

## Code Mixing in Mia Chuz's Wedding Agreement Novel and its Implication for the Learning of Advertising, Slogan and Poster Texts in Junior High School

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### ABSTRACT

The Wedding Agreement novel by Mia Chuz is a form of written literature containing code-mixed language elements. Code mixing is presented in the form of inserting English elements into Indonesian. The purpose of this study was to describe the form of linguistic elements, the causal factors and the function of mixing the English code in the novel Wedding Agreement by Mia Chuz and the implications for learning advertising texts, slogans and posters for class VIII SMP. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach using content analysis techniques. The results of the study found data containing the form of linguistic elements of English code mixing in the form of inserting elements in the form of words, phrases, basters, and clauses as well as causal factors and functions of English code mixing in Mia Chuz's novel Wedding Agreement. The implications of this research can be applied for the teaching of advertising texts, slogans and posters for class VIII SMP in basic competence 3.4 Examine the presentation patterns and language of advertisement texts, slogans and posters (which make one proud and motivating) from various sources that are read and heard.

**Keywords:** Code Mixing, Novel, Implication.

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is a cultural product that plays an important role in daily human life. Someone who does not master the language used by the local community will certainly have difficulty communicating and integrating himself into society. Finocchiaro (Suhandra, 2019) defines language as an instinctive method that humans have to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires, using various symbols made for specific purposes. Effective communication will not be established if the communicating parties do not have the same linguistic reference.

Code mixing is a conscious activity of a speaker that is carried out to support the purpose and situation of the ongoing conversation. The characteristic of code-mixing according to Nababan (Fathurrohman, et al., 2013) is casualness or informal situations in a communication process. One of the many literary works coloured by the presence of code mixing is the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz published in 2020. It tells the story of Bian, a contractor who is willing to be matched with Tari, a sandwich entrepreneur, to make his mother happy, even though he has been in a relationship for five years with his girlfriend, Sarah. The novel is set in the Jakarta area, which is famous for absorbing many developments from various parts of the world, including language varieties.

The focus of this research refers to the form of linguistic elements, causal factors and functions of English code mix in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz as well as its implications for the learning of linguistic texts, namely advertising texts, slogans, and posters in class VIII junior high school. The data and results of this study can be used as an alternative to become teaching materials in the form of handouts of advertising texts, slogans, and posters. The results of this research will be relevant to the material of advertising texts, slogans, and posters with the basic competency 3.4 examining the presentation patterns and language of advertising texts, slogans, and posters (which make proud and motivate) from various sources read and heard by paying attention to structure and language.

Specifically, this research aims to describe (1) the form of linguistic elements, (2) causative factors and (3) the function of English code mix in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz as well as its implications for the learning of advertising texts, slogans, and posters in class VIII junior high school. The implementation of this research generally aims to contribute knowledge and understanding to the study of sociolinguistics, especially code mixing in written discourse, as well as its implications for Indonesian language learning in junior high school. In addition, what distinguishes the results of this study from previous studies, there are implications designed as an impact of the findings of the research results on the learning

of linguistic texts in Indonesian language subjects in junior high schools / MTs equivalent.

Sociolinguistics is defined as a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and language society. In relation to the definition of sociolinguistics, Kridalaksana (2008) states that, "Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and various variations of language as well as the relationship between language users and the characteristics of the function of language variations in language society". Based on the boundaries of sociolinguistics that have been described, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics includes three things, namely language, society, and the relationship between language and society, Trudgill (Sumarsono, 2004).

Language has a major role as an implementation of the function of a communication tool. One thing that cannot be avoided from the implementation of the role of language as a means of communication in society is the occurrence of language contact. The language contact in question is the meeting of two or more languages in a social communication process. The tendency to expand knowledge and insight along with the progress of the times, encourages people to compete to maximise their potential, especially in language mastery. This event eventually resulted in the emergence of linguistic phenomena in the form of code switching and code mixing.

Bilingualism is a linguistic condition that arises as a result of language contact in the communication process. The term bilingualism is also called bilingualism in Indonesian. Azhar, et al. (2011) state that, "A person who is said to be a bilingualist or a bilingual society if he uses two or more languages alternately, is the definition of bilingualism".

Code is used to express one of the variants in the linguistic collection. Poedjosoedarmo (1984) states code boundaries as a speech system that applies its language elements based on distinctive characteristics, namely in accordance with the speaker's background, the speaker's relationship with the speech partner and the existing speech situation. Code mixing is a language situation where people mix two or more languages by inserting elements of one language into another language, the elements that insert no longer have their own function (Suwito, 1983).

According to Alawiyah (Suwito, 1996) there are six language elements in code mixing, namely the insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, bases, idioms or expressions, repetitions, and clauses. Saville-Troike (Nuraini, 2022) states several factors that cause code mixing, namely (1) talking about a particular topic, (2) quoting other people's conversations, (3) expressing something, (4) filling and connecting sentences, (5) repetition to clarify, (6) clarifying the content of the conversation to speech partners, (7) refining or emphasising requests or orders, (8) showing certain group identities, (9) lexical needs, and (10) the efficiency of a conversation.

Suryanirmala and Yaqien (Sukmana, 2021) state that the functions behind code mixing and code switching are to (1) find the easiest way to convey the meaning, (2) fill and connect sentences, (3) explain the meaning, (4) reinforce the speaker's intention, (5) command, (6) discuss topics, (7) respect speech partners, and (8) commonly known to the general public.

Nurgiyantoro (2005) explains that a novel is a long story, expresses something freely, presents something in more detail, detail, detail, and involves more complex problems. Mia Chuz's novel *Wedding Agreement* was published by Elex Media in 2020 and is an electronic novel from Wattpad that has been read more than 11 million times and has been booked. The novel has also been brought to the big screen and in 2022 a series version was made.

The novel *Wedding Agreement* tells the story of the sadness of one-sided love due to an arranged marriage that has been planned by both parents between Tari Hapsari (Tari) and Byantara Wicaksana (Bian) since they were children. The conversation about their arranged marriage began when Bian's mum was critically ill with cancer. Bian agreed to his mum's wish to set him up with Tari, who was the daughter of his parents' best friend. On the first day they lived together, Bian suddenly handed over a marriage agreement letter containing a one-year marriage agreement. Bian wants them to divorce within the next year. Furthermore, it tells the process that Tari goes through to maintain the marriage and win the heart of her husband, Bian.

Silalahi (Widya, et al., 2021) explains implication as the result of the implementation of a programme or policy that may or may not affect the parties targeted by the activity.

## METHOD

Qualitative descriptive research leads to a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of conditions about what actually happens according to what it is in the field of study (Sutopo, 2002). The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. The language variation used in the novel *Wedding Agreement* is in the form of code mix with the insertion of foreign language elements, namely English. The code mix is mostly found in the author's narration as well as the dialogue between (1) Bian and Tari, (2) Bian and Sarah, (3) Bian and Ami, (4) Bian and Aldi, (5) Tari and Ami, (6) Tari and Aldi, and (7) Tari and Kinan.

The data, the form of data, and the source of data are in the form of author's narration and dialogue between characters that contain the form of linguistic elements, causal factors, and functions of English code mixing in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz. Data collection technique is the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of research is to get data (Sugiyono, 2012). The data collection procedure is in the form of library and reading and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was conducted by (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) presenting data, and (4)

verification or conclusion. Data validity techniques were carried out with credibility tests, transferability tests, dependability tests and confirmability tests (Sugiyono, 2010). Furthermore, the presentation of research findings is described descriptively qualitative.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. *The Forms of English Language Intermixture in Mia Chuz's Wedding Agreement Novel*

Code-mixing is (1) interference, and (2) the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style or language variety; including the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, and so on, Kridalaksana (2008). There are six language elements in code mixing, namely the insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, baster, repetitive words, idioms or expressions, and clauses, Alawiyah (Suwito, 1996).

Based on the results of the analysis of the form of linguistic elements of code mix in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz, the most commonly found is the insertion of elements in the form of words. The following is a data description of the form of code-mixed linguistic elements contained in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz.

#### 1. The Word Embodiment of English Code Mix

A word is the smallest language that will later form a sentence. Pateda (Murliaty, 2013) defines a word as a linguistic form that stands alone, can be separated, can be moved, can be measured, and is meaningful and has a function in speech. The data of code mix in the form of words found in this study totalled 66 data.

The following are examples of samples found.

"Tari menghela napas. Apakah ia akan terus bertanya kepada Bian sementara laki-laki itu cuek kepadanya? Sejak awal ia sudah tidak nyaman dengan pemilihan tempat yang diinfokan Bian lewat WhatsApp. Pertemuan perdana yang ia inginkan adalah di tempat yang **cozy** dan tidak terlalu ramai, tempat mereka bisa bicara santai tanpa terganggu pengunjung lain." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 4)

(Kode Data:01/CK-TK)

Data 01 is the author's narration that describes Tari's desire when she met Bian for the first time in a restaurant. Based on the quotation, the code mix found in the novel is the insertion of the word **cozy** taken from English. The word **cozy**, when translated into Indonesian, means 'nyaman'. Thus, this is an element of English code mix in the form of a word.

#### 2. Phrases Embodiment of English Code Mix

A phrase is a combination of two or more words that constitute a unit, and becomes one of the elements or functions of a sentence (subject, predicate, object, adverb), Chaer (Sitinjak, 2018). The data of code mix in the form of phrases found in this study totalled 48 data.

The following is an example of the samples found.

"Lain kali panggil **cleaning service** saja." Bian beranjak berdiri menuju tangga.

"Aku bisa kok," sahut Tari. "Aku tidak mau berutang padamu," sergah Bian sembari naik ke lantai dua. Bian bahkan tidak menoleh saat mengucapkan itu. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 22)

(Kode Data:02/CK-TF)

Data 02's utterance was spoken by Bian when commanding Tari. Based on the quotation, the code mix found in the novel is the insertion of the phrase **cleaning service** taken from English. The **cleaning service** phrase, when translated into Indonesian, means 'petugas kebersihan'. The **cleaning service** phrase is an attributive phrase, the word **service** is the core of the phrase and the word **cleaning** is a modifier or attribute of the core of the phrase. Thus, this is an English code mix element in the form of a phrase.

#### 3. Baster Embodiment of English Code Mix

Baster is a combination or blend of Indonesian and foreign languages, Alawiyah (Sriwahyuni, 2021). The data of code mix in the form of baster found in this study totalled one data.

The following is an example of the sample found.

"Baru saja hendak turun, Bian melihat sebuah mobil berhenti tepat di depan pagar rumah Tari. Dahinya mengernyit. Tamu? Ia melihat sosok laki-laki itu pun segera berlalu. Laki-laki itu membawa ransel besar di punggung, memakai kaus oblong, celana jins, dan **topi baseball**. Tak lama, Tari keluar lalu membuka pagar. Wajah Tari terlihat sangat cerah ketika melihat laki-laki itu." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 259)

(Kode Data:01/CK-TB)

Data 01 is the author's narration that expresses Bian's inner thoughts watching a man visiting Tari's house. Based on the quotation, the code mix found in the novel is the insertion of **topi baseball** baster. The **topi baseball** baster, when translated into Indonesian, means 'topi bisbol'. Thus, this is an element of English code mix in the form of baster.

#### 4. Clauses Embodiment of English Code Mix

A clause is a group of words that consists of at least a subject and predicate and has the potential to become a sentence, Kridalaksana (2008). There are four data of code-mixing in the form of clauses found in this study.

The following is an example of the samples found.

"Hei," panggil Bian pelan seraya meraih tangan Tari dan menatapnya lekat. "I'm really sorry, lain kali aku akan ngasih kabar kalau aku lembur atau pulang terlambat." Ia masih tidak menyangka Tari akan bereaksi seperti tadi hanya karena ia pulang terlambat dan tidak memberi kabar.

Tari kembali mengangguk seraya tersenyum canggung. "Maaf. Mungkin reaksiku tadi berlebihan." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 123)

(Kode Data:01/CK-TKL)

Data 01 was spoken by Bian who apologised to Tari for not telling her that he would be late. Based on the quotation, the

code mix found in the novel is the insertion of the clause *I'm really sorry* taken from English. The *I'm really sorry* clause, when translated into Indonesian, means 'aku benar-benar minta maaf'. Thus, this is an element of English code mix in the form of a clause.

### b. Factors Causing English Code Mix in Mia Chuz's Wedding Agreement Novel

Some of the factors that cause code mixing are (1) talking about a particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) being emphatic about something, (4) sentence fillers or sentence connectors, (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) insertion of clarification the speech for interloctural, (7) softening or strengthening request or command, (8) expressing group identity, (9) real lexical need, as well as (10) for the sake of efficiency, Saville-Troike (Nuraini, 2022).

Based on the results of the analysis of the factors that cause code mixing in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz, the most commonly found factor is talking about a particular topic. The following is a data description of the factors that cause code mixing in Mia Chuz's *Wedding Agreement*.

#### 1. Talking about A Particular Topic

This is done to support the topic being discussed so that it is clearly understood. Speakers sometimes feel free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their daily language. Finally, he or she chose to do the code mix.

The following sample examples were found.

"Katanya sudah dekat, sebentar lagi juga sampai." Tari membantu budenya memasukkan es batu ke mangkuk berisi sup buah. Tian, adiknya, sedikit terlambat karena pesawatnya dari Surabaya mengalami **delay**. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 7)

(Kode Data:04/CK-TK)

Data 04's utterance is the author's narrative that mixes codes due to the factor of supporting the topic of air transportation that is being discussed. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that the author is trying to convey to the reader the reason for Tian's delay. Therefore, he inserted the word **delay** taken from English. She did this to support the topic of his speech, so that it could be easily understood by the reader because the word was related to the type of air transport used by Tian.

#### 2. Being Emphatic about Something

This is done to show one's feelings which give the impression of being assertive in expressing something, whether in the form of pleasure, anger, or something else.

The following sample examples were found.

"Ada buah, mau?" tawar Tari seraya mengambil mug dari suaminya. Sebenarnya lidahnya terasa pahit, tetapi Bian tahu ia harus makan atau kondisinya bisa **drop** lagi. "Boleh." Tari tersenyum lalu mengangsurkan piring berisi buah ke suaminya. "Habis ini bubur, ya." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 81)

(Kode Data:16/CK-TK)

Data 16 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the factor of expressing something. This is evidenced in the content of

the speech which indicates that Bian is trying to express his illness. Therefore, he mixed the code by inserting the word **drop** taken from English into Indonesian as a form of expression of his situation at that time.

#### 3. Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors

Code mixing can be used as a sentence filler and connector. This happens, for example, to an Indonesian speaker who sometimes inserts words in a foreign language (English) when communicating.

The following sample examples were found.

"Kita harus terlihat seperti pasangan bahagia," ungkap Bian. "Aku tidak ingin ada yang tahu kondisi pernikahan kita yang sebenarnya."

Tari tertegun. Ia mulai paham sekarang. Mereka memang tidak terlihat seperti pasangan yang bahagia. "Oke. Aku harus bagaimana?"

"**Well**, mungkin berjalan berdampingan. Berpegangan tangan. Saling tersenyum," usul Bian. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 37)

(Kode Data:10/CK-TK)

Data 10 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to sentence filler and connector factors. This is evidenced in the content of Bian's speech which mixes codes with the insertion of the word **well** taken from English into Indonesian. The word acts as a filler word to explain the meaning of the next sentence in one conversation.

4. Insertion of Clarification The Speech for Interloctural A bilingual usually clarifies his conversation by repeating using the code, either the one being used or other codes. This is intended to understand and strengthen the message that the speech partner wants to convey.

The following sample examples were found.

Bian tidak tahu harus mulai menceritakan dari mana. "Kok istri lo bisa nggak tahu kalau Mama sakit? Emangnya lo nggak ngasih tahu dia?" cecar Aldi. "Gue sama Tari sudah lama pisah rumah." "**What?! Pisah rumah? Sejak kapan?**" seru Aldi seraya menegakkan tubuhnya.

"Ramadan." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 281)

(Kode Data:57/CK-TK)

Data 57 is spoken by Aldi who mixes codes due to sentence filler and connector factors. This is evidenced in the content of Aldi's speech which mixes the code with the insertion of the word **what** taken from English into Indonesian. In the above speech, the word **what** is a form of clarification of the contents of the conversation to the speech partner. Aldi wants to clarify Bian's statement about his problem with Tari so that he can understand the content of the speech.

#### 5. Softening or Strengthening Request or Command

Code mixing is generally done by speakers with a specific intention. The purpose can be to refine or emphasise a request or order.

The following sample examples were found.

"Terus arisannya gimana?" protes Bian seraya mengikuti istrinya. Ia tidak mau muncul seorang diri dan menjadi sasaran kemarahan Mama karena tidak membawa Tari bersamanya.

"Bilang aja yang sebenarnya. Kamu lupa kasih tahu aku, dan aku sudah ada acara yang tidak bisa di-cancel di Bandung." Tari mengeluarkan kunci mobil.

"Jangan pergi, **please**..." bujuk Bian dengan wajah penuh harap. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 104)

(Kode Data:24/CK-TK)

Data 24 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the factor of softening the request. This is evidenced in the content of the speech, which indicates that Bian conveyed his apology to Tari not to leave him to Bandung. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **please** taken from English into Indonesian to soften the request.

## 6. Expressing Group Identity

Code mixing done by speakers is usually done to show the identity of a particular group. This happens for example to show their cultural background, but it can also show the type of work or group with a certain passion.

The following sample examples were found.

“Hai. Suami lo mana?” tanya Ami basa-basi seraya duduk di hadapan sahabatnya. Ia meletakkan tas di meja.

“Udah berangkat kerja. Lo udah sarapan?”

Ami menggeleng. “Belum. Lo bikin apa?”

“Nggak bikin apa-apa.”

“Elah. Tahu gitu gue beli nasi uduk di depan,” keluh Ami.

Tari tertawa pelan. “Entar gue minta beliin sama Bu Darmi aja, ya. Sebentar lagi juga dia datang.”

“Alhamdulillah.”

“Jam berapa sih acaranya?” tanya Tari. Rencananya mereka akan mengikuti pelatihan **marketing online** yang diadakan salah satu komunitas bisnis. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 32)

(Kode Data:05/CK-TF)

Data 05 is an author's narrative that mixes codes due to the factor of showing a certain group identity. This is evidenced in the content of the author's speech which mixes the code by inserting the phrase **marketing online** taken from English into Indonesian. The insertion of the code mix also indicates Tari's usual activities in her work as a food processing entrepreneur. Therefore, it is not surprising that she inserts English into Indonesian, considering that the phrase is more often used in business-related work.

## 7. For The Sake of Efficiency

The efficiency of a conversation is very often so that the meaning of a message can be conveyed clearly. This results in speakers not infrequently code-mixing into other languages when communicating.

The following sample examples were found.

“Malas berbasa-basi, Tari mengabaikan Bian. Sayup ia mendengar suara **ringtone** yang bukan miliknya. Ia melihat Bian merogoh kantung celana dan mengeluarkan ponsel dari sana.” (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 4)

(Kode Data:02/CK-TK)

Data 02 is spoken by Tari who mixes codes due to the efficiency factor of a conversation. This is evidenced in the content of Tari's speech which mixes the code by inserting the word **ringtone** taken from English into Indonesian. The word **ringtone** is used to replace 'nada dering' in Indonesian. The use of the word **ringtone** is certainly due to certain reasons, namely because the word **ringtone** is a foreign language that is commonly used and can be easily understood by the public, so Tari chooses to use the word **ringtone** in her speech to be more efficient.

## c. The Function of English Code Mix in Mia Chuz's *Wedding Agreement* Novel

The functions behind code mixing and code switching are to (1) find the easiest way to convey the meaning, (2) fill and connect sentences, (3) explain the meaning, (4) reinforce the speaker's intention, (5) command, (6) discuss topics, (7) respect speech partners, and (8) commonly known to the general public, Suryanirmala and Yaqien (Sukmana, 2021).

Based on the results of the analysis of the function of code mix in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz, the most commonly found is to be commonly known to the general public. The following is a description of the data on the function of code-mixing contained in Mia Chuz's *Wedding Agreement*.

### 1. Find The Easiest Way to Convey The Meaning

Code mixing by speakers is usually used because they want to find the easiest way to convey their intentions to speech partners.

The following sample examples are found.

Ada buah, mau?” tawar Tari seraya mengambil mug dari suaminya.

Sebenarnya lidahnya terasa pahit, tetapi Bian tahu ia harus makan atau kondisinya bisa **drop** lagi. “Boleh.”

Tari tersenyum lalu mengangsurkan piring berisi buah ke suaminya. “Habis ini bubur, ya.” (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 81)

(Kode Data:16/CK-TK)

Data 16 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the function of finding the easiest way to convey the meaning. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that Bian does not want his condition to decline again. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **drop** taken from English into Indonesian to make it easier for him to convey his intention.

### 2. Fill and Connect Sentences

Code mixing can be used as a sentence filler and connector.

The following sample examples are found.

“Kita harus terlihat seperti pasangan bahagia,” ungkap Bian. “Aku tidak ingin ada yang tahu kondisi pernikahan kita yang sebenarnya.”

Tari tertegun. Ia mulai paham sekarang. Mereka memang tidak terlihat seperti pasangan yang bahagia. “Oke. Aku harus bagaimana?”

“**Well**, mungkin berjalan berdampingan. Berpegangan tangan. Saling tersenyum,” usul Bian. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 37)

(Kode Data:10/CK-TK)

Data 10 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the function of filling and connecting sentences. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that Bian uses code-mixing as a sentence filler. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **well** which is taken from English into Indonesian.

### 3. Explain The Meaning

Code mixing can also be used to explain the speaker's intentions to his/her speech partners.

The following sample examples are found.

“Kamu bisa masak?” tanya Bian ragu seraya mengikuti istrinya.

Tari mendengus pelan. “Kamu lihat saja nanti.”

Bian tersenyum kecil melihat reaksi istrinya. Seharusnya ia kesal karena membatalkan janji dengan

teman-temannya. Namun entah kenapa ia merasa **excited**. Sepertinya akan terjadi sesuatu di luar dugaan hari ini. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 53)

(Kode Data:11/CK-TK)

Data 11 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the function to explain the meaning. This is evidenced in the content of the utterance which indicates that Bian uses code-mixing to explain his intention of feeling excited. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **excited** which is taken from English into Indonesian.

#### 4. Reinforce The Speaker's Intention

A bilingualist mixes codes generally to emphasise the speaker's intention so that the speech partner can understand. The following sample examples were found.

Tari rindu ada di dalam pelukan Bian. tempat favoritnya. Ia melingkarkan lengan di pinggang suaminya. Menekan wajahnya lebih dalam. Tidak ada lagi jarak di antara mereka. Dadanya sesak. Rasanya ingin menangis. Ia bisa merasakan cinta yang Bian punya untuknya.

"Aku mencintaimu Tari. **Only you**, tolong maafkan aku, dan pulang ke rumah kita," bisik Bian di telinganya. Tari tidak bisa menahan air matanya lagi. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 300)

(Kode Data:43/CK-TF)

Data 43 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the function of emphasising the speaker's intention. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that Bian uses code mix to emphasise his feelings for Tari. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the phrase **only you** taken from English into Indonesian.

#### 5. Command

Code mixing can also function to command speech partners in a communication process.

The following sample examples are found.

"Apa kamu akan meninggalkan perempuan itu? Untuk aku?" tantang Tari masih dalam dekapan Bian.

Tubuh Bian menegang sesaat. Pilihan yang sangat sulit. Ia tidak bisa meninggalkan Sarah, terlebih saat ini. "A-aku...."

Tari memisahkan diri. "Kalau begitu aku harus pergi." Bian tidak melepas istrinya begitu saja. Ia meraih wajah Tari dengan kedua tangannya. "**Look at me**, kalau kamu benar-benar mencintaiku, jangan pergi." Bian memaksa Tari menatap tepat ke manik matanya.

Tari kembali terisak. Ia mencintai Bian, tetapi ia harus pergi. "A-aku tidak bisa." Tari menundukkan pandangan. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 185)

(Kode Data:23/CK-TF)

Data 23 is spoken by Bian who mixes codes due to the function of commanding. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that Bian commands Tari to look at him. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the phrase **look at me** which is taken from English into Indonesian.

#### 6. Talking about the Topic

Code mixing can also occur because it talks about a certain topic that is mastered by speakers and speech partners.

The following sample examples were found.

"Katanya sudah dekat, sebentar lagi juga sampai." Tari membantu budenya memasukkan es batu ke mangkuk berisi sup buah. Tian, adiknya, sedikit terlambat karena pesawatnya dari Surabaya mengalami **delay**. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 7)

(Kode Data:04/CK-TK)

Data 04 is utterance is the author's narration that performs code mixing function to discuss the topic. This is evidenced in the content of the speech which indicates that the author uses code mixing because it relates to the type of air transport used by Tian. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **delay** taken from English into Indonesian.

#### 7. Respect for the Speech Partner

Code-mixing can function to honour speech partners of either the same or different ages.

The following sample examples were found.

"Lo yang ngasih tahu ke Tari kalau Mama lagi sakit?"

Bian masuk ke apartemen sepupunya tanpa mengucapkan salam. Suasana hatinya sudah buruk. Ditambah telepon dari Tari kemarin. Lengkap sudah.

Bian sudah curiga Aldi yang menceritakan hal itu kepada Tari. Siapa lagi?

"Wooo ... wooo.... Santai, **Bro**." Aldi menutup pintu dan mengikuti langkah Bian ke ruang televisi. (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 281)

(Kode Data:56/CK-TK)

Data 56 is spoken by Aldi who mixes codes due to the function of honouring speech partners. This is evidenced in the content of the utterance which indicates that Aldi uses code mix to call Bian, his cousin. Therefore, he mixes the code by inserting the word **bro** (*brother*) taken from English into Indonesian.

#### 8. Commonly known to the General Public

Code mixing is commonly found because some foreign words or phrases are familiar to the general public.

The following sample examples were found.

"Malas berbasa-basi, Tari mengabaikan Bian. Sayup ia mendengar suara **ringtone** yang bukan miliknya. Ia melihat Bian merogoh kantung celana dan mengeluarkan ponsel dari sana." (*Wedding Agreement* halaman 4)

(Kode Data:02/CK-TK)

Data 02 is spoken by Tari who mixes codes due to the function of being familiar to the general public. This is evidenced in the content of Tari's speech which mixes the code by inserting the word **ringtone** taken from English into Indonesian. The word **ringtone** is used to replace 'nada dering' in Indonesian. The use of the word **ringtone** is certainly due to certain reasons, namely because the word **ringtone** is a foreign language that is commonly used and can be easily understood by the public.

#### d. Implikasi The Implication of Code Mix to the Learning of Advertisement, Slogan and Poster Texts in Class VIII Junior High School

Implication is a consequence (direct result) that arises with the existence of certain policies or activities implemented from the findings of a scientific research. The data and results of this study can be used as an alternative to become teaching materials in the form of handouts of advertising text materials, slogans, and posters. The results of this research will be relevant to the material of advertising texts, slogans, and posters with basic competencies (KD) 3.4 examining the presentation patterns and language of advertising texts, slogans and posters (which make proud and motivate) from various sources read and heard by paying attention to structure and language.

## CONCLUSION

The linguistic elements of English code mix in the novel *Wedding Agreement* by Mia Chuz were found to be the insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, bases and clauses. The factors causing the presence of English code mixing are talking about a certain topic, expressing something, filling and connecting sentences, clarifying the content of the conversation to speech partners, refining or emphasizing requests or orders, showing certain group identities, and the efficiency of a conversation. The most common function of English code mix is found to find the easiest way to convey the meaning, sentence fillers and connectors, clarify the meaning, reinforce the speaker's intention, command, discuss topics, respect speech partners and commonly known to the general public. The implication of this research is related to the linguistic text, namely the learning of advertisement texts, slogans and posters in class VIII Junior High School so that students can understand and use good and correct Indonesian.

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