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## **Code-Mixing in *Pretty Little Liars* of Indonesian TV Series**

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><i>Article History:</i> Received 12 October 2021 Approved 12 November 2021 Published 12 December 2021</p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords:</b> types of code-mixing, functions of code-mixing, <i>Pretty Little Liars</i>, utterances.</p>	<p>This paper aims to analyze the types of code-mixing and the function of code-mixing through utterances by the casts of the <i>Pretty Little Liars</i> Indonesia TV Series in episodes 1 and 2. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research is code-mixing found in the <i>Pretty Little Liars</i> Indonesia TV Series in episodes 1 and 2. The data collection technique is the observation of the cast conversations in the <i>Pretty Little Liars</i> Indonesia TV Series. The data were analyzed based on Muysken (2000) theory for the types of code-mixing and the theory of Hoffman (1991) for the function of code-mixing. The results showed there are 35 data of code-mixing. The kinds of code-mixing found in this research are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. There are 18 data of Insertion, 12 data of Alternation, and 5 data of Congruent Lexicalization. The second results for the function of the code-mixing showed that there are 26 data of Talking about a particular topic, 3 data of Being emphatic about something, 2 data of Interjection, 3 data of Intention of clarifying the content of speech for the interlocutor, and 1 data of Repetition used for clarification. The dominant function of code-mixing in this analysis is Talking about a particular topic.</p>

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Bilingual is familiar with a phenomenon called code-switching and code-mixing because people use more than one language. They switch or mix one language to another. Bilingual people who use code-mixing speak two different languages simultaneously. According to Muysken (2000;1), code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features of two languages appear in one sentence. A person usually inserts words from different languages when talking to someone in formal and informal situations. People use code-mixing in everyday conversation, oral or written language, formal or informal situations, whether we realize it or not. It is even used in other places, such as educational environments such as schools, colleges, or universities. The students use code-mixing to

communicate with each other in daily conversation. Many Indonesian artists also use Code-mixing; they mix and use their language in everyday conversation.

The phenomenon of code-mixing is not only found through daily interactions. Still, it can also be seen through social media, such as Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, etc. Code-mixing is also used in several mass media such as newspapers and magazines. Even code-mixing also often occurs in movies or films. It is an interesting phenomenon in Indonesia today, especially Indonesian-English codes mixed in the film. Nowadays, movies are not only created as a medium to entertain people but also to convey information. In everyday interactions, people usually choose different codes in different situations. They can select certain codes or variations because it is easier to discuss certain topics, regardless of where they are talking. When using a language, people have many styles, one of which is code-mixing. Teenagers also often use code-mixing. They tend to mix languages between Indonesian and English. One of the reasons teenagers tend to mix languages is the influence of movies, especially popular movies that contain code-mixing, so that the film will impact language use.

Based on the above phenomenon, the writers are interested in discussing more code-mixing. The writers tend to focus on the phenomenon of code-mixing in the *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia* TV Series because the casts use Indonesian and English in their conversations. Therefore, the writers formulated a study entitled “Code-mixing in *Pretty Little Liars* in Indonesian TV Series”.

Code-mixing refers to situations where two languages' vocabulary and grammatical features appear in a sentence (Muysken, 2000:1). Ho (2007:1) defines code-mixing as converting one language into another in the same utterance, whether oral or written. According to Muysken (2000:1), three main code-mixing types can be found in the bilingual voice community: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion is the lexical or part of a language that replaces a comparable item in another language but is inserted into the structure of another language. That is, code-mixing occurs only in one language, such as words or phrases. Alternation is described by Muysken (2000:96) as the most common code-mixing strategy, where two languages are presented in the form of clauses but are relatively separated. Congruent Lexicalization means that materials from different vocabularies become a shared grammatical structure. It refers to a situation in which the two languages share a grammatical structure that can be filled with the lexical elements of languages. This kind of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level when Indonesian people say an English word but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

According to Hoffman (1991) in Hutriani, (2019), there are seven functions for people to mix languages: Talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition for clarification, Expressing group identity, Intention of clarifying the content of speech for the interlocutor and Quoting somebody else. Two previous studies explained code-mixing using a similar theory:

First, a research titled “Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by the Presenters of *Break out Music Program*” by Mauliza Fiftin Hutriani, a student of the English Department, Faculty of Humanities of Andalas University in 2019. She analyzed the code mix in what Net TV hosts “*Break Out*” utterances. In the results, she found three types of code-mixing Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The results presented 28 data containing mixed codes. Then, the code-

mixing functions found in the data (host's utterances) were Talking about a particular topic (20 data), Repetition for clarification (one data), and Expressing the group's identity (20 data).

The second research was conducted by Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman (2019) from the English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Of Salatiga. He analyzed code-mixing in Indonesian Film *Cek Toko Sebelah*. This study aims to determine the code-mixing type and why code-mixing is used in the movie *Cek Toko Sebelah*. The result showed that 50 data were categorized as Insertion, 23 as Alternations, and five as Congruent Lexicalization.

The present study describes the kinds and functions of code-mixing used by the casts of *Pretty Little Liars* in the Indonesian TV Series. This research is expected to be used as an additional reference for discussing sociolinguistic studies regarding the phenomenon of code-mixing. The results of this study provide information about code-mixing. This research also provides readers with more useful information and knowledge about code-mixing. Besides, it presents the types and the functions of code-mixing.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method because it describes and analyzes research phenomena in narrative descriptions. The data was taken from episodes 1 and 2 of *Pretty Little Liars* aired on VIU. VIU is an application that allows people to instantly access all dramas or movies from various countries, with multiple genres such as romance, comedy, horror, thriller, action, and others. The data context is in the form of dialogues containing types of code-mixing. To analyze this research, the writers operated Muysken's (2000) theory to identify the kinds of code-mixing and Hoffman's (1991) theory to describe code-mixing functions based on Hutriani (2019) thesis.

Data were analyzed in several steps. First, after having a sentence containing code-mixing, the writers identify it based on its type. This step is achieved by analyzing the data using Muysken theory. After that, an explanation of the function of using mixed codes is drawn based on context according to Hoffman theory. Finally, the study was completed by describing the analysis to classify the types and functions of code-mixing. Other steps were taken, including watching the film, reading the script, collecting data, selecting data, categorizing data, analyzing data, and presenting the analysis of the results.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In the finding and discussion part, the writers discuss the types and functions of code-mixing used in the conversation of the casts. Muysken Theory (2000) was used to identify several kinds of code-mixing. Then the theory of Hoffman (1991) is applied to describe the use of code-mixing functions. There are 35 data found in this study. In collecting data, the writers sorted the data from 1 to 35 based on the sequence of stories in episodes 1 and 2 of *Pretty Little Liars* Indonesia TV Series. Here are three types of code-mixing found in *Pretty Little Liars* episodes 1 and 2.

- **Insertion**

1. “Really? **Party** *perpisahan SMA gini doang, nih?*”

This type of utterance is the Insertion because “party” is a single word inserted into one statement. Meanwhile, this utterance’s function is categorized as Talking about a particular topic because Allisa was talking about a very boring party in this utterance. Allisa inserts party in English in her statement instead of using Indonesian completely to pronounce her purpose. She feels more comfortable using the English word than Indonesian.

2. “We are friends, right? *Dan yang namanya temen itu harus saling* **share** *rahasia karena cuma itu yang bikin kita jadi dekat*”.

In this utterance, “share” is a single word inserted in one sentence. Therefore, this type of code-mixing is Insertion. The function of code-mixing itself is classified as Talking about a particular topic because the speaker feels free and more comfortable expressing her emotions, joy, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language. That is why the speaker uses the word share.

3. “*Gue gapapa kan* **join** *disini?*”

“Join” is a single word that is inserted in one utterance without changing the topic. Therefore, the type of code-mixing is Insertion. Furthermore, this utterance’s function is to clarify the speech content for the interlocutor because Eric wants to explain that he wants to ask permission to sit beside Aria.

4. “*Trus lu sekarang, sempat-sempatnya* **shopping**.”

In the Indonesian sentence above, the word “shopping” is inserted as part of the Indonesian language, which the speaker has unwittingly inserted. It is often referred to as integration. One of the integration processes is the absorption of language elements from one language to another. The type of code-mixing is Insertion. In addition, the function of code-mixing in this utterance is Talking about a particular topic.

5. “*Oh iya,* **by the way**, *lagi ada acara apaan nih?*”

“By the way”, a phrase is inserted in one utterance; subsequently, the type of code-mixing in this utterance is Insertion. Meanwhile, the function of this utterance is an interjection because it is a phrase inserted into a sentence to get the attention that people use naturally.

6. “**Family dinner**, *Melisa mau kenalin tunangannya*”

“Family dinner” is an English phrase that is inserted in an Indonesian clause. The utterance is a code-mixing phenomenon where the type of code-mixing is Insertion. Furthermore, the function of code-mixing of the phrase is Talking about a particular topic. The speaker says family dinner instead of “makan malam” because she feels free to express her thoughts and emotions using a language that is also familiar to her.



7. “Wow, **Mrs. Perfect** udah ketemu sama **Mr. Perfect**?”

Based on the utterance, the speaker delivers her statement in Indonesian and English language. However, she inserts two English expressions Mrs. Perfect and Mr. Perfect. Thus, the type of code-mixing of this utterance is Insertion. In addition, the function of code-mixing is talking about a particular topic. The speaker's extraction Mrs. Perfect and Mr. Perfect uttered indicates that she prefers to use English expressions instead of Indonesian because people often like to talk about a particular topic in another language than their first language.

8. “Ya, ganti aja ceritanya, aku juga gitu kok. Bilang aja kalo mami sama papi itu udah pisah secara baik-baik dan sekarang mami udah hepi deh jadi **single parent**”

This utterance's code-mixing type is Insertion because “single parent” is a phrase inserted in one statement. Furthermore, the function of the code-mixing is Talking about a particular topic because the speaker uses the term single parent to describe that her mother takes care of her without a father. She prefers to use English rather than Indonesian since she did not say “orangtua tunggal” in her utterance.

9. “Merasa kurang **famous**? Kurang hype, gitu? Kenapa sih?”

In the utterance, the speaker inserts English “famous” as a single word in her Indonesian talking. Hence, the code-mixing type is included in the Insertion. The function of the code-mixing utterance is Talking about a particular topic. It means that people sometimes prefer to talk about certain issues in another language, not in their native language, like the speaker who is more comfortable using English when inserting the word famous in her utterance.

10. “Bukan karena pengen **hype**, mom.”

The type of code-mixing is Insertion because “hype” is a single word inserted in one statement. In comparison, the function of code-mixing in this utterance intends to clarify the contents of the interlocutor's speech. The point of this utterance is to inform that the speaker wants to make it clear that she is not looking for sensation. Using the English word hype, she hopes her mother understands that she did not mean it that way.

11. “Wait, masa Hana cerita soal **the Jihan Night**?”

The speaker uses “the Jihan Night”, a phrase inserted in one utterance. Therefore, the utterance is included in the insertion type. In comparison, the function of code-mixing is talking about a particular topic. The speaker used the English term, the Jihan Night because she feels more comfortable saying it in English.

12. “Jangan bilang kalian dapat **messages** dari A juga?”

The type of code-mixing phenomenon in this utterance is Insertion. It inserted an English word, “messages”, a single word inserted in the statement. On the other hand, the code-mixing function in

this utterance is talking about a particular topic. The purpose of this utterance is to inform about a message that Aria and her friends received from A, someone who sends a mysterious message that is not yet known who it is. The speaker included messages in English in her speech rather than using Indonesian fully to convey her purpose. She feels more free or comfortable when using English rather than Indonesian.

13. “**No way**, *ga mungkin Allisa temenan sama mereka.*”

The type of code-mixing from this utterance is Insertion because Sabrina inserts the English phrase “no way” at the beginning of the sentence. Therefore, the kind of code-mixing is Insertion. Furthermore, the code-mixing function found in this utterance is Repetition which is used for clarification. The data above happened when the speaker denied her friend’s statement that Allisa was not Jihan’s and Tama’s friend. The meaning of no way and “ga mungkin” is the same but only stated in a different language. Sabrina intends to repeat the expression in a foreign language to clarify that Allisa will never be friends with Tama and Jihan.

14. “*Polisi itu, om Darma. Dia masih belum bisa* **moved on** *ya?*”

The speaker inserts “moved on” in her utterance, and the type of code-mixing in her statement is Insertion. The English phrase moved on is a single phrase that is inserted in one message. Moved on is a phrase that has one meaning even though it consists of two words. Because the form is a phrase, it is included in the Insertion. On the other side, the function of code-mixing in this utterance is talking about a particular topic because the speaker is talking about Mr. Darma. The latter has not been able to move on from her mother. She inserts English because she feels free and comfortable to use moved on.

15. “*Oh, nggak. Bukan itu, kita lagi ngobrol santai aja. saya lagi* **cross-check** *informasi, ga lebih dari itu.*”

The type of code-mixing in this utterance is Insertion because the speaker inserts “cross-check”, an English word in his statement. The function of the code-mixing in this utterance is talking about a particular topic because the speaker asked about Allisa to Hana, Aria, Ema, and Sabrina about the incident when Allisa went missing. In that utterance, the speaker uses English because it conveys or describes his Intention in English.

16. “*Dia itu ngintipin kita ganti baju. Gila ya!* **Freak** *banget tau nggak!*”

In the utterance, the speaker inserts the English word “freak” in her declaration. The English word freak is a single word that is inserted in one statement. The word freak explains Tama’s behavior. Therefore, the code-mixing type of this utterance is Insertion. In addition, the function of code-mixing is Empathic about something. The speaker is more dominant in using Indonesian and inserts an English word in the middle of the sentence to express her feelings of emotion for Tama. Therefore, she is more comfortable expressing her anger in English than in Indonesian.

17. “*Udah tahu **ending** nya, ntar ceweknya mati.*”

The type of code-mixing phenomenon in this utterance is Insertion because the speaker inserted the English word “ending”. Furthermore, the function of code-mixing in this utterance is talking about a particular topic because she was talking about the ending of the comic that Sandy read. The speaker prefers to use the English word “ending” because she feels relaxing when she uses that word instead of “bagian akhir” in Indonesian.

18. “*Lo juga suka **design**?*”

The speaker inserted the English word “design” in her utterance; it is a single word inserted in one statement. Therefore, the type of code-mixing is Insertion because she inserts the English word at the end of the sentence. Furthermore, the function of code-mixing in this utterance is Talking about a particular topic because the speaker feels comfortable mixing English words in her Indonesian statement.

- **Alternation**

1. “**What is that?** *Lo dengerkan?*”

The type of code-mixing is Alternation. “What is that?” is an independent clause. The speaker mixed an English clause “what is that?” into the Indonesian language. “What” is as the subject, “is” a verb and “that” as a compliment. In addition, the function that is found in this utterance is talking about a particular topic. This utterance intends to inform that the speaker asked about something that she heard and made her wonder about that. Then, she feels comfortable mixing English expressions in her Indonesian utterance.

2. “**We are friends, right?** *Dan yang namanya temen itu harus saling share rahasia karena cuma itu yang bikin kita jadi dekat*”.

The type of code-mixing in this utterance is Alternation because there is a clause in this utterance. The English clause *We are friends, right?* is an independent clause. There is a subject, a verb and a compliment in the statement: we, as the subject, are as the verb, friends as a compliment and right as an adverb. Furthermore, the function of the utterance is The Intention of clarifying the content of speech for the interlocutor because the speaker wants to explain that the five of them are friends. Using the English clause *We are friends, right?* the speaker hopes that her friends understand that the five of them are friends and a friend usually shares secrets.

3. “*Katanya sih calon dokter. **Everybody is happy.***”

“Everybody is happy” is an independent clause. There is a subject and a verb in the utterance: everybody, as the subject, is, as a verb, and happy, as a compliment. Therefore, the type of utterance is Alternation. Meanwhile, the function of code-mixing is talking about a particular topic. The speaker

feels more comfortable using another language to show that his family is happy with the news of her sister's marriage. Hence, she inserts the English language, Everybody is happy.

4. **"There were five of us.** And *kita itu temenan baik banget.*"

"There were five of us" is an independent clause: there, as the subject, were as a verb, and five of us as a complement. The speaker mixes one English clause, "There were five of us", into Indonesian in one utterance. Therefore, the utterance is included in the type of Alternation. On the other hand, the function of code-mixing is Talking about a particular topic. The speaker explained that the five of them had a good relationship as friends.

5. "Yeah. **I love it.** *Aku lagi latihan biar bisa masuk Liga Pro. Kalo kamu?*"

This utterance's code-mixing type is Alternation because the speaker mixed English clause "I love it" into the Indonesian language "Aku lagi latihan biar bisa masuk Liga Pro". "I love it" is the English clause categorized as an independent clause: I as the subject, love as a verb, and it as an object. Therefore, the type of code-mixing in Mahesa's utterance is Alternation. In addition, the function of this utterance is to talk about a particular topic. In this utterance, the speaker is talking about his hobby. The speaker uses I love it as an English clause in his declaration instead of using Indonesian to express that he loves surfing.

6. *"Tapi kan gue yang mau pindah ke situ, mom and dad promised me."*

This type of code-mixing is Alternation because it is a clause in this utterance. Mom and dad promised me is an independent clause: mom and dad as the subject, promised as a verb, and me as the object. Meanwhile, the function of the code-mixing in this utterance is talking about a particular topic because the speaker spoke about the room that her parents had promised her. She inserted mom and dad promised me in her utterance because she felt free to say it in English instead of Indonesian.

7. *"Sab, we are couple dan kami butuh privasi. Lagian mom and dad udah setuju kok."*

In this utterance, "we are couple" is an independent clause: we as a subject, are as a verb, and couple as a subject complement. The structure of the two languages is spoken by the speaker alternately and mixed with a clause. The speaker mixed the English clause "we are couple" into Indonesian in one utterance. Therefore, the utterance is included in the alternation type. Meanwhile, the function of the code-mixing is as talking about a particular topic, where the speaker tries to assert that she already has a husband. The speaker prefers to use English instead of Indonesian because people often like to talk about a particular topic other than their first language.

8. **"I knew it.** *Dia pasti balik. Allisa ada didalam ya?"*

In this utterance, the speaker uses the English "I knew it", an independent clause: I as the subject, knew as the verb, and it as the object. The type of code-mixing is Alternation because there is a clause inserted

in the speaker utterance. The function of this utterance is to talk about a particular topic because the speaker talks about Allisa that has been found, even though she was found dead.

9. “Well, I know something. **I know that when Allisa graduated**, *dia pernah pacaran sama orang yang lebih tua. Dan orang itu punya cewek.*”

There is a clause “I know that when Allisa graduated” categorized as an independent clause. ‘I’ has the function as the subject, known as the verb, and that when Allisa graduated as the object. The speaker mixes the English clause and Indonesian in one utterance. Therefore, the type of code-mixing in this utterance is Alternation. Meanwhile, the function of the code-mixing in this utterance is Talking about a particular topic because the speaker talks about Allisa, who had a boyfriend when Allisa graduated. She feels comfortable inserting English than fully Indonesian.

10. “**You know** *gue sempat mikir dia itu cuma kabur sama cowok cakep.*”

This utterance’s code-mixing type is Alternation because the speaker inserts the English clause at the beginning of the sentence. The English clause “You know” is an expression usually used in informal conversations when people want to convey the topic of discussion. If translated into Indonesian, it can mean “tahu ga”. On the other side, the function of this utterance is an Interjection. An Interjection is a word or phrase inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or get attention, kind of sentence filler or sentence connector used naturally by people. That is why the speaker uses “you know” at the beginning of her utterance because she wants to get attention.

11. “*Semua orang salah sangka sama Allisa* but I know who she really is.”

The type of code-mixing is Alternation because the speaker alternately mixed Indonesian and English languages in one utterance. The expression “but I know who she really is” is an independent clause: I as the subject, known as the verb, and who she really is as the object. The function of code-mixing from this utterance is being emphatic about something. This utterance intends to inform that the speaker is concerned about her friends’ wrong views towards Alissa. She inserts the English language in his statement rather than fully Indonesian to utter his purpose.

12. “**I’m so sorry** *karena tadi ada polisi datang ke kampus. And he was asking about Allisa*”

The expression “I’m so sorry” is an independent clause, and so is “And he was asking about Allisa”. Therefore, the two types of utterances are called Alternations because there are two clauses in the statement. The speaker alternately mixes Indonesian and English in one account. The code-mixing function of the first expression is Emphatic about something because the speaker felt guilty for being late and making her friend wait for her. The speaker inserts “I’m so sorry” in her utterances. The second utterance, “And he was asking about Allisa,” has the same function as Talking about a particular topic because the speaker was talking about the police who questioned her about Allisa. The speaker uses English in her speech instead of using Indonesian entirely to utter her purpose.

- **Congruent Lexicalization**

1. “*Soalnya Allisa itu bisa bikin kita ngerasa like our friendship itu **special**.*”

The type of utterance is congruent lexicalization because “special” share the same phonological in English and Indonesian. In comparison, the function of the code-mixing is talking about a particular topic because the speaker is talking about friendship. In that utterance, the speaker uses English because it is more comfortable conveying or describing it in English.

2. “*Terakhir kali gue ketemu lo, rambutnya masih **pink** kan?*”

This utterance is Congruent Lexicalization because pink in the Indonesian language and pink in English share the same phonological sound, and pink is a word usually used in Indonesian to describe a color. The word pink is familiar to people in Indonesian. Furthermore, the function of the utterance is talking about a particular topic because the speaker spoke about her friend’s hair color being pink the last time. The speaker uses the word pink because she is more comfortable using that word in English.

3. “**Hello**, *gue kan udah bilang dari awal, guys.*”

The statement is indicated as a Congruent Lexicalization because the word hello is often used by Indonesian teenagers, and many people already understand the meaning of the word. Therefore, the utterance is included in the type of congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, the code-mixing function is an Interjection. An Interjection is a word or phrase inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or get attention, a kind of sentence filler or sentence connector used by people naturally. They stand alone and are often punctuated with exclamation marks. Still, sometimes mild Interjection is included in the sentence, and then a comma. The speaker uses hello in her utterance to get attention, and that expression naturally.

4. “*Nggak, ga usah, gapapa. Lagian gue juga harus selesain **essay***”

The speaker inserts an English language essay in the last word. The type of code-mixing is Congruent Lexicalization because essay in English and Indonesian has the same phonological. Meanwhile, the function of code-mixing found in this utterance is talking about a particular topic because the speaker says she will do her course work. She chooses essays because she feels comfortable using them.

5. “*Ya, sebenarnya gue nggak terlahir dari keluarga yang **competitive** seperti lo.*”

This utterance’s code-mixing type is Congruent Lexicalization because “competitive” in English and Indonesian “kompetitif” have the same phonological sound. On the contrary, the function of the code-mixing is Talking about a particular topic because the speaker talks about other people, Sabrina’s family. They are very competitive with each other. The speaker uses competitive because he prefers to describe Sabrina’s family in English than Indonesian. He feels free and comfortable when he uses English terms in his utterance.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the complete analysis and the previous chapter, there are three types of code-mixing used in *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia* TV Series on episodes 1 and 2. They are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The total code-mixing consists of 35 data which are classified as 18 Insertion, 12 Alternation, and five Congruent Lexicalization data.

The function of code-mixing found in this study is Talking about a particular topic, Being emphatic about something, Interjection, Intention to clarify the content of speech for the interlocutor and Repetition used for clarification. Among the data, Talking about a particular topic consists of 26 data and three data concerning Being emphatic about something. Interjection consists of two data, Intention of clarifying the content of speech for the interlocutor contains three data, and Repetition used for clarification is one data. The dominant function of code-mixing in this analysis is Talking about a particular topic (26 data).

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