



ISSN: 2548 - 4613
Vol. 3, December 2018

PROCEEDINGS AISTEEL 2018

THE 3rd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Education, Learning and Leadership Innovation

03-04 October 2018
Emerald Garden Hotel, Medan - Indonesia

Organized by:
**Postgraduate School
State University of Medan
North Sumatera, Indonesia**

Supported and Coordinated by:



Indexing By :





9 772548 461 001



Proceedings of The 3rd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2018)

“Education, Learning, and Leadership Innovation”

Emerald Garden Hotel, Medan City, North Sumatera, Indonesia
October 3-4, 2018

Editorial Board

Editorial-in-Chief

Dr. Juniastel Rajagukguk, M.Si (State University of Medan, Unimed)

Deputy Editor

Dr. Saronom Silaban, M.Pd (State University of Medan, Unimed)

International Advisory Board / Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Kala Saravanamuthu (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Prof. Arjen EJ Wals (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd (Unimed, Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Aytekin Isman (Sakarya University, Turkey)

Prof. Peter Charles Taylor, Ph.D., Med., B.Sc., Dip.Ed (Murdoch University, Australia)

Prof. Dr. Mukhlas Samani, Ph.D (Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Jailani bin Md. Yunos (University Tun Hussein on Malaysia)

Prof. Dr. Nurahimah Mohd. Yusuf (UTM, Malaysia)

Assoc. Prof. Dr Pedro Isaias (University of Queensland, Australia)

Assoc. Prof. Elisabeth Taylor, Ph.D (Murdoch University, Australia)

Dr. Bambang Sumintono, M.Ed (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia)

Dr. Isma Widyaty, M.Pd (UPI, Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Syahrul R, M.Pd (UNP, Indonesia)

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D (Unimed, Indonesia)

Assoc. Prof. Ade Gafar Abdullah, M.Si (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)

Eng. Asep Bayu Dani Nandiyanto (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)

Prof. Dr. Hartono, M.Pd (Universitas Negeri Semarang)

Please cite the proceeding as “Proceeding of the First Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership Vol. 3” with the following abbreviation: *Proc. Aist.*, **3**

**Proceedings of the 3rd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education
and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2018)**

Preface

The 3rd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2018) was held in Emerald Garden Hotel, Medan City-Indonesia on 3-4 October 2018. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme “Education, Learning and Leadership Innovation.”

The plenary speakers coming from various provinces in Indonesia have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

The third AISTEEL presents a keynote speaker and 4 distinguished invited speakers from Australia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Malaysia. In addition, presenters come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination.

There are 326 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 198 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation. Meanwhile 83 papers were published in online International Proceedings indexed by Google Scholar. The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 3rd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2018) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to Universitas Negeri Medan for published this volume.

The Editors

Bornok Sinaga
Rahmad Husein
Juniastel Rajagukguk

Table of Contents

<i>Titles and Authors</i>	<i>page</i>
Design of Physical Practicum Tools on Rotational Dynamics Matter with Scientific Concept <i>Fretty Doharni Ritonga; Nurdin Bukit; Betty M.Turnip</i>	1
Analysis of the Leading Sector and Its Effect on the Economy in Pakpak Bharat Regency <i>Dinar Melani Hutajulu; M. Nasir; Arwansyah</i>	6
Analyze the Characteristic and Factors Cause of Bullying Behaviours in Early Childhood <i>Fadhilah Syam Nasution; Anita Yus; Aman Simaremare</i>	12
Play Finger Painting in Creative Art Model to Help Smooth Motoric Development and Creativity of Group a in Kindergarten at Aek Loba Pekan Village <i>Lola Wita Harahap; Sri Milfayetty; Rosmala Dewi</i>	18
Maintenance of Gayonese Kinship Terms by Gayonese Minority Migrants in Jabodetabek <i>Desi Purnama Sari; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Berlin Sibarani</i>	22
Effect of Functional Training and TRX Suspension Training on Body Composition member Golden Fitness and Spa <i>Rafliansyah; Nurhayati Simatupang; Albadi Sinulingga</i>	26
Interpersonal Metaphor Used in the Boss Baby Movie <i>Khairuni Syafitri; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	29
Speech Act in Indonesia Lawyers Club: KPK vs Novanto <i>Theresia Fransiska Sidabutar; Zainuddin; Busmin Gurning</i>	32
The Effect of Instructional Strategy and Style Ofthinking Secuential on Students Outcome MAN Medan <i>Siti Aisyah Hanim; Tiur asih siburian; Darwin</i>	36
The Effect of Cooperative Learning Models and Self Efficacy on Student Mathematics Learning Outcomes <i>Sabdo Puji Rahayu; Mukhtar; Keysar Panjaitan</i>	39
Ideational Grammatical Metahpor in Reading Texts for Senior High School English Textbooks <i>Diemam Ferzhawana; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Zainuddin</i>	43
Effect of Soft Modification on Student Learning Results PAB 13 Kwala Begumit Private Vocational School <i>Iskandar Fahmi</i>	47
Differences in Metacognitive Ability of Students Through Learning Realistic Mathematics Education and Problem Based Learning in Pangkalan Susu Senior High School <i>Chairi Mutia Lubis; Waminton Rajagukguk; Kms.M.Amin Fauzi</i>	51
Development of Interactive Learning Media Projection of Working Drawing on Students of Class X TKR in SMK Markus 2 Medan <i>Irwan Panggabean; R. Mursid; Samsidar Tanjung</i>	56
Metaphor of Modality in Donald Trump's Speech in United Nation General Assembly 2017 <i>Nursyah Handaya; Siti Aisyah Ginting</i>	60
Traditional Sport Of Silek Tuo In Minangkabau Community (a study of Silek tuo advice)	63

<i>Prima Nanda; Sabaruddin Yunis; Agung Sunarn</i>	
Improved Student's Generic Science Skills With The Application of Cooperative Learning Models Based on Batak Culture	
<i>Rika Sari Indah Harahap; Derlina; Rahmatsyah; Sahyar; Bornok</i>	66
Management Development Athletes of Shorinji Kempo North Sumatra Region	
<i>Arti Kurniaty Bangun</i>	71
Efforts to Improve Learning Results Free Basketball Shot (Free Throw) Through The Application of Teaching Style Inclusion	
<i>Bob Rahmat Manalu</i>	75
Development of Egosan Engineering Extension Models with Straight Sticking in Pencak Silat	
<i>William Filipus; Amir Supriadi; Tarsyad Nugraha</i>	77
The Development of Interactive Learning Media of Athletic on Physical Education in SMP Negeri 15 Medan	
<i>Akhmad Khaidir; Budi Valianto; Tarsyad Nugraha</i>	81
The Effect of Learning Model and Self-Reliance Learning toward Science Learning Outcomes	
<i>Rohima; Mukhtar; Samsidar Tanjung</i>	84
The Effect of Learning Method and Kinesthetic Perception on The Learning Outcomes of Lay Up Basketball	
<i>Saiful Adrian; Nurhayati Simatupang; Suprayitno</i>	88
Analysis Of Physical Education Teacher Management Skills In State Elementary School Sub-District Medan Tembung	
<i>Syahrul Effendi Nasution; Amir Supriadi; Albadi Sinulingga</i>	91
Innovation Of The Speed Model Using Running With The Ball Techniques In Football	
<i>Julio Roberto; Amir Supriadi; Novita</i>	95
The Development of Penetration Drill Training Technique of Wrestling Sport	
<i>Ihsan Idris Silalahi; Jan Bobby Nesra Barus</i>	99
Speech Function of Anies Baswedan's Speech in Approval Ceremony as the Governor of Jakarta in the Period of 2017-2022	
<i>Ahmad Rifa'i Ritonga; Sumarsih</i>	102
Development of Web-Based Learning Media to Enhance Writing Capability of Biography Text of Student Class X SMA	
<i>Rencus B. Sinabariba, Tiur Asi Siburian, Mutsyuhito Solin</i>	105
Implementing the Teaching Supervision by Principals in Improving the Performance of Teachers in Aceh Besar	
<i>Said Ashlan</i>	109
Female Principal Leadership	
<i>Hendro Widodo; Hengkang Bara Saputra</i>	115
The Ways of Rohingya Teenagers in Medan Realized Their Language Attitude	
<i>I Wayan Dirgayasa; Rahmat Husein; Lonni NurIffah Nasution</i>	120
Metaphor in Umpasa of Saurmatua Toba Batak Ceremony	
<i>Heppy Yersin Digita Purba; Rahmad Husein; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	124
The Influence of Part Method, Whole Method and Determination Exercise Methods on Improving Exercise in the Sports Branch of Pencak Silat Single Art Category of College Students SPDKK (Art of Kencana Kwitang Self Defense) Deli Serdang Year 2018/2019	
<i>Mawar Sari</i>	127
Figurative Expressions in The Karo Batak Wedding Ceremony Generated by The	130

<i>Philosophy of Rakut Sitelu</i>	
<i>Desi Haryati Nianggolan</i>	
Evaluation of Implementation of Sustainable Professional Development (PKB) for Junior High School Physical Education Teachers to Increase Professionalism in Tebing Tinggi City	
<i>Mhd Fazar Afandi</i>	135
Development of Innovative PJOK teaching materials on floor gymnastics materials to improve learning outcomes of Grade Students at Junior High School	
<i>Bangun Saragih</i>	138
The Influence of the Discovery Learning Model assisted with Image Media and Motivation Against Civics Learning Outcomes of Students in Class IV of Public Elementary Schools 055980 Aman Damai 2017/2018	
<i>Heryansyah Ginting; Dede Ruslan; Reh Bungana Br.Perangin-angin</i>	142
Development of science teaching materials based on Science Technology Society (STM) and its influence on learning outcomes of fourth grade students of MIN Medan Tembung	
<i>Diah Hafizhotul Husna; Nuraini; Ramlan Silaban</i>	149
The Improvement of Cooperative Learning Model Application Skill in Numbered Head Together Through Clinical Supervision of Art Teacher in SDN 060886 Medan Baru	
<i>Unita Vitta Omas Sianturi; Martua Manullang; Rosmala Dewi</i>	154
Gold of North Sumatera Program Coach Performance	
<i>Suyono; Hariadi; Supryetno</i>	159
Transitivity Systems Analysis of Bilingual Civic 3 Education Textbook for Grade XII	
<i>Jusup Sitepu; Anni Holila Pulungan; I Wayan Dirgeyasa Tangkas</i>	163
The Lecturer Performance Development of the STKIP Bina Bangsa Getsempena Banda Aceh	
<i>Saiful Bahri</i>	169
The Interference of Batak Mandailing Language to Indonesian (In The Interaction At The Seventh Grade Students Of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Swasta Al-Azhar Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan Padang Sidempuan)	
<i>Siti Jahria Sitompul; Abdurrahman Adisaputera; Sumarsi</i>	175
The Influence of Microbiology Dictionary and Microbiology Textbook Utilization in the Contextual Learning Framework on Biology Students Higher Order Thinking Skills	
<i>Kiki Rizqi Sahara; Hasruddin; Ashar Hasairin</i>	177
The Differences of Learning Style and Students' Creativity to Students' Achievement in Dribbling the Ball in Playing Football of Seventh Grade Students of SMP Ar – Rahman Percut	
<i>Muammar Afif Marpaung; Imran Akhmad; Rahma Dewi</i>	180
Development of Gobag Sodor Game Model to Increase Interest in Elementary Students	
<i>Siska Nova Undari</i>	184
The Influence of Research-Based Learning with Portfolio Assessment on Science Process Skills in Microbiology Course for Biology Program Students	
<i>Saudah Rahmayanti; Hasruddin; Tumiur Gultom</i>	187
The Influence of Teaching Style and Confident Against the Results of a Study of Shooting in the Game of Football (Experiment Studies the Self Check Style and the Guided Discovery Style at a Private Junior High School Seventh Grader	
	191

Tembung Sabilina)	
<i>Muhammad Syaiful; Ramadhan Harahap</i>	
Development of Mirror Writing Teaching Materials Based on Class XI Media Literation of Lolomatua 1 State High School	
<i>Yanida Bu'ulolo; Biner Ambarita; Marice</i>	195
The Development of Teaching Materials for Technology- Assisted Procedure Text in Vocational High School	
<i>Nova Andarini; Biner Ambarita; Malan Lubis</i>	197
Development of Adobe Flash Based Floor Gymnastics Media Learning on Health Sport Education Lesson	
<i>Hardiansyah</i>	201
The Effect of Learning Approach and Linguistic Competence Capability Reading The English Narative Text of Student SMA Negeri 6 Padangsidempuan.	
<i>Sukriyah Batubara; Keysar Panjaitan</i>	206
Analysis Effect of Household Consumption, Investment and Labor to Economy Growth In Sumatera Utara	
<i>Richna Handriyani; Arwansyah; Sahyar</i>	209
Idioms Translation Strategies in Pasung Jiwa Novel English Version	
<i>Hariyanto; Amrin Saragih; Sumarsih</i>	213
Code Mixing in Novel: A Case of Indonesian Literary Work	
<i>Nurul Hidayanti Hasibuan; Amrin Saragih; Sumarsih</i>	216
Logico-Semantic Relation in Presidential Debate Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump	
<i>Annisa Risma Khairani Lubis; Della Fransiska Ginting; Jumino Suhadi</i>	221
Semiotic Meanings in Cigarette Advertisement Texts	
<i>Rodearta Purba; Zainuddin; Amrin Saragih</i>	227
Modality as Hedging Device in the US Presidential Election Debate	
<i>Roobby Hamdanur; Anni Holila Pulungan; Zainuddin</i>	232
The Improving Mathematical Communication Ability Through Realistic Mathematical Approach Based on Toba Batak Culture	
<i>Aman Sanusi Siregar</i>	235
Speech Functions of Doctors and Patients on Medical Consultation Process	
<i>Resti Citra Dewi; Anni Holila Pulungan, Sumarsih</i>	239
The Development of Venturimeter Instrumentation in Dynamic Fluid	
<i>Zahrani Dalimunthe; Rahmatsyah; Derlina</i>	243
Lexical Metaphors in Onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang Tortor Dance	
<i>Siti Rahma Ritonga; Anni Holila Pulungan; Didik Santoso</i>	246
The Discourse Markers in President Joko Widodo's Speeches in KTT APEC China in 2015	
<i>Syahbuddin Nasution1; Busmin Gurning; I Wayan Dirgayasa Tangkas</i>	249
Preparation of Papers in Two-Column Format for AISTEEL Conference	
Proceedings Translator's Strategies in Transferring Cultural Values in Ratatouille Film	
<i>Femy Septiani; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	254
Lexical Metaphor In Printed Car Advertisements	
<i>Misdiana; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Amrin Saragih</i>	258
Political Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump Political Speech	
<i>Elisa Silviani Siregar; Prof. Dr.Zainuddin, M.Hum; Prof.Dr. Sri MindaMurni, MS</i>	263
Motivation of Farmers in Group Management to Develop Maize Cultivation	267

<i>Nurliana Harahap; Mahendra Ginting Manik; Indah Listiana</i>	
Appraisal of Healthy Product Advertisement on Television	
<i>Nurun Nazipah Harahap; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Rahmad Husein Napitupuluh</i>	274
Lexical Metaphor in Andrea Hirata’s “The Dreamer” Novel	
<i>Nurul Sa’adah; I Wy. Dirgeyasa; Siti Aisyah Ginting</i>	277
Impoliteness Strategies Used by Governor Candidates of DKI Jakarta in Governor Election Debate 2017	
<i>Sri Minda Murni; Busmin Gurning</i>	281
Intertextuality in Travel Umroh Advertisement	
<i>Afifah Nurul Khoirot Nasution; Anni Holila Pulungan; Eddy Setia</i>	287
Intertextuality on Oral Discourse in Sari Matua Batak Toba Ceremony	
<i>Dyan Yosephin Hutagalung; Anni Holila Pulungan; Rahmad Husein</i>	290
The Effect of Mangosteen (<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.) Peel to Creatine Kinase Serum in Male Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) with Fatigue from Swimming	
<i>Rika Nailuvar Sinaga; Jumadin IP; Zulaini</i>	293
Analysis of Technology Utilization to Measure The Throw Distance of The Ball on Hammer Throw	
<i>Riki Prastian; Agung Sunarno; Sabaruddin Yunis Bangun</i>	296
The Interactions of Social Stratification and Karonese Register in Giving Pedah Pedah Perjabun	
<i>Elkana Putra Tarigan; Amrin Saragih; Siti Aisyah Ginting</i>	300
Implementation Management Training Volleyball Club of Pertamina Year 2017	
<i>Reza Wibowo; Sanusi Hasibuan; Budi Valianto</i>	305
Lexical Metaphor in Printed Car Advertisements	
<i>Misdiana; Siti Aisyah Ginting; Amrin Saragih</i>	308
Improving Students’ Reading Comprehension Ability In Descriptive Text Through Flashcard	
<i>Aisya Hartati</i>	309
The Role of Teacher’s Training Model and Technological Approach to the Improvement of Teachers’ Professionalis	
<i>Intan Sufiah Batubara</i>	312
The Difficulties of Students at the Second Year of St.Thomas 3 Senior High School Medan in Translating English Idioms into Indonesian	
<i>Fitri Susi Sinurat</i>	315
The Effect Of Applying The Great Wind Blows Strategy On The Students’ Vocabulary Mastery	
<i>Gisca Irdayana Lubis</i>	321
Attitude of Examiners in Thesis Convocation	
<i>Mara Sutan Siregar</i>	325
Politeness Strategies in Mandailing Wedding Ceremony	
<i>Nurun Nazipah Harahap; Fatma Raudah Siregar</i>	329

Code Mixing in Novel: A Case of Indonesian Literary Work

Nurul Hidayanti Hasibuan
English Applied Linguistics Study Program
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia
nurulhidayanti32@yahoo.com

Amrin Saragih
English Applied Linguistics Study Program
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia

Sumarsih
English Applied Linguistics Study Program
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia

Abstract-- This research aimed at analyzing and describing the kinds, realizations, and reasons of Indonesian-English code mixing in a novel. The problems discussed in this research were 1.What kinds of Indonesian-English code mixing are found in the novel? 2.How is Indonesian-English code mixing realized in the novel? 3.Why is the Indonesian-English code mixing realized as the way it is in the novel? To solve the problem, the descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The source of data was an Indonesian novel, *Me & Mr. Perfect*, written by Aretha Amelia. The data were the novel characters utterances mixed by English word, phrase, clause and sentences. The data were analyzed by using the theory of Musyken, Ritchie and Bathia and Hoffman. Having conducted the research, the researcher found that all the kinds of code mixing were found in the novel with insertion (70.27 %) alternation (26.12%) and congruent lexicalization (3.61 %), and it was also found that the realization of code mixing occurred in the novel dominated by word (72.07%) phrase (20.72%) clause (1.80%) and sentence (4.51%). For the reasons of code mixing, it was not all the reasons of code mixing found in the novel, meanwhile the researcher found another reason exclude the reason proposed by Hoffman. The reasons of code mixing found were talking particular topic (57.65%), interjection (18.91 %), repetition for clarification (3.60%), because of lexical need (9.90%), to soften and strengthen the request or command (0.90%), and Expressing intimacy (3.60%). The latter one was as the new finding in this research.

Keywords: code mixing, novel, literary work

I. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important part in human life and has several usages for human as a mean of communication and interaction in community life. It means that language is a key of communication in connecting the people, without a good language the people will not be able to express their thoughts,

ideas, feeling and we would not be able to share their knowledge. In communication, language cannot be separated from society. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics.

According to Wardhaugh [1] sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Nowadays, as impact of globalization we can see many people who master more than one language. Many of them master two or more languages. People who master more than one language are called bilingual. Hundreds of millions people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their daily lives is called multilingual. According to Bathia [2] bilingualism is the ability to use two languages effectively. Mackey and Fishman [3] state that bilingualism can be defined as using two languages by a speaker in interaction with other people.

However during their communication with other people, sometimes they have vocabulary absence in their communication, they miss and forget some words that they want to utter. In order that the communication keeps flowing well they insert some words which belong to another language like English, traditional language, etc.

Moreover, by the impact of language expansion in the globalization era, it is not common thing if we find many people insert and mix some words phrases, or clauses in their communication. The condition like this is called code mixing. Muysken [4] defines code-mixing as all cases where lexical

items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

In terms of the definition from Bhatia and Ritchie, code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. Code mixing occurs when the speaker incorporates small units (words or short phrases) from one language to other language in a single utterance. It is often unintentionally produced and usually occurs in word level.

This idea is in line with Mc. Laughlin's [5] that "Code mixing takes place within sentences and usually involved single lexical items". According to Wardaugh code mixing can arise from individual choice can be used as major identity marker for a group of speaker who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuit. However in another case people code switch when they don't know the appropriate translation in the target language.

Some studies related to this field had been done, Ayoub [6] in his journal focused on the scope, nature, implications, and reasons of code mixing in Pakistan Post-Colonial novels. It was found that the code mixing in English novel written by Pakistani writers to a greater extent. The writers while writing the novels have not degraded the local varieties rather they have highlighted the importance of Pakistani English as English language at times fails to fulfill the communicative needs of local people.

Ibhawaegbele [7] examined and explicated how three Nigerian novelists employ code-switching and code-mixing as stylistic strategies in their fiction, highlighting also their stylistic significance.

Mazumdar [8] highlight the use of these two strategies in the postmodern novel *The Glass Palace*. Amitav Ghosh has been extensively used Code-mixing and code switching in his novel *The Glass Palace* which needs to be studied under the sociolinguistic context. Unless one understands the implication of code-mixing and code-switching one is able to understand his novel in a better way. The phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching in the result of language contact.

Osoba [9] In this research, the new generation Yorùbá playwrights are bilinguals that demonstrate their competence in both languages by mixing the codes while writing. The major reasons are 'to carry their targeted audience along', to make their written plays relevant in this new millennium both thematically and stylistically and to create a kind of style that is already in vogue among the educated elite in the society. The use of code-mixing is, therefore, for communicative and aesthetic effects.

In this study, the researcher tried to find out the kinds, realization, and reasons of code mixing in an Indonesian literary work, that was a novel. The novel was *Me & Mr. Perfect* novel written by Aretha Amelia.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Code Mixing

Muysken stated that code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in formal and informal situation.

Supported Muysken opinion, Kachru [10] states that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting the language elements from one language to another. The elements have been the part of the language inserted and totally only supported a function.

According to Kia, Cheng, Yee and Ling [11], code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical system across. Sentence boundaries within a speech event. In other words, code mixing is inter-sentential and may be subject to some discourse principles.

B. Kinds of Code Mixing

1. Insertion

The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. According to Muysken, approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure.

2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation Poplack [12] view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction rather than insertion. Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Grosjean [13] said that language alternation is a normal, common, and important aspect of bilingualism. According to Muysken, the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well.

It is a frequent and structurally intrusive type of code-mixing.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of Trudgill [14], rather than bilingual language use proper. Congruent lexicalization is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions.

C. Realization of Code Mixing

Bhatia and Ritchie stated that Code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event. So, the code mixing is realized by words, phrase, clause, and sentence.

D. Reasons of Code Mixing

Hoffman [15] divided the reasons of code mixing into ten reasons they are Talking about particular topic, Being emphatic something (express solidarity), Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors), Repetition used for clarification, Expressing group identity, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Because of real lexical need, Quoting somebody else, To soften or strengthen request or command, To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study was descriptive qualitative. The source of data was Me & Mr. Perfect novel. The novel consisted of 512 pages. The data were Indonesian-English utterances by the novel characters. The data were analyzed by interactive model classified officially Miles, Huberman & Saldana[16] In this analysis, it was by ongoing analysis and after collecting the entire the data (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). Purpose an analysis as three concurrent flowed of activity: (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing / verification.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the findings of this can be seen in the table below:

TABLE 4.1 Kinds of Code Mixing

No	Kinds of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion	78	70.27
2	Alternation	29	26.12
3	Congruent	4	3.61
Lexicalization			
Total		111	100

From the Table 4.1 showed that the most frequently used was insertion, which comprised 78 of 111 utterances (70.27 %), the second was alternation which occurred in 29 of 111 utterances (26.12%) and the third was congruent lexicalization, which was found in 4 of 111 utterances (3.61%).

Data 1:

“ Tim IT kita khawatir apabila **database** akan dicuri oleh hacker itu Bu”

From the utterance above, it can be seen that **database** as noun in English is inserted into Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The utterances was concluded as code mixing because there was a constituent from one language was inserted into another language which was dominant language. **Database** was a noun as a constituent of English and inserted into a dominant language, Bahasa Indonesia. That is why, the insertion occurred in this utterance.

Data 2:

“Bu Ayu sudah nyariin kamu dari tadi, habis itu Pak Joni juga nyari kamu, ditambah Marco bilang kamu harus menghadap dia karena ingin membicarakan sesuatu. **What’s going on with our superwoman?**”

From the utterance above, the character started his utterance in Bahasa Indonesia by uttering “Bu Ayu sudah nyariin kamu dari tadi, habis itu Pak Joni juga nyari kamu, ditambah Marco bilang kamu harus menghadap dia karena ingin membicarakan sesuatu. and in the end of his utterance, he alternates it into English by uttering “What’s going on with our superwoman?”. Alternation happened when a language was alternated into another language. It was can obviously be seen that the character in the novel started the utterance by Bahasa Indonesia and ended by English.

TABLE 4.2 Realization of Code Mixing

No	Realization of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Words	80	72.07
2.	Phrase	23	20.72
3.	Clause	2	1.80
4.	Sentence	5	4.51
Total		111	100

The Table 4.2 above showed that words 80 (72.07%) on the highest occurrences, the second was phrase 23 (20.72%) of 111 frequencies the third was clause 2 (1.80 %) of 111 frequencies and the fourth was sentence which 5 (4.51 %) of 111 frequencies.

Data 3:

“Nah, kita akan mengadakan acara **party** merayakan dua puluh tahun perusahaan kita”

From the utterance above, it can be seen an English word was inserted in the utterance, the word **party** which was a Noun was inserted in Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The code mixing is a mixing of a constituent from one language into another language. Since the constituent of a language can be a word, phrase, clause etc. Therefore this utterance can be said as the code mixing because of the existing of English word **party** into Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 4:

“*Ini print out buktinya.*”

From the utterance above, it can be seen an English phrase was inserted in the utterance, the phrase **print out** which was a Noun phrase was inserted in Bahasa Indonesia as dominant language. The code mixing is a mixing of a constituent from one language into another language. Since the constituent of a language can be a word, phrase, clause etc. Therefore this utterance can be said as the code mixing because of the existing of English phrase **print out** into Bahasa Indonesia. The code mixing of this utterance was realized by a phrase.

Data 5:

“*Bu Maura, jaringan sistem terbaru kita telah disadap oleh hacker*”
 “*Sistem firewall kita dijebol oleh hacker beberapa menit yang lalu*”

From the two utterances above, the character and the interlocutor talk about particular topic that is computer networking. That’s why it can be seen the English word related to computer term “hacker” and “firewall” inserted in the utterances above.

Data 6:

“*Yes exactly. Kamu tahu bukan macetnya bagaimana kota ini?*”
 The expression “yes exactly” inserted in the utterance above is meant to convey agreement about the topic is being talked.

Data 7:

“*Nothing happened ko Rel. Mungkin aku kecapekan saja.*”

From the utterance above, the phrase “nothing happened” is inserted to clarify the previous utterance she uttered. In this case, the phrase is not repeated literally, but it is the context which is repeated as the clarification.

Data 8:

“*Aku selalu ingat tentang kamu, Ra. Don’t forget that.*”

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the character strengthens his command by using English sentence “Don’t forget that”.

Data 9:

“*Maafin papa Baby.*”

From the utterance above, it can be seen the word **Baby** was inserted in the utterance to express the intimacy a father to her son. The word **Baby** doesn’t mean a new born kid, but the word **baby** is expression of intimacy, in this case is love.

The insertion was found as the dominant kinds of code mixing in novel 1 because the code mixing was structurally put in the middle of an utterance.

The most dominant realization of code mixing in both two novels was word. The word as the most dominant was caused by the borrowing phenomenon. English borrowing usually found in Bahasa Indonesia communication was in form of word. So, the speaker tended to mix English into Bahasa Indonesia communication by using word.

The most dominant reason of the code mixing in the two novels was talking about particular topic. It was caused by communicative strategy and feeling comfortable to make the

TABLE 4.3 The Reasons of Code Mixing

No	Reasons of Code Mixing	Utterances	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about particular topic	64	57.65
2	Being emphatic something (express solidarity)	-	
3	Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors)	21	18.91
4	Repetition used for clarification	4	3.60
5	Expressing group identity	-	
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	-	
7	Because of real lexical need	11	9.90
8	Quoting somebody else	-	
9	To soften or strengthen request or command	1	0.90
10	To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience	-	
11	Expressing Intimacy*	4	3.60
Total		111	100

The Table 4.3 above showed the most frequently used was talking about particular topic, which comprised of 64 (57.65%), the second was interjection 21 (18.91 %), third was repetition used for clarification 4 (3.60 %), the fourth was because of real lexical need 11 (9.90%) , the fifth was to soften or strengthen request or command 1 (0.90 %), and the last expressing intimacy 4 (3.60 %) which was considered as the new finding in this study.

communication runs well. When the speaker talked about particular topic, it can be avoided having some words or phrase related to the topic which have been familiar in form of English. To make the conversation runs well or more comfortable, they speaker prefer mixing the English in the dominant language.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer would like to express respectfulness to Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D and Prof. Sumarsih, M.Pdas her thesis advisor for guiding her to accomplish her thesis and for giving useful knowledge and suggestions.

REFERENCES

- [1] Wardaugh, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (5th)*. United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing.
- [2] Bhatia, T. K., & Ritchie, W. C. 2004. *Social and Psychological Factors in Language Mixing*. In W. C. Ritchie and T. K. Bhatia (eds.), *Handbook of Bilingualism* (pp.336-352). Blackwell Publishing
- [3] Mackey, W.F. 1992. *The Description of Bilingualism*. New York: TJ Press (Pad Show) Ltd.
- [4] Muysken, P. 2000. *Bilingual Speech: a Typology of Code-mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [5] McClaughlin, B. 1984. *Second-language Acquisition in Childhood. Volume 1: Preschool Children*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum
- [6] Ayoub, M.T, Sobia, S, Anees-ul, H, Abdul G, A, Nazia, S. 2016. Analysis of Code Mixing in Pakistani English Postcolonial Novels. *Global Journal of Management and Social Science Vol.2 No. 4*.
- [7] Ibhawagbele. 2014. Code-Switching and Code-Mixing As Stylistic Devices In Nigerian Prose Fiction: A Study Of Three Nigerian Novels. *Research on Humanities and Social Science. Vol 2 No6*, 12-18
- [8] Mazumdar, T. 2015. Code-Mixing & Code-Switching in the Postmodern Novel The Glass Palace By Amitav Ghosh: A Sociolinguistic Study. *International Journal of Multifaceted and Multilingual Studies. Volume I, Issue XII*
- [9] Osoba, B. K. 2014. Code Mixing in Selected Plays of the New Generation Yoruba Playwrights. *International Journal of Language and Literature. Vol 2, No 3*. 57-68
- [10] Kachru, B. 1982. *Other Tongue : English Across Cultures*. University of Illinois Press.
- [11] Kia, Lau Sua. 2011. Code-Mixing of English in the Entertainment News of Chinese Newspapers in Malaysia. *International Journal of English Linguistics* Vol. 1, No. 1.1-14
- [12] Poplack, S. 1980. *Sometimes I'll start a Sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPANOL: Toward a Typology of Code Switching*. *Linguistics*, 18: 581-618.
- [13] Grosjean, F. 1982. *Life with Two Languages, an Introduction to Bilingualism*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- [14] Miles, B.M. & A.M. Huberman. & J. Saldana. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook*. Ed. 3rd. USA: Sage Publication.
- [15] Hoffman, C. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman Ltd.