

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF CODE MIXING IN EVERMORE NOVEL  
BY CECILLIA WANG****Filadelfia<sup>1</sup>, Selamat Tumpal Manurung<sup>2</sup>, Agus Riadi<sup>3</sup>**[<sup>1</sup>filaaadelfia@gmail.com](mailto:filaaadelfia@gmail.com), [<sup>2</sup>tumpalponi@gmail.com](mailto:tumpalponi@gmail.com), [<sup>3</sup>agus\\_riadi@polteq.ac.id](mailto:agus_riadi@polteq.ac.id)  
Politeknik Tonggak Equator<sup>1,2,3</sup>**ABSTRACT**

Using more than one language or mixing languages gives rise to the phenomenon of code-mixing. This study aims to discover the types of code mixing and the dominant type of code mixing used and to explain the reasons for using code mixing in the novel Evermore by Cecilia Wang. The research data was taken directly from the novel Evermore and collected using qualitative research methods with content analysis. In analyzing, the theory used in this study is the theory of code-mixing by Suwito (1983) and clarified by Muysken's theory (2000). Meanwhile, in analyzing the factors underlying the use of code-mixing, the theory used is the theory of Bhatia and Ritchie (2013). The analysis results show 340 code-mixing, with details of 157 insertion code-mixing, 166 alternation code-mixing and 17 congruent lexicalization code-mixing. In addition, four factors underlie the use of code-mixing in the novel: social roles and relationships of participants, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance and security.

**Keywords:** *Sociolinguistics, code-mixing, fiction*

**INTRODUCTION**

In daily life, language is essential as a liaison medium to communicate with one another. Wibowo (2001) claims that language is a system of signs that are meaningful and articulate sounds (produced by the said tool), which are arbitrary and conventional, utilized by a group of people to communicate in order to express their feelings and thoughts. In general, people who are in the same area will use the same language to communicate. The similarity of language use is considered more helpful in communicating and avoiding the emergence of misperceptions. However, it is typical for a person or group to communicate in more than one language.

According to UNESCO that present by The World Atlas of Languages, there are existing 8,324 languages spoken or signed in the world, in use and not in use. With the variety of languages available, it is possible to use more than one language or mix two languages in communication and writing. Using two languages can help the speaker convey their thoughts more precisely and clearly to the message recipient. In Indonesia, it is common for Indonesians to speak two languages because they often use their mother languages like Java, Batak or even Chinese, while mixing it with the national language. After they go to school and learn about foreign languages, they start to use foreign languages in daily life because of the influence of Western culture and what they learn in school.

The use of Indonesian combined with English can be found in various media. The Sprite Company promotes with the tagline "Gerah? Chill aja lah". The word "chill" is an English word in the slogan, while the rest uses Indonesian. Apart from being used in advertisements on social media, the use of mixing two languages is also carried out orally by public figures in existing news interviews. Quoted from CNBC Indonesia with the headline *Ini Alasan Maudy*

*Ayunda Ditunjuk Jadi Jubir Presidensi G20*, Maudy Ayunda, as a public figure known for her singing, acting, and achievements, gave the statement "Saya sangat excited. Ini momentum bersejarah, ini kesempatan Indonesia mendorong dunia untuk pulih," in her interview regarding her feelings being a spokesperson for the G20 presidency. The word "excited", used by Maudy, is not a word that comes from Indonesian but from English.

Even President Joko Widodo said foreign cultures had entered Indonesia on a large scale. The community must anticipate that their own culture will not lose out to compete. Jokowi said, "Infiltration of (foreign) culture has entered our alleys," (Infiltrasi budaya (asing) sudah masuk ke gang-gang kita). With many influences from western culture in terms of song, film, and book, it is not only public figures who mix English into their daily lives but also a commoner. The most common thing is replacing the word "terima kasih" with thank you. Even though the context of their conversation still uses Indonesian, it will be changed to English for some words.

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in one sentence is called code-mixing. Hudson (1996) proposes that code-mixing is the mixture of two different codes in a ruling that symbolizes the uncertainty upon which code should be used. Due to foreign cultural influences, as stated by Puan, who previously served as the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, "Nowadays, due to the influence of globalization, young people have a westernized attitude," (Saat ini karena pengaruh globalisasi telah membuat anak-anak muda bersikap kebarat-baratan), Indonesians often mix English in their daily conversations. This is why many writers insert English words, phrases, or idioms into their works. These words, phrases, and idioms are considered helpful in confirming the writer's intentions to the reader, especially in fiction. The use of words in English itself is also based on the many words in Indonesian, which are adapted from English.

Many similar studies have been conducted before regarding code mixing in terms of literacy. The research entitled *Code Mixing and Code Switching in Novel The Devil Wears Prada by Lauren Weisberger: A Sociolinguistic Study* written by Rr. Astri Indriana Octavita also discussed Code mixing and switching that occurs in a communication process, especially in Indonesia. The research aims to explain the types of code-mixing, and code-switching in *The Devil Wears Prada* Novel using a sociolinguistic study. The research results show that the code-mixing in the novel is classified into two types, inner code-mixing, and outer code-mixing.

Another journal that discusses code-mixing is the research from Nurul Azizah Ikhsani entitled *Code Mixing in the Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February 2013 Edition*. This research aims to explain the types of code mixing applied in the articles of Gogirl! Magazine February 2013 edition and classify the most frequently used code mixing using Musyken's (2000) theory of code-mixing. Similar journal that discusses about code-mixing is conduct by Noor Al Kaddour and Rana Kaddoura entitled *The Use of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing by Speakers of Emirati Arabic (EA)*. The aim of this research is to analyze the use of code-switching and code-mixing by Arabic speakers of the Emirati dialect based on their age and gender.

In addition, another research that discussed code mixing is the research from Nurul, Anuar, Khazin, and Tengku (2015) entitled *English-Malay Code-Mixing Innovation in Facebook among Malaysian University Students*. This study investigated the occurrences of code-mixing insertion of English morphemes into Malay lexical items in Facebook postings by university students from a few universities in Malaysia. There are some theories used in this research like the theory from Jacobson's (1996) classification of code-mixed spoken interaction, Sebba's (1998) areas of lack of congruence, and Musyken's (2000) categories of code mixing. Judging from previous studies, it is unsurprising that fiction writers use elements of English words in writing.

Many talented Indonesian writers incorporate English in their novels, for example, Cecillia Wang, Dasaa, Faradita, and Flara Deviena. Cecillia Wang is a novelist who started her career with the online reading app Wattpad. From this application, Cecilla began to publish her books one by one, and so far, the total number of books she has published has exceeded 24. Although Cecillia's novel is an Indonesian novel, the book's title is always in English. Cecillia Wang's famous works are *Evermore*, *Invitation Only*, *Inevitably in Love*, and *Sentimental Things*. Of all her works, the writer chose to analyze *Evermore* novel because it has been published thrice and has become a best seller in offline and online bookstores.

*Evermore* tells the story of the relationship between a pair of friends, Josephine Danadyakasa and Maximillan Tjahir. This book tells that both of them have feelings for each other but cannot be together for one reason or another, including their egos. Cecillia as a writer, has succeeded in presenting a touching story that makes it difficult for many readers to move on from this story and get carried away with the characters. With the background of the writer living abroad during her education, it is not surprising why in *Evermore*, a lot of English vocabulary is used. This makes this novel interesting in terms of the code-mixing used.

Cecillia Wang used code mixing in the first chapter of *Evermore* book. In the first chapter, a dialogue is said by one of the characters, Max, on the third page of this book, "Gue kasih Maserati gue kalau nilai gue lebih jelek daripada lo. In return, if your score is below mine, Audi lo buat gue," In the dialogue, Cecillia inserted one English phrase, "In return, if your score is below mine," but in the conversation, the rest is in Indonesia. This shows the presence of code-mixing used by the writer in her book.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Sociolinguistics

The science that studies the human ability to use language rules appropriately in changing situations is called sociolinguistics. The goal of sociolinguistics is to clarify why people communicate differently in various social circumstances. They are interested in figuring out how language is used to communicate social meaning and its social functions. A wealth of information about the functioning of language, as well as about the social relationships in a community and the ways in which individuals convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language, can be gleaned from examining how individuals use language in various social contexts (Holmes, 2013). Sociolinguistics also examines language and society, including regional and social dialects, gender and age, ethnicity and social networks and language change. Within the scope of sociolinguistics, it also discusses changing languages to other languages as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with the addressee.

### Code Mixing

According to Wardhaugh (1986, as cited in Octavia, 2016) code mixing can occur in conversations between speakers' shifts or within one speaker's turn. Code mixing occurs when conversations use both languages to the extent that they change from one language to another in a single utterance. Code-mixing arises from individual choice or is used as a primary identity marker for groups of speakers who have to deal with more than one language in their typical pursuits.

Based on this explanation, the writer conclude that code-mixing is an event in a conversation where the speaker uses more than one language or mixes other languages into his native or national language. Other languages included as substitutes for the native language result from the speaker's background, which allows code mixing in a conversation.

## Types of Code Mixing

Suwito (1983, as cited in Octavia, 2016) categorized code-mixing into two types, such as:

### 1. Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing occurs as a result of the addition of a language element of the native or national language and its variations. Moreover, regional or local languages may be affected.

### 2. Outer code mixing

The presence of the language component of foreign languages causes outer code mixing.

Overall, this means that the speaker's first language, in this case, the national language, is inserted into his language (native language or mother tongue) or foreign language from the speaker's background.

On the other side, according to Muysken (2000, as cited in Manihuruk & Hutabarat, 2019), he defines code-mixing into three types, namely:

### 1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when a lexical item from one language is inserted into another. Insertion is a constraint regarding the structural properties of some basic structure or matrix. Code-mixing is akin to borrowing the insertion of lexical categories or alien phrases into a given structure. The difference in insertion lies in the size and type of elements that the user inserts such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and the like. For example:

"Kalau gitu aku duluan ya, bye" (note that "bye" is the English word inserted in the Indonesian utterance).

### 2. Alternation

Substitution is likely to be found when the structure is two languages alternated indistinctively at the grammatical and lexical levels. Substitution is mixing constraints in terms of compatibility or the equality of languages involved at the mixed point, and clauses. For Example:

"If it's possible, saya akan mengerjakan itu." (If it's possible, I will do it).

### 3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to situations where two languages share a grammatical structure, which can be filled lexically with both languages' elements. The processes above occur in a sentence. For example:

"Is it true atau kamu hanya seorang liar?" (Is it true or you just a liar?)

In this research, the writer will combine the two theories from Suwito and Muysken in classifying and analyzing the collected data. Muysken's theory will be included as an explanatory part of the outer code-mixing of Suwito's theory.

## Factors for Using Code Mixing

According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2013) there are 4 factors that determine the language choice and mixing, which are:

### 1. Social roles and relationships of participants

Someone may use code-mixing when there is an unintentional agreement or disagreement on language choice depending on the social roles and relationships of the

participants. This means the speaker's code mix depends on the participant's and the interlocutor's relationship.

## 2. Situational factors

Bhatia and Ritchie (2013) state that some languages are better suited than others for particular participants/social groups, backgrounds, or themes. Situational factors influence speakers to organize two languages under various factors, including where they speak, the topic they are discussing, and numerous other factors, including gender, religion, class, and age. Thus, each social group has a unique language.

## 3. Message-intrinsic considerations

According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2013), certain elements, such as quotations, reiteration, topic-comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections, idioms, and ingrained cultural wisdom, can cause code-mixing. Direct quotes or reported speech causes cross-linguistic language mixing or switching among bilinguals. Code mixing also plays a significant role in hedging. Bilinguals typically use code-mixing when they do not wish to provide their interlocutors with a clear response. Adding an interjection or sentence filler is the other language mixing and switching purpose.

## 4. Language attitudes including social dominance and security

The last factors for code-mixing deal with linguistic security, language domination, and personal and societal attitudes. Depending on how frequently bilinguals mix the code and if it represents a specific cultural or social identity, the attitudes of the speech community will determine whether mixing is seen favorably or negatively. The level of a speaker's native language affects language dominance. Moreover, bilinguals who feel uneasy may mix their languages.

Many factors can cause the use of code-mixing in a written and spoken conversation. The reasons for its use also vary. According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2013), four factors underlie code-mixing: social roles and relationships of participants, situational factors, message-intrinsic considerations, and language attitudes, including social dominance and security. In this research, the writer will try to analyze the factors that cause code-mixing based on the four factors proposed by Bhatia and Ritchie.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The writer uses a qualitative research method for this research. Creswell (2014) defines qualitative research as discovering and interpreting the significance individuals or groups attribute to social or human issues. Miles and colleagues (2014) state that qualitative data is the most effective approach for investigating a brand-new field and formulating hypotheses. They also said that qualitative data could be used to complement, validate, or illuminate quantitative data to make the results of quantitative data clearer and more correlated. Based on the definition above, qualitative research is a method used to explore and understand people's experiences, beliefs, opinions, and attitudes related to human issues. This type of research focuses on gathering non-numerical data, such as words, images, and sounds, on gaining a deeper understanding of a particular phenomenon.

To support the approach above, the writer uses the descriptive research method to provide a detailed and comprehensive account of a phenomenon without interpreting or explaining the data. Descriptive research, according to Atmowardoyo (2018), is a type of study that aims to provide the most accurate description of current phenomena. Typically, descriptive qualitative research methods include document analysis, interviews, focus groups, observations, and other methods for gathering data. After that, the data is analyzed by coding and categorizing it, and themes and patterns that emerge from the data are found.

This study uses content analysis to analyze its data. According to Neuendorf (2016), content analysis is a research method for concluding by systematically and objectively

identifying specific messages' characteristics. According to Krippendorff (2013), content analysis is a research method for drawing credible conclusions about the settings in which texts (or other relevant material) are used. The content analysis aims to identify patterns, themes, and insights within the data to answer research questions or gain a deeper understanding of a particular phenomenon. For evaluating and understanding qualitative data, content analysis is a useful approach that is commonly applied in both academic and applied research settings.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As time and culture progress, the language used and developed in society also develops. According to Geeslin (2022), sociolinguistics is widely known as the study of language in its social context. Sociolinguistics is closely related to code-mixing, where code-mixing is the mixing of two languages in one narrative, both orally and in writing, in one conversation or within a range of sentences. Code-mixing is very common in people's lives in this modern era, with the influence of outside culture making almost all levels of society very familiar with this phenomenon.

The phenomenon of code-mixing itself cannot be separated from the world of printing, where many writers also do code-mix in their works. In this section, the writer will present the previous analysis results using the content analysis research method applied to the novel *Evermore* by Cecillia Wang.

### Types of Code Mixing

Based on the content analysis method in analyzing Cecillia Wang's novel *Evermore*, the writer then categorizes the code-mixing found according to Muysken's (2000) and Suwito's (1983) theory. Suwito (1983) categorizes code-mixing into two types: outer code-mixing and inner code-mixing. Meanwhile, Muysken categorizes code-mixing into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Muysken's theory will be part of the explanation of Suwito's theory (1983) in the outer code-mixing section. The categorization and explanation of the types of code-mixing will be explained further below:

#### 1. Inner Code Mixing

Inner code-mixing is a type of code-mixing theory from Suwito (1983), where what is meant by inner code-mixing is mixing between the national language and regional languages or local languages along with their variations. Based on the notion of inner code-mixing, which is a mixture of national languages and regional languages, so this type of code-mixing is not aligned with the study program and the focus of the research carried out by the writer, where the focus and study program of the writer focuses on the use of English so the writer does not examine this code-mixing further.

#### 2. Outer Code Mixing

Outer code-mixing is a type of code-mixing from Suwito (1983), which means mixing the language between the national language (Indonesia) and the foreign language (English). Here is an example of the type of outer code-mixing that appears:

Table 1. Outer Code Mixing

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
1.	" <b>Fine</b> , besok gue nggak akan ke acara nenek lo ya," balas Jo dengan nada malas.	5	9	The word "Fine" is an English word that appears in the dialogue spoken by one of the characters. The word "Fine" means "baik" in Indonesian.

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
2.	" <b>Sorry</b> , Jo lagi kambuh gilanya," kata Kasa dengan senyum kecil.	8	12	The word "Sorry" is an English word that appears in the dialogue spoken by one of the characters. The word "Sorry" means "maaf" in Indonesian.

As a more in-depth explanation of outer code-mixing, Muysken's theory (2000) is used as part of the explanation, which appears as follows:

a. Insertion

Insertion as a type of code-mixing arises when there is a mixing of foreign languages; in the context of this research, English is included in the form of lexical items in the national language (Indonesia). The results showed 157 code-mixing insertion types found in the novel Evermore. Here are some examples of code-mixing that belong to the insertion type:

Table 2. Insertion Code Mixing

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
1.	" <b>So</b> , kunci Maserati-nya mana?"	4	23	The use of the word "So" in the dialogue "So, kunci Maserati-nya mana?" is a code-mixing process that belongs to the insertion type because the English language element that is included only consists of one word or in the form of lexical items which makes the dialog classified as a code-mixing insertion.
2.	"Yes, yes, gue tahu, gue nabrak pagar rumah sendiri".	7	11	There is a repetition of the English word "yes," which means "iya" in Indonesian, in the dialogue "Yes, yes, gue tahu, gue nabrak pagar rumah sendiri." This shows the occurrence of a code-mixing process by insertion because only one type of word is included in the dialogue even though there is a repetition of the word.

b. Alternation

Alternation is a type of code-mixing found when the structures of two languages alternate unclearly at the grammatical and lexical levels. Alternation is the mixing of constraints regarding compatibility or language similarities involved in the mix point and clause. Alternation focuses on mixing English into Indonesian in the form of phrases, beyond just the form of lexical items. At the end of the research using the content analysis method, the writer found 166 types of code-mixing belonging to the alternation type. The following is an example of alternation code mixing served in the form of the table:

Table 3. Alternation Code Mixing

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
1.	"Gila, <b>his family is super rich</b> dan sangat terkenal."	3	4	In the sentence "Gila, his family is super rich dan sangat terkenal", there is a phrase in English, namely, "his family is super rich." This shows the use of code-mixing, classified as an alternation type because the English elements are included in phrases.
2.	" <b>In return, if your score is below mine</b> , Audi lo buat gue."	3	31	There is the phrase "In return, if your score is below mine" in the sentence "In return, if your score is below mine, Audi lo buat gue." which causes the code-

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
				mixing process to occur, which belongs to the alternation type because the English language inserted is a phrase that matches the explanation regarding the alternation type.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to situations where two languages share a grammatical structure, which can be filled lexically with both languages' elements. In simpler terms, congruent lexicalization is a type of code-mixing where two or more input elements of a foreign language are separated by Indonesian. The writer discovered that 17 varieties of code-mixing fall under the congruent lexicalization category at the conclusion of their study utilizing the content analysis method. Examples of congruent lexicalization code mixing presented as a table include the following:

Table 4. Congruent lexicalization code mixing

No.	Narration / Dialogue	Page	Line	Explanation
1.	"Gue barusan dengar, bokapnya Max beli <b>yacht</b> termahal di dunia dan <b>you know what</b> dikasih nama apa?"	3	5	There are two English inserts in the dialogue "Gue barusan dengar, bokapnya Max beli yacht termahal di dunia dan you know what dikasih nama apa?" namely the word "yacht," which means "kapal pesiar" in Indonesian and the phrase "you know what" which when translated into "kamu tahu" in Indonesian. The two inserts of English elements are included in the code-mixing type of congruent lexicalization because one English element is separated by Indonesian from the other.
2.	"Hei Jo," sapa Karissa kepada Jo yang terlihat begitu santai dengan celana sweatpants abu-abu dan t-shirt putih.	15	24	In the narration "Karissa kepada Jo yang terlihat begitu santai dengan celana sweatpants abu-abu dan t-shirt putih." there are two words namely "sweatpants" and "t-shirt" which denote the names of objects in English so that the narration is included in the type of code mixing congruent lexicalization.

### Dominant Types of Code Mixing

From the results of research conducted by the writer using the content analysis method applied, the authors found that there were 345 code-mixing found. As many as 345 code-mixings were found; the code-mixing referred to here is code-mixing, classified as outer code-mixing or mixing the national language (Indonesia) with a foreign language (English). In further research, the writer classified the found code-mixing into more detailed types of code-mixing according to a predetermined theory. From the results of further analysis, there were 160 insertions, 166 alternations and 19 congruent lexicalizations. According to the total of each code-mixing found in the novel, the type of code-mixing that appears dominant in the research conducted by the writer of the novel Evermore by Cecillia Wang is the alternation type with a total of 166 examples of code-mixing out of a total of 345 code-mixings found.

According to Muysken (in Deuchar, 2005), linguistic and non-linguistic characteristics can predict the predominant code-mixing pattern in a given speech group. For instance, a colonial setting may indicate insertion, while the typological gap may indicate alternation code-

mixing but not congruent lexicalization. In Evermore, the dominant type found is the alternation type which is a code-mixing where the mixing is more towards phrases than just lexical contexts.

Based on the writer's observations during the analysis of the novel, one of the reasons why alternation is the most dominant type compared to insertion and congruent lexicalization types is because the description of the characters made by Cecillia Wang are significant figures in the international environment, including where they go to school that is Agnus Dei International School. This causes each character in the novel, from the main character to the supporting characters, to fluently express their thoughts using a mixture of English, not limited to just words but to the level of mixing phrases into sentences.

### **Factors of Using Code Mixing**

There are many reasons fiction writers use code-mixing in their works. In this section, the writer explained some of the reasons found in the novel Evermore based on the research results using the theory from Bhatia and Ritchie (2013). They categorized the factors for using code-mixing into four types: social roles and relationships of participants, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors, and language attitude, dominance and security. Social roles and relationships of participants.

The first factor is the social roles and relationships of participants. According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2013), participant roles and relationships are crucial in determining whether bilinguals are unconsciously in agreement or disagreement about their language preference. In other words, whether bilinguals code-mix or not depends on who they are speaking to. In simpler terms, participants' social roles and relationships explain the use of code-mixing based on the characters' background and the relationships between the characters who communicate where they understand each other, whether their interlocutors can receive conversations or speak using code-mixing.

The second factor is the situational factor. According to Bhatia and Ritchie (2013), some languages are better suited to specific participant/social groups, situations, or topics than others. Additionally, they contend that social factors like class, religion, gender, and age can have qualitative and quantitative effects on language mixing and switching pattern.

The third factor is the message-intrinsic factor. Some justifications and motivation have a solid connection to messages alone as well. According to Bhatia and Ritchie, code-mixing can occur for various reasons, including quotes, reiteration, topic-comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections and idioms, and ingrained cultural wisdom. Direct quotes or reported speech causes cross-linguistic language mixing or switching among bilinguals.

The last factor is language, dominance, and security. According to Bhatia and Ritchie, linguistic attitudes, dominance, and security determine the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of language mixing. This factor depends on how the community perceives the existing mixing or the community's response. In addition, this factor also depends on the frequency of the mixing that occurs, the dominance of the language, which is influenced by the speakers' proficiency and is also related to the mixing of bilinguals when they feel insecure (angry, tired, uneasy).

The four factors above can be described based on the reader's interpretation of this novel. However, based on the results of the writer's analysis, the writer found that the most dominant factor emerging from the novel Evermore was the situational factor. This factor explains that some languages are better suited than others for particular participants/social groups, backgrounds, or themes. Situational factors influence speakers to organize two languages under various factors, including where they speak, the topics they are discussing, and numerous other factors, including gender, religion, class, and age. Based on this understanding, situational is

considered the most dominant factor because several situational factors occur in this novel, such as age and the story background the writer tried to create.

In terms of age, Evermore takes the set when the characters are still at the high school education level or can be categorized as teenagers. In this section, the writer tries to apply how teenagers behave nowadays in their work. Teenage is usually a phase when someone begins to find their identity, and it is very easy to apply something they receive. In this novel, the characters are described as the teenager who attends an international school which makes the characters often exposed to foreign languages. Unsurprisingly, they then mix the foreign languages they often use in school with the national language in everyday life. This can be seen in the example below:

“Max, first of all, let me introduce myself, my name is Latisha ...” Jo laughed out loud. (Page 5, line 25)

In this dialogue, Latisha as a speaker and Max and Jo as recipients are at the same age level, as teenagers attending Agnus Dei International School. This shows that the situational factor in terms of age is one of the factors in the use of code-mixing.

In terms of story background, the writer describes several places where the characters in the story will often use foreign languages so that code-mixing occurs naturally in these locations. The writer mentions two places in her work, namely the Agnus Dei international school and the city of London. In both locations, it would be natural for characters to use code-mixing in dialogue. Like the example below:

“She love you, you love her, itu yang terpenting, Sayang.” (Page 269, line 30)

This dialogue, spoken by Karissa, takes place in London at the end of the story. Karissa is described here as an Indonesian who had to follow her husband to move out to London, so it is common for her to use a mixture of Indonesian and a foreign language (English). The influence of the story background makes the characters use code mixing, so it can be said that situational factors occur in this story.

Based on the two dialogue fragments above, the situational factor dominates the occurrence of code-mixing. This is caused by the writer's detailed explanation regarding the age of the characters, which is one of the factors in choosing language so that code-mixing occurs, which is suitable for teenagers who are already familiar with foreign languages and foreign cultures. The set factor of the novel's story also plays an important role in determining the language used by the characters. Being set abroad causes the characters to use foreign languages actively. That code-mixing can occur because they are used to foreign languages, and because of that habit, they incorporate the foreign languages they usually use into Indonesian.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the findings and analysis, the writer found that the phenomenon of code-mixing occurred naturally in the novel Evermore and did not only occur once but there was a repetition of the use of code-mixing by the writer. Three types of code mixing can be seen when the reader reads the novel: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Of the three types of code-mixing found, the most dominant type that appears, according to the writer's analysis, is the alternation type.

Code-mixing appears throughout the novel because the depiction of the characters made by Cecillia Wang as a writer starts with high school students who attend international schools.

Hence, they are very familiar with foreign languages, which causes the emergence of bilingualism.

The emergence of code-mixing in the novel is also motivated by several factors such as social roles and relationships or participants, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors and language attitude, dominance and security. These four factors can be found in the novel during the analysis, which shows that the writer does not just incorporate English elements into the novel, but there are factors for reasons for using them.

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