CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Code mixing is a linguistic phenomenon that we often meet on our daily life. The code mixing itselffound in an utterance can be classified as in the form of a noun, verb, adjective and adverb. It can be found in daily conversation, magazine, newspaper, literary works, novels, and television program. From the analysis above, it was found that dominant types of code mixing used in the data was mix between English word into Indonesian sentence. The writer thinks, many people mix English and Indonesian sentence to shows how cool or smart they are. They don't think the way they mix true or false. They only speak and write. This phenomenon occurs in a television program, "ilook" in Net.TV. "ilook" is a television show that discusses about various things related to fashion and it can be a reference for Indonesian people with the host Kimmy Jayanti as the speaker. She used code mixing for comment all about fashion from some entertainers such as singers, models, actress and actors.

Based on the analysis, the writer found 3 types of code mixing, they are: Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization by Muysken theory and apply to contextual factors by Hymes theory in code mixing elements such as setting and scene, participant, end, act sequence, key, instrument, norms and genre. In this case, the writer concludes that insertion type of code mixing is the dominant type found in this analysis. The writer found 15 data of insertion. Then the writer also found alternation type of code mixing that is 2 data. The last, the writer only found 2 data

as exist in congruent lexicalization type of code mixing. Generally, the host just insert English code within Indonesian as dominant language.