

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is a system of phonograms or symbols that evolves according to rules agreed upon by its owners. Each language symbol has a meaning or concept. Since every phonetic symbol has or expresses a concept or meaning, we can conclude that every utterance in a language has meaning. Language has an important role in communication, so there is a specific study to discuss language. The science of language is studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is not only the study of sounds, grammar, and meaning but also the history of language families, how children and adults acquire language, and how language use is processed in the mind, race, and gender. It also includes how they are related. Linguistics discusses the structure of language, grammar, and also forms of language. The branches of linguistics are pragmatics, semantics, morphology, phonology, syntax, and sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is defined as the science that studies the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. In other words, it examines the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics also has a close relationship with bilingualism.

Bilingualism arises from the interaction of individuals who use lesser-spoken languages and those who use the dominant language. In other words, a situation where a speaker deliberately changes the code he or she uses, i.e. switches from one language to another, or a situation where people mix their two

languages when speaking or communicating. People communicate with each other through a system known as code.

The term "code" pertains to the language and its various forms. It is a particular variation that is currently in use. Essentially, code constitutes a component of speech. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose certain chords to express their emotions. Whether bilingual or multilingual, people sometimes mix and change languages when communicating with others which is referred to as code mixing.

Code-mixing is the use of language elements such as words and sentences in another language without changing the subject. Code mixing is done in a single sentence or utterance without breaking the grammatical rules of the first language. The act of mixing codes is frequently employed by adolescents and even guardians conversing with their offspring in a non-native tongue. This practice of combining two or more languages during communication is a common occurrence among individuals. It is not limited to just the combination of Indonesian and local dialects, which serve as the secondary language of the populace, but also encompasses the merging of Indonesian with foreign languages, particularly English.

In formal language situations, code mixing is rare. In a formal environment, for example in class or at the office, they immediately change their language to their mother tongue by using the official language, namely Indonesian. If there is code mixing in such circumstances, this is due to the

absence of appropriate expressions in the language used, so it is necessary to use words or expressions from other languages (foreign languages).

The prominent feature of this mixed code is the relaxed or informal atmosphere. Another example that is quite dominant is when we are in a family environment, where we are more likely to use the mother tongue than the second language. In conditions like this (in the market or in the family environment) the position of the mother tongue is far more dominant than other languages.

The utilization of code mixing is quite common in the present age. Even parents and adolescents resort to code mixing for communication purposes. This aspect has contributed to the widespread popularity of code-mixing, as the simultaneous use of two familiar languages has piqued the interest of researchers, making it a subject of continued investigation.

Various forms of code mixing can be found in every speech on various platforms, such as social media, articles, magazines, literary works, and novels. In this study, the writer's intrigued by examining the phenomenon of code blending in a literary work, specifically the novel "Annoying Boy" authored by Inesia Pratiwi. The novel presents an engaging narrative that features numerous dialogues between characters that resemble real-life interactions among teenagers, where they tend to blend or incorporate two languages simultaneously. Annoying Boy Novel is considered suitable as an object of code mixing which is often used by the public and most of the speakers are not aware that they are doing code-mixing in their utterances. The writer wants to know what kind of code-mixing occurs in the novel Annoying Boy and is spoken by the teenagers in the novel.

According to Hoffman (1991: 112), “there are three types of code-mixing. They are intra-sentential of code-mixing, intra-lexical of code-mixing, and involving a change a pronunciation.”

From the explanation above, the writer conduct a study entitled “**An Analysis Of Code-Mixing In Annoying Boy Novel By Inesia Pratiwi**”

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the above background, the research questions are formulated into three problems, namely:

1. What types of code-mixing found in the Annoying Boy Novel by Inesia Pratiwi?
2. What types of code mixing is most dominantly used in Annoying Boy Novel by Inesia Pratiwi?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The following are three research objectives that are in line with the formulation of the problem above, namely:

1. to find out types of code-mixing in the Annoying Boy Novel by Inesia Pratiwi
2. to find out the dominant types of code-mixing in the Annoying Boy Novel by Inesia Pratiwi

1.4 The Scope of Study

Consider the topic ‘An Analysis Of Code Mixing In The “Annoying Boy” Novel’. The writer only focuses on find out the types of code-mixing used in Novel by the characters in the Annoying Boy Novel by Inesia Pratiwi based in

theoretical framework of Hoffman (1991: 112). This study using qualitative descriptive method.

1.5 The Significance of Study

The result of this study hopefully would be valuable and useful for the writer herself and another writer in the next study especially for study of sociolinguistics.

1. Theoretically

- a. The result of the study would become a new perspective in analyzing code-mixing and as reference to other research.
- b. A new horizon in the research of sociolinguistics specially on analyzing novel.
- c. This study provides data concerning related to Code-mixing.
- d. The result of the study will be a contribution for the study of Sociolinguistics subject especially in Code-mixing discussion.

2. Practically

- a. For writer, the result of the study will add to the knowledge of code mixing.
- b. For student of the English Department, the result of this study are expected to help students learn more about communication, especially in the use of code-mixing based on appropriate situational context.
- c. For the lecturers, It is hoped that the results of this study can improve the quality of tutors and in the code mixing program and help lecturers to evaluate the code mixing program.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework aims to convey the concepts applied in this research. This study presents a number of key aspects related to the theoretical framework, such as sociolinguistics, codes, definitions of code-mixing, types of code-mixing, and conceptual frameworks. Briefly, the writer describe a theoretical framework.

2.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is the study of language, how it functions, and how people use language to construct and obtain meaning when they use language to communicate with others. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, focused on the systematic study of specific language properties and general language functions. Linguistics is the science of human languages, which allows people to communicate with each other in a highly systematic way. According to Richard and Schmidt (2002:283), define linguistics is the study of language as a human communication system. Nasr (1984:72) linguistics states that human language is treated as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior and capacity.

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that linguistics is the field of examines language, its operations, and how individuals utilize it to establish and acquire significance in interpersonal communication. Linguistics is an empirical discipline that concentrates on the methodical analysis of particular linguistic attributes and overall language operations. It is the scientific

investigation of human language, which enables effective and methodical communication between individuals.

2.3 Sociolinguistics

When someone interacts with other people, be it in an association or community, they always use language as a means of communication. Without language, a person would experience difficulties carrying out their activities and communicating with other people. Language is a means of communication that everyone uses in everyday life to convey information and arguments to others.

It is different from loan words. Loan words are words that become Indonesian and come from foreign languages and are then used as mother tongues that have been integrated into linguistic forms and have been accepted for general use. Therefore, this study does not examine the issue of loan words but examines the code mixing that occurs due to the reciprocal relationship between the role of the speaker, language form and language function.

According to Holmes (1992:1), Sociolinguistics is a term that refers to the study of the relationship between language and society.

Ronald Wardhaugh (1986:12), "Sociolinguistics is the study that deals with the study of the relationship between language and society, with the aim of better understanding the structure of language and the function of language in communication." Sociolinguistics also talks about how language functions in a community or association, and how someone in the association uses language as the language is reflected by users of social groups.

According to Spolsky (2010), “Sociolinguistics is the study of the link between language and society, of language variation, and of attitudes about language.”

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that sociolinguistics is the study of how a person communicates and interacts with other people using language. Language and society are inseparable units. Language is needed by society to express what is in their minds and feelings to other people, as well as to better understand the structure of language and how it functions in communication.

2.4 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an integral part of people's lives. It occurs in virtually all countries, all social classes, and all ages. Bilingualism is the ability of a person or community member to use two languages at the same time effectively and efficiently. A person who speaks bilingually means that they are learning a second language. It is natural for them to speak two or more languages in different situations.

Jay (2003:71) said that bilingualism is the acquisition or ability to speak two languages. People use bilingualism in certain situations in society. In education, work, mass media, etc. A person who speaks bilingually means that they are learning a second language. Furthermore, Hornby (1977:3) stated that bilingualism refers to the act of using two languages interchangeably.

From the comprehensiveness above, bilingualism is the ability of a person to communicate in more than one language. This ability can be obtained from the

surrounding environment that supports bilingualism and can also be obtained from an educational background. The higher a person's education, the more languages they can speak.

2.5 Code

People usually choose different codes in different situations. We may choose a particular chord or variant because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where we are talking. This is a similar system humans use to communicate with each other. People want to talk to each other, when they have to choose certain chords to express their emotions. It is a symbol of nationalism that people use to speak or communicate in a particular language, dialect, range, accent, or style in different settings and for different communication purposes.

Wardhaugh (1998:86) he said that code is a system agreed upon that is used by at least two people. Code is an instrument for making an interaction. "code" is defined as the language or variety of languages when communicating. Code as a language means the system agreed upon by people to communicate with each other. It refers to some languages used by bilingual or multilingual members of society.

Based on Crystal (2008:82), code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. In other words, the system of rules that allows us to provide information in symbolic form is called a code. Human language is also a code; it consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it is put together in certain circumstances, it help us communicate.

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that code is neutral term used to describe a language or language variation. Individuals generally opt for diverse codes in various situations. We may select a specific tune or variation because it makes it simpler to converse about a specific topic, irrespective of the location of our discussion. Code can be said to be key for someone when they want to move from one language to another that they use to communicate.

2.5.1 Code Switching

Code-switching is one aspect of language interdependence in a multilingual society. In other words, in a polyglot society, it is almost impossible for a speaker to be completely pure in the language without any use of language or other elements of language.

Hymes in Jendra (2012:74) states that code switching has become a general term for alternating between two or more languages, language variations, or language styles. It occurs when a bilingual alternates between two languages and moves from one to another. Another definition, Herk (2012:199) argues that frequent code switching in bilingual and multilingual communities refers to cases where people switch between at least two languages or language variants (across sentence or clause boundaries) in a single conversation.

While code-switching, speakers change the language used to code others (including diversity) for consideration of (1) the other person, (2) speakers themselves, (3) the presence of three speakers (e.g., when Sundanese keep coming from Sumatera, they transfer to the Indonesian language), (4) create a sense of humor, and (5) increase the prestige. Code-switching occurs when the language

used by an autonomous individual who is conscious of a specific cause is intentional.

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that code-switching is more common among bilingual or multilingual speakers. Switching codes should be confirmed in a single conversation. That is, there are situation when the speaker intentionally changes the chords used, i.e. switches from one chord to another.

2.5.1.1 Types of code-switching

Poplack (1980) stated that there exist three categories of code switching, which are inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and extra-sentential.

1. Intra-sentential code switching

In intra-sentential code switching, the shift occurs in the middle of the sentence and there is no break, hesitation, or pause to indicate the shift. The speaker is usually not aware of this shift when communicating or interacting.

Example: *Hari ini aku telah selesai gladi bersih latihan menari dan tomorrow will be a great performance*

2. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching happens when the people switch their language within sentences or two clauses, in which each clause or sentence is in a different language. The language change appears at the beginning or end of the sentence.

Example: *Risa, ayo kita ke lapangan benteng.* This afternoon Isyana will have a concert in our city.

3. Extra-sentential code switching or Tag code switching

Tag code switching is a level that includes situations where bilinguals add tags in one language to utterances in another language. This type of code switching involves inserting tags, exclamation points, and certain phrases of one language into speech of another language.

Example: *Langit malam yang bertaburan bintang sangat indah, isn't it?*

2.5.2 Code-mixing

Code mixing typically occurs when people communicate orally or in writing in an informal setting. In the case of code-mixing, people occasionally mix two languages, particularly a native language and a foreign language such as English. However, code-mixing occurs not only between languages but also between national and regional ones.

Thelander (in Chaer, 2004: 115) said if, in a discourse event, there are clauses or expressions used consisting of combinations of clauses and expressions (half-breed clauses, crossover expressions), and each clause and state is not an exclusive supporting work, then the events that happened were code-mixing.

According to Nababan (1993:32), code-mixing or "blending" is the use of two or more languages or language varieties to resolve a situation between the speaker and other people with whom they have a close relationship. In Indonesia,

code blending can occur under certain circumstances when certain individuals are in a discussion.

Wardhaugh (1986:103), code mixing transpires when an interlocutor employs two languages simultaneously to such an extent that they shift from one language to the other within the same sentence.

From the comprehensiveness above, code-mixing is a language practice that allows individuals to express themselves by combining different languages or dialects. During communication, the speaker may intentionally or unintentionally mix their mother tongue with the local dialect they use, resulting in discussions that sometimes involve English and Indonesian or English and West Javanese dialects. This phenomenon is caused by the blending of languages and the habits of the speakers, which are the underlying reasons for code-mixing.

2.5.2.1 Types of code-mixing

According to Hoffman (1991: 112) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactic pathways, namely intra sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

1. Intra Sentential Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within clause, clause, or statement boundaries. For examples:

- a. *Sangat mudah, kita dapat membaca subtitle dari youtube*
- b. *Just wait, ini hanya membutuhkan waktu yang sebentar*

2. Intra Lexical Code-Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary in the form of prefix

and morphemes. For examples Indonesian-English:

- a. *Kamu harus men-download aplikasi yang ingin kamu pakai untuk mempermudah pekerjaanmu.*
- b. *Syarat pertama untuk memenangkan lomba itu ya harus nge-subscribe youtubanya terlebih dahulu.*

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of Code Mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an english word, but modify it to Indonesia phonological Structure. For example:

- a. The word “Sachet” is said “*saset*” in Indonesia.
- b. The word “Favorite” is said “*faporit*” in Indonesia.

2.6 Previous Study

This research employed the previous study to make in finishing the thesis. There were twelve related study to suppose this thesis.

The first, previous study was conducted by Jimmi & Rafelia (2019) investigated “Code-Mixing In Language Style Of South Jakarta Community Indonesia”. They used Hoffman’s theory (1991). This study used descriptive qualitative method. The technique of data collections used is collecting the conversations and expressions of the social media. They found that three types of code mixing used by South Jakarta Community according to Hoffman theory namely : (1) Intra Sentential (word/phrase/clause + foreign language or it can be otherwise), Intra Lexical (foreign language + word boundary like suffixes/prefixes

from the other language), Involving Change of Pronunciation (the change of foreign phonological structure into the other language pronunciation).

I Made Drati Nalantha, Ni Komang Arie Suwastini , I Gusti Ayu Agung Dian Susanthi, Putu Wiraningsih, Ni Nyoman Artini (2021) analyze “Intra-Sentential and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing in Nessie Judge’s YouTube Video Entitled “Lagu Populer + Pesan Iblis Tersembunyi”. This research obtained descriptions of the use of code mixing form of code mixing forms of intra-sentential and -lexical code mixing. The analysis revealed that, the use of code mixing may be due to the speakers' failure to identify equivalent words while discussing the video material. This is a descriptive qualitative study based on the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana paradigm (2014).

K.T.Anggarini, I.N.A.J. Putra, N.K.A. Suwastini (2022) explained “An Analysis Of Code-Mixing Used By The Indonesian Top Selebgram In Social-Media In Product Endorsement”. They used Muysken theory (2000), which consisted of three types, namely: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The technique of data collections used is describe, explain, and elaborate a phenomenon that results in a long-term engagement with the subjects of the study. The data were gathered through observation check-list which consisted of Instagram post including picture, date of posting, and captions by the Indonesian top selebgram @awkarin from March to August 2021. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The writer conclude that the most dominant type of code-mixing used was insertion; second, the most dominant reasons of the use of code-mixing was talking about particular topic; and third, directive speech

acts appeared dominantly as the characteristics of the language in form of command, suggestion, invitation and also feeling expression of the subject.

Dewi Yanti Agustina Sinaga (2015) explained "Code-Mixing As Found In Kartini Magazine". She used B.U Siregar theory. This research used descriptive quantitative method. The technique for collecting the data was a documentary technique. This research was obtained descriptions of the use of code mixing form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. The purpose of Kartini magazine components of language used in code-mixing namely word, phrase, clause and sentence and to find out the components of language which occurs dominantly in code-mixing in Kartini magazine.

Joice Yulinda Luke (2015) explained "The Use of Code-Mixing among Pamonanese in Parata Ndaya Closed-Group Facebook". This research used descriptive qualitative method. She used Hoffman's theory. The data for this study were collected from comments of three active members of Parata Ndaya Walls where the three respondents were actively adding their comments on the site walls. Comments selected were mainly focused on political issues that happened during Regional House Representative Election in 2014. The method used in this research is transcription for all data between time ranges. The data were analyzed and grouped into code-mixed and non-code mixed categories.

Ismarini Hutabarat & Lia Khalisa (2019) explained "Code-Mixing Used By Teenagers In Facebook". Their research used descriptive qualitative. Their used Hoffman's theory. The forms of code mixing contained showed that there were three types of code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts

status dated from 1st May until 31st July, 2019 based on Hoffman's which were intra-sentential code mixing, intralexical code mixing and involving a change in pronunciation code mixing.

Putri Dian Afrinda, Delpa, Ali Asmul, Rifkah Fitriyah, Nova Mustika (2021) investigated "Speech Act In Code Mixing In A.R. Rizal's Novel *Limpapeh*". This research aimed to find out the types of code-mixing the author's speech acts and how they were utilized in his work. This study describe speech acts in the form of code mixing that creates code mixing, forms of code mixing, and the function of code mixing. Provision of data in this study in the form of the written text. This research used reflective-introspective analysis method and the writer is the main instrument.

Mar'atus Sholiha, Suprani, Dase Erwin Juansah (2019) investigated "Bentuk Campur Kode Dalam Novel *Merindu Baginda Nabi Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy*". Data were analyzed using the theory put forward by Suwito theory. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The technique of data collections used is observation and recording. This paper classified into six types: code mixing of word forms; code mixing in the form of phrases; code mixing in clause forms; code mixing on baster forms; code mixing in repetitive word forms; code mixing in idiomatic forms and occurs in the dialogue (character discourse) and narrative (description) of the author into words, phrases, clauses, baster, repetition of words, and idioms.

Yessy Marzona (2017) explained "The Use Of Code Mixing Between Indonesian And English In Indonesian Advertisement Of *Gadis*". This paper

classified there were three forms of code mixing used in advertisement in GADIS: words, phrases and sentences which were put in the middle of the sentence of advertisements. Meanwhile, the use of code mixing in advertisements had many functions based on the purposes of communication, as we knew; advertisement was an advertiser's way to communicate to the consumer, reader in this case. And this research was found that there were three functions of the use of code: greeting, informing, and rejecting.

Aini Masruroh (2020) investigated "Code Mixing Used By David Andrew Jepchott On Londo Kampung's Youtube Channel". This research aimed to find out the types of code-mixing and to classify and describe the phenomenon of code mixing, focusing on the types and levels that occur in Londo Kampung youtube video. This study used descriptive qualitative. The technique of data collections used the documentation technique. She used Hoffman theory (1991) and Suwito code-mixing level theory (1983). Furthermore, the calculation of the percentage of type and level of code mixing used the formula from Sudijono (2011). This research obtained descriptions of the use of code mixing form which consisted of three types: intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing and involving a change in pronunciation code mixing. The most type which appears in Londo Kampung Youtube is intra-sentential and followed by congruent intra-lexical and the last is involving change of pronunciation.

Nuriyati Samatan, Kiayati Yusriyah, Sariyati, Renny Nurainy, Robingah (2022) investigated "Code Mixing Among Millennials Of Banggai Ethnic". They used the theory influenced by speech partners, social community, and situation as

it is stated in Kim's (2006) theory. The data analyses technique uses data observation and recording. In this research finding, there was found that three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. In other words, during conversation, participants insert Indonesian words, phrases, clauses, and dialects into their Banggai language utterances.

Putu Prahasti Des Auliabella (2022) explained "The Use of Indonesian-English Code Mixing in One of Molita Lin's YouTube Video as Beauty Vlogger". This research aimed to provide an important opportunity to advance the understanding the types of code mixing as well as the reasons of the occurrences of code mixing in one of Molita Lin's Youtube video entitled "Skincare Untuk Pemula Anti Ribet | Day & Night". This research used descriptive qualitative method. She used Hoffman theory. The technique of data collections used is documentation. This paper concluded that in the Molita Lin's video transcribe, there are three types of code mixing, namely: intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and a change of pronunciation.

2.7 Annoying Boy Novel

The novel is a literary masterpiece in prose written by a gifted writer who communicates his creative or imaginative ideas in a written work. A novel is a creative work that thoroughly describes the problems in the life of one or more characters Kosasih (2012: 60). The novel's plot begins with the emergence of challenges encountered by the protagonists and concludes with their resolution. The novel's characters and settings are diverse and span a significant amount of time. The novel's characterizations reflect the personality and characteristics of

each actor in the story being narrated. The novel is divided into chapters and sub-chapters based on the plot. The narrative is divided into two parts: intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The novel's intrinsic aspects are all the elements that come from within the novel itself, such as the theme, story, setting, characters, characterizations, linguistic style, and message. (Nurgiyantoro 2012: 4). While the novel is the extrinsic aspect, all of the novel's elements originate from outside, including the author's background, the community's background, and the novel's values. (Suroto 1989: 138). Fiction novels are imaginative works in the form of fictional or hypothetical stories that are not based on reality in human existence. Nonfiction novels are writings produced based on scientific findings or real-life events. Nonfiction novels can be thought of as essays based on facts or events that occur in ordinary life.

Annoying Boy Novel is a novel by Inesia Pratiwi in the Wattpad app, which can be downloaded from the Appstore or Playstore. This novel's first debut was exclusively available online through the Wattpad program. This is one of Wattpad's best-selling novels, having been read 4 million times. The novel's author, Inesia Pratiwi, then released the novel in its first edition in March 2016. This novel tells the story of a high school girl who is reunited with her old childhood friend who is also her first love. But that reunion produced a feeling of pain in his heart and made him hate his childhood friend even more.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

This study begins with an understanding of the concept of sociolinguistic theory. Sociolinguistics deals with three topics: language, society, and the

interaction between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the meaning of language in relation to the situations and conditions of society. One of the things that can happen in sociolinguistics is the use of bilingualism. Bilingualism is a person's ability to communicate and interact by combining two languages. Bilingualism is related to the codes that are also used to communicate with each other to express their emotions. There are two actions related to code, namely code switching and code mixing. The codes in this study, the authors only focus on code mixing, which is called people mixing their two languages when speaking or communicating.

According to Hoffman (1991: 112) there are three types of code mixing, namely intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and code mixing involving pronunciation changes. The writer analyzed the disturbing male novel because most of the characters in the novel do not realize that they do code mixing in their speech when communicating with other characters. An explanation of how the research was conducted is provided in the following chapters with a conceptual framework.

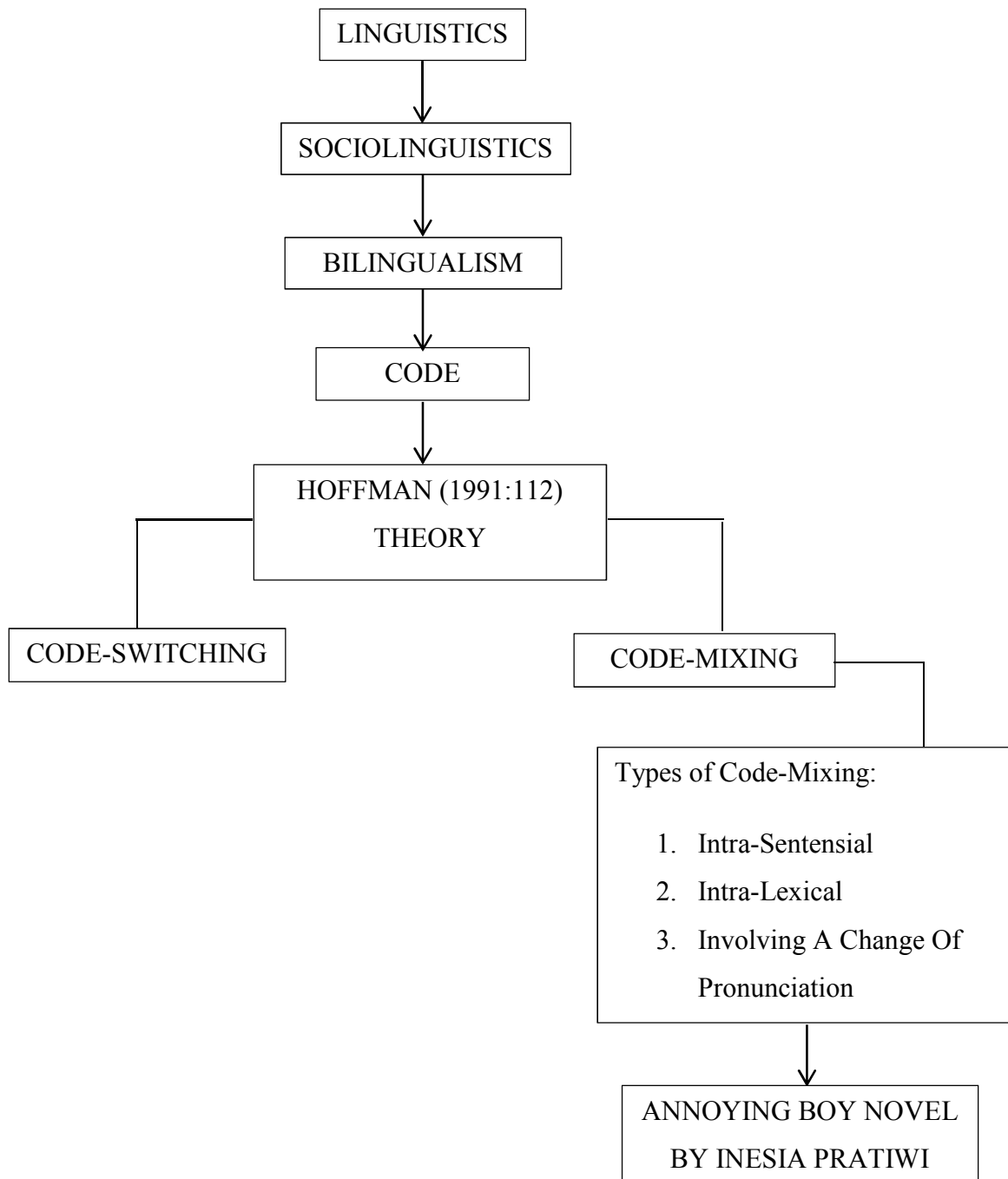


Figure 2.9. Japardi, Yoan Novri Yanti, 2023. An Analysis Of Code-Mixing In The “Annoying Boy” Novel by Inesia Pratiwi

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design refers to the overall approach that chooses to integrate the numerous components of the study in a coherent and logical manner, so guaranteeing that the research problem is properly addressed; it serves as the blueprint for data collecting, measurement, and analysis. Moleong's (2010:6) said that descriptive qualitative research aims to gain a holistic understanding of the phenomenon under investigation, including the subject's behavior, perception, motivation, and actions. The results of this type of research are conveyed through verbal descriptions and sentences.

3.2 The Source Of Data

A data source is anything that generates digital information in the eyes of the systems that consume it. The source of data in this study were taken from the *Annoying Boy Novel* that written by Inesia Pratiwi. According to Sudaryanto (1993: p.23) “data can be recognized as the substance of investigation and cannot be recognized as the object of investigation. As a substance, data is not in its raw form but rather in its processed form: it exists because it has been carefully selected and organized in communication”. The number of pages in this novel is 421 pages. This novel is a best seller novel on the Wattpadd which has been read 4 million times and then written in book form where the first printing was in March 2016. The data studied in this study is the use of code mixing sentences by the novel characters.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

The methodical process of acquiring information on a given issue is known as data collection. This study used documentary technique to collect the data from novel. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 203), the observational method involves the act of observing, which entails watching the usage of language. In this study, the writer did the documentary technique by reading and observing to the novel intensively, and she noted some sentences which were categorized in the types of code-mixing by choosing the sentences in the novel. Meanwhile, the process of collecting data consists of the following steps :

1. Reading of Annoying Boy Novel
2. Underlining the characters utterances of code-mixing in the novel

3.4 The Technique of Analyze Data

Data analytics is the process of gathering, cleaning, classifying, and analyzing raw data in order to extract relevant and useful information to assist enterprises. Then the remaining steps of data analysis in this study are describe as follows :

1. Classifying the data related to code-mixing such as Intra-sentential, Intra-Lexical, and Involving a Change of Pronunciation.
2. Analyzing the data
3. Drawing the conclusion.