

## CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN NEGERI PARA BEDEBAH NOVEL

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**Abstract** — The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing is one of the various social contexts that can help in interaction and communication process, from one language to another, especially Indonesian-English. The study concerns are an attempt to understand the code switching and code mixing in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye. The study uses the descriptive qualitative research method. It means that it describes clearly the fact of code switching and code mixing based on the data that gained through reading the whole contain of the novel. The data was taken from episodes 23 until episodes 48 in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye. The method used in collecting the data is library research method. The researcher reads the novel intensively to find out the data that suitable with the study and observing the utterance produced by the characters in the novel. For analysing the data researcher applying the theory by (Hoffmann, 1991) and (Muysken, 2000). The result concludes code switching intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and code mixing congruent lexicalization is dominantly used by the characters with 46,03% and 48,80%. Meanwhile, code switching quoting someone's word and type code mixing alternation be the lowest with 0,80% and 1,60%.

**Keywords**— Code Switching, Code Mixing, Negeri Para Bedebah

### 1. Introduction

Language is one of the tools to make communication with each other. The scientific study of language and social called sociolinguistics. (Penalosa in Dewi and Ekalaya, 2015) defines sociolinguistics as the think about the course of action of particular language specialist structure by recognizable social categories. When individuals in society are doing a discussion, they continuously utilize more than one dialect and language. In this kind of circumstance they some of the time person/people talk by blending dialects or codes. According to (Wardhaugh, 1986) states the code is the language or dialect that the speaker specifies to use at every opportunity, depends on the hearer. Language and code as a way of providing information by means of communication can make people's lives longer and comfortable. Code switching is part of the phenomenon which only happens in a bilingual community. Code switching can certainly be found in other kinds of communication conversation, speeches or lecturing. Further support by (Holmes, 1992) code switching occurs when a speaker switches their code to another code. Code-switching is switched basically between sentences, utterance, or phrase. Another phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Based on (Suwandi, 2008) code mixing is the using of two or more language and dialect in informal style between the people which we know.

Indonesian people are one of the communities which are using several languages in their society such as, mother tongue, national languages foreign languages. Indonesia people often switch their language while doing a conversation from Indonesian to English. Most people speak mastered and talk aced a few assortments of any dialect or language they talk. As a rule, individuals and speaker are required to choose a specific code at whatever point they need to talk. They may too choose to switch and mix from one code and dialect to another codes and dialect indeed inside some of the time exceptionally brief and long utterance.

Code switching and code-mixing do not only happen in oral communication but also occur in literary work such as a short story, poem, poulti and especially novel.”

The current novel, most have used code switching and code mixing. Like in it as a novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye. The writer chooses *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel becomes the data source because this novel was an adult book and besides that, there are many languages that switched and mix between Indonesian and English for many purposes in this novel used by the characters. The writer thinks is a unique phenomenon. Based on that explanation, the problem of this research is what are the reason code-switching and code-mixing found in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah*. The focus of this research is the found reason of code switching and code mixing and analyze them.

## 2. Literature Rievew

### A. Previous Study

In this section, the writer will review some of the previous studies. Previous research was carried out on various media, such as print media (novels, scripts, magazines). The first is research conducted by (Octavita, 2016) regarding code mixing and code switching in a novel. The results showed that there were 2 types of code mixing (inner and outer) and 3 types of code switching based on Poplack's theory (tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching). The two studies conducted by (Adi, 2018) were on the same topic and the object of research was novel as well. The results show that there are 3 types of code switching and 8 reasons for code switching by Hofmann's theory in (Pardede and Kisno, 2012). Next research conducted by (Ikhsani, 2013) to a magazine shows that there are 3 types of code mixing based on (Muysken's, 2000) theory, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization, where insertion mixing code becomes dominant in Gogirl magazine! February 2013 edition. And a similar result was also received by (Siregar et al, 2018) with the research title Code-Mixing and Code Switching in Wylvera W.'s Novel Geranium Blossom: *Saat Jarak Menguji Cinta*. The result shows that there are 3 types of code mixing in the novel and 4 reasons (quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection and intention of clarifying the speech context for the interlocutor) from 7 reasons for code switching (talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else), being emphatic about something, interjection, using repetition for clarification, expressing group identity, intention of clarifying the speech context for the interlocutor) from (Hoffmann's, 2014). And for research on the presidential speech script conducted by (Wibowo et al, 2017) on code switching and code mixing which is based on the theory of (Hoffmann, 1991) and (Musyken, 2000). The results show that intra-sentential switching for the type of code switching is most predominantly used and for code mixing insertion is the most frequently used in the 6th president's speech on the anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

Apart from being carried out in print media, topic code switching and code mixing was also carried out in field research. One of them is research conducted by (Ansar, 2017) entitled Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process which concluded that code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or variety in conversation. While other experts stated that code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Teacher makes code switching in the class to make meaning clear and to transfer the knowledge to students in an efficient way. Yet, it should be kept in mind that in long term, when the students experience interaction with the native speakers of the target language; code switching may be a barrier which prevents mutual intelligibility.

Not only that, research on code switching and code mixing is also mostly done on electronic media and social media. Such as the research conducted by (Lismayanti and Sari) with the research title An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Radio Announcers at L-Bass Radio 96.7. Which analyzed using code switching theory from (Hoffmann, 1991) and code mixing theory from (Hofmann, 1991), and produced three types of code switching and three types of code mixing. Types of code switching was used by announcers conversation in radio L-bass Iain Bengkulu are inter sentential code switching 36,18%, intra sentential code switching 40,42%, and Establishing continuity with the previous speaker switching 23,40%, and types of code mixing are inter - lexical 51,88%, Establishing continuity with the previous speaker 18,12%, and Involving a change of pronunciation 30%. In line with the research conducted by Lismayanti and Sari, a study

entitled Code Switching in Dior and I Film by (Rini et al, 2019) which focuses on code switching using (Hoffmann's, 1991) theory found that inter-sentential switching becomes a type of code. switching is the most dominant in the film understudy and interjection is the reason code switching most often used by characters in Dior and I films. It is slightly different from the research by Rini et al, which focuses on code switching. In this research conducted by (Safitri et al, 2017), it focuses on code mixing, with the object of study, namely the 6th-semester students of TBI IAIN who make status and comments on social media Facebook. In this study, researchers used the theory by (Musyken, 2000) to analyze and it was found that there were 3 types of code mixing used by 6th-semester students on status and comments on Facebook, with the following details, namely 71 insertions, 3 times for alternation and 9 mixing code congruent lexicalization.

## **B. Bilingualism**

As we know code switching and code mixing is a critical angle of bilingualism and when we conversation around code switching, it cannot be separated from the concept of bilingualism itself. According to (Trudgill, 1983: 30), bilingualism is the ability of an individual to speak two or more language. In other words, based on (Abdul and Agustina, 1995), bilingualism characterizes as utilizing two languages by a speaker inside the society with individuals changeable. (Safitri et al, 2017) state when two or more language used alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other. Events using two or more language alternately by a speaker called bilingualism. It can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two different languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker or hearer of other language.

## **C. Code**

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in a different situation. According to (Stockwell, 2002), the symbols nationalism used to speak or communicate in certain languages on different occasions and for different purposes are called code. Based (Wardhaugh, 2006) states that in sociolinguistics, a language or a variety of a language is called a code. The term is useful because it is neutral. The "neutral" term "code" can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people use for communication. Further support (Ikhsani, 2012) says, code is a term in sociolinguistics which refers to any variety of languages within a language or between different languages, such as different accents, different linguistic styles, or different dialects. From those opinions, the writer can make the conclusion that a code is a form of language variation used by people in society to make communication.

## **D. Code Switching**

According (Wardhaugh, 2006) that selecting a particular code is usually required by people whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to switch from one code to another even sometimes in very short utterances and so create a new code. Code switching occurs between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn in a conversation. Based (Octavita, 2016) code switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon in which two or more language varieties are used in a speech community. (Hoffmann, 1991) explains that code Switching can occurs quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. Further (Hoffmann, 1991) proposed seven reasons of code switching, there are talking about particular topic, quoting someone's word, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity. So, code switching is the varieties of code which switches one dialect or languages to another dialect/languages for the reason that is acceptable by the listener from the different background such as region, nation, tribe and study to understand the conversation.

## **E. Code Mixing**

Based on (Nababan in Yuliana et al, 2015) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are some reasons why people make code mixing, firstly, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign languages (pieces of one language smaller that clause), while the other language (code) functions as the base language. Secondly, bilingual speakers mix codes when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation. According (Kartika et al, 2020), code mixing is used to refer to a more general from of language

contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contacts which emphasized the lexical item. Based (Musyken, 2000) code mixing is a term used to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. She divides code mixing into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

### 3. Methodology

The object of this research is novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye. This novel was first published in July 2012 for the first time by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta and fifteenth times reprinted on April 2018. *Negeri Para Bedebah* is a novel that contains a collection of the economy, law mafia, friendship, conspiracies and white-collar crime. This novel is one of a novel that is read by an adult in Indonesia. The total pages of the novel are 440 pages. Researchers took data sources only from episode 23 to episode 48 in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah*. Researchers did not take the data from the first episode because there were so many code switching and code mixing that occurred.

In collecting the data, the researcher used library research method. Means the researcher reads the novel intensively to find out the data suitable for the study and observing the characters utterance in the novel. Then, the researcher used a note-taking technique on the sentence or utterance which the reason of code switching and code mixing by underlining and quoting the suitable data. The suitable data are only the data which contain code switching and code mixing the language between Indonesian-English. The data analyzed used descriptively and qualitatively based on the theory reason of code switching by theory (Hoffmann, 1991) and theory (Muysken, 2000) about type code mixing.

### 4. Result

#### A. Reasons Code Switching

There are seven reasons of code switching which can influence the utterance, by means of the following proposed by (Hoffmann, 1991) namely (1) talking about particular topic, (2) quoting someone's else, (3) expressing feeling about something, (4) interjection, (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and (7) expressing group identity). In detail and clearly, the finding is presented as below”:

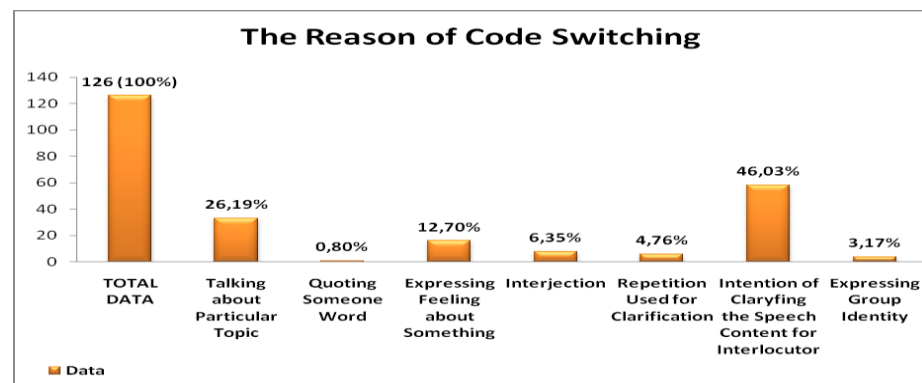


Figure 1: The Percentages of Reasons Code Switching

Figure 1 above shows that the total of the data about the reason of code switching is 126 data. Based on the data analysis, all the reason of code-switching were occurred in *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48, with 33 code-switching due to talking about particular topic (26,19%), 1 code-switching due to quoting someone word (0,80%), 16 code-switching due to expressing feeling about something (12,70 ), 8 code switching due to interjection (6,35%), 6 code-switching due to repetition used for clarification (4,76%), 58 code-switching due to intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (46,03%) and 4 code-switching due to expressing group identity (3,17%).

The intention of “clarifying the speech content for interlocutor as the dominant reason from the data with 46,03% of the whole data. In the contrast, code switching due to quoting someone word came out as the lowest percentage with only 1 data (0,80%) were found in the novel. The intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor as the dominant reason code switching used by the character in the novel,” because characters in novels often clarify words or ideas in

English that can be used in everyday life to reduce miscommunication and misunderstanding. Meanwhile, code switching due to quoting someone word came out as the lowest found just one data in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48 because the characters in the novel rarely quote someone's words. Whether it's quoting from television, famous people or quotes from other media. Most of the characters in this novel speak and have conversations based on their own thoughts, so they hardly ever do a quote.

### B. Types Code Mixing

There are three types of code mixing according to theory by (Muysken, 2000) is insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Based on the finding in *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48, all types of code mixing was found with respectively different amount of the data. In detail and clearly, the finding is presented as below”:

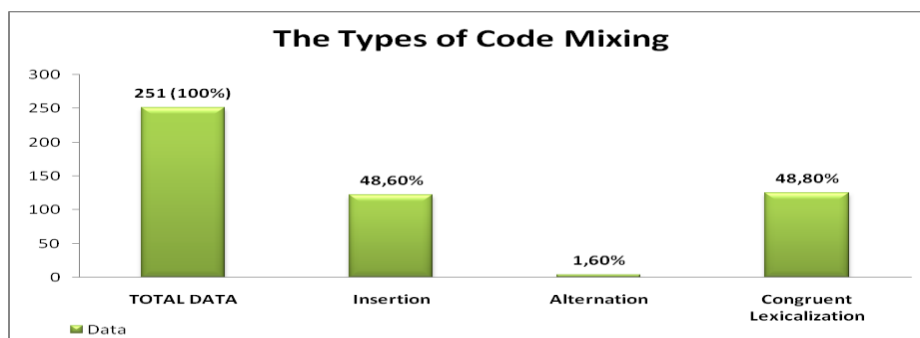


Figure 2: The Percentages of Types Code Mixing

Figure 2 above shows that the total data of the types code mixing is 251 data. Based on the data analysis, all the types of code mixing were occurred in *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48, with 122 code mixing insertion (48,60%), 4 code mixing alternation (1,60%) and 125 code mixing do to congruent lexicalization (48,80%). The total data difference between code switching and code mixing is that the data taken in code-switching is data that actually switching code in Indonesian and English. Meanwhile, the data in the code mixing taken was not only a mixture of Indonesian and English but also based on dialect. Where there is a lot of data, for example the word Indonesian which has the same writing and meaning as an English word, but the pronunciation is different like Bank and mama. Therefore, the type of congruent lexicalization of code-mixing becomes the data with the most frequency.

## 5. Discussion

For this point, the data are analyzed descriptively based on the theory by (Hoffmann, 1991) and (Musyken, 2000). In explaining the data, only several best representatives of data for each section were listed in this point.

### A. Reasons Code Switching

#### 1) Talking about Particular Topic

In speaking on a particular topic, a person sometimes prefers to switch from one language or code into another. By expressing emotions, joy or anger, the speaker feels more comfortable using a language other than their everyday language (Hoffmann, 1991). Based on the finding, 33 or 26,19% data occurred due to talking about particular topic. The analysis was presented through representatives of code switching especially talking about particular topic as below:”

#### Data 1

“Belajar menyetir mobil aku membuat mobilnya menggelinding masuk ke dalam waduk, belajar mengemudi speedboat, duduk mencangkung di atas kapal nelayan, memancing, atau duduk meluruskan kaki di belakang rumah sambil memainkan klarinet.”(Liye, 2018: 221)

(Learning to drive a car, I accidentally rolled the car into the reservoir, learn to drive a speedboat, sit hunched on a fishing boat, fishing, or sit with legs stretched out the house while playing the clarinet.)

The English word “speedboat” were inserted into Indonesian utterance. It happened due to reason. Speedboat is a ship like a vehicle that can be related to an activity that can be done. Like a quote in the novel “belajar mengemudi speedboat”. In the utterance, the main character Thomas explain his activities with his grandfather. It was used by the character to express his feeling happy to activity with his grandfather. Therefore, the character switched the code due to talking about particular topic.”

## 2) Quoting Someone’s Word

According to the theory by (Hoffmann, 1991) “person or people usually switch languages or codes when quoting someone’s words because the phrase or speech comes from famous figures who are usually not from their native language. The finding data in novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye showed that only one data of “code switching due to quoting someone’s word.” The data were analyzed clearly as below:

### Data 2

Thomas : “*Kau adalah superhero.*”

Maggie : “*Ya, ya, superhero remeh temeh.*” (Liye, 2018:272)

(Thomas: You are a superhero.)

(Maggie: Yes, yes, insignificant superhero.)

In the data above, the main character named Thomas give some praise to the other character named Maggie. Maggie as a secretary of the main character responded the praise and she was quoting the English word “superhero” that made by the main character. The superhero was actually is a term for a human fictional character who has the extraordinary capability. Which was first popularized in 1938 by DC Comic America with its first character, Superman. Therefore, the character do code-switching especially “quoting someone’s word.”

## 3) Expressing Feeling about Something

Based on (Hoffmann, 1991) someone who talks not using the the first language sometimes desires to expressing feeling about something. Speakers will deliberately or accidentally switch from the not native language to the native language or vice versa. In the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye finding presented 16 (12,70%) code switching data cases occurred due to reason of expressing feeling about something. In detail analysis, can be seen below.

### Data 3

“*Itu amazing, mengagumkan, Tommy.*” (Liye, 2018: 259)

(That’s amazing, awesome, Tommy.)

The character (Mr. Shinpei) switched her language into a second language due to reason expressing feeling about something. By saying “amazing”, it can show her feeling that admiration to another character (Tommy). The character expresses an opinion about how amazed her about the work Tommy has done. So, the character emphasized the feeling through the second language.

## 4) Interjection

(Hoffmann, 1991) says, “code-switching can also a command since the speaker he/she can feel more powerful than the hearer because can use a language that not everybody can. By using interjection in code switching, it can make the command or instruction more clearly and aware of their feeling”. In the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye, a writer finding 8 codes-switching due to reason especially interjection. The data were analyzed by the description clearly representatives as below :

### Data 4

“*Wacht out! dua polisi Singapura yang menjaga sofa berteriak.*” (Liye, 2018: 413)

(Watch out! two Singapore policemen guarding the sofa screamed.)

At the primary of the expression, English expression was embedded. The words “watch out” was used to expression shocked. In this case, the character described the situation experienced. The character wants to explain clearer incident on the yacht when there is a conflict. Moreover, it was intended to strengthen the statement to explain his situation. In addition, the character switched the code due to the reason of interjection.

## 5) Repetition Used for Clarification

Bilingual speakers want to clarify their utterances so that they can be more easily understand for their listeners, sometimes they can use their mother tongue together with other languages by pronouncing words that have the same meaning (Hoffmann, 1991). Furthermore, it can minimize miscommunication and misunderstanding. The analysis can be seen below:

**Data 5**

“Pesawat yang mereka tunggu beberapa detik lalu sudah mendarat halus di runway, Soft landing.” (Liye, 2018: 344)

(The plane they waited for a few seconds ago had landed smoothly on the runway, soft landing.)

The character switched the language from Indonesian into English. The Indonesian words “*mendarat halus*” has the same meaning as the English words “soft landing”. It meant the utterance was said repeatedly in a different language especially in the English language. It was intended to clarify his statement to gain a better understanding. Moreover, it can minimize misunderstanding between the character. In addition, code switching above due to the reason of repetition used for clarification.

**6) Intention of Clarifying the Speech for Interlocutor**

According theory by (Hoffmann, 1991:16), when a bilingual person speaking in another bilingual, some code-switching occurs. This means that the contents of the speech run smoothly and can be easily understood by listeners. “The individual chooses the term which is more commonplace to the listener.” From the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye, intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor was the most dominant reason of code switching. It reached 58 or 46,03% out of data. The analysis descriptive of the data was presented through representatives of code switching below:

**Data 6**

“Kau buka file yang kulampirkan dalam e-mail, Thom. Itu data penting bank semesta” (Liye, 2018: 375)

(You opened the file I attached to the e-mail, Thom. That's important data for the semesta bank.)

The character used two language due to a certain reason of code-switching. In this case, the English words “e-mail” was inserted into Indonesian utterance. Actually, “e-mail” in Indonesian can be translated into “*surel atau surat elektronik*” is rarely used by the Indonesian people and too awkward especially in daily conversation or in an informal situation. Moreover, the word “e-mail” it was easier to understand by the listener. It can be concluded that the speaker exchanged her code due to the reason of “intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor.”

**7) Expressing Group Identity**

According (Hoffmann, 1991:16) code-switching can also be used to express group identity. The way people communicate in academia and their disciplines about something is clearly different from that of other groups. In the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye, from episodes 23 until episodes 48 the writer just find four data codes switching occurred due to reason of expressing group identity. In detail explain, can be seen below:

**Data 7**

“Semua bank bicara fit and proper test.”(Liye, 2018: 322)

(All banks are talking about fit and proper tests.)

The English phrase “fit and proper test” put in the last of the utterance by the character. The character tells to another character about the banking system. The fit and proper test is the evaluation of competence and integrity to control bank operations. So that here, “fit and proper test” was the representative of something group especially banking. In conclusion, it shows that expressing group identity is the reason of code switching in that utterance above.

**B. Types Code Mixing**

The term code mixing refers to all cases where the meaning of an item or code and the grammar of two languages appears in one sentence or phrase (Musyken, 2000).

**1) Insertion**

According to (Musyken, 2000) in insertion, the process of code mixing is understood as something similar to borrowing a foreign language into a certain sentence structure or utterance certain, this insertion can be in the form of words and phrases. The analysis descriptive of the data was presented representatives of code mixing below:

#### Data 8

“Tidak ada skenario *Russian Roulette* dalam kehidupan nyata.”(Liye, 2018: 241)  
(There is no Russian Roulette scenario in real life.)

The data above was uttered by the character (Thomas) by using Indonesian and English. It was started by uttering the sentence in Indonesian, it was followed by the English language in the middle and finish with the Indonesian language. It can be seen that two English words “Russian Roulette” were inserted at the middle of the sentence. It meant the mix of code occurred within the sentence. Therefore, the data above classified as an insertion code mixing.

#### 2) Alternation

The process of mixing code that occurs between clauses or sentence/utterance boundaries alternately and is a special case in code mixing is also called alternation (Musyken, 2000). The data were analyzed clearly as below:

#### Data 9

“*What’s going on, Mom?* Salah satu bocah bule bertanya sambil menggenggam tangan ibunya, menatap gentar rombongan yang baru datang.” (Liye, 2018: 338)  
(What’s going on, Mom? One of the white boys asked while holding his mother's hand, staring in horror at the group that had just arrived.)

The data shows that a switch has occurred in the utterances above. English and Indonesian language was used by the character. The English language uttered in the first clause and the Indonesian language uttered the second sentences. It can be seen the character mix the code from English to the Indonesian language. It occurred after sentence boundary. Therefore, the data above can be categorized as alternation code mixing.

#### 3) Congruent Lexicalization

Based (Musyken, 2000), congruent lexicalization is a situation where both languages get dialect influence to share grammatical structures (grammar) that can be filled lexically (meaning). In detail analysis, one data were used as representatives.

#### Data 10

“Aku harus mengambil salinan dokumen *Bank* Semesta dari Maggie.”(Liye, 2018:244)  
(I have to take a copy of the Semesta Bank documents from Maggie.)

The sentence above contains English and Indonesian word “Bank”. For Indonesian people, these word have been familiar. Phonologically, both English and Indonesian people pronounce them more or less the same. English native speakers pronounce the word “Bank” as /bengk/ and Indonesian language pronounce it /bank/. So, the word bank has the same grammatical and same lexical but different dialect. In addition, code mixing above due to the congruent lexicalization occurred in that sentence above.

## 6. Conclusion

There's primary focuses as a conclusion in this research about. The conclusion deals with the reason of code-switching and types code mixing found in *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48. There were seven reasons of code-switching according theory by (Hoffmann, 1991) and three types of code mixing by (Musyken, 2000) found in *Negeri Para bedebah* novel by Tere Liye. The result showed that intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor was the most dominant reason in character's utterance with 58 data or 46,03%.” The intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor as the dominant reason codes switching used by the character in the novel, because characters in novels often clarify words or ideas in English that can be used in everyday life to reduce miscommunication and misunderstanding. While their code-switching was less influenced by quoting someone word just only 1 data or 0,80%. Code-switching due to quoting someone word came out as the lowest found just one because the characters in the novel rarely quote someone's words. Most of the characters in this novel speak and have conversations based on their own thoughts, so they hardly ever do a quote.

All the types of code mixing were occurred in *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel by Tere Liye from episodes 23 until episodes 48, with 251 data. The total data difference between code-switching and code-mixing is that the data taken in code-switching is data that actually switching code in Indonesian and English. Meanwhile, the data in the code-mixing taken was not only a mixture of Indonesian and English but also based on dialect. Where there is a lot of data, for example the word Indonesian which has the same writing and meaning as an English word, but the pronunciation is different like Bank and mama. Therefore, the type

of congruent lexicalization of code-mixing becomes the data with the most frequency with 125 data (48,80%).

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