



The Occurrence of Code Mixing in Indonesian Girl Magazine *Kawanku*

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Abstract

This research explains about the mixed code that occurs in complex society especially for daily conversation of young women. The purpose of this study is to get a description of the mixed code in the magazine *Kawanku*, which is to get an idea of how and what factors mix the Indonesian slang code that appears in my magazine. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The findings of the research are the use of foreign languages by Indonesians and they prefer to use non-standard language instead of standard language. The author gets several factors that influence the interference of the code. It is important for Indonesian teenagers to use standard Indonesian when they communicate with each other to preserve their language. This study also aims to make the language study institutions make Indonesian terms in its policy.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mencoba menjelaskan tentang campur kode yang terjadi pada masyarakat yang kompleks khususnya untuk percakapan sehari-hari para remaja putri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai campur kode di majalah *Kawanku*, yaitu untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang cara bagaimana dan faktor-faktor campur kode bahasa slang Indonesia yang muncul di majalah *Kawanku*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Temuan dari penelitian adalah pemakaian bahasa asing oleh masyarakat Indonesia dan mereka lebih suka menggunakan bahasa tidak baku daripada bahasa baku. Penulis mendapatkan beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya campur kode. Hal ini penting untuk remaja Indonesia untuk menggunakan bahasa Indonesia baku ketika mereka berkomunikasi satu sama lain untuk melestarikan bahasa mereka. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan agar lembaga-lembaga kajian bahasa membuat istilah-istilah yang berbau Indonesia dalam kebijakannya.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Slang Language, Girl Magazine

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Introduction

In language studies, a variety therefore be something greater than a single language as well as something less, less even than something traditionally referred to as dialect (Wardaugh, 1986, p. 22). Variety of language is influenced by several factors. One of them is a group of people in a society that apply their own language to interact each other. This implementation of language creates the dialect and idiolect. Dialect means the difference of language variety based on the user who influenced by their norms, geographical, ideology and interest. Crystal (1990, p. 86) explained that variations are most often noticed and commented upon those rising out of the geographical background. He called it as a matter of regional accent.

There are two kinds of languages based on the condition or situation. It is standard language and non-standard language. Non-standard language is commonly called slang language. Slang is informal or faddish usages of English (O' grady, 1996, p. 729). Certain people in the certain community use slang. Most of youth community use slang language in their casual conversation. One of the reason why they implemented this style is because maintaining their own identity. The problem of this act will separate them from whole society who does not implement this style of communication.

The phenomenon of slang language implementation by many youngsters is closely related to the media style of communication both electronic and printed. Media plays an important role in spreading the style of slang language communication. By reproducing information using many new words, slang languages, mixing two different languages into one sentence or more, the media influences significantly toward youngster communication development which is the reader of this media. They are able to blend old word with new word, mixing, and switching it.

Nowadays, digital or printed media massively derived public opinion and style of life. Competition between one media and others force them to develop creativity and innovation to attract the reader to pay attention to these certain medias. The attention of many youngsters to one certain teen magazine increases significantly the mixing word which is implemented in their publication. It can be proved from the publication work of *Kawanku* magazine. They not only present some catching and unique topic, but also mixing, switching, and blending some foreign words with Bahasa Indonesia.

Kawanku is the most popular girl teen magazine in 1990's until 2000's offers a lot of news, stories, letter or the readers, interviews, daily teenager conversations, etc. Based on this consideration, the researcher is interested to analyze the mixing code and slang language used in *Kawanku* teen magazine. Although there are a lot of teenager magazines published in Indonesia, the researcher believes in *Kawanku* magazine represent the other teenager's magazines. Besides, this magazine is very suitable for the purpose of this research. It has a lot

of events of code mixing.

Language Varieties

The variety of language will result in different social identity. Variety is a term used to refer to any kind of language- a dialect, accent, sociolect, style and register- that a linguist happens to want to discuss as a separate entity for some particular purpose (Trudgill, 1992, p. 77). He gives examples that a variety can be very general, such as 'American English', or very specific, such as 'the lower working class dialect of the lower east side of New York City. The varieties of language themselves consist of the language, idiolect, dialect, styles, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot and register.

The language variety that is researched in this research is called slang. Slang is vocabulary which is associated with very informal or colloquial styles, such as English *batty* (mad) or *ace* (excellent) (Trudgill, 1992, p. 66). In Indonesian language, some words that used until now adapted from slang are: the word 'bis' comes from 'vehiculum omnibus', 'taksi' comes from 'taxicab', etc. It is commonly influenced by the linguistics habits.

Slang also has closely relationship with colloquial. Colloquial is a word or a phrase that is used commonly in the conversation but is not common in written (Al Wasilah, 1985, p. 59). Colloquial is the type of speech used in everyday, informal situations when the speaker is not paying particular attention to pronunciation, choice of words, or sentence structure (Richards, 1985, p. 47).

Code Mixing

The existences of codes in societies are very possible to be mixed. Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 103). Code mixing is the process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentence and phrase, that is not really possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking (Trudgill, 1992, p. 16). Moreover, he explained deeply about code mixing such as there are many reports from countries such as Malta, Nigeria and Hong Kong of educated elites indulging of code mixing, using a mixture of English and the local language. Sociolinguistic explanations for this behavior normally concentrate on the possibility, through using code mixing as a strategy, of projecting two identities at once, e.g., that of a modern, sophisticated, educated person and that of a loyal, local patriot.

The different social class will influence the occurrence of the level in code mixing. In any given situation, speakers will select from the range of varieties available to them in their

verbal repertoires depending on which personal and social identity they wish to project (Trudgill, 1992, p. 8). The identity of people will appear in way they choose the form of language. By selecting a pronunciation or grammatical form or word associated with and symbolic of a particular group in society, they will be projecting their identity as a member of that social group rather than some other identity.

Magazine

Magazine is one of written media that gives several information to the readers. Magazine is a periodical containing a collection of articles, stories, pictures, or other feature (Morris, 1980, p. 782). Magazine is usually published once in a month, but sometimes it is published once in a week (weekly) or twice a week (be-weekly).

Magazine is divided into two kinds based on content view; they are general magazine and specific magazine. General magazine contains fiction, short story, culture, political news, scientific written, entertainment written, sports, pictures, art, film, and advertisement. On the other hand, specific magazine is a magazine that only contains the specific writings; such as: girl magazine, humorous magazine, teenager magazine, adult magazine, cultural magazine, etc.

As a famous magazine with its thousand subscribers, *Kawanku* also takes part in contributing and spreading information, especially for the girl teenagers. The language that is used in this magazine is a non-standard language or slang. *Kawanku* magazine is categorized into a magazine for teenagers. Especially, this magazine is addressed for girl only. In making closed relation to the readers, *Kawanku* magazine has a nickname i.e. 'W'.

Physically, *Kawanku* magazine is an interesting magazine. It is very colorful. It can be seen from its cover. Almost all pages are printed in various colors. Almost of the model in each cover is a girl. The quality of the paper in this magazine is good quality. The price of this magazine is reachable for common people especially teenagers.

Kawanku magazine is published in Indonesia. It is printed by Gramedia Company Indonesia. It is published once a week. *Kawanku* magazine regularly consists of 98 pages. In 2006, there are additional pages and it becomes 114 pages for the new edition. Commonly, the contents of this magazine are 'X- tra', 'trend', 'looks', 'you', 'him', 'moka', and 'stories'. Each of them has certain part or certain news. For example, in the first part, 'X- tra' consists of pin up, and bonus. 'Trend' consists of profile, collection, movie, news and gossip, etc. 'Looks' consists of fashion and merchandise. 'You' consists of everything the girl world. 'Him' consists of everything about boys. 'Moka' consists of traveling, part, etc. Furthermore, 'stories' is about the collection of short stories. The name of *Kawanku* has an aim to make the readers become a closed friend of this magazine.

Discussion

The discussion of the research is code mixing with its various sub levels. The sub levels are word level, phrase level, sentence level, reduplication, baster and idiomatic expression level. Speakers of code mixing in this research finding are the writers of *Kawanku* magazine. Most of them are female. They use code mixing frequently in the different levels of code mixing.

Code Mixing of the Word Level

Code mixing of word level is the mixing of two codes or languages in the form of word. The analysis of this code mixing of word level in this research consists of analysis for several data that are available or collected from *Kawanku* magazine. The data of code mixing in the word level are found in the following sentences:

1. “Kuncinya *simple* banget, yaitu enggak jaim dan biasa saja”

This sentence is taken from one of column in the *Kawanku* magazine. This column is entitled “Soal cowok”. The speaker of the above sentence is the writer of that column. She is a female, because most of her writing supports the women to use her tips in approaching a boy. She uses the word ‘kita’ as the representation that she and the readers are female. Her name is Ceci.

The main idea of the above sentence is about approaching the boy. Ceci explains about the difficulties in approaching the boy. She says that the process of approaching the boy is very difficult. In her writing, she gives several tips to the girls in approaching the boy. In addition, Ceci makes an interview to the several boys from the students of Senior High School and Secondary School in Jakarta to support her idea about the ways in approaching the boys. When Ceci gives an advice, she mixes the word *simple*. The form of code mixing in the above data is code mixing in the word level. The word *simple* is an English word and that word is uttered as a symbol of slang language. The speaker utters it in order the listener feels easy and feels enjoyable in their conversation. Besides, the speaker wants to show that she is a modern youth who uses slang language and she can speak English. In above sentence, the speaker utters the Indonesian slang language, such as the word ‘banget’, ‘enggak’, and ‘jaim’. Three of them belong to Indonesian non-formal language that is commonly used by the youth in their daily conversation. Furthermore, this type of utterance is used because the speaker suggests if she uses this type, it is appropriate for her to express her expression.

The listener of the Ceci’s utterance is the readers of *Kawanku* magazine. Ceci believes that the readers of this column are the girls. So, she uses the non formal language, in order that the readers are attracted to her writing. Ceci writes this column in her office at June 2005.

Ceci makes an English expression in her column. She utters it frequently in her writing, such as the sentence; “Kuncinya *simple* banget, yaitu enggak jaim dan biasa saja”. She uses the word *simple* whereas that word comes from English. There is a similar word of *simple* in Indonesian language, i.e. ‘sederhana’. Ceci uses it because she is an educated person. She works as a writer in a national magazine in Indonesia. She is pursued to be professional in her job. Besides, she uses an English expression because she believes that the readers are Indonesian youth. They are teenagers who study in Senior High School and Secondary School. They get English lessons in their school. When Ceci utters the word *simple*, she feels enjoyable that her utterance will be accepted by the reader. Furthermore, she is suggested a smart person, because in his column she gives several clues or tips to the reader especially the girls in approaching to the boys.

2. “Lihat dulu *profile* mereka satu- satu, kalau tampangnya bagus baru kita *approve*”.

This sentence is written in the “Kuis” page. The writer of this sentence is Ina. The form of Ina’s writing is in a quiz form. She writes about the dream to be a movie star. She writes some statements about the teenagers’ daily activity. After that, she gives three optional answers. These optional answers are addressed to the readers or the girls to choose one of the answers. Ina gives an evaluation from the chosen answer by the readers. In addition, there are several criteria of the evaluation. Finally the readers know about the mark of their answer.

The situation of the above utterance is informal situation. Ina uses the word *profile* and *approve* because she has a high education who can speak English. She believes that the readers are also the educated people. It can be seen in all of her statements. She mentions about classmate, the winner of the debate competition in school, and English private course. From her statements, this writing is aimed for teenagers who study in Senior High School or Secondary School.

As mentioned above, there are two kinds of code mixing. They are intern code mixing and outer code mixing. The datum above belongs to outer code mixing, that there is a code mixing from one language to the foreign language. There are two words of English in the above data, i.e. *profile* and *approve*. It is called code mixing in the word level. Ina chooses two English words as the substitution of his own language or Indonesian language. She uses those words because she wants to make a closed relationship to the listener. She uses it to show her image if she always follows the recent mode and the recent style of the modern life.

Code Mixing of the Phrase Level

Since the data that are used by the researcher are phrases, it is necessary that the researcher provides this study with some explanations dealing with the phrases. The data of

code mixing in the phrase level are found in the following sentences:

1. “Tiap kali dia mulai *negative thinking* dan merasa bakal gagal, berikan alasan- alasan yang lebih positif”

This sentence is uttered by Nina. She is the writer of ‘friend fix’ column. Her aim is to give several tips to the reader about facing the friends who have various characteristics. The situation is informal. The content of this column is about the advices from Nina to the teenagers or youth.

The mixing of code occurs in above sentence, i.e. the phrase *negative thinking* that comes from English. *Negative thinking* belongs to a noun phrase. This phrase is to show that *negative thinking* is commonly used by Indonesian youth. They prefer using this phrase to using their own language because they feel easy to mention that phrase. Besides, Nina utters it to show her image as a modern person and her style if she is an educated person who is able to speak English.

2. “Anton itu agak urakan, karena dia *bad boy*”

The speaker of the above utterance is Nining. She is the writer in ‘New Entry’ column. As a writer, Nining is suggested that she is a person who can speak English. She has a high education or a high class. In this column, she writes about the description of J-rocks. J-rocks is a young music group in Indonesia. She writes it when the reputation of J-Rocks is in the top level. She utters the phrase *bad boy* because she is an educated person who is able to speak English.

The phrase *bad boy* comes from English, and Nining is an Indonesian. It shows that there is a code mixing in that statement. The phrase *bad boy* has the similarity in Indonesian language, namely ‘anak nakal’ but Nining likes to use English expression. This utterance is aimed to emphasize Nining’s statement about the listener. She also uses this phrase to show his image as a magazine writer. She uses this phrase because this phrase is more familiar in her environment or society.

Code Mixing of Clause Level

In analyzing Code Mixing, it can be separated with the event of Code Switching. In the level of sentence, it is generally classified into code switching. It is because that code switching consists of tag switch or sentential switch. As an additional analysis, the researcher takes some examples of code switching in the sentential level. Code switching of sentential level means code switching that occur either clause or sentence. It is because that clause

is a part of sentence. Clause itself consists of subject and predicate, and there is possibility to become a sentence. The data of code switching of the sentential level are found in the following sentences:

1. “*Congrats ya, girl. You’re a star already!*”

This sentence is uttered by Muti. She is a writer in *Kawanku* magazine. She writes this sentence in ‘Moka 2005’ column. Her purpose in uttering this sentence is to support all of finalists in the ‘Moka 2005 Competition’. She believes that the finalists are the clever people. The requirements of models must have an ability to speak English. This sentence is uttered in the informal situation.

This type of statement belongs to code mixing of sentence level. There is only one Indonesian word i.e. ‘ya’ and the others are English words. This sentence has the similarity in Indonesian language, i.e. ‘Selamat ya, cewek- cewek. Kalian siap menjadi bintang’ but Muti chooses this utterance because she has a certain aim. She utters it to show that she is familiar with English. She also believes if the listeners understand about her statement. Besides, she has an aim to show her image and to show her attention to the listener.

2. “*Lo ngomong apa, sih? Listen, I’m single!*”

This sentence is found in the short story of ‘Proyek Balas Dendam’. The speaker of this sentence is Safir. She is a main character in that short story. She utters that statement when she has a debate with Roni, her boy’s friend. Safir can utter that English sentence because she is a student of Senior High School at the second level. She gets the English lessons in her school.

There is a mixing of code in the above sentence. The first sentence is Indonesian slang language and the second sentence is English. The second sentence belongs to imperative sentence. Safir mixes the two of codes to show if she is a modern person who is familiar with English expression. The above English sentence shows that Safir is in bad mood, so she wants to show her speech by using English to emphasize her statement. She is aware when she uses that English expression although she is very angry with Roni. It shows that she often uses English expression in her speech. She believes that Roni can accept her utterance because Roni is her classmate.

Code Mixing of the Baster

Baster is a combination of two different language elements that forms a meaning. There are two kinds of baster, namely: intern baster and extern baster. Intern baster occurs in two

different local languages. On the other hand, *extern baster* occurs in local language and foreign language element. The data of code mixing of the *baster* are found in the following sentences:

1. “Ya...ternyata dia ngajak nge-*date* off road”

This sentence is uttered by Jennifer Arnelita. She is an Indonesian artist. She can speak English because her environment supports her. She lives around the entertainment world. Besides, she is a student of a college in Jakarta. She is suggested as a person who is familiar with English. She utters that sentence when she will go with his boy's friend. She utters the word *nge-date* in her sentence to show that she can speak English. The situation of utterance is informal. The word *nge-date* consists of two elements of language i.e. ‘nge’ and ‘date’. The word ‘nge’ is an Indonesian slang language especially it is a dialect of Batavia in Jakarta. The word *date* is English. Two different elements of languages above are combined by Jennifer to make a new expression. The word *nge-date* is more familiar with Jennifer's environment better than the original language.

2. “*View-nya* bikin kita enggak pengen pulang”

This utterance is uttered by Jannita. She is a writer of *Kawanku* magazine. This utterance is found in the ‘Moka 2005’ column. As a writer, she utters the word *view-nya* because she wants to show if she can speak English. The topic of that utterance is about vacation. Jannita lives in Jakarta.

There are two elements of language that are combined in the word *view-nya*. The word *view* comes from English and the word ‘nya’ comes from Indonesian language. The combination of those two elements of languages is mixed among the Indonesian word and code mixing in the *baster* level occurs in the above sentence.

Janita uses the word *view-nya* to show if she is a metropolitan person who can speak English. She wants to show about her English ability, whereas there is a similar word in Indonesian language, i.e. ‘pemandangannya’. As a metropolitan person, she likes to mix her utterance with the foreign language. It is also suitable with the characteristics of metropolitan which always moves and develops according to the development of the era. Besides, there are also several Indonesian slang languages in the above sentence. The word ‘bikin’, ‘enggak’, and ‘pengen’ are slang languages. The word ‘bikin’ comes from dialect of Batavia and the word ‘enggak’ is also from Batavia dialect. The word ‘pengen’ comes from Javanese language. There are two cases of code mixing that occur in the above sentence. The first is outer code mixing i.e. between Indonesian slang language and English. The second is intern code mixing i.e. between Indonesian language and regional language.

Code Mixing of Reduplication

Code mixing of reduplication occurs rarely. It is only 35 code mixing of reduplications that are found from twenty editions of *Kawanku* magazine. In this code mixing of reduplication, the researcher analyzes the form of word repetition that uses English language. The data of code mixing of the reduplication are found in the following sentences:

1. “Selain itu ada banyak banget *link* ke *blog- blog* lain, jadi memudahkan kita untuk melakukan *blog walking*”

This utterance is uttered by Trinzi. She is a writer of *Kawanku* magazine. She writes it in the ‘The Net’ column. As a modern person, Trinzi is familiar with network and English. She tells about visiting to certain sites, i.e. *yayajanuary.blogspot.com*. There are five English words in the above sentence, namely ‘link’, ‘blog’, ‘blog’, ‘blog’, and ‘walking’. The code mixing of reduplication appears in the word *blog- blog*. This sentence also shows that Trinzi wants to perform her image as a modern youth by using English word in every speech.

2. “Kalau kita merasa kita *fine-fine* saja, berarti harus membuktikan bahwa kita bukan anak kecil lagi, nih!”

The speaker of the above sentence is Nina. She is a writer of *Kawanku* magazine. She tells about the ways in facing the parents. As a writer, she can speak English. In the above sentence, she uses the word *fine* to show her English’s ability.

Code mixing of reduplication occurs in the above sentence. Nina utters the word *fine-fine* among Indonesian words. There is a similar word of *fine-fine* in Indonesian language, but Nina uses it to show if she has ability to speak English. Normally, in English, the word *fine* is only mentioned once. If Nina mentions that word twice, her English becomes Indonesian sense.

Nina also utters Indonesian slang language in her sentence. She utters the word ‘nih’ in the last of the sentence. The word ‘nih’ is from dialect of Batavia. Her aim in mentioning the word ‘nih’ is to make a closed relationship with her friend. Besides, the function of the word ‘nih’ is to emphasize her utterance.

Code Mixing of Idiomatic Expression

The researcher finds 150 data of idiomatic expression. Idiomatic in this theory has the similarity with proverb. Idiomatic expression means the construction of element. An element exists if there is the other element that it forms new meaning. The data of code mixing of the idiomatic expression are found in the following sentences:

1. "Biasa saja, kalau pun tertarik untuk menengok, paling cuma *window shopping* doang"

This sentence is uttered by Nina. She is the writer of *Kawanku* magazine. She tells about the birthday's party. The situation is informal. There is an idiomatic expression in the above sentence. The phrase *window shopping* has different meaning if it is separated each other. The definition of *window shopping* is an activity to see all things or goods in the market or store, but she does not buy that things. This activity becomes familiar with Indonesian youth. They use this idiomatic expression although there is a similar word or idiomatic expression in Indonesian language. It is because the influence of environment and a trend change.

2. "*Like father like son!* Gimana bokapnya, begitulah anaknya"

This sentence is uttered by Fitri. She is a writer of *Kawanku* magazine. She tells about the profile of Wishnu Wijaya, an Indonesian artist. This utterance is found in the 'brand new' column. The above statement belongs to a proverb. It cannot be defined one by one. It should be defined in all of the words. The statement *like father, like son!* means that the characteristics of parents will be descended to their children. In this discussion, the researcher includes a proverb into the category of idiomatic expression. Fitri uses this proverb to show that she is an educated person who is able to speak English. Code mixing of idiomatic expression occurs in the above sentence because there is a mixing between English idiomatic expression and Indonesian language.

The word 'gimana' and 'bokap' belong to Indonesian slang language. Fitri utters that word because she wants to show if she is a modern person who can speak English. Besides, she also wants to show that she comes from Batavia or Jakarta. The word 'gimana' is a Batavia's dialect and the word 'bokap' is a nonstandard language that is used frequently by Indonesian youth. The meaning of 'bokap' itself is father.

The idiomatic expression can be classified into a clause. It can be classified into code switching. It is caused that in code switching can be in the level of sentential tag. Besides, proverb belongs to frozen style. So, it can be included into the code switching process.

The language that is used by people influences their interaction. The difference of geographical area makes their language different one another. By interference of media, those languages can be consumed by the people between one country to another country. The media spread the language widely, either printed media or electronic media.

The mixing of language is well known as a code mixing. It occurs because there are a lot of language varieties. They are idiolect, dialect, styles, slang, jargon, argot, and register. Each of them has its own characteristics. Those kinds of languages are classified by the situation, the pattern, the way of speaking, and the environment.

This research focuses on the Indonesian slang language. Indonesian slang language is also called as an Indonesian non-standard language. Most of Indonesian people especially youth use that kind of language. The word such as 'gue', 'lu', 'bikin', 'gebetan' belong to Indonesian slang language. Most of Indonesian slang languages are taken from regional dialect. They are taken from Batavia's dialect such as the word 'elo', 'ngebuktiin', 'ngabuburit', etc. Indonesian slang language is also taken from Javanese language such as 'banget', 'bareng', 'telat', 'rampung', 'ceriwis', etc.

Most magazines in Indonesia use Indonesian slang language. Youth magazines commonly use Indonesian slang language. *Kawanku* magazine is one of the youth magazines in Indonesia. This magazine uses Indonesian slang language to convey their messages or news to the reader. After the researcher collects the data from this magazine, he finds a lot of data of code mixing in the *Kawanku* magazine. The analysis of the research in the *Kawanku* magazine is code mixing with its various sub levels. The sub levels are word level, phrase level, clause level, reduplication, baster and idiomatic expression level. The data that are found in that magazine as follows:

1. "Pokoknya pertama sih basa basi gitu deh, pintar- pintarnya gue *speak*"

Code mixing of word level occurs in the above sentence. It belongs to the code mixing of word level. The speaker uses word *speak* whereas that word is English. Actually, there is a similar Indonesian word of *speak*, but the speaker utters it to show if he is an educated person who can speak English. From the source data, the speaker is a student of Senior High School in Jakarta. He also wants to show if he is a person who knows and understands about English. Besides, the speaker also uses Indonesian slang language in his statement, namely the word 'sih', 'gitu', 'deh' and 'gue'. Indonesian slang language belongs to language variety. It is influenced by the regional dialect, especially Batavia's dialect. The function of the Indonesian slang language unsure is to emphasize the utterance.

2. "Jangan pergi ke *fast food restaurant* kalau kita tahu di sana enggak ada buah- buahan".

The speaker uses English phrase in his Indonesian sentence. The speaker uses the phrase *fast food restaurant* because this phrase is very familiar with the Indonesian culture. Most of Indonesian people who live in the city know about it. They have different culture with the villager. The fast food restaurant is needed by people who live in the city because they are very busy. They are pursued by their working time. The speaker utters it to show her ability in English although there is a similar word in Indonesian language. Thus, code mixing of phrase level occurs in the above sentence. Besides, the speaker also utters the word 'enggak'. This word comes from regional dialect. So, code mixing occurs in Indonesian slang language.

3. “*I wonder what this is?*” pikirku dengan penuh *curiosity*, penasaran gitu, lho.”

There are two levels of code mixing that occur in the above sentence. The first is code mixing of sentence level and the second is word level. In this explanation only discusses about code mixing of the sentence level.

I wonder what this is? belongs to a statement. Although there is a question mark, but the sentence is in the statement meaning. The sentence *I wonder what this is?* is mixed with the Indonesian slang language. There is a similar word in Indonesian language, but the speaker prefers using it to using his own language. He has certain purpose in using English sentence in his statement. He wants to show that he is a modern person and a sophisticated person who is very familiar with international language, namely English. He wants to change his lifestyle by using the English expression in his speech. Besides, the word ‘gitu loh!’ is taken from regional dialect. Firstly, this expression is used in Jakarta or Batavia. By the interference of media, this expression spread rapidly to Indonesian youth and it becomes a new trend for Indonesian youth to utter it.

4. “Eh, enggak tahunya yang dateng malah *daddy-* nya, mau minjem tangga ke Papa.”

The above sentence is totally an Indonesian slang language. It can be seen in every word that is uttered in that sentence. Code mixing of baster level occurs in the above sentence. The word *daddy-* nya is a combination between English and Indonesian language element. The speaker utters it because he wants to show that he is an educated person and he is a modern person who is familiar with English. From that utterance, it can be interpreted that the speaker belongs to the high social class. In Indonesia, only the high social class and the rich man that use the word *daddy* to call their father. Generally, common people in Indonesia do not use the word *daddy* in their daily speaking. They commonly prefer using the word ‘bapak’ or ‘ayah’ frequently to using the word *daddy* or ‘papa’. Besides, in the above sentence occurs the other language variety, namely idiolect. The word ‘dateng’ and the word ‘minjem’ belong to idiolect. There are language varieties in the above sentence, namely idiolect and dialect. Those language varieties influence the code mixing in the *Kawanku* magazine.

5. “Kalau kita merasa kita *fine- fine* saja, berarti harus membuktikan bahwa kita bukan anak kecil lagi.”

Code mixing of reduplication occurs in the above sentence. The speaker utters the word *fine- fine* among Indonesian words. There is a similar word of *fine- fine* in Indonesian language, but the speaker uses it to show if he has ability in speaking of English. Normally, in English, the word *fine* is only mentioned once. If the speaker mentions that word twice, his English becomes an Indonesian sense. The word *fine- fine* is Sociolinguistically acceptable, but it is grammatically incorrect.

The speaker also utters Indonesian slang language in his sentence. He utters the word 'nih' in the last part of the sentence. The word 'nih' is from dialect of Batavia. His purpose in mentioning it is to make a closed relationship with his friend. Most of Indonesian slang language that occur in the *Kawanku* magazine use the particle or language element such as: 'nih', 'deh', 'loh', 'dong', etc. Most of them have functions to make a closed relationship, emphasizing the utterance, and to make an enjoyable situation.

6. "Biasa saja, kalau pun tertarik untuk menengok, paling cuma *window shopping* doing."

There is an idiomatic expression in the above sentence. The phrase *window shopping* has different meaning if it is separated each other. The definition of *window shopping* is an activity to see all things or goods in the market or in the department store, but he/ she does not buy those things. This activity becomes familiar with Indonesian youth. They use this idiomatic expression although there is a similar word or idiomatic expression in Indonesian language such as 'cuci mata', etc. It is because the influence of environment and a trend changing.

The word 'doang' belongs to Indonesian slang variety. It comes from Batavia's dialect. This word results Indonesian non-standard language in that sentence. From the above examples, the researcher gets the appropriateness between his theories about code mixing and the research findings. Finally, the existence of language variety influences the occurrence of code mixing.

The Factors of the Occurrence of Code Mixing

There are two factors that influence code mixing, namely attitudinal factor and linguistics factor. There is a closely relation both of those factors. The attitudinal factor can be called as non-linguistic factor. The attitudinal factor consists of role, variety and the will to explain and to interpret. The linguistic factors are based on the using of language itself. It is related to the social function such as social degree, education level, age and the situation.

a) The speaker wants to show the social class

The speaker utters the foreign language to show his English ability. When he speaks to the other person who has the lower level of education, he wants to show if he is a smart person. He wants to show his image by uttering English. Besides, if the speaker is a gay, he wants to show that he has same social class with the common people. In Indonesia, gay or hermaphrodite has a lower class in society. They try to make a slang language in their daily conversation. Finally, most of their words are adapted by the common people in their interaction and the social class of gay increases. The evidence of this reason is "Lihat dulu *profile* mereka satu- satu, kalau tampangnya bagus baru kita *approve*". The word *profile* and

approve are aimed to show that the speaker is a smart person who able to speak English language. He wants to show that his social class is higher than the reader or listener.

b) The speaker wants to make the secret of speaking

Historically, Indonesian slang language is used by the group of gang in their dark community. This language variety is similar with cant that is used by a group of thieves around 1970. The time runs with the great development. At the present moment, Indonesian youth use code mixing of slang language in their interaction. The aim of mixing that code is to convey their secret message to the others and only people in their community understand about their language. The evidence of this reason is “*I wonder what this is?*” pikirku dengan penuh *curiosity*, penasaran gitu, lho.” The speaker utters that statement because he wants to convey his message to his closed friend in his community. Person who cannot speak English will not understand what the speaker said.

c) The speaker mixes the code to attract the attention from the other.

The main aim of the speakers in using code mixing is to attract the attention from the others. They want to attract all people either the other knows about their utterance or not. They believe that slang language that is mixed with English becomes more interesting. They utter it with the different intonation. The characteristics of that language become fun, easy, and interesting. The evidence of this reason is “Yuk, ikutan teman ber-*weekend*-ria!”. That utterance is very easy to understand, because the word *weekend* is very familiar with the speaker community. When the speaker utters that sentence, the listener will be attracted because the language of that sentence is fun and understandable in the speaker community.

d) The speaker wants to make the easier communication

The use of Indonesian slang language is aimed to make the easy communication. It is because there is no fixed rule that regulates this language variety. Moreover, Indonesian youth mixes the language because that code mixing is very familiar in youth community. In conclusion, they use Indonesian slang language and code mixing to make their easier communication. The evidence of this reason is “Ha, ha, ha, elo suka enggak sama cewek yang di-*piercing?*”. The word di-*piercing* is easier to understand than the original word, i.e. ‘ditindik’. Indonesian youth who live in big cities will be easy to make conversation by using that English word.

e) The speaker wants to make an enjoyable situation

The characteristic of slang language is used in informal situation. The informal situation is commonly liked by the youth. They prefer using Indonesian slang language to using Indonesian standard language. The evidence of that is most Indonesian youth utter Indonesian slang language to interact with the other. The situation becomes more enjoyable, when they mix their own language to the other language. The evidence of this reason is “Ia malah minta diajak ngobrol terus supaya enggak *nervous*, hihhih!”. The word *nervous* is familiar in the speaker community. That word is more enjoyable than the Indonesian word i.e ‘gugup’ or ‘gelisah’.

f) Speaker wants to make a closed relationship with the other person

The speaker uses the slang language to make the enjoyable situation. The content of slang language itself is very easy to understand. It is very easy to be uttered and it is more acceptable than formal language. It will be accepted easily by Indonesian youth. The speaker will be easy to make a closed relationship with the other person because they have a nice interaction by using slang language and mixing of different languages. The evidence of that utterance is “Kalau kita merasa kita *fine-fine* saja, berarti harus membuktikan bahwa kita bukan anak kecil lagi, nih!”. This sentence is a suggestion from the speaker to the listener. He uses the word *fine-fine*, because that word is very easy to be uttered and understandable. He feels that the listener is much closed to him, so he utters that above sentence. The Indonesian slang language unsure will make a closed relationship between the speaker and listener, for instance: the speaker adds the word ‘nih’, ‘deh’, or ‘dong’ to make a closed relationship to the listener.

Based on the collected data, the researcher can explore deeply concerning with the factor and the aim of code mixing. He can know that code mixing are aimed to: emphasizing the utterance, making the suitable matter to the readers feeling, bringing the regional characteristics, giving the communicative effect, showing an attention, and attracting the readers.

Conclusion

There are two kinds of code mixing, namely internal code mixing and outer code mixing. The internal code mixing is the mixing of Bahasa Indonesia and regional native language, whereas outer code mixing is a combination between Bahasa Indonesia and Foreign Language, especially English. Code mixing in *Kawanku* magazine is classified into six categories. They are code mixing in the word level, phrase level, clause level, baster level, reduplication level and idiomatic expression level.

There are several reasons why the youngsters use the code mixing in their communication. They want to show their social classes, to make the secret of speaking, to attract the attention, to make the communication become easier, to make an enjoy situation, and to make a closed relationship. Besides, code mixing are aimed in emphasizing the utterance, making the suitable matter to the readers feeling, bringing the regional characteristics, giving the communicative effect, showing an attention, and attracting the readers. In the collected data, there is also found two dialects, namely dialect of Batavia and Javanese. Besides, there is also found an idiolect in the collected data.

The researcher also concludes the effect of code mixing either positive effects or negative effect. The positive effects of code mixing are: to enlarge the diction choice, to make the certain flexibility in the literary style, and to enrich the vocabulary and knowledge. On the other hand, the negative effects of code mixing are: Indonesian language can not develop properly if there are a lot of codes mixing and related to inner code mixing, most of the native speakers of Indonesian language do not know the meaning of utterance, especially for the regional language element or function word.

It is necessary for Indonesian teenagers to use Indonesian standard language when they interact with each other. It is because if they do not save the Indonesian standard language, they can not use that language correctly. Moreover, they will have the habits in using Indonesian slang language. They should reduce to mix a foreign language in their communication, because it will influence their ability in speaking the Indonesian language.

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