CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Chapter IV discusses the analysis and the finding of the study. Through the analysis of the data, the research question in this study will be answered based on Poplack and Kachru`s theory.

4.1   Data Description

The data in this study are twelve Our Cover articles of Gogirl! magazine that taken from January until December of 2012. The data are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contain code switching and code mixing in these twelve articles.


4.2   Finding

Table 4.2 Percentage of Code switching and Code Mixing in the Our Cover Articles of Gogirl! magazine

No	Types	Frequency	Percentages
1	Tag – switching	11	5,46 %
2	Intersentential switching	23	11,39 %
3	Intra-sentential switching	73	36,13 %
4	Unit Insertion	70	34,65 %

5	Unit Hybridization	20	9,9 %
6	Idioms and collocation insertion	5	2,47 %
	TOTAL	202	100%

Figure 4.2

Percentage of Code switching and Code Mixing in the Our Cover Articles of Gogirl!
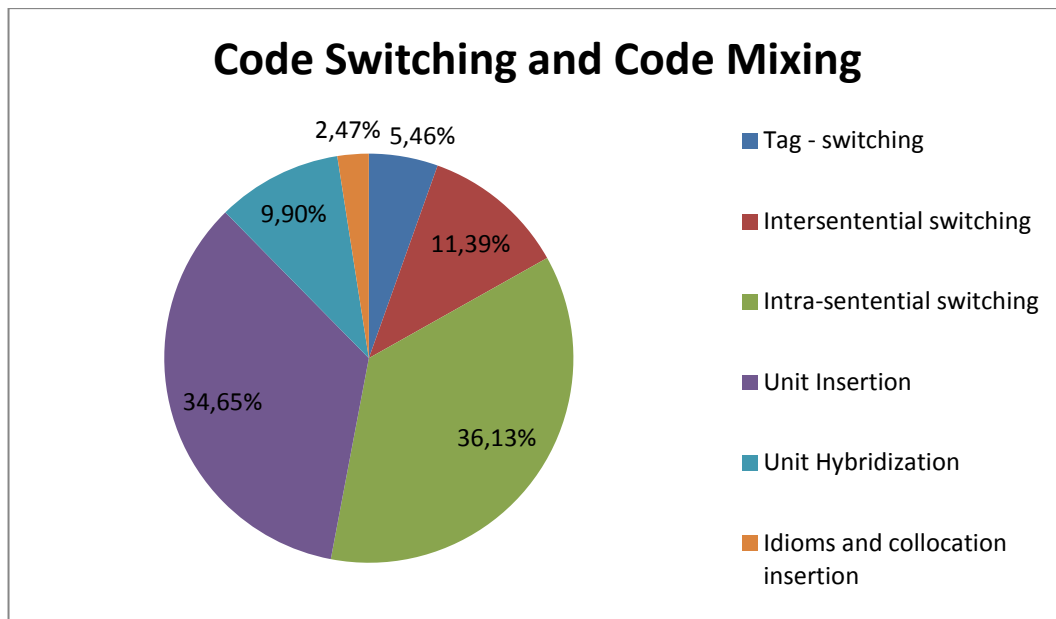
magazine

From the table and figure above, it can be seen that in twelve Our Cover Articles of Gogirl! magazine, Intra-sentential switching, one type of code switching is the most frequently used compare to the other types. The percentage of Intra-sentential switching is 36,13 %, followed by unit Insertion 34,65 %, intersentential

switching 11,35 %, unit Hybridization 9,9%, tag switching 5,46%, and idioms and collocation 2,47 %.

4.3   Discussion

4.3.1   Tag-Switching

Table 4.3.1 Instances of tag-switching

Type	The title of the article	Sentence or clause
Tag-switching	Interview Jennifer Lawrence	*You know*, aku termasuk yang takut kalau hidup aku berubah drastis.
	Born To Shine : Lana Del Rey	*FYI*, dari pamannya inilah lana untuk pertama kalinya belajar bermain gitar.
	Adorkable Zooey Deschanel	*Well*, pasca percerainnya belum ada kabar Zooey dekat lagi sama cowok.

The first type of code switching proposed by Poplack`s theory as cited in Hamers and Blanc (2000:259) is tag switching. Tag-switching involves inserting a tag or short phrase in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in another language. Most of tags found in the articles are classified as discourse markers. Some examples of discourse markers such as *you know, well, okay, I mean, Yes,* etc.

From the first example above, the common English tag "*You know*" appears on the beginning of sentence. The tag "*You know*" is used to share of Jennifer Lawrence`s feeling about her life. Afterwards, the author switches the language into Indonesian ("*You know,* aku termasuk yang takut kalau hidup aku berubah drastis."). Then, in the second and third example, the common English tag *FYI* (For Your Information) and *"well"* also appears on the beginning the sentence. The tag *"FYI"* is used as act in beginning for giving information. In that sentence the author tried to give information to the readers of where is Lana learned playing guitar come from (*FYI,* dari pamannya inilah lana untuk pertama kalinya belajar bermain gitar) . And, the English tag *"well"* is used to show the Zoeey`s condition after divorcing (*Well*, pasca percerainnya belum ada kabar Zooey dekat lagi sama cowok) .

4.3.2   Inter-sentential Switching

Table 4.3.2 Instances of Inter-sentential Switching

Types	The title of article	Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences
Inter-sentential Switching	Sparkling Carly Ray Jepsen	Carly yang lahir dari keluarga musisi ini mulai mengasah bakatnya sejak umur 7 tahun. *She learned the guitar, practiced singing and began composing*

		songs.
	Who`s Miss Felicity Jones?	*Privately, they hang around with an artsy crowd.* Ed banyak ngenalin Felicity kesesama teman senimannya.
	Born to Shine, Lana Del Reay	*And please forget about the last year fake lips rumors.* Lana sendiri ngaku udah capek negasin kalau bibirnya 100% asli.

The second type of Poplack`s theory is inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching or switch at clause or sentence boundary, one clause being in one language, the other clause in the other. From the examples above, intersential switching happened when the author switch languages from one sentence to others,for this case from English sentence to Indonesian or otherwise.

In the first example, sentence " *She learned the guitar, practiced singing and began composing song* " came after the author wrote previous sentence in Indonesian. The English sentence cannot stand alone or has less meaning if it not continued by the next sentence and otherwise. The English switching in the article shows that Carly comes from musician family, so she learns the guitar, practices

singing and begins composing song as her evidence that she is really talented in music.

In the second example, sentence "*Privately, they hang around with an artsy crowd* " appears first then followed by Indonesian sentence *"Ed banyak ngenalin Felicity kesesama teman senimannya ".* From that sentences, it explains that Ed always introduces Felicity to his artsy friends when they privately hang around together.

And in the third example, the English sentence "*And please forget about the last year fake lips rumors."* also appears first then followed by Indonesian sentence *"Lana sendiri ngaku udah capek negasin kalau bibirnya 100% asli.".* The English sentence gives explanation about the fake lips rumours of Lana Del Rey and the Indonesian sentence gives emphasis that her lips is 100% genuine.

4.3.3   Intra-sentential switching

Table 4.3.3 Instances of Intra-sentential switching

Types	The title of articles	Sentence or clause
Intra-sentential switching	Once Upon A Lucy Hale`s Story	*Since Lucy has an amazing voice,* perannya sebagai Katie Gibbs yang banyak menyanyi di film A Cinderella Story jadi keliatan natural banget.

	Interview Jennifer Lawrence	Orang-orang, fans, paparazzi, semuanya…. *That`s what scares me.*
	Uniquely Shailene Woodley	Shai pengen banget bisa punya karir kayak Natalie Portman, *she`s an epic star.*

The last type of Poplack`s theory is intrasentential switching. In this type, switching of different type occurs within the clause or sentence boundary including the word boundary. In those 3 examples above, all the words and phrases used cannot stand alone because it will not have meaning if those are not completed by another language. In the first example, the author begins the sentence with English clause "*Since Lucy has an amazing voice,*" then switches into Indonesian clause " *perannya sebagai Katie Gibbs yang banyak menyanyi di film A Cinderella Story jadi keliatan natural banget* ". From that sentence, the English clause gives more emphasis that Katie Gibbs has an amazing voice so she can sing very natural in A Cinderella Story film.

But, in the second and third example, the author begin the sentences with Indonesian clauses then switch into English clauses. In " Interview Jennifer Lawrence" article, the author switches into English clause "*That`s what scares me"* , to show how Jennifer`s frightening feeling about people, fans, and paparazzi that

surrounding her. And in "Uniquely Shailene Woodley" article, the author switches into English clause "*she`s an epic star",* to show Shailene`s admiral toward Natalie Portman`s careers.

4.3.4   Unit Insertion

Table 4.3.4 Instances of Unit Insertion

Types	The title of article	Words. Phrases & clauses
Unit Insertion	Born To Shine : Lana Del Rey	Lana bisa keliatan *sophisticated glamour* dengan gaun rancangan Chanel, Giorgio Armani, Vivienne Westwood, dll.
	Uniquely Shailene Woodley	Khusus buat sepatu, pilihannya jatuh kesepatu *high heels* yang elegan, berwarna hitam atau merah.
	Diva in the Making	Kimbra ngaku terinspirasi *style* Bjork dan Prince yang berani tabrak aturan *fashion* tapi masih kelihatan *stunning.*

The first type of Kachru`s theory that occurred in the article of Gogirl! magazine is Unit Insertion. This type refers to the introduction of grammatical unit, such as a word, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, or a adjective phrase in a sentence from another language. In the first example on "Born To Shine : Lana Del Rey" article, the adjective phrase *sophisticated glamour* mixes within the Indonesian sentence (…… *dengan gaun rancangan Chanel, Giorgio Armani, Vivienne Westwood, dll*) . The English mixing "*sophisticated glamour"* is to show how Lana looks like when she wore dress designed by Chanel, Giorgio Armani, Vivienne Westwood, etc.

Then, in the second example, the author mixes the noun phrase "high heels" within Indonesian sentence to clarify the type of shoes Shailene into with. Last example, the author mixes the word "style" , " fashion", and stunning within Indonesian sentence to emphasis how Kimbra is really inspired by Bjork dan Prince dressing.

From the example above, the writer can infer the reason of mixing the English phrases within Indonesian sentences is due to the lack of lexicon in the language (Saville-Troike, 1986:69), in this case is the fashion terms such as sophisticated glamour, high heels, style, fashion, and stunning.

4.3.5   Unit Hybridization

Table 4.3.1 Instances of Unit Hybridization

Type	The title of article	Word, clause, and phrase
Unit Hibridization	Born To Shine : Lana Del Rey	Karena sifat *down to earth-nya* inilah, walau banyak haters yang nyela, fans setia Lana tetap ngedukungnya.
	Sparkling Carly Ray Jepsen	Carly ngaku banyak *ter-influence* dari beberapa penyanyi favoritnya seperti Kimbra, Robyn, La Roux, dan Dragonette.
	Emma Stone, Raedy to take off	Emma sampai harus bikin presentasi tentang *goals-nya.*

The second type is Unit Hybridization. This type of code mixing refers to the use of code-mixing within a unit (e.g. a noun phrase, a verb, phrase, or a compound verb). The code-mixing is said to be the unit hybridization if the mix occurs in the phrase or compound verb, it means that the mix will become the part of the phrase. In

the first and third example, "Karena sifat *down to earth-nya* inilah,…" and "Emma sampai harus bikin presentasi tentang *goals-nya."* , the use of Indonesian suffix-nya are combined with the English phrase "down to earth" and "goals". And the second example, the use of Indonesian affix-ter is combined with the English verb "influence". Those examples show the accurating and qualifying of the messages ; the down to earth of Lana`s character (*down to earth-nya)* , the greatest other singer that influencing of Carly`s career (*ter-influence*), and the emphasis of Emma`s goals (*goals-nya*).

4.3.6   Idiom and collocation insertion

Table 4.3.1 Instances of Idiom and collocation insertion

Type	The article`s title	Words, clauses & phrase
Idiom and collocation insertion	Interview Jennifer Lawrence	Makanya aku memilih *hang out* sama orang yang aku pengen, yang bikin aku nyaman.
	Uniquely Shailene Woodley	Kalau nanti akting *turns out* bukan dunia yang terbaik buatnya, kemungkinan besar Shai bakal sekolah lagi.

	Diva in the Making	Kayaknya ini pas buat nge-gambarin *turn over* karir Kimbra.

The third type that occurred is Idiom and Collocation. Idiom is multi word units which the meaning is not the sum of its part, while collocation is the way that two or more words are associated. In " Interview with Jennifer Lawrence" article, the author inserts the English idiom " *hang out"* within the Indonesian sentence. From that sentence, the writer infers that Jennifer just goes somewhere to spend her pleasure time with the people who are comfortable with.

Then , in the second example, the author insert the English idiom "*turns out*" within the Indonesian sentence. From that sentence, the writer infers that if acting is not the Shailene`s world, maybe she will get to school again. In the last example, from the article Diva in the making, the English idiom "*turn over*" appears within the sentence "Kayaknya ini pas buat nge-gambarin *turn over* karir Kimbra". The writer infers the author`s intention of the sentence is the successful of Kimbra`s career in the future.