CODE-MIXING ANALYSIS
IN THE NOVEL *A VERY YUPPY WEDDING*

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Abstract

This sociolinguistic research analyzes code-mixing occurrences in the Indonesian novel entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding. This research aims to find (1) the types of code-mixing and (2) the factors influencing code-mixing in the studied novel. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method through library research. The results show that the types of code-mixing in the conversation within the novel are insertion, alteration, and congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, the factors influencing code-mixing done by the characters in the novel are (1) participant roles and relationships, (2) situational factors, (3) message intrinsic factors, and (4) language attitudes, dominance, and security. This research finds that insertion code-mixing dominates the types of code-mixing found in the novel. The characters in the novel often insert an English word or phrase into their utterance, which is in the Indonesian Language, especially when they talk to their coworkers. The characters also tend to mix their Language depending on situational factors such as settings and topics of discourse.

Keywords: alteration; bilinguals; code-mixing; insertion

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in society. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) defined society as *any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes*, and language as *what the members of a particular society speak* (p.1). He added that a society may be *plurilingual*, meaning that there are many speakers who use more than one language in their communication.

Indonesian society is one example of a plurilingual society, as it has many living languages that are spoken by the people. Based on the language map from The Language Development and Fostering Agency of Indonesia (2019), there are 718 regional languages from 2,560 observation areas. The diversity of languages is the linguistic reality of the Indonesian people.

Suandi (2014) stated that generally, Indonesian people are required to be able to speak the local language and the Indonesian language. This is because regional languages are used to communicate in their regional areas, and the Indonesian language is used to communicate at the national or inter-regional (inter-ethnic) level. In addition, in the era of globalization of information, as it is today, people who follow the development of the modern world are required to understand foreign languages, such as English. Thus, not only regional and the Indonesian language, but Indonesian people nowadays sometimes also speak English in their communication.

This kind of linguistic phenomenon, where speakers use more than one in communication, usually happens in an open speech community. Chaer and Agustina

(2010) stated that an open speech community, that is, a society that has relationships with other speech communities, will experience language contact with all linguistic events. In sociolinguistics, the linguistic events that may occur due to language contact are called as bilingualism, diglossia, code-switching, code-mixing, interference, convergence, integration, and language shift.

Jakarta can be considered an open speech community. Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia and the center of the national economy and government, has become where people from many regions or countries meet. This makes language contact occur so that the communication process of people in Jakarta uses more than one language.

Not only the Indonesian language, but the communication process in Jakarta also uses regional languages and foreign languages, especially English. The citizens of Jakarta who come from outside the region sometimes use the Indonesian language mixed with their regional language in their daily communication, depending on the situation and the interlocutor. Meanwhile, English as an international language found anywhere, such as on social media, in public places, and in education, makes Indonesian people, especially urban people, familiar with English. Therefore, English is widely used with the Indonesian language in daily communication.

One of the linguistic events that may occur due to such language contact is code-mixing. Not only in daily communication but is the phenomenon of code-mixing also found in novel conversations, which reflect the daily life of society. One of the novels which contains much code-mixing is an Indonesian novel entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding, written by Ika Natassa. This novel describes the communication style of urban people, namely Jakarta, which sometimes uses two or more languages in one utterance, namely Indonesian, English, and regional language.

The researcher was interested in researching the topic of code-mixing to find out what types of code-mixing occurred in conversations in the studied novel. The researcher also aimed to investigate the factors influencing the occurence of code-mixing performed by the characters in the novel.

In the novel, which is the subject of research, the phenomenon of code-mixing is not only found in conversations or dialogues between characters but also in the narrative. In this study, the author focuses on the phenomenon of code-mixing in the conversation between characters and does not include code-mixing in story narratives as research data. This is done to make the research results more relevant to everyday communication, which is reflected in the conversations in the novel. The phenomenon of code-mixing in story narratives will be analyzed in a future study.

Several previous research with relevant topics became the basis of this research. For

example, Zetri et al. (2018) conducted a study to discover the types of code-mixing and reasons for code-mixing carried out by Senior High School students in the debate activity program. The results showed that students carried two types of code-mixing: insertion of word code-mixing and insertion of phrase code-mixing. The reason students use code-mixing in the program is for clarification and because the students' English vocabulary is not good enough. Another research on the same topic was conducted by Luke (2015). Her research aims to find out the types of code-mixing and the reasons for code-mixing among Pamonanese (an ethnic group in Indonesia) in a Facebook closed group. The types of code-mixing found in the Facebook group are intra-lexical, intra-sentential, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, the reasons for code-mixing found are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, interjection, the intention of clarifying the speech content, repeating for clarification, and expressing group identity.

Research must have an element of novelty so that it does not repeat existing research. One of the distinguishing factors of this research and previous research is the research subject. For example, Zetri et al. (2018) used conversation in student debate activities, and Luke (2015) used a Facebook group conversation as a research subject. Meanwhile, the subject used in this study is the conversation in the novel *A Very Yuppy*

Wedding. The code-mixing theory used in this study is also different from previous research.

To find out the types of code-mixing that occur in the conversation within *A Very Yuppy Wedding* novel, the model of code-mixing used in the present research is the model proposed by Muysken (2000). Meanwhile, to find out the factors influencing code-mixing done by the characters in the novel, the researcher uses the model proposed by Bathia and Ritchie (2013).

Definition of Code-mixing

There have been numerous definitions of code-mixing stated by sociolinguists. Muysken (2000) stated that "code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (p. 1)." Meanwhile, Suandi (2014) stated that code-mixing occurs when speakers who use a language dominantly supports their utterance by inserting other language elements into the utterance. In addition, Chaer and Agustina (2010) stated that in code-mixing, the main or basic code is used and has its function and autonomy. Meanwhile, the other codes that are involved in the communication or speech event are only in the form of pieces, without autonomy or function as a code. For example, a speaker who inserts many pieces of his regional language while speaking in Indonesian can be said to have mixed the code.

Furthermore, Suandi (2014) revealed several characteristics of code-mixing. First,

code-mixing is not required by the situation and context of the conversation but depends on the conversation (language function). Second, code-mixing occurs because of the casualness of the speaker and his or her habit of using language. Third, code-mixing is common and is more common in informal situations). Fourth, mixed code is characterized by the scope under the clause at the highest level and the word at the lowest level. Finally, the language element inserted in the code-mixing event no longer supports the syntactic function of the language independently but has been integrated with the inserted language.

Types of Code-Mixing

Muysken (2000) divided the intra-sentence code-mixing pattern into three processes: (1) insertion, (2) alteration, and (3) congruent lexicalization. He added that "these three basic processes are constrained by different structural conditions, and are operant to a different extent and in different ways in specific bilingual settings (p. 3)." The three processes then produce many variations of the code-mixing pattern that occur. The following are the explanation of each type of code-mixing.

Insertion

Insertion is an approach that looks at the constraints regarding the structural properties of some basic 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. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase (Muysken, 2000, p.3)." Figure 1 is an illustration of insertion code-mixing.

In Figure 1, *A* and *B* are two different languages that are used in a sentence or an utterance, while *a* and *b* are words from both languages. In insertion code-mixing, as illustrated in Figure 1, the word *b* from language *B* is inserted into language *A* structure.
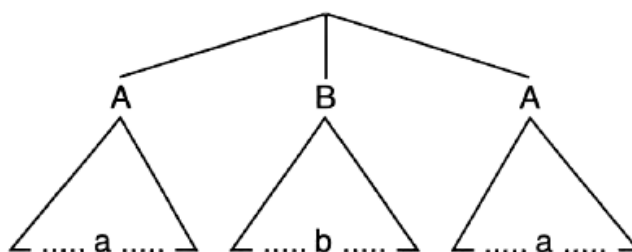

Figure 1. Insertion
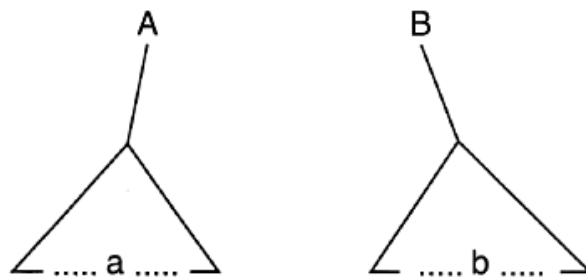Source: Muysken (2000, p.7)

Figure 1. Insertion

Source: Muysken (2000, p.7)

Alternation

Alternation is an approach that looks at code-mixing regarding language compatibility or equivalence at the point of transition. In this perspective, code-mixing is similar to code-switching. According to Muysken (2000), this is because alternation often occurs in clauses. Figure 2 is the illustration of alternation code-mixing.

As seen in Figure 2, two languages—*A* and *B*, are used in a sentence or an utterance. *a* is a clause from language A, and *b* is a clause from language B. In this situation, a clause (*a*) from language A is followed by a clause (*b*) from language B. Here, the constituent that dominates the utterance is not specified.

Congruent Lexicalization

According to Muysken (2000), "congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (p.6)." Congruent lexicalization can also be a combination of insertions and alternations in a shared structure of languages involved. That is, certain grammatical elements in the two languages can be used to connect, for instance, different clauses, without changing the grammatical structure or meaning of the two languages involved. This pattern requires speakers to have a high language proficiency level because different language elements can be used randomly. Figure 3 is the illustration of congruent lexicalization code-mixing.

In Figure 3, languages A and B share grammatical structure, and the codes *a* and *b* from both languages are inserted randomly, resulting in a code-mixing. The codes *a* and *b* can be in the form of a word, phrase, or clause. It means that mixing codes *a* and *b* can be a combination of insertions and alternations in a shared structure of languages involved. Thus, the type of code-mixing that occurs in Figure 3 is congruent lexicalization.
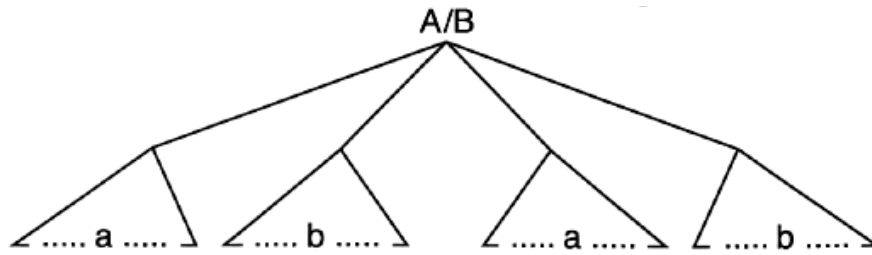
Figure 3. Insertion
Source: Muysken (2000, p.8)

Factors Influencing Code-Mixing

According to Suandi (2014), code-mixing is generally related to participants' characteristics, such as education level, social background, and religious taste. The prominent feature is usually a casual situation. However, code-mixing can also happen because of language limitations or the absence of expressions equivalent in that language, that there is a compulsion for speakers to use another language, even if it only supports one function.

Weinrich in Muysken (2000) stated that code-mixing in a sentence signifies the speaker's lack of bilingual ability. Speakers with good bilingual skills tend to code-switch from one language based on changes in the conversation situations (interlocutor, or topic) and not in a conversation situation that does not change. On the other hand, Holmes (2000) stated that sentences containing code-mixing are spoken fluently. This indicates that speakers who mix code fluently and easily become bilinguals who are quite proficient. Finally, it cannot be assumed that word-finding difficulties or specific cultural stresses cause the language mix.

To analyze the factors influencing code-mixing done by the characters in the studied novel, the researcher uses the model which is proposed by Bathia and Ritchie (2013). They stated that there are four factors that determine language choice, including language mixing of bilinguals; 1) participant roles and relationships, 2) situational factors, 3) message intrinsic factors, and 4) language attitudes, dominance, and security. They added that in a speech event, these factors are interrelated. The following will briefly explain the factors mentioned above.

Participant Roles and Relationships

Bathia and Ritchie stated that "participants' roles and the dynamics of their relationships play a crucial role in bilinguals' unconscious agreement or disagreement on language choice (2013, p.378)." They added that language matching, that reflects the nature of participants' social relationships, is led by a mutual understanding of their rights and obligations in communication. On the other hand, when the unconscious language negotiation process does not work smoothly, language mismatching will occur. Language

mismatching may occur when bilingual speakers feel uncertain of each other's language background/identity or when their preference for language mutual identity shows differing preferences. What is interesting is that language mismatching is still subject to systematic consideration. It does not necessarily show failure in language negotiation but can exemplify an accommodation to circumstances. It means that bilinguals can learn communication strategies by choosing an appropriate language to repair the language mismatching. The process of repair should be carried out quickly by choosing a mutually agreeable language to narrow the distance between participants. Based on the previous explanation, bilinguals' choice of language, whether they mix their language or not, depends on to whom they talk.

Situational Factors

According to Bathia and Ritchie (2013), "some languages are viewed as more suited to particular participant/social groups, setting, or topics than others. (p.381)." Based on the statement, the situational factors influencing bilinguals' language choice are participants or social groups, physical settings, or topics. Firstly, bilinguals choose their language, whether to code-mix or not, depending on whom or group they talk to. For instance, if Indonesian-English bilinguals talk to Indonesian people, they will probably talk to them in Indonesian. Secondly, bilinguals

may mix their languages based on various physical situations or settings. For example, Indonesian – English bilingual children who study in an international school will speak English while studying in the classroom. Thirdly, the topic of discourse becomes one of the situational factors that influence the language choice of bilinguals. As Fishman in Eunhee (2006) stated that "some topics are better handled in one language than another, either because the bilingual has learned to deal with a topic in a particular language, the other language lacks specialized terms for a topic, or because it would be considered strange or inappropriate to discuss a topic in that language (p.55)." In addition, social variables like gender, class, religion, and age can also influence language choice and language mixing patterns. Furthermore, Situational factors consideration such as audience, shifting personality, topic, and thoughts can further promote alternation of language.

Message Intrinsic Factors

Eunhee (2006) stated that *some reasons and motivations (of language mixing) are also highly related to messages alone* (p.49). She added that *there are some factors which generate code-mixing such as quotations, reiteration, topic-comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections and idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom* (Bathia and Ritchie in Eunhee, 2006. p.49). Firstly, direct or indirect quotation triggers language mixing

among bilinguals. For instance, a speaker mixes his/her language through a quotation from another language that is not his/her dominant language used in the speech event. Secondly, reiteration or paraphrasing shows another function of code-mixing. It means that the message which is expressed in a language is repeated in the other language to make it clearer for the interlocutor. Thirdly, bilinguals can also be triggered to code-mix when commenting a topic because they may feel more convenient to comment using another language. Fourthly, code-mixing also gives an important function in hedging. That is, *when bilinguals do not want to give interlocutors a clear answer, they usually codemix or switch* (Eunhee, 2006, p.49). Finally, the other functions of code-mixing are to add interjection and to express idioms.

Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security

Other factors such as individual and social attitudes, language dominance, and linguistic security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language – mixing (Bathia and Ritchie, 2013, p.386). Individual and social attitudes toward code-mixing, whether positively or negatively, affect bilinguals' language choice, whether to code-mix or not. Language proficiency and dominance of a speaker also determine the incidence and nature of code-mixing; the pattern of code-mixing is usually dominated by the language the speaker is proficient in

the most. Eunhee (2006) added that bilinguals' security also involves code-mixing. According to him, *when bilinguals do not feel secure, they tend to mix languages more* (p.50). Language mixing can also occur when someone expresses that he/she is tired, angry, or excited.

METHODS

The method used in this research is the descriptive analysis method through library research. The researcher collects data, analyzes the data based on the theory used, and elaborates the analysis results descriptively through this scientific article. The following are the data sources, procedures, and techniques used by researchers in conducting this research.

The data in this research were taken from dialogues containing in a novel entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding, which was written by Ika Natassa. The novel was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in January 2022. The number of pages in the novel is 282 pages. The researcher chose this novel as the research subject because of the phenomenon of code-mixing in the dialogues between the characters in the novel, which is a representation of communication style of urban people today, even though the setting of the novel is 2007. In addition, the phenomenon of code-mixing in the novel is not only between Indonesian and English but also includes regional languages.

Several steps were taken by the researcher in collecting research data. First,

the researcher reads the novel A Very Yuppy Wedding as a whole while underlining the code-mixing data found in the conversations in the novel. The data is then entered into a table with data variables, type of code-mixing, and reasons for code-mixing. The code-mixing data included in this study were the first 100 data found by the researcher.

The technique of analyzing the data collected in this study was carried out in several steps. First, the researcher identified the type of code-mixing for each data based on the theory used. After that, the researcher analyzed the reasons for code-mixing done by the characters in the novel based on the theory used.

The results of the analysis of some of the research data were then compiled in this scientific article using a table whose contents were then elaborated by the researcher. In addition, the researcher also presented the results of the study using the numbers in the table in the form of the number of code-mixing data analyzed, the number of each code-mixing type, and the number of each code-mixing reason.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the results of the code-mixing analysis in the novel A Very Yuppy Wedding will be elaborated on. Some of the research data will be presented in the form of tables. The types of code-mixing will be presented in Table 1, and the factors influencing code-mixing will be presented in Table 2.

1. Types of Code-Mixing

The researcher takes the first 100 utterances containing code-mixing in the studied novel to analyze the types of code-mixing that occur. The types of code-mixing, the total of each type, and the examples are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing

No	Types	Total	Examples
1	Insertion	68	*"Saya sudah nggak sabar lagi nih untuk* **tee off** *besok pagi,"seru Pak Oh (p.37).*
			("I can't wait to **tee off** tomorrow morning," said Mr. Oh.)
2	Alternation	11	*"Ya udah,* **case closed beyond reasonable doubt** (p.38).*"*
			"Well, **case closed beyond reasonable doubt**."
3	Congruent Lexicalization	21	*"Kalian tau sendiri,* **golf skill** *gue juga nggak jago-jago banget,* **so** *gue butuh seseorang yang bisa mengimbangi* **handicap**-*nya Pak Oh (p.39)."*
			"You know, my golf skills aren't very good either, so I need someone who can match Mr. Oh's **handicap**."

Source: Natasha, 2007, A Very Yuppy Wedding

As seen in Table 1, all the types of code-mixing proposed by Muysken (2000) are found: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In addition, Insertion code-mixing dominates the types of code-mixing that occur. The results of analysis on code-mixing types found in the novel are elaborated in the following paragraphs.

1.1. Insertion

In the studied novel, insertion code-mixing is found in the form of words and phrases of a foreign and regional language inserted into Indonesian sentences. The researcher provides an example of insertion code-mixing in Table 1. The following is some examples of the insertion type of code-mixing found in the studied novel.

> "*Saya sudah nggak sabar lagi nih untuk* **tee off** *besok pagi,"seru Pak Oh* (Natassa, 2007, p.37).
> ("I can't wait to **tee off** tomorrow morning," said Mr. Oh.)

In the example above, the speaker inserts the English phrase "tee off" into her sentence, which is in the Indonesian language. Here the type of code-mixing that occur is the insertion in the phrasal category because there is a foreign phrase inserted into a given language structure.

1.2. Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses. It means that alternation occurs when speakers insert a clause from another language into their sentence. It may also occur when speakers start their sentence with a clause from their first language and continue it with a second language clause, or vice-versa. The following is an example of alternation code-mixing taken from the studied novel.

> "*Ya udah,* **case closed beyond reasonable doubt** (Natassa, 2007, p.39)."
> ("Well, **case closed beyond reasonable doubt.**")

In the utterance above, the speaker starts her sentence with an Indonesian clause, "*Ya udah*," and continues it by inserting an English clause, "**case closed beyond reasonable doubt.**" This is categorized as alteration code-mixing because the language mixing occurs at the clause level.

1.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization code-mixing requires a shared grammatical structure of the languages used by the participants. In this type, code-mixing can be in the form of insertions, alternations, or a combination of both, which is applied randomly. See the following example.

> "*Kalian tau sendiri,* **golf skill** *gue juga nggak jago-jago banget,* **so** *gue butuh seseorang yang bisa mengimbangi* **handicap**-*nya Pak Oh* (Natassa, 2007, p.39)."
> ("You know, my **golf skills** aren't very good either, **so** I need someone who can match Mr. Oh's **handicap**.")

The example above shows that the speaker randomly mixes her Indonesian sentences with English words and phrases. This means that there occurs congruent lexicalization code-mixing.

2. Factors Inflencing Code-Mixing

After analyzing the types of code-mixing, the first 100 data is analyzed again to find out the factors influencing code-mixing occurences in the studied novel. From the analysis, the researcher finds out that code-mixing occurs due to several factors. Here the researcher used the classification of factors influencing code-mixing proposed by Bathia

and Ritchie (2013). The factors influencing code-mixing, the total of each factor, and the examples are presented in Table 2.

As seen in Table 2, the researcher found all four factors influencing code-mixing in the data taken from "A Very Yuppy Wedding" novel. These factors are participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance and security. Out of the four factors, situational factors become the most influencing factors of code-mixing found in the novel. The results of analysis on factors of code-mixing are elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Table 2. Factors Influencing Code-Mixing

No	Factors	Total	Examples
1	Participant roles and relationships	8	"***Nduk***, *Ibu titip Adjie sama kamu, ya (p.60)."* ("**Daughter**, Mom's [I] leaving Adjie with you, okay?")
2	Situational factors	49	"Dre, bisa kamu jelaskan sedikit tentang perkembangan *networking capital*-nya (p.68)." "Dre, can you explain a little about the development of the networking capital."
3	Message-intrinsic factors	26	"Aku juga nggak tahu, Dre. Karena itu, please, jangan ke Medan ya?" *(p.132)."* "I don't know either, Dre. Therefore, please, don't go to Medan, okay?"
4	Language attitudes, dominance and security	17	"Dia kan tau kamu alergi asap rokok, harusnya dia nggak merokok kalau lagi hang out sama kamu (p.146)." "He knows you're allergic to cigarette smoke, he shouldn't smoke when he's hanging out with you."

Source: Natasha, 2007, A Very Yuppy Wedding

2.1 Participant Roles and Relationships

Participant roles and relationships play an important role in the language choice of a bilingual person. It means that in choosing which language to express something, participants' roles or relationships become one consideration. See the example below on how a participant relationship influences language choice in a mixed language.

"***Nduk***, *Ibu titip Adjie sama kamu, ya* (Natassa, 2007, p.60).*"*

("**Daughter**, Mom's [I] leaving Adjie with you, okay?")

The speaker of the above utterance is a bilingual who speaks Javanese and Indonesian. She starts the utterance with the Javanese word "Nduk" and continues it with the Indonesian language, "*Ibu titip Adjie sama kamu, ya.*" The word "Nduk" is used to address a daughter and show affection. The speaker chooses to use the word "Nduk" because the interlocutor is her son's girlfriend, who will be her daughter-in-law. It shows that relationships between participants play an important role in language choice. In addition, The speaker mixes her Javanese language with the Indonesian language because the interlocutor is an Indonesian but not a Javanese. If the speaker does not mix her language, maybe the interlocutor will not understand the utterance.

2.2 Situational Factors

As stated by Bhatia and Ritchie (2013), "some languages are viewed as more suited for a particular participant/social group, setting or topic than others." Bilinguals usually organize their two languages according to the setting and topic of conversation. For instance, bilinguals will use a language to discuss business terms rather than other languages. They will also consider their language choice based on the setting of conversation; in the office with coworkers or at home with family. See the data of the present research below.

"*Dre, bisa kamu jelaskan sedikit tentang perkembangan* **networking capital**-nya (Natassa, 2007, p.68)."

"Dre, can you explain a little about the development of the **networking capital**."

In the example above, code-mixing occurs between the Indonesian language and English. In his Indonesian utterance, the speaker inserts the English phrase "networking capital." The code-mixing is done because the business term is more commonly used in English than in the Indonesian language. "networking capital" is more common than the Indonesian equivalence "modal kerja bersih." The speaker mixes the language to discuss a business topic in the office. This shows that the setting and the topic of conversation, which are included in situational factors, affect the choice of language by a bilingual in using one language or mixed language.

2.3 Message Intrinsic Factors

Some reasons for language mixing are related to the messages alone. The consideration

of mixing language related to messages are "quotations, reiteration, topic-comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections and idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom (Bathia and Ritchie, 2013, p.49)." The data below shows the language mixing due to one of the message's intrinsic factors.

> "*Karena itu*, **please**, *jangan ke Medan ya?*" (Natassa, 2007, p.132)."
>
> "Therefore, **please**, don't go to Medan, okay?"

One of the functions of language mixing is to mark an interjection or a sentence filler. In this example, the speaker uses the English expression "please" as an interjection in her Indonesian utterance. The speaker does this because it is more convenient for him to express strong feelings by emphasizing her utterance using an English word.

2.4 Language attitudes, dominance and security

Language mixing is also determined by social attitudes, language dominance, and linguistic security. Social attitudes are related to people's attitudes toward language mixing, whether positive or negative. Language dominance is related to a bi/multilingual speaker's language dominance or language proficiency, affecting the nature of language mixing. In addition, a speaker's security also affects higher language choice; whether they feel secure or not to use one or a mixed language. Below is one example of language

mixing motivated by one of the points explained previously.

> "*Kalau ada apa-apa **mbok** ya di-**share** sama aku* (Natassa, 2007, p. 113)."
>
> "If there's something wrong, **please share** it with me"

In the example above, the speaker uses three languages; Indonesia, Javanese, and English. The speaker is a Bataknese who lives in Jakarta, and the interlocutor is a Javanese who lives in Jakarta too. As the speaker is more proficient in using the Indonesian language than the other two languages, the code-mixing is dominated by the Indonesian language. This shows that the speaker's language dominance and proficiency determine the nature of language mixing.

CONCLUSION

As represented in the novel entitled "A Very Yuppy Wedding," people's communication styles in an urban area like Jakarta, especially those young executives, often include code-mixing of Indonesian, English, and regional languages in their daily conversations. The people insert words, phrases, or clauses from English or regional languages into their Indonesian utterances. It means that people in Jakarta like to code-mix their language, but it is still the Indonesian language that dominates their communication. In addition, the insertion of the foreign or regional codes is sometimes done randomly, meaning that the people who use code-mixing have good proficiency in the

languages involved as they can mix the languages randomly in a shared grammatical structure.

Situational factors like setting and conversation topics become the most influencing factors of code-mixing. For example, people tend to insert English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences when discussing business and sports topics. People also tend to code-mix in casual conversations in the office with coworkers or at home with family.

The researcher found out that seldom is code-mixing used in formal situations, for example, in an official meeting at the office. Instead, the code-mixing that occurs in this kind of formal situation is because the foreign codes inserted in the Indonesian language are in the form of business terms that are more familiar in English rather than in the Indonesian language or in the form of fixed expressions to convey a specific meaning.

It is important to research the topic of code-mixing analysis to increase understanding and knowledge of the code-mixing phenomenon in society for those interested in sociolinguistics. Therefore, the researcher hopes the present research can provide readers with an understanding and knowledge about the code-mixing phenomenon that occurs in many speech communities nowadays. The researcher suggests that the following researchers who intend to conduct similar research provide greater data expansion or code-mixing theories for better results.

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