilingualism. Many bilingual describe their reasons to be bilingual because less of vocabularies when they speak about certain topic, they also

cannot find the right word or expressions when they just use one language. This case occurs because of that language not have the item or word based on the vocabulary needed, (Grosjean in Sharestani 2011:20).

Bilingualism cannot be separated with code mixing. Code mixing is a usual phenomenon that occurs in bilingual society. According to Achmad & Abdullah (2012:160) bilingual society intentionally or intentionally tend to use two or more languages in a conversation. The tendency is due to reinforce, ask, discuss, persuade, seduce and classifying conversation.

In a multilingual country like Indonesia, the ability to shift from one language to another is regarded to be normal. There are the uses of bahasa Indonesia as the official language, ethnic and foreign language such as English. In the bilingual situation, people are required to select particular codes when they speak, and they may decide to mix from one code to another or called code mixing.

3. Forms of Code Mixing

Suwito in Dias Astuti Cakrawati (2011:12), classifies code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

a. The insertion of words

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme sand bound

morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following “a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen”. Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts.

These parts are called morphemes. The examples :

- 1) Tante-tante *desperate* berumur empat puluh tahun.
- 2) Catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan *notes* tentang cinta.

b. The insertion of phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate.

The examples:

- 1) Gue sangat bangga ketika tahu bahwa *casting director* yang kita pake di sini adalah salah satu casting director untuk film Lord of the Rings.
- 2) Gue pulang kembali ke Jakarta, dan dia bekerja di sebuah *event organizer*.

c. The insertion of hybrids

Hornby stated that hybrid is the composed part of words it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The examples:

- 1) Toh, kalo *date-nya* gagal, paling gak gue bisa ke pinggir Taman Lawang bawa kecrekan.
- 2) Gue hanya membutuhkan satu minggu untuk *men-develop* ide hingga jadi ke storyline.

d. The insertion of word reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated. Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

Example: Kabar kita disini fine-fine aja kok.

e. The insertions of idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation.

Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learnt

as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

The examples:

- 1) *By the way* makasih baget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.
- 2) 60 episode kemudian mereka kawin di sebuah pesta dengan *make-up* berlebihan.

f. The insertion of clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea.

Clause is a group of word having a subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as grammatically complete statement. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminders of the sentences in which they appear. The examples :

- 1) Oh ya? *Sounds like fun* kata gue.
- 2) Gue bakal jemput dan kita *have a nice dinner together*.

4. Objective of Using Code Mixing

a. Need Feeling Motive

According to Ohoiwatun (1996:71) need filling-motive happens because of technology need filling, speaker use it as if they could not find words that have similar meaning in the language they speak. The reason is in order they are able to speak simpler and clear to make their partners understand the message conveyed easily, certain bilingual would use certain word to express their feeling.

b. Prestige Feeling Motive

According to Ohoiwatun (1996:71) prestige feeling motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status.

As Holmes opinion the purpose usually triggers a writer to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his previous code. The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language.

c. Being More Informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. Holmes (1992: 29) says that people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic

regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by quoting and important recitation. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate the exact words are important.

d. Making Jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation, an example Paraguay shows that Guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes. (Holmes, 1992:46)

e. Expressing Self-Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer self-emotion, such as sadness and happiness. Yet, sometimes a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry. But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.

5. Factors of Code Mixing

Citing Bredsmore, Gusranda in Febriani (2017:20) points out that there are some factors that cause people to mix codes or languages in their communication:

a. Bilingualism

It cannot be avoided that the ability to speak more than one language is a basic factor of code mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual.

b. Speaker and Speaking Partner

Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversation. A speaker need speaking partner to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.

c. Social community

An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Nowadays, due to expands in bilateral or multilateral communication, many communities have become bilingual and often use two languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

d. Situation

Usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also described as their habitual communication.

e. Vocabulary

There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate

word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language and it can be combined together.

f. Prestige

Globalization era has made people able to speak more than one language. As the most popular international language used in this era, English has become the most common language chosen by a community to become its language for global communication. Since English has become the most common language to be used in internationally, especially in education and formal meetings, it has received internationally high linguistic position. In many countries, English is the language of modern and educated people. Therefore, for many people in non-English speaking countries, use English words, phrases, idioms, and sentences when communicating to show that they are educated and modern. They mix language because of prestige.

D. Definition of Novel

Novel is one of human literature creation. According to Kennedy in Putra (2016:16): "Novel is a book-length story in prose whose author try to create sense while we read, we experience actual life. Novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written. Some of them are fiction (nreal) and some of nonfiction

(real). In nonfiction novel, the author present actual people and events. Good novels bring a message to reader who read it”.

E. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research as follow:

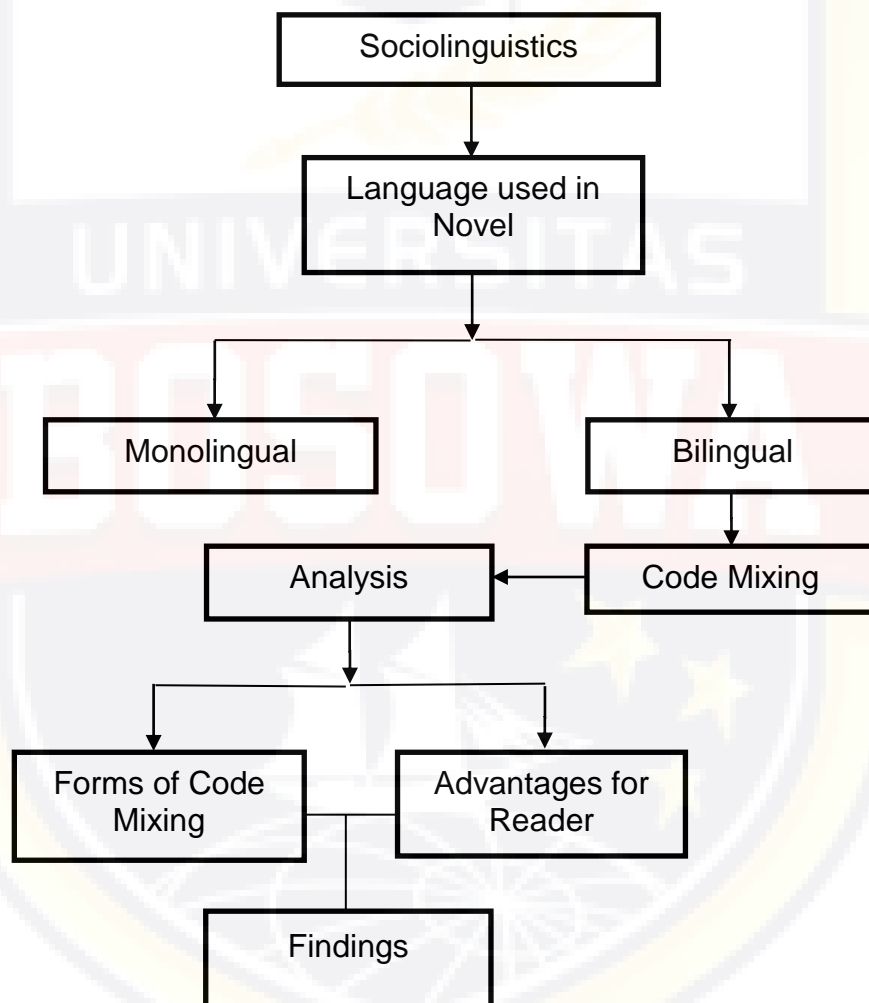


Figure 2.1 : Conceptual Framework

There are two languages used on novel, monolingual and bilingual. Bilingual can make a sociolinguistic phenomenon occur, that is code mixing. The purpose of the research is to find out the forms of

code mixing in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu by Raditya Dika, and to describe the advantages for the reader of Indonesian-English code mixing used in the Marmut Merah Jambu by Raditya Dika.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section deals with research method. This include research desain, population and sample, object of analysis, source of data, data collection method and the technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research method is very important to do a research. The writer need to apply the right method. Research method is needed by researcher and it plays significant role.

Based on the statement above, the writer used descriptive research. Because, the researcher only measured already exist in novel Marmut Merah Jambu by students. In designed this study, the writer applied a descriptive qualitative research to find out the appearance of from of code mixing from novel and to describe the advantages for the reader of Indonesian-English code mixing used in Marmut Merah Jambu.

B. Object of Analysis

The object analysis of the research is Indonesian-English code mixing in the forms of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clauses and word reduplication which are found in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel.

C. Source of Data

In order to make the easier analysis the writer needs to use the source of data. The source of data is "*Marmut Merah Jambu*" Novel. The writer chooses this novel because this is one of the most bestseller novels in Indonesia. This novel concept comedy was written by the author of the story as in previous books, which makes the reader is very interested in this novel.

The contents of his novel is very interesting, light reading, funny and also there are many words that can truly inspire.

D. Data Collection Method

There are many ways to collect the data such as: study document, observation, test, interview and questionnaire. In this case the writer used study document and questionnaire as the way to collect the data. According to Arikunto (1990:23), study document is getting the data about case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc.

The writer would analysis "*Marmut Merah Jambu*" Novel to collect the data which related with this research. For collecting the data, the researcher will run observation through these steps as follows:

1. Read the "*Marmut Merah Jambu*" Novel.
2. Select the Indonesian-English code mixing.
3. Write down the data.

4. Arrange data into several parts based on classification.
5. Giving questionnaire to collecting data.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In doing analysis the writer would use procedures as follows:

1. Data collection

Through this step the researcher read the “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel and puts code mixing in the novel as the data.

2. Identification

After collect the data the writer identifies the appropriate and in appropriate data.

3. Classification

The writer classifies the Indonesia-English code mixing used by “*Marmut Merah Jambu*” Novel into each form of words, phrases, idioms, word reduplication, clause and hybrids. After that the writer classifies the purpose of code mixing.

4. Data Analysis

After classifying the Indonesian-English code mixing the writer analyzes the data of code mixing that used in “*Marmut Merah Jambu*” Novel. The method of data analysis is descriptive analysis.

The step of analyzing data is presented as follow:

- a. The writer read the “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel.

- b. The writer selects the Indonesian-English code mixing that used in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel.
- c. The writer writes down and collected the data from the novel.
- d. The writer listed the data.
- e. The writer classifies the data based on:
 - 1) The Insertion of Words
 - 2) The Insertion of Phrase
 - 3) The Insertion of Hybrids
 - 4) The Insertion of Clause
 - 5) The Insertion of Idiom
- f. The writer analyzed the purpose of code mixing as follow:
 - 1) Need Feeling Motive
 - 2) Prestige Feeling Motive
 - 3) Make The Novel More Interesting and Understandable
5. Counted the percentage of the forms of code mixing used by Marmut Merah Jambu Novel with this formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage of the forms of code mixing

F = frequency of the forms of code mixing

N = total the forms of code mixing

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzed the data of code mixing, after identifying the Indonesian-English code mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu* Novel. Firstly, the writer classified the data based on the form e.g. words (include single word and compound word), phrase, hybrids, clause and idiom. The last step the writer present what are the purposes of those data.

A. Findings

Kinds of code mixing into six classifications, they were insertion of words, phrases, clauses, reduplications, hybrids and idioms.

1. The Insertion of Words

One of the types of code mixing is a word, sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language, especially English. A word can be divided into two, they are single word and compound word.

a. Single Word

A single word is a smallest unit of language that carries meaning and consists of one or more morphemes that are linked more or less tightly together. In this novel, the single word type of code mixing is a sentence in Indonesia, which mixed an English single word as a piece. Below are the sentences containing English words:

1) Noun

Noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing, or idea. In this study, the researcher found some English noun inserted. The abstract nouns inserted are:

Table 4.1: List of the Form of Word; Noun

No.	Noun	Explanation
1	Dia dibelikan celana jeans dari luar negeri oleh mantan pacarnya. (p.4)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. <i>Jean</i> is free morpheme and 's' is bound morpheme. Jean is heavy twilled cotton cloth, especially denim.
2	Catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan notes tentang cinta. (p.6)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. <i>Jean</i> is free morpheme and 's' is bound morpheme. Jean is heavy twilled cotton cloth, especially denim.
3	Prom menjadi momen yang paling pas buat gue. (p.12)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Prom is a formal ball held for a school class toward the end of the academic year.

4	Sayang sekali gua gak ngerti fashion . (p.12)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Prom is a formal ball held for a school class toward the end of the academic year.
5	Itu bisa diatur kata gue sok cool . (p.29)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Cool is marked by calm self-control (especially in trying circumstances).
6	Gue bisa punya banyak option disini. (p.30)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Option is a thing that is or may be chosen
7	Gue sampe bikin folder sendiri. (p.31)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Folder is a folding cover or holder, typically made of stiff paper or card, for storing loose papers.
8	Well , seandainya Bayu ada disini. (p.40)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own.

		Constructed by one morpheme. Well is in a good or satisfactory way
9	Keadaan mulai berubah ketika Edgar udah punya account Twitter. (p.44)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Account is a report or description of an event or experience
10	Gue shock , cintaku berat di titit. (p.57)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Share is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Sharing is a using or enjoying something jointly with others.
11	Lagian, gue juga kan udah pernah ngalamin sunat sebelumnya, jadi sekalian sharing pengalaman. (p.49)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme and it can't be separated into two or more morphemes. Shock is a sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience.
12	Gue malah berasa kayak rapper yang kehilangan jati diri. (p.63)	The bold word is a derivational noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by

		two morphemes. Rap is free morpheme and 'er' is bound morpheme. Rapper is a person who performs rap music.
13	Hmmm, Ara berpikir. Udah, casual aja. (p.63)	13) Hmmm, Ara berpikir. Udah, <i>casual</i> aja. (p.63) The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Casual is without formality of style or manner, in particular (of clothing) suitable for everyday wearing rather than formal occasions
14	Gue gak mungkin juga ngajak makan malem yang fancy kayak di restoran Italia. (p.69)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Fancy is <i>dated</i> a person or thing that one finds attractive
15	Gue lagi mood makan junk food, kata Ina. (p.71)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Mood is a temporary state of mind or feeling
16	Image Ina yang ada di kepala gue setelah ngobrol panjang tersebut adalah kutubuku keren. (p.73)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Image is

		the general impression that a person, organization, or product presents to the public.
17	Ina teriak lepas, suasana chaos . (p.77)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Chaos is complete disorder and confusion.
18	Setelah semua date ini berakhir, Ara bilang sekarang saatnya nunggu. (p.79)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Date is a social or romantic appointment or engagement.
19	Iya santai aja kek orang gak tiap weekend juga. (p.79)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Week is free morpheme and end is free morpheme. Weekend is Saturday and Sunday, especially regarded as a time for leisure
20	Anggota geng Ina terdiri dari cewek-cewek trendy . (p.81)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Trend is free morpheme and 'y' is bound morpheme. Trendy is a person who is very fashionable or

		up to date
21	Atau karena dessert yang kita pesan di Kentucky Fried Chicken pada hari itu. (p.83)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Dessert is the sweet course eaten at the end of a meal
22	Gue akan bilang sama dia, di buku tersebut akan ada chapter tentang dia. (p.88)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Chapter is a main division of a book, typically with a number or title
23	Ngecekin penjualan dan display buku gue disana. (p.113)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Display is a performance, show, or event staged for public entertainment.
24	Gue bekerja keras membuat sebuah draft tentang film Kambing Jantan. (p.117)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Draft is a preliminary version of a piece of writing.
25	Ide gue untuk film ini adalah membuat banyak sequence seperti terpisah-pisah. (p.117)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Sequence is a particular order in

		which related things follow each other
26	Di tangan gue ada satu script yang gue kerjakan dengan rapi. (p.117)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Script is the written text of a play, film, or broadcast.
27	Kamu kasih tahu aja kamu mau shooting dimana. (p.120)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Shoot is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Shooting is the action or practice of shooting.
28	Karena budget yang terlalu rendah. (p.122)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time
29	Apa dia mau membuat opening gue jadi semacam adegan pemerkoasaan. (p.122)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Open is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Opening is a beginning; an initial part.
30	Selama proses development , cerita di film	The bold word is a noun as a single word of

	ini dikembangkan. (p.123)	English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Develop is free morpheme and 'ment' is bound morpheme. Development is the process of developing or being developed
31	Karena di buku Kambing Jantan ada beberapa setting yang bertempat di Australia. (p.124)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Set is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Setting is the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.
32	Kita berangkat kesana untuk survey lokasi. (p.124)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Survey is an act of surveying an area of land.
33	Mudah-mudahan si bule gak salah casting . (p.125)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Cast is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Casting is the choice of actors to

		play particular roles in a play or movie.
34	Engga, sekolah finance . (p.126)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Finance is the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies.
35	Tapi malah gagal mencapai potensinya karena salah cast . (p.129)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Cast is the actors in a play
36	Untungnya pas lagi latihan chemistry antara gue-Edric juga kebangun dengan bagus. (p.134)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Chemistry is the complex emotional or psychological interaction between people.
37	Dengan break hanya beberapa kali. (p.138)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Break is a pause in work or during an activity or event.
38	Bokap baru memberikan support ketika gue hendak berangkat ke	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has

	Australia untuk shooting di Adelaide. (p.138)	meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Support is the action of supporting something or someone or the state of being supported.
39	Lokasi demi lokasi kita take dan selesaikan. (p.140)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Take is the act of photographing a scene or part of a scene without interruption
40	Termasuk soal muka gue yang keliatannya belang-belang antara satu scene dengan <i>scene</i> berikutnya. (p.142)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Scene is a sequence of continuous action in a play, film, opera, or book
41	Lalu ada terjemahan subtitle Inggris-nya yang kurang sempurna. (p.142)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. 'Sub' is bound morpheme and title is free morpheme. Subtitle is captions displayed at the bottom of a cinema or television screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue or narrative.
42	Karena kelamaan, dan ada meeting lain menunggu, gue pergi duluan. (p.146)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has

		<p>meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Meet is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Meeting is an assembly of people for a particular purpose, especially for formal discussion.</p>
43	<p>Acara music rock yang di adain di Ancol. (p.149)</p>	<p>The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Rock is a genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm and-blues with white country-and-western</p>
44	<p>Badan kamu kan gak kaya rocker. (p.150)</p>	<p>The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Rock is free morpheme and 'er' is bound morpheme. Rocker is a teenager or young adult in the 1960s who wore leather jackets and rode motorcycles.</p>
45	<p>Jam dia manggung sudah lewat, gue berharap performance dia sedikit di tunda. (p.156)</p>	<p>The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Perform is free morpheme and 'ance' is bound morpheme.</p>

		Performance is an act of presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment.
46	Tampaknya, semesta ingin gue melihat dia perform . (p.157)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Perform is carry out, accomplish, or fulfil (an action, task, or function).
47	Disinilah kita berdua, dinner di Backstage, sebuah tempat makan yang tidak jauh dari Java Rockin Land. (p.158)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Dinner is the main meal of the day, taken either around midday or in the evening.
48	Tapi yang benar-benar membuat gue dan dia jadi sama adalah personality berbeda yang tidak pernah kita kasih liat ke orang lain sebelumnya. (p.158)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Personal is free morpheme and 'ity' is bound morpheme. Personality is the combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.
49	Kita lanjut nonton jazz di sebuah jazz club bernama Black Cat. (p.159)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Jazz is a

		type of music of black American origin which emerged at the beginning of the 20th century, characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and usually a regular or forceful rhythm.
50	Aku jadi inget nenek moyangku lagi tripping . (p.174)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Trip is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Tripping is walk, run, or dance with quick light step.
51	Sampai ke snack kering kesukaanku. (p.178)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Snack is a small amount of food eaten between meals
52	Aku kadang emang suka berlebihan nulis diary ini. (p.180)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Diary is a personal journal (as a physical object).
53	Ngeliat ada cewek yang sangat aktif di channel . (p.185)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Channel is

		a means of communication or access.
54	File sudah selesai dikirim, gue buka fotonya. (p.186)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. File is a folder or box for holding loose papers together and in order for easy reference.
55	Project mengirimkan foto ke Githa pun dimulai. (p.188)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Project is any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted
56	Ide yang bagus tapi printer gue lagi rusak. (p.189)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Print is free morpheme and 'er' is bound morpheme. Printer is an output device that prints the results of data processing.
57	Gue sempet chatting dengan cewek lain tapi rata-rata <i>freak</i> . (p.192)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Chat is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Freak is a

		person, animal, or plant with an unusual physical abnormality
58	Ekskulnya cheers dan banyak cowok mencoba mendekati dia setiap hari. (p.192)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Cheer is free morpheme and 's' is bound morpheme. Cheers is a member of a team of girls who perform organized cheering, chanting, and dancing in support of a sports team at matches in the US and elsewhere
59	Itu fans lo kali, kata dia. (p.202)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Fans are an organized group of fans of a famous person or team.
60	Di depan gue ada anak kembar freak . (p.205)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Freak is a person, animal, or plant with an unusual physical abnormality.
61	Gue menaikkan jumper gue. (p.214)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Jump is

		free morpheme and 'er' is bound morpheme. Jumper is a knitted garment typically with long sleeves, worn over the upper body.
62	Kita lalu berjalan-jalan mengelilingi zoo melihat binatang demi binatang. (p.214)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme and it can't be separated into two or more morphemes. Zoo is an establishment which maintains a collection of wild animals, typically in a park or gardens, for study, conservation, or display to the public
63	Di satu sisi yang lain ada binatang bernama ferret . (p.215)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme and it can't be separated into two or more morphemes. Ferret is an animal of the Weasel family (Mustela or Putorius furo), about fourteen inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been domesticated in Europe. Ferrets are used to drive rabbits and rats out of their holes.
64	Loncat dari satu relationship ke yang lainnya. (p.218)	The bold word is a noun as a single word of English since it has

		meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Relation is free morpheme and ship is free morpheme. Relationship is the way in which two or more people or things are connected, or the state of being connected.
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2) Verb

Verb is a part of speech that tells about an action or state. The verbs that found in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel as follows:

Table 4.2: List of the Word; Verb

No.	Verb	Explanation
1	Bayu, yang acting sok pinternya paling niat. (p.30)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Act is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. / To be continued performing an action, or work out or perform.
2	Gue gambling dan berusaha untuk menggertak dia. (p.36)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Gamble is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Gambling is play games of chance for money.
3	Tapi setiap kali gue mix and match jadinya gak ada yang bener. (p.62)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Mix is free morpheme, 'and' is free morpheme and match is free morpheme. Mix and match is select and combine different

		but complementary items, such as clothing or pieces of equipment, to form a coordinated set.
4	Baunya gak matching abis. (p.66)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Match is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Matching is be compatible, similar or consistent; coincide in their characteristics.
5	Beberapa menit kemudian, foto tersebut sent . (p.188)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morpheme and it can't be separated into two or more morphemes. Sent is cause to go or be taken to a particular destination arrange for the delivery
6	Korban chatting kedua gue bernama Marsha. (p.191)	The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Chat is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Chatting is the online exchange of messages in real time with one or more simultaneous users of a computer network.

3) Adjective

Adjective is a part of speech that describes or clarifies a noun.

The verbs that found in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel as belows:

Table 5.3: List of the Word; Adjective

No.	Adjective	Explanation
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1	Tante-tante desperate berumur empat puluh tahun. (p.2)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Desperate is having a great need or desire for something.
2	Dia suka warna pink . (p.3)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Pink is a colour intermediate between red and white, as of coral or salmon.
3	Sorry , gak papa kan, namanya juga dibantu nyokap. (p.26)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Sorry is feeling sad or distressed through sympathy with someone else's misfortune.
4	Di televisi juga gak ada tontonan yang ngebuat gue excited sama sekali. (p.61)	The bold word To be continued single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Excite is free morpheme and 'ed' is bound morpheme. Excited is very enthusiastic and eager.
5	Iya! Pathetic banget, kata gue sambil berpikir	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Pathetic is arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness.
6	Gue baru tahu bahwa Ina adalah anak yang sophisticated . (p.73)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two

		<p>morphemes. Sophisticate is free morpheme and 'ed' is bound morpheme.</p> <p>Sophisticated is having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture</p>
7	<p>Selama ini cewek punya pendapat soal cowok yang tidak fair seperti ini. (p.100)</p>	<p>The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Fair is treating people equally without favoritism or discrimination.</p>
8	<p>Yaitu sekarang menjadi fashionable dan tidak apa-apa bagi seorang lelaki dewasa. (p.127)</p>	<p>The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Fashion is free morpheme and able is free morpheme. Fashionable is characteristic of, influenced by, or representing a current popular style.</p>
9	<p>Gue tidak bisa berhenti menggoyangkan kaki, sangat anxious. (p.147)</p>	<p>The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by onemorpheme. Anxious is feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome</p>
10	<p>Membuat suasana malam menjadi cozy dan nyaman. (p.159)</p>	<p>The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Cozy is giving a feeling of comfort, warmth, and relaxation.</p>
11	<p>Ini perfect banget buat gue. (p.184)</p>	<p>The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English</p>

		since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Perfect is having all the required or desirable elements, qualities, or characteristics as good as it is possible to be.
12	Belum apa-apa gue udah nervous , gue dateng ditemenin Aris. (p.189)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Nervous is easily agitated or alarmed.
13	Seperti zombie yang melihat daging fresh . (p.206)	The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme. Fresh is recently made or obtained; not tinned, frozen, or otherwise preserved.

4) Adverb

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, noun phrase, clause, or sentence. The function is called the adverbial function, and may be realised by single words (adverbs) or by multi-word expressions (adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses). Adverbs typically express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc., answering questions such as *how?*, *in what way?*, *when?*, *where?*, and *to what extent?*.

Table 5.4: List of the Word; Adverb

No.	Adverb	Explanation
1	Dia actually bener-bener pingin gue	The bold word is an adverb as a single word of English since it

	bikin opening cerita ini menggunakan adegan ini. (p.120)	has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Actual is free morpheme and 'ly' is bound morpheme. Actually is as the truth or facts of a situation
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b. Compound Word

A compound is made when two words joined to form a new word. Below are the sentences containing compound words:

Table 5.5: List of the Word; Compound Word

No.	Compound Word	Explanation
1	Gue memberanikan membuka inbox dan ngeliat jawaban dari Ina. (p.62)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words in (preposition) and box (noun). Inbox is an electronic folder in which emails received by an individual are held.
2	Ada yang blasteran bule, ada yang anak cheerleaders . (p.82)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words cheer (noun) and leader (noun). <i>Cheerleaders</i> a member of a team of girls who perform organized cheering, chanting, and dancing in support of a sports team at matches in the US and elsewhere.
3	Bayangin mereka ketemu di pantai pas lagi sunset . (p.85)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words sun (noun) and set (noun). Sunset the time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades.
4	Akhirnya buku gue perlahan-lahan makin banyak yang baca dan jadi bestseller . (p.113)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words best (noun) and seller (noun). Bestseller is a book or other product that sells in very large numbers.
5	Gue pun lalu talkshow pergi dari satu kota ke kota lainnya	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words talk (noun) and show

	mempromosikan buku gue. (p.113)	(noun). Talkshow a chat show, especially one in which listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participate in the discussion.
6	Gue hanya membutuhkan satu minggu untuk men-develop ide hingga jadi ke storyline . (p.117)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words story (noun) and line (noun). Storyline is the plot of a novel, play, film, or other narrative form.
7	Dia lalu menyalakan speakerphone dan menelepon sekertarisnya. (p.121)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words speaker (noun) and phone (noun). Speakerphone is a telephone with a loudspeaker and microphone, which does not need to be held in the hand
8	Posisi bola favorit Gita adalah playmaker bertahan. (p.185)	The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words play (noun) and maker (noun). Playmaker is a player in a team game who leads attacks or brings other players on the same side into a position from which they could score.

2. The Insertion of Phrase

In grammar, phrase is a group of words without subject and predicated, functioning together within a sentence. There are types of phrase that found in the Marmut Merah Jambu novel. The data are as follows:

Table 5.6: List of the Word; Phrase

No.	Phrase	Explanation
1	Indira sendiri memakai short dress ungu. (p.13)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>short</i> and <i>dress</i> . Short is relatively small in extent, dress is a onepiece garment for a

		woman or girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.
2	Tapi kedengarannya kaya boy band yang gagal rekaman. (p.20)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>boy</i> and <i>band</i> . Boy band is a pop group composed of attractive young men (or young women), whose music and image are designed to appeal primarily to a young teenage audience
3	Nyokap mengirimkan sms-sms bernada live report berupa pesan-pesan pendek. (p.52)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>live</i> and <i>report</i> . Report is giving a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated.
4	First date ini benar-benar kejadian. (p.62)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>first</i> and <i>date</i> . First is the most pressing, likely, or suitable. Date a social or romantic appointment or engagement
5	Gue udah ingin menyerah dan sekalian bombastis pakai baju prom low cut nyokap zaman dulu aja. (p.63)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of three words, <i>prom</i> , <i>low</i> and <i>cut</i> . Low is of less than average height from top to bottom or to the top from the ground. Cut is <i>informal</i> ignore or refuse to recognize
6	Gue lagi mood makan junk food , kata Ina. (p.71)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>junk</i> and <i>food</i> . Junk food is pre-prepared or packaged food that has low nutritional value
7	Gue lagi having good time banget sama Ina. (p.74)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of three words, <i>having</i> , <i>good</i> and <i>time</i> . Having good time is having the pursuit of pleasure as one's chief aim: <i>a good-time girl</i> .

8	Light pollution karena banyak cahaya darigedung-gedung bertingkat. (p.78)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>light</i> and <i>pollution</i> . Light Pollution is brightening of the night sky that inhibits the observation of stars and planets, caused by street lights and other man-made sources.
9	Gue pulang kembali ke Jakarta, dan dia bekerja di sebuah event organizer . (p.82)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>event</i> and <i>organizer</i> . <i>Even</i> is relating to the Even or their language. Organizer is a person who arranges an event or activity.
10	Seperti di fast forward , tujuh tahun pun berlalu semenjak kita pertama kali keluar berdua. (p.82)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>fast</i> and <i>forward</i> . Fast forward is wind (a tape) forward rapidly.
11	Lo jadi ngerasa punya defense mechanism . (p.87)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>defense</i> and <i>mechanism</i> . Defense mechanism is an automatic reaction of the body against disease-causing organisms.
12	Mencoba untuk stay cool dan tidak terlihat salah tingkah. (p.89)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>stay</i> and <i>cool</i> . Stay is stop, delay, or prevents (something). Cool is calmness; composure.
13	Ina meneguk iced tea di depannya. (p.87)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>iced</i> and <i>tea</i> . Iced tea is a chilled drink of sweetened tea without milk, typically flavored with lemon.
14	Kita hanya bisa sempurna jika ketemu dengan soulmate kita. (p.90)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>soul</i> and <i>mate</i> . Soul mate is a person ideally suited to another as a close friend or romantic partner.

15	Mereka punya nama untuk itu unrequited love . (p.91)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>unrequited</i> and <i>love</i> . Unrequited love is (of a feeling, especially love) not returned.
16	Satu buah cheese burger dan coca-cola menemani gue malam itu. (p.93)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>cheese</i> and <i>burger</i> . Cheese burger is a flat round cake of minced beef that is fried or grilled and generally eaten in a bread roll.
17	Salah satu judul yang aneh datang dari sebuah urban legend yaitu film berjudul Hantu Jeruk Purut. (p.112)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>urban</i> and <i>legend</i> . Urban legend a humorous or horrific story or piece of information circulated as though true, especially one purporting to involve someone vaguely related or known to the teller
18	Dengan word of mouth yang bagus dan promosi yang gih. (p.113)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>word</i> and <i>mouth</i> . <i>Word of mouth</i> is spoken communication as a means of transmitting information
19	Tiga hari kemudian gue berada di kantor production house . (p.115)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>production</i> and <i>house</i> . Production is the process of or management involved in making a film, play, or record. House a building in which people meet for a particular activity.
20	Seiring dengan office boy yang menaruh air putih di atas meja. (p.116)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>office</i> and <i>boy</i> . Office boy is a young person employed to do routine tasks in a business office.
21	Saya menginginkan kamu menulis script ini karena saya pikir kamu anaknya high class . (p.118)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>high</i> and <i>class</i> . <i>High class</i> is a high standard,

		quality, or social class.
22	Dan menjalin koneksi dengan production team disana. (p.124)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>production</i> and <i>team</i> . Production is the process of or management involved in making a film, play, or record. <i>Team</i> is two or more people working together
23	Pertama-tama kita membuat open cast . (p.129)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>open</i> and <i>cast</i> . Open cast is denoting a method of mining in which coal or ore is extracted at or from a level near the earth's surface, rather than from shafts.
24	Sarah supporting cast lainnya adalah pemeran gue pas masih SD. (p.134)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>supporting</i> and <i>cast</i> . Supporting is give assistance to. Cast is chiefly <i>literary</i> throw (something) forcefully in a specified direction.
25	Total shooting days kita adalah 28 hari. (p.138)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>shooting</i> and <i>days</i> . Shooting is the action or practice of shooting. Days is a particular period of the past
26	Nanti yang jadi casting director untuk pemeran bule-bule. (p.124)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>casting</i> and <i>director</i> . Casting director is the person responsible for assigning roles in a film or play.
27	Gue menjadi sangat self conscious . (p.147)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>self</i> and <i>conscious</i> . <i>Self conscious</i> is feeling undue awareness of oneself, one's appearance, or one's actions

28	Perbincangan gue dengan dia seperti masuk ke dalam time warp (p.148)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>time</i> and <i>warp</i> . <i>Time warp</i> is an imaginary distortion of space in relation to time whereby people or objects of one period can be moved to another.
29	Lewat telepon kita mencoba untuk having dinner yang enak. (p.149)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>having</i> and <i>dinner</i> . Having dinner is getting the main meal of the day, taken either around midday or in the evening.
30	Antrean di ticket box sangat panjang dan antrean masuk juga sangat panjang. (p.153)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>ticket</i> and <i>box</i> . Ticket is a piece of paper or card that gives the holder a certain right, especially to enter a place, travel by public transport, or participate in an event. Box is a container with a flat base and sides, typically square or rectangular and having a lid.
31	Gue ingin memegang tanganya tapi tidak berani untuk membut first move . (p.159)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>first</i> and <i>move</i> . First is coming before all others in time or order. Move is go in a specified direction or manner; change position.
32	Gue menyebut ini semua sebagai sebuah cosmological coincidence . (p.163)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>cosmological</i> and <i>coincidence</i> . <i>Cosmological</i> is the science of the origin and development of the universe. <i>Coincidence</i> is a remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.
33	Pemain tengah lapangan yang bertanggung jawab mempertahankan defense line sambil mengatur	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>defense</i> and <i>line</i> . Defense is the action of

	tempo permainan. (p.185)	defending from or resisting attack. Line is a row of people or things.
34	Dia datang dari keluarga broken home . (p.192)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>broken</i> and <i>home</i> . Broken home is a family in which the parents are divorced or separated
35	Marsha mau membuat surprise visit untuk gue ke SMP Tarakanita 1. (p.195)	The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, <i>surprise</i> and <i>visit</i> . Surprise is an unexpected or astonishing event, fact, etc. Visit is go to see and spend time with (someone) socially

3. The Insertion of Hybrids

Hybrids is another form of Indonesian – English code mixing that occurs in this research. Hybrid is a word that is composed of parts from different languages. Hybrids are another type of Indonesian-English code mixing that occurs in this study. Hybrid is the composed parts of words. This type is formed from two components, they are Indonesian affixes and English word. This kind of hybrid must contain English and Indonesian elements in order to form transformational word. Next the writer classifies into two:

a. English words + Indonesian Pronoun

English word is collection of several letters that making a meaning especially in English language. Whereas, Indonesian pronoun is a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase

and that refers either to the participants in the discourse.

Example of both as follows:

Table 4.7: List of the Word; Hybrid

No.	Hybrid	Explanation
1	Toh, kalo date-nya gagal, paling gak gue bisa ke pinggir Taman Lawang bawa kecrekan. (p.63)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>date</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
2	Ya, soalnya, yah kalo sama lo gue keliatannya kayak seorang cewek dengan satu temen gay-nya . (p.90)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>gay</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.
3	Gue mikir kalau yang penting gue main dan nulis script-nya . (p.114)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>script</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
4	Dan ending-nya gua dibakar massa rame-rame dan disantap. (p.116)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>ending</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
5	Saya punya ide untuk opening-nya . (p.120)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>opening</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.
6	Pemeran bule-bule di film kita itu casting director-nya Lord of The Rings. (p.124)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>casting director</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
7	Ternyata di acting-kan secara berlebihan. (p.129)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>acting</i> in English and <i>-kan</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.

8	Karena proses latihan sebelum shooting-nya juga berlangsung sangat intens dengan Mas Rudi. (p.140)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>shooting</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.
9	Tapi gue tahu dia suka vampire dari sebuah interview-nya yang gue baca di majalah. (p.146)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>interview</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
10	Gue sendiri cuma suka rice-nya doang. (p.147)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>rice</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.
11	Highlight-nya waktu itu adalah Mr. Big. (p.149)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>highlight</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language
12	Gue memasang muka bloon which is setting-an muka standar gue. (p.153)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>setting</i> in English and <i>-an</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language.
13	Nickname-nya lucu, gue ajak kenalan. (p.185)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is <i>nickname</i> in English and <i>-nya</i> is pronoun in Indonesia language

b. Indonesian Prefix + English Word

Indonesian prefix is a word, letter, or number placed before another. Whereas, English word is collection of several letters that making a meaning especially in English language. Example of both as follow:

Table 4.8: List of the Word; Hybrid

No.	Hybrid	Explanation
1	Indira datang biasanya pukul 06.45, di-drop oleh bapaknya di depan pintu25 gerbang. (p.4)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>drop</i> is English noun
2	Gue berpikir gue gak mau lumpuh dan nge-date sambil ngesot. (p.62)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>date</i> is English noun
3	Gue hanya membutuhkan satu minggu untuk men-develop ide hingga jadi ke storyline. (p.117)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Men-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>develop</i> is English verb.
4	Pilihan jatuh kepada Mas Rudi Soedjarwo untuk men-direct film ini. (p.123)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages whichcombine. <i>Men-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>direct</i> is Englishadjective.
5	Semua tempat tersebut seakan men-trigger segala kenangan yang pernah gua alami disana. (p.128)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Men-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>trigger</i> is English noun.
6	Karena orang yang belum pernah ber-acting sama sekali bisa ikutan. (p.129)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Ber-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>acting</i> is English verb.
7	Tim film pun meng-casting orang-orang yang memang terbiasa main FTV maupun layar lebar. (p.129)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Meng-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>casting</i> is English verb.
8	Baik produser maupun keluarga selalu	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two

	mengingatkan untuk banyak mengkonsumsi vitamin supaya gak nge-drop . (p.138)	languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>drop</i> is English noun.
9	Nyokap tentu men-support dengan suplai vitaminnya yang selalu sedia di rumah. (p.138)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Men-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>support</i> is English noun
10	Agar mereka tetep bisa di-shoot dan nongol di filmnya. (p.139)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>shoot</i> is English noun.
11	Terutama adegan yang melibatkan Edric bisa di-take dengan sangat baik. (p.140)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>take</i> is English noun
12	Gue pernah nge-link blognya dia dari blog gue. (p.146)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>link</i> is English noun.
13	Kita lalu saling nge-add Blackberry Messengers satu sama lain. (p.146)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>add</i> is English verb.
14	Gue membayangkan kalau tiket ini beneran di-scan dan gak lulus computer. (p.156)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>scan</i> is English noun.
15	Tadinya gue ngerasa keren krena dia sempet nge-search gue di youtube. (p.159)	The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>search</i> is English

		noun.
16	Aku nge-fans banget sama mereka. (p.175)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>fans</i> are English noun.
17	Lalu berharap dia nge-wall balik. (p.184)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>wall</i> is English noun.
18	Sambil menunggu foto itu selesai di-download . (p.186)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>download</i> is English noun.
19	Apa gue harus nge-print foto gue di kertas A4. (p.189)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>print</i> is English noun.
20	Ganteng kalo udah di-photoshop . (p.189)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Di-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>photoshop</i> is English noun.
21	Ini semua buat ngehindarin Marsha untuk nge-reject gue. (p.195)	The bold word is hybrid since it consists of two languages which combine. <i>Nge-</i> is a prefix in Indonesian, and <i>reject</i> is English noun.

4. The Insertion of Clause

Clause is a group of words that consist of subject and finite/predicate but has not express the complete idea. Clause

classified into three types noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause. The writer finds out some clauses. The data are as follow:

Table 4.9: List of the Word; Clause

No	Clause	Explanation
1	Gue Aldi, whats up baby? (p.2)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone
2	Oh ya? Sounds like fun kata gue. (p.126)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone.
3	Gue bakal jemput dan kita have a nice dinner together. (p.149)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone
4	How do you get in? tiketnya ada di gue. (p.152)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone.
5	Gue membalas Don't worry about me. (p.152)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone.
6	For your information gue gak pernah ke konser rock sebelumnya. (p.152)	The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone.

5. The Insertion of Idiom

Idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. Following are the data of this type:

Table 4.10: List of the Word; Idiom

No	Idiom	Explanation
1	Kita gak pacaran Mbak, kata Ina langsung to the point. (p.71)	It consists of two words, <i>to</i> and <i>the point</i> . It means involving the most important idea.
2	Gue tahu, gue harus move on. (p.87)	It consists of two words, <i>move</i> and <i>on</i> . It means to continue moving

3	By the way makasih baget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini. (p.89)	It consists of two words, <i>by</i> and <i>the way</i> . It means in addition but of less importance.
4	Gue lagi mau masuk ke ruangan make up . (p.135)	It consists of two words, <i>make</i> and <i>up</i> . It means to make good.
5	Malah end up jadi sangat aneh. (p.136)	It consists of two words, <i>end</i> and <i>up</i> . It means finally be or do something.
6	On the way ke sana katanya. (p.147)	It consists of two words, <i>on</i> and <i>the way</i> . It means happening or arriving soon.
7	Maka, gue selalu turn off begitu mereka bilang. (p.158)	It consists of two words, <i>turn</i> and <i>off</i> . It means to switch off.

Move on has some meaning such as, go to the somewhere, to start new activity, to accept that a situation has changed. In this situation, the user use the word "move on" in context to relationship.

Table 4.11: Percentage of the Forms of Code Mixing

No.	Forms of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentages (%)
1.	Noun	64	36.78%
2.	Verb	6	3.44%
3.	Adjective	13	7.47%
4.	Adverb	8	4.59%
5.	Phrase	35	20.99%
6.	Hybrids		
	a. English Words+Indonesian Pronoun	13	7.47%
	b. Indonesian Prefixes+English Word	22	12.64%

7.	Clause	6	3.44%
8.	Idiom	7	4.02%
Total		174	100%

Based on the table, there are 174 data of code mixing found on Marmut Merah Jambu Novel. The percentage of the forms of code mixing used on Marmut Merah Jambu Novel by the participants are the form of noun (36.78%), verb (3.44%), adjective (7.47%), adverb (4.59%), phrase (20.11%), Hybrids (7.47%) and (12.64%), clause (3.44%) and idiom (4.02%).

B. The Purpose of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel

In this part, the writer is going to answer the second problem statement based on the analysis of the data used in Marmut Merah Jambu novel. The writer identifies that the purpose of code mixing as follows:

1. Need Feeling Motive

According to Nababan need feeling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language. There are data for this reason:

Table 4.12: Need Feeling Motive

No	. Sentences	Explanation
1	Ide yang bagus tapi printer gue lagi rusak. (p.189)	The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word th. To be continued

		meaning in their mother tongue. Printer is an output device that prints the results of data processing
2	Gue malah berasa kayak rapper yang kehilangan jati diri. (p.63)	The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Rapper is a person who performs rap music
3	Badan kamu kan gak kaya rocker . (p.150)	The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Rocker is a teenager or young adult in the 1960s who wore leather jackets and rode motorcycles.
4	Kita lanjut nonton jazz di sebuah jazz club bernama Black Cat. (p.159)	The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Jazz is a type of music of black American origin which emerged at the beginning of the 20th century, characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and usually a regular or forceful rhythm.
5	Lalu ada terjemahan subtitle Inggris-nya yang kurang sempurna. (p.142)	The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Subtitle is captions displayed at the bottom of a cinema or television screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue or narrative.

2. Prestige Feeling Motive

Prestige feeling motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status. There are data for this reason:

Table 4.13: Prestige Feeling Motive

No.	Sentences	Explanation
1	Lagian, gue juga kan udah pernah ngalamin sunat sebelumnya, jadi sekalian sharing pengalaman. (p.49)	The bold word is prestige feeling motive because the writer wants to show their educational status. Sharing is a using or enjoying something jointly with others. So they choose this word to complete the sentence.
2	Image Ina yang ada di kepala gue setelah ngobrol panjang tersebut adalah kutu buku keren. (p.73)	The bold word is prestige feeling motive because the writer wants to show their educational status. Image is the general impression that a person, organization, or product presents to the public. So they choose this word to complete the sentence.
3	Gue baru tahu bahwa Ina adalah anak yang sophisticated . (p.73)	The bold word is prestige feeling motive because the writer wants to show their educational status. Sophisticated is having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture So they choose this word to complete the sentence.

3. Asserting Status, Pride And Power

As Holmes opinion the purpose usually triggers a writer to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his previous code. The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language. Example:

Table 4.14: Asserting Status, Pride and Power

No.	Sentences
1	Begitu dia keluar dari pager rumahnya, gue shock setengah mati! (p.68)
2	Disinilah kita berdua, dinner di Backstage, sebuah tempat makan yang tidak jauh dari Java Rockin Land. (p.158)

4. Being More Informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. Holmes (1992: 29) says that people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by quoting and important recitation. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate the exact words are important. Example:

Table 4.15: Being More Informative

No.	Sentences
1	Di satu sisi yang lain, ada binatang bernama <i>ferret</i> , sejenis musang yang bisa dipelihara.
2	Alih-alih seperti belalang, gue merasa seperti seekor marmut berwarna merah jambu yang terus menerus jatuh cinta, loncat dari satu <i>relationship</i> ke yang lainnya.

5. Making Jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of

conversation, an example Paraguay shows that Guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes. (Holmes, 1992:46)

Table 4.16: Making Jokes

No.	Sentences
1	Toh, kalau <i>date-nya</i> gagal, paling gak gue bisa ke pinggir Taman Lawang bawa kecrekan, itung-itung nambah uang jajan. (p.63)
2	Apa dia mau membuat <i>opening</i> gue jadi semacam adegan pemerksaan. (p.122)

6. Expressing Self-Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer self-emotion, such as sadness and happiness. Yet, sometimes a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry (Holmes, 1992:47). But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness. Example:

Table 4.17: Expressing Self-Emotion

No.	Sentences
1	Gue lagi <i>having good time</i> banget sama Ina. (p.74)
2	Mood memulangkan Ina berubah menjadi mood mau matahin badan Ara jadi lima bagian sama rata. (p.77)

B. Discussion

The purpose of code mixing is to know the the students knowledge of novel. From observation and analysis writer can find out if there is increasing for the students after reading a novel related to the code mixing. The result of research shows that with reading a novel using code mixing writer knowing that students accidentally also use code mixing in everyday life as he has reading the novel. One of the types of code mixing is a word, sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language, especially English. Example from the data: Noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing or idea. In this study, the researcher found some English noun inserted. The abstract nouns inserted are: **Prom** menjadi momen yang paling pas buat gue. (p.12). Morphologically the bold word is a single word, because it is smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on Qits own. "prom" is a base or an origin word. Syntactically it is included as a noun used in the sentence.

Verb is a part of speech that tells about an action or state. Examole of data: Bayu, yang **acting** sok pinternya paling niat. (p.30). The bold word is a verb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own Constructed by two morphemes. Act is free morpheme and 'ing' is bound morpheme. Acting is performing an action, or work out or perform.

Adjective is a part of speech that describes or clarifies a noun. Example of data: Gue baru tahu bahwa Ina adalah anak yang **sophisticated**. (p.73). The bold word is an adjective as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by two morphemes. Sophisticate is free morpheme and 'ed' is bound morpheme. Sophisticated is having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture.

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, noun phrase, clause, or sentence. Example of data: Dia actually **bener-bener** pingin gue bikin **opening** cerita ini menggunakan adegan ini. (p.120). The bold word is an adverb as a single word of English since it has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by two morphemes.

A compound is made when two words joined to form a new word. Example of data: Bayangin mereka ketemu di pantai pas lagi **sunset**. (p.85). The bold word is compound word. It is constructed of two words sun (noun) and set (noun). Sunset the time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades.

Phrase is a group of words without subject and predicated, functioning together within a sentence. Example of data: Indira sendiri memakai **short dress** ungu. (p.13). The writer inserts a phrase in the sentence. It consists of two words, *short* and *dress*. Short is relatively

small in extent, dress is a onepiece garment for a woman or girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.

Hybrid means a compound or derived word whose single element coming from different language. Hybrid in divide into two:

a. English words + Indonesian Pronoun

English word is collection of several letters that making a meaning especially in English language. Whereas, Indonesian pronoun is a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase and that refers either to the participants in the discourse. Example of both as follows: Dan **ending-nya** gua dibakar massa rame-rame dan disantap. (p.116). The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. It is *ending* in English and *-nya* is pronoun in Indonesia language.

b. Indonesian Prefix + English Word

Indonesian prefix is a word, letter, or number placed before another. Whereas, English word is collection of several letters that making a meaning especially in English language. Example of both as follow: Agar mereka tetep bisa **di-shoot** dan nongol di filmnya (p.139). The bold word is hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. *Di-* is a prefix in Indonesian, and *shoot* is English noun.

Clause is a group words that consist of subject and finite/predicate but has not express the complete idea. Clause classified into three types noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause. The writer

finds out some clauses. Example of data: Gue Aldi, **whats up baby?** (p.2). The bold words are a clause and independent or can stand alone.

Idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation. Example of data: **By the way** makasih banget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini. (p.89). It consists of two words, *by* and *the way*. It means in addition but of less importance.

Beside of that, the writer identifies that the purpose of code mixing as follows:

1. Need Feeling Motive

Need feeling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language. Example of data: Gue malah berasa kayak **rapper** yang kehilangan jati diri. (p.63). The bold word is need feeling motive because the writer cannot find the word that has similar meaning in their mother tongue. Rapper is a person who performs rap music.

2. Prestige Feeling Motive

Prestige feeling motive choose by the writer to appear their educational status. Example: Lagian, gue juga kan udah pernah ngalamin sunat sebelumnya, jadi sekalian **sharing** pengalaman. (p.49). The bold word is prestige feeling motive because the

writer wants to show their educational status. Sharing is a using or enjoying something jointly with others. So, they choose this word to complete the sentence.

3. Asserting Status, Pride And Power

The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language.

Example: Begitu dia keluar dari pager rumahnya, gue shock setengah mati! (p.68).

4. Being More Informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. Example: Di satu sisi yang lain, ada binatang bernama *ferret*, sejenis musang yang bisa dipelihara.

5. Making Jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. Example: Toh, kalau *date-nya* gagal, paling gak gue bisa ke pinggir Taman Lawang bawa kecrekan, itung-itung nambah uang jajan. (p.63).

6. Expressing Self-Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer self-emotion, such as sadness and happiness. Example: Gue lagi *having good time* banget sama Ina. (p.74)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the findings and discussion of the data analysis.

A. Conclusion

In this chapter the writer wants to give the conclusions and suggestions of this research. Before giving some suggestions, the writer would like to present the conclusion. Code mixing may occur in every ways. When people can speak more than one language they tend to mix those languages. It does not only occur in spoken language but also in written language. For the reason also, code mixing that used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel is interesting to be analyzed, the writer would like to draw the conclusion as follows:

1. Based on the analysis and discussions on a chapter before, the writer concludes that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by transferring from one language into others. After analyzing data, the writer finds code mixing that used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel. Based on the finding, the form of code mixing was divided into 6 forms, namely code mixing in the form of word, phrase, repetition of word, hybrid, idiom and clause.
2. The use of Indonesian-English code mixing found here have certain purposes. In this study, the writer classifies the purpose of

Indonesian-English code mixing into: need feeling motive, prestige filling motive and to make the novel more interesting understandable.

B. Suggestion

Finishing the research, the writer things of some suggestion that hopefully meaningful. Doing analysis of code mixing is interesting because it has many sides that can be analyzed. After drawing the conclusion, the writer proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. For English department students, especially Sociolinguistics subject it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms, purpose of code mixing between English and Indonesian that used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel and students can improve knowledge of sociolinguistic.
2. For future researchers, since this study does not involve all aspects of code mixing. It is hoped that the future researchers can include all aspects of code mixing. It is suggested for future researchers to analyzed code mixing in the other point of view. Then suggestion to every reader related to the use of code mixing, people should use it appropriately because language is flexible since they can adapt the new situation.
3. For learning process this research can be as student additional information of code mixing from the novel entitled Marmut Merah

Jambu by Raditya Dika. The result of this research will help the student increasing the knowledge about code mixing study.



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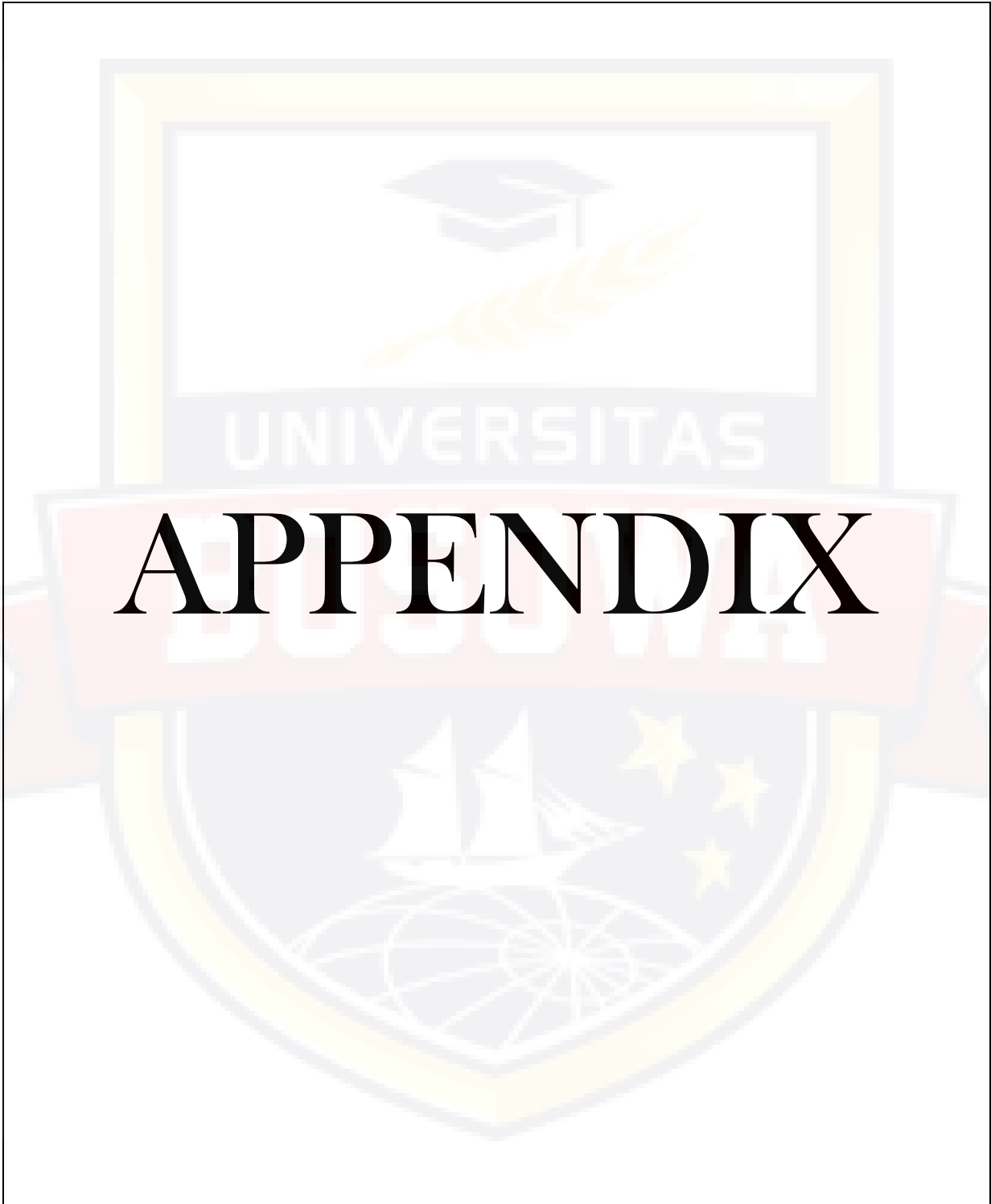
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APPENDIX

Novel Synopsis

One day Dika (Raditya Dika) came to Ina's house (Anjani Dina), her first love during high school, carrying a thousand origami cranes in her right hand, and Ina's wedding invitation in her left hand. Tomorrow, Ina is getting married. The arrival of Dika was received by Mr. Ina (Tio Pakusadewo) who suspected the arrival of Dika for an unfinished long love case and thought that Dika wanted to thwart her son's marriage. Dika tells the real intent, which is far from the accusation of Mr Ina.

Along with Dika's story, we look at Dika's past (Christoffer Nelwan), she befriends Bertus (Julian Liberty). At this time, Dika SMA fell in love secretly to Ina. Both Dika and Bertus are both conscious, to get girls at school, they have to be popular. Dika and Bertus have often solved problems at school, one day Dika and Bertus meet Cindy and finally the three of them make a detective group. Bertus calls this group Three Friends.

Once there was a case they could not solve, the case was graffiti on the school wall. They thought the graffiti was intended to threaten the principal. The time went on until they graduated from school, and after many years they lived their lives, Dika was curious about the graffiti after Dika screwed again it turns out the picture on the graffiti is not a picture of the devil, but a picture of a guinea pig similar to the picture on the towel that Dika received from Cindy. Dika also remembers that telling the case first was Cindy, Dika also read the instructions on the graffiti that "to be

read by two people" Then Dika read it with Bertus and read it also in two sentences.

Then Dika had concluded that the sentence in the graffiti was about a love letter made by Cindy. Dika and Cindy met at the wedding ceremony Ina and Dika explained that he knew all about the graffiti, and Cindy was blushed then Dika took out the towel provided by Cindy with pictures.

MARMUT RED JAMBU :

"Love is like a funny pink guitar that runs on a wheel as if he's been walking far when he's not going anywhere. Do not know when to stop. "

BOSOWA



Sinopsis Novel

Suatu hari Dika (Raditya Dika) datang ke rumah Ina (Anjani Dina), cinta pertamanya sewaktu SMA, membawa seribu origami burung bangau di tangan kanannya, dan undangan pernikahan Ina di tangan kirinya. Besok, Ina akan menikah. Kedatangan Dika diterima oleh Bapak Ina (Tio Pakusadewo) yang curiga kedatangan Dika untuk kasus cinta lama yang belum selesai dan berpikir bahwa Dika ingin menggagalkan pernikahan anaknya. Dika menceritakan maksud sebenarnya, yang jauh dari tuduhan Bapak Ina.

Seiring dengan Dika bercerita, kita melihat masa lalu Dika (Christoffer Nelwan), dia berteman akrab dengan Bertus (Julian Liberty). Pada masa ini, Dika SMA jatuh cinta diam-diam kepada Ina. Baik Dika dan Bertus sama-sama sadar, untuk mendapatkan cewek di sekolah, mereka harus populer. Dika dan Bertus sudah sering memecahkan masalah di sekolahnya, pada suatu ketika Dika dan Bertus bertemu Cindy dan akhirnya mereka bertiga membuat grup detektif. Bertus menyebut grup ini dengan Tiga Sekawan.

Suatu ketika ada suatu kasus yang tidak bisa mereka pecahkan, kasusnya adalah grafiti di tembok sekolah. Mereka berfikir kalau grafiti itu dituju untuk mengancam kepala sekolah. Waktu terus berlalu hingga mereka lulus sekolah, dan setelah bertahun-tahun mereka menjalani hidup, Dika pun penasaran akan grafiti itu setelah Dika menelit lagi ternyata gambar yang ada di grafiti itu bukanlah gambar iblis, melainkan

gambar marmut yang mirip dengan gambar di handuk yang Dika terima dari Cindy. Dika juga ingat kalau yang memberitahukan tentang kasus itu pertama kali ialah Cindy, Dika juga membaca petunjuk yang ada pada grafiti itu ialah “untuk dibaca oleh dua orang” Lalu Dika membacanya bersama Bertus dan membacanya juga per-dua kalimat.

Lalu Dika sudah menyimpulkan bahwa kalimat dalam grafiti itu adalah mengenai surat cinta yang dibuat oleh Cindy. Dika dan Cindy pun bertemu di acara pernikahan Ina dan Dika menjelaskan yang dia ketahui semua tentang grafiti itu, dan Cindy pun tersipu malu lalu Dika mengeluarkan handuk yang diberikan oleh Cindy dengan gambar.

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU :

“Cinta itu kayak marmut lucu warna merah jambu yang berlari di sebuah roda seakan dia udah berjalan jauh padahal dia nggak kemana-mana. Nggak tahu kapan harus berhenti.”



MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

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Desainer Sampul: Mayumi
Ilustrator: Adriano Rudiman

"Orang yang Jatuh Cinta Diam-diam" pernah dimuat di majalah Aneka, "Cinta di Atas Sepotong Chatting" pernah dimuat di majalah Elle.

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1. Nonfiksi-Komedi
 II. Windy Ariestanty dan Dewi Fita

I. Judul

895

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of noun is “dia dibelikan celana *jeans* dari luar negeri oleh mantan pacarnya.

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

Aldi tahu Widya adalah Scorpio tulen, dan pada ulang tahunnya yang terakhir, dia dibelikan celana *jeans* dari luar negeri oleh mantan pacarnya.

Gue tahu Indira tidak pernah merayakan ulang tahun karena tradisi di keluarganya menyatakan ulang tahun bukan sesuatu yang harus dirayakan. Gue juga tahu, Indira tidak suka dengan tradisi keluarganya ini. Indira selalu ingin ulang tahunnya dirayakan secara meriah.

Aldi tahu, Widya tidak suka berlama-lama tinggal di sekolah setelah jam pulang. Sedangkan gue tahu, Indira datang biasanya pukul 06.45, di-*drop* oleh bapaknya di depan pintu gerbang, lalu pulang dengan menaiki bus antar-jemput sekitar pukul dua siang. Terkadang, beberapa kali dalam seminggu, dia dijemput mamanya dengan mobil Nissan dan pergi untuk makan siang bareng, sebelum dia dipulangkan ke rumah.

Dari mana kita tahu semua ini?

Seperti biasa, dari teman. Dari pengamatan. Dari keinginan untuk mencari tahu, bahkan sampai hal yang terkecil atas orang yang kita taksir.

Orang yang jatuh cinta diam-diam memenuhi catatannya dengan perasaan hati yang tidak tersampaikan. Di dalam catatan biologi, Aldi selalu menggambar huruf A besar, disertai dengan gambar hati, lalu huruf W yang diberikan ornamen bunga.

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of noun is “catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan *notes* tentang cinta “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

bar itu gue simpan dengan rapi, dan terkadang, ketika lagi mengulang pelajaran di rumah, gue suka memperhatikannya dengan tersenyum lebar. Mungkin, Nobita kena AIDS tidak bakalan dapetin Lulu Tobing. Tapi setidaknya, di gambar ini kita berdua bergandengan tangan.

Selain gambar-gambar norak tersebut, catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan *notes* tentang cinta. Catatan gue sendiri, misalnya, penuh dengan surat cinta yang tidak tersampaikan kepada Indira. Sebagaimana layaknya anak kecil yang jatuh cinta, isi surat gue tidak lebih baik daripada surat cinta pembantu-pembantu zaman sekarang. Misalnya: “Kalau kamu jadi lebah, gue mau jadi madunya.” Atau yang lebih parah, “Kalau kamu jadi kumbang, gue mau jadi sepedanya... sepeda kumbang (sumpah, ini gak nyambung abis).” Tulisan-tulisan norak ini bahkan muncul dalam buku percakapan bahasa Inggris, yang setiap ada soal Q&A gue sambung-sambung dengan aneh. “*Who are you?*” Gue jawab, “*Indira’s boyfriend.*”

Orang yang jatuh cinta diam-diam selalu bertingkah seperti seorang penguntit. Menjelang jam pulang sekolah, Aldi selalu melihat ke arah jendela kelas, agar bisa melihat Widya ketika pulang.

Ketika Widya melihat balik ke arah dia, melalui sela-sela jendela itu, dia akan berusaha sekuat tenaga membuang mukanya. Pernah suatu saat, karena terlalu panik membuang muka, Aldi menyundul kepala teman sebangkunya hingga temannya harus dibawa ke UKS.

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of verb is “ Bayu yang *acting* sok pinternya paling niat “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

Kita berempat melihat surat tersebut kemudian saling bertukar pandang. Dora mendengus keras. Gue sok-sok berpikir. Gue meraba-raba tekstur suratnya, gue lihat tipe kertasnya, dan bilang, ‘Hmmm, nyokap gue pernah ngebeliin gue kertas yang kayak gini.’

‘Dik,’ kata Wahyu. ‘Nyokap lo pelakunya?’

‘Bukanlah, bego.’

Dora berdehem.

Gue bolak-balik surat tersebut, lalu gue oper ke Wahyu. Wahyu melihat sebentar suratnya sambil manggut-manggut, gue juga yakin dia gak ngerti apa-apa. Bayu, yang *acting* sok pinternya paling niat, memegang surat, sambil berdecak-decak, ‘Ck ck ck.’ Dora memperhatikan kita dengan saksama.

‘Gini aja,’ kata gue. ‘Tinggalin aja suratnya. Ntar kita lihat kita bisa ngapain. Mudah-mudahan semuanya cepet beres.’

‘Berapa yang gue harus bayar ke elo?’ tanya Dora.

‘Uhhhh? Dibayar?’ tanya gue.

Sejujurnya, dapat kasus ini aja gue udah bersyukur. Apalagi dapat bayaran! Gue bisa punya banyak *option* di sini. Gue bisa pura-pura jual mahal dan mematok harga sangat tinggi. Ini adalah trik bisnis yang harus gue lakukan.

‘Kok diem?’ tanya Dora. ‘Gue berani bayar mahal.’

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of verb is “ Gue *gambling* dan berusaha untuk menggertak dia “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

wwhhh. Yeaah, ini guweeeh githoo looch. Hooeeek.’ Gue sendiri, karena ABG kurang digauli, ngomong di telepon biasa aja.

‘Gini Clarrisa.’ Gue menarik napas panjang. ‘Gue mau nanya tentang surat.’

‘S-surat apa?’ tanya Clarissa. Suaranya agak gemeteran. Entah dia ketakutan, atau dia emang lagi di dalam bajaj. Setelah gue pikir-pikir, gak mungkin dia dalam bajaj, soalnya gue kan nelepon ke nomor rumah. Kenapa kita ngebahas hal ini? Gue juga gak tau.

‘Surat yang lo kirim ke Dora. Minta Silver Queen.’

Clarissa, tanpa diduga langsung membantah, ‘Gue gak pernah nulis surat kayak gitu!’

‘Bohong!’

‘Bener!’

‘Bohong!’

‘Bener!’

‘Hmmmm,’ gumam gue. Di sini gue harus berjudi. Gue *gambling* dan berusaha untuk menggertak dia. Gue bilang, ‘Cukup deh. *Temen lo yang satu lagi udah ngaku.*’

Ada keheningan panjang.

Gue bahkan gak yakin kalau pelaku surat ini dua orang.

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of adjective is “Tante-tante *desperate* berumur empat puluh tahun “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

Padahal, di rumah, Aldi sudah berlatih ngomong di depan kaca, mengatakan kata-kata sok asik buat ngajak kenalan. Kalimat yang dia hafalkan lumayan banyak, dari mulai yang standar, ‘Hai, nama gue Aldi’ sampai yang paling gak banget, ‘Gue Aldi, *what’s up, baby?* Ke *mall* yuk.’ Satu-satunya cewek yang mau diajak ke *mall* dengan kalimat seperti itu adalah tante-tante *desperate* berumur empat puluh tahun yang bahkan belum pernah digrepe orang di kereta ekonomi.

Aldi juga sering bengong sendiri ketika secara tidak sengaja bertemu *face-to-face* dengan Widya, gak menggunakan kesempatan berharga itu untuk ngobrol dengan Widya.

Aldi juga pernah membawa bola-bola cokelat yang dia buat sendiri, dengan bantuan ibunya, untuk diberikan ke Widya sebagai hadiah perkenalan.

‘Coba, deh.’ Aldi menyerahkan bola cokelatnya ke tangan gue. ‘Ini mau gue kasih ke Widya. Lo coba dulu. Enak gak?’

‘Hmmm,’ kata gue, mengunyah pelan-pelan.

‘Enak kan? Rasanya kayak apa?’

‘Kayak sari ketek sopir taksi.’

Aldi memasang tampang gahar, dan memukul pundak gue dengan penuh kekesalan.

Rasa bola-bola cokelat tersebut, menurut gue, tidak masalah enak atau tidak. Yang jadi masalah apakah Aldi

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of adjective is “ *Sorry, gak papa kan, namanya juga dibantu nyokap* “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

bar Garfield yang biasa dipakai buat kartu nama-kartu nama anak SD. Alhasil, dengan begitu kartu nama gue jadi: RADITYA DIKA – PENYIDIK UTAMA dengan gambar Garfield tiduran di pojok kanan atas. Cupu abis.

‘Anjrit! Ini apaan?’ tanya gue, sambil melihat kartu nama bergambar Garfield tersebut, setengah gak percaya. ‘Kita mau bikin grup detektif, bukan jualan kucing!’

‘*Sorry. Gak papa kan, namanya juga dibantu nyokap.*’

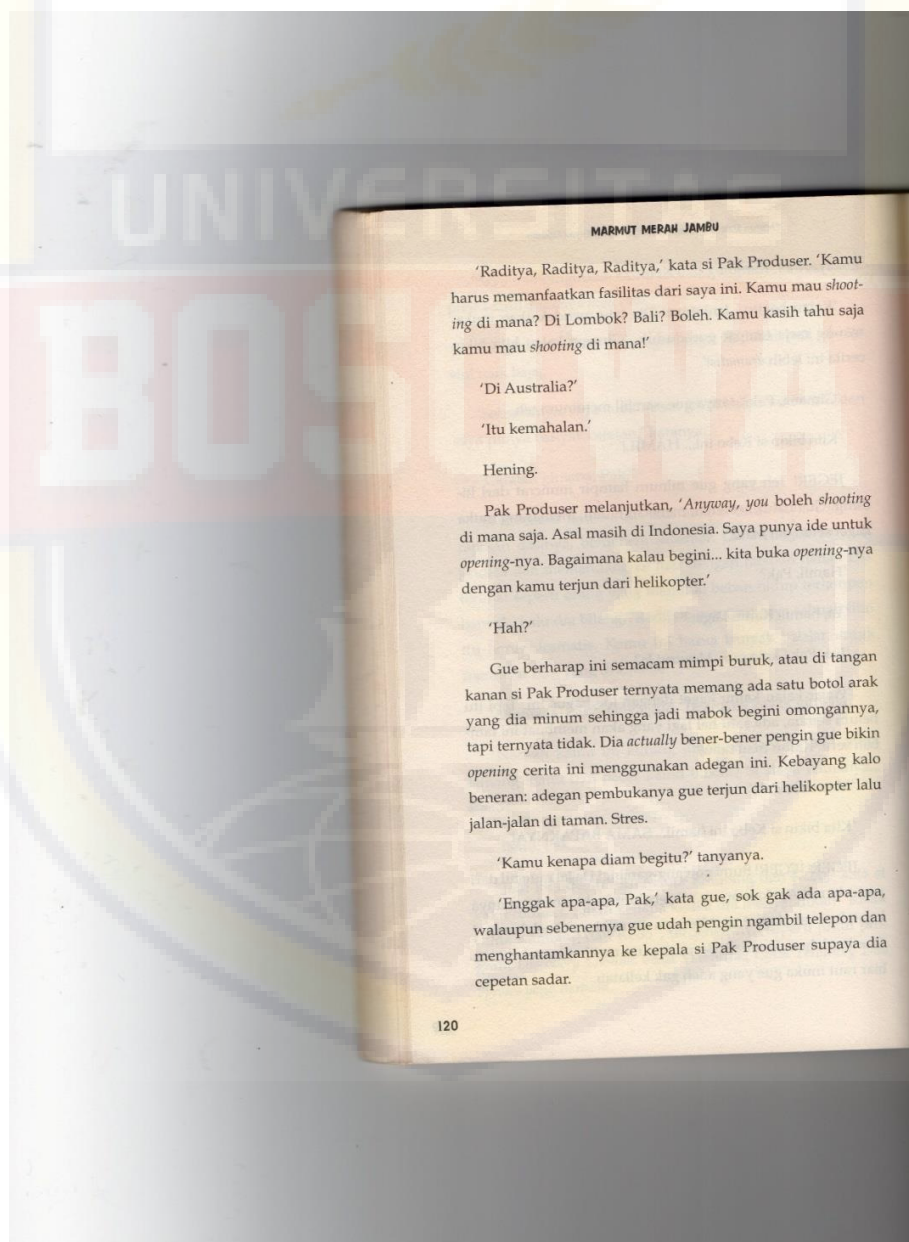
‘Ya, ini jelek banget,’ kata Wahyu. Dia lalu melanjutkan, ‘Gue lebih seneng Snoopy.’

‘Bukan itu masalahnya, Yu!’ gue sewot.



MINGGU demi minggu berlalu. Seperti sudah diduga, kita tidak mendapatkan kasus sama sekali. Padahal, selebaran tentang grup detektif kita udah disebar ke beberapa penjurur sekolah. Selebaran grup detektif ternyata lebih banyak mengundang cemooh dibandingkan klien, kita terlihat aneh di mata teman-teman yang lainnya. Beberapa ada yang meledek di kantin, dengan bilang, ‘Minggir! Ada detektif lewat!’, setiap kali gue berjalan melewati mereka. Sejujurnya, gue tidak peduli dikatain kayak gitu. Galileo dulu juga di-

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of adverb is “ Dia *actually* bener-bener pingin gue bikin opening cerita ini menggunakan adegan ini “



In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of phrase is “Indira sendiri memakai *short dress* ungu “

Orang yang Jatuh Cinta Diam-diam

shion. Gue bukanlah *fashionista*, gue mungkin lebih cocok disebut sebagai gembelnista: gue berpakaian seperti gembel, dan gue nista. Maka, ketika *prom* SMP tiba, gue hanya memakai jaket parasut berwarna biru-merah yang tidak dikancingkan. Gue memakai sandal dan celana *jeans* yang sudah bapuk. Sementara teman-teman lain memakai kemeja lengan panjang rapi, rambut di-gel, dan sepatu pantofel yang mengilat, rambut gue malah berantakan lengkap dengan baju yang sudah bolong di bagian ketek.

Sewaktu *prom*, Indira sendiri memakai *short dress* ungu. Ia yang tengah duduk bersama teman-temannya di meja makan terlihat cantik. Gue mencoba menemukan momen yang pas untuk gue pergi ke sana, berdiri di depan dia, dan mengajaknya dansa. Sambil menunggu kesempatan itu, gue berdansa dengan teman-teman yang lain. Teman-teman lain, tentu saja berdansa dengan baik. Gue sendiri gak ngerti sama sekali bagaimana metode “dansa” yang benar. Gue hanya bisa menggerakkan kaki dan tangan gue secara asal. Setengah jam kemudian turun hujan di luar. Tarian gue secara tidak sengaja mirip dengan tarian pemanggil hujan.

Semakin gue menunggu waktu yang pas untuk ngomong ke Indira, semakin gue merasa ingin terus-menerus mengulur waktu. Mengulur lagi, lagi, lagi. Sampai pada akhirnya, ketika gue rasa saatnya sudah pas, saat itu juga Indira berdansa dengan cowok lain. Sampai *prom* selesai. Gue, hanya bisa terus-menerus melakukan tarian hujan, berharap ada badai menyapu bersih semua ruangan ini.

In these pages of the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu* there is a sentence of phrase is “ Tapi kedengarannya kaya *boy band* yang gagal rekaman “

MARMUT MERAH JAMBU

‘Bagus, kita punya kesamaan. Kita semua benci penjahat,’ kata gue, mencoba untuk meyakinkan mereka. ‘Jadi gimana, siap memberantas penjahat?’

‘Sip. Gue ikutan,’ kata Wahyu, mantap.

‘Lo tertarik jadi detektif?’ tanya gue ke Wahyu.

‘Iya, gue pengen jadi orang yang memberantas kejahatan.’

‘Alasan yang cukup bagus. Lo gimana, Bay?’ tanya gue.

‘Boleh deh.’

Kita lalu bersalaman.

Maka di depan ayam goreng yang sudah dingin, klub detektif kita pun didirikan. Langkah pertama setelah mendapatkan anggota adalah membuat nama untuk klub detektif yang akan terkenal ini. Usulan nama pertama yang muncul dari Bayu adalah ‘*The Magnificent Three Boys*’, tapi kedengarannya kayak *boy band* yang gagal rekaman. Usulan-usulan lain berdatangan dari gue, dari mulai yang keren kayak ‘*Three Dudes*’ sampai yang benar-bener kampungan karena males nyari lagi, seperti ‘*Telu*’ (atau tiga, dalam bahasa Jawa). Wahyu sempat bercanda dan memberi nama grup ini ‘*Tiga Cowok Bingung*’. Namun *Tiga Cowok Bingung* jadi terdengar seperti tiga anak SMP yang bingung atas orientasi seksualnya.

Setelah gak dapet-dapet nama yang tepat, kita akhirnya berhasil menamai grup detektif ini sebagai *Tiga Sekawan*.

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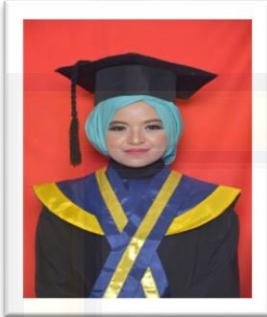
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BOIGRAPHY



Nur Wahyuni was born in Labuan Bajo on 2nd June 1995 from the marriage of her parents Muhammad Dahlan R and Siti Maemuna. She is the first child in her family, she has 3 young sisters and 1 young brother. She started her study in 2001 at SDN 1 Labuan Bajo and graduated in 2007. In the same year, she continued her study at SMPN 1 Labuan Bajo and graduated in 2010. After that, she continued her study at SMAN 1 Pasimasunggu Timur and graduated in 2013. In the same year, she continued her study at Universitas Bosowa Makassar. She took English Education Departmen in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education S1 program and finished her study in 2017.