

## THE ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING FOUND IN PRETTY LITTLE LIARS INDONESIA SERIES

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### ABSTRACT

The study is concerned with the phenomenon of mixing two or more languages called code-mixing that are found in the Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series. This study aims at finding out the types of code mixing and the reason of code mixing found from the conversations of the characters in Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series. Observation method was used in collecting the data. The method used in analyzing the data was descriptive qualitative method by applying the theory by Hoffman (1991). This result of this research reveals that code mixing occurs when speakers mix two or more languages in one utterance. This study shows that all types of code-mixing are found, such as; intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, the top three for the reason of code-mixing that were found are talking about particular topic (84.21%), interjection (13.16%), and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (2.63%). Some of the reasons were not found in the data, namely; quoting someone's word, expressing feeling about something, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity, because in the dialogue the characters never have related to the reason of code-mixing.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for humans to interact with others in society. They use language as a medium to communicate. According to the BBC website there are currently up to 7,000 different languages are spoken worldwide. English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world because English is the main language all over the world. English has been accepted as an active universal language. Many people use this language to convey and express their ideas and feeling through the communication process. Therefore, people should learn it. In Indonesia, English is the most famous foreign language that is taught starting from kindergarten.

In order to communicate broadly, people nowadays are also improving their ability to learn other languages, especially English. Many people in this world are called bilingual or multilingual because they are able to speak in more than one language. Sometimes, people often mix one language with another language to communicate. According to Kamwangamalu (1989), this phenomenon is one of the commonly observed linguistic behaviors in the speech of bilingual or multilingual speakers that called code-mixing. Code-mixing occurs when speakers mix two or more languages in one utterance. In this era, mixing two or more languages is a common occurrence found in society.

Nowadays, people can learn other languages through movies or any other media. The code-mixing phenomenon is also commonly found in the movie's dialogue. This study is focused to

analyze the use of code-mixing that is occurred on a movie series entitled *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series*. In this study, it is interesting to analyze the use of code-mixing found in the movie series, especially about the types and the reasons of code-mixing. The data for this research are taken from several dialogues from the movie series that contains code-mixing.

In conducting this study, there are several previous studies chosen to be reviewed that are related to this study. The first article was written by Nikmah (2019). In her research, she discussed the types of code-mixing was used in *Teman Tapi Menikah* novel. Nikmah (2019) applied the theory of Muysken (2000) to analyse the types of code-mixing. The result of her study showed three types of code-mixing found in *Teman Tapi Menikah* novel. The dominant type was insertion. The article written by Nikmah has the same topic with this study. Both of the studies focus on the discussion of code-mixing. The difference of the two studies is in the theory, Nikmah use the theory of Muysken (2000) to classify the types of code-mixing, and also the data source taken by novel entitled *Teman Tapi Menikah* written by Ayudia and Dito. Meanwhile this study used the theory of Hoffman (1991) to identify the types of code-mixing and a series titled *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia* as the data source.

The second research was written by Sukrisna (2019). He discussed the types and levels of code-mixing that used in Atta Halilintar's video on YouTube. Sukrisna used the theory suggested by Hoffman (1991). Based on the analysis, the dominant type found was intra-sentential of code mixing and the most dominant level of code-mixing was the word-level. The study written by Sukrisna has the same topic with this study. Both of the study focused the discussion on code-mixing. Both of the studies applied the same theory of Hoffman (1991) to classify the types of code-mixing. The differences of the two studies are in the second problem of the study, Sukrisna classified the levels of code-mixing using Suwito's theory while this study identified the reasons of code-mixing using Hoffman theory. Besides that, Sukrisna used Atta Halilintar's video on YouTube as the data source.

The third study was done by Dewi (2019) about code switching found in Dewi Lestari's novel entitled *Perahu Kertas*. Dewi used the theory of Romaine (1988) to identify the types of code mixing. The theory from Hoffman (1991) was applied to analyze the reasons of code switching. The most dominant type was intra-sentential switching and the dominant reason of code switching was talking about particular topic. Both of the studies have different topic. Dewi focused the discussion on code switching while this study focused on the discussion of code mixing. The data source of this study was a series while on Dewi's data source was a novel by Dewi Lestari.

Another thesis was written by Dewi et al. (2023) discussed the levels and reasons of code-mixing applied the theory of Suwito (1985) to find of the levels of code mixing and the theory from Hoffman (1991) to classify the reasons of code-mixing that used in Boy William's video on YouTube Channel. The result revealed that the dominant level of code mixing was word-level, especially noun classes. The most dominant reason of code-mixing was talking about particular topic. Both of the studies focused on the discussion of code-mixing and used Hoffman's theory to classify the reason of code-mixing that are used. The differences of the two studies are the data source. Meanwhile, this study identified the code-mixing that was used in *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia* series.

Harman (2022) did research about code-mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Harman used the theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the types and reasons of code switching. The most dominant types were involving a change of pronunciation and the dominant reasons of code -mixing was expressing feeling about something. Both of the studies focused on the discussion of code mixing. The differences of the two studies are the data source. Harman used a podcast of Deddy Corbuzier meanwhile this study used *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia* series as the data source.

The previous studies prove that the discussion of code-mixing is quite interesting, therefore the aims of this study are to find out the types of code-mixing and the reasons of code-mixing used on *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series*.

## 2. METHODS

The method for gathering the data was qualitative method. Note taking was used as a technique of collecting the data which were taken from a film by paying attention to data collection steps. There are several steps followed, namely; downloading the movie by using VIU application, watching *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series*, taking note the scene that appears in some dialogues which contain code-mixing. The collected data were classified based on theory. Then, the data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theoretical framework, describing the different of types and reasons of code-mixing in the dialogue. In this study the finding were presented by using formal and informal method. The formal method was used in tabular form to show the occurrence and percentage the types and the reasons of code-mixing. While in informal method, the sentence was used to describe the analysis of the types of code-mixing and the reasons of code-mixing found in *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series*.

The data of this study were taken from a movie series titled *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series* which has ten episodes. This series is chosen as data source because in the series there are a lot of code mixing found in the conversations of the characters. The characters basically use Indonesian as the main language for communication but they also use English and sometimes mix both languages in the conversations, which is very useful for this research. The story was set in a fictional town called Amerta in Bali, it is told that there are four female students whose friendship is broken when Alissa, their popular and most influential friend, is mysteriously gone. One year later, Hanna, Ema, Sabrina and Aria are becoming friends again when each of them begun to receive text messages from a mysterious person named "A", who threatens to revealed their dark secrets.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the data of *Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series*, there are three types of code mixing found, such as; intra sentential code-mixing, intra lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Based on the data there were found the occurrence of each type of code mixing, such as; intra-sentential (92.11%), intra-lexical (5.26%), and involving a change of pronunciation (2.63%). The analysis of reason of code-mixing shows that talking about particular topic occurred with (84.21%), interjection with (13.16%) occurrence, clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor with (2.63%) occurrence.

### a. Intra-Sentential

According to Hoffman (1991), Intra-sentential code-mixing is a language change that occurs at the sentence level. The data can be presented as follow.

#### Data 1

*Amira: "Apasih, masih ngerasa kurang famous?"*

*(What? Still feel less famous?)*

*(Pretty Little Liar Indonesia Series, 35:52-35:53)*

The data above is categorized as intra-lexical because it occurs within a sentence boundary. In the last sentences the character uses English word "famous" while the other words use Indonesian. Therefore, the utterances are classified as intra-sentential mixing.

On the data above, the word “famous” that refer to “terkenal” in Indonesian, were used because it is more comfortable to mention by the character meanwhile “famous” included reason of code mixing because talking about a particular topic it means it was to talking about particular topic.

### **b. Intra-Lexical**

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. The data can be presented as follow.

#### **Data 2**

*Hanna: “Udah tau **endingnya** entar cewenya mati”*

*(Already know that in the end the girl will be dead)*

*(Pretty Little Liar Indonesia Series, 23:04-23:10)*

First, the code-mixing that occurs in the dialogue above was intra-lexical of code mixing because it occurred in a word boundary. The word ‘endingnya’, has a suffix which means a group of letters placed after the root of word. Here is the suffix is ‘nya’ and the original word is ‘ending’, both of them will have different meaning if become an individual word. Therefore, the utterances are classified as intra-lexical mixing.

Based on data above the reason of the character in movie series Pretty Little Liars Indonesia mixing the code is to talking about particular topic. The topic of this conversation that the main character boyfriend reading the novel. Because her boyfriend denied the main character she spoiled the ending of the story from the book. The term in English is more preferable because the character felt upset to express their emotion. It means the reason of code mixing the code in this utterance is taking about particular topic.

### **c. Involving a Change of Pronunciation**

A word of code mixing that contains the phonological level. Such as when Indonesians pronounce an English word, but it is called an Indonesian phonological structure. The data can be presented as follow:

#### **Data 3**

*Hanna: “**Nn. Perfek** sudah ketemu sama **Tn. Perfek?**”*

*(Ms. Perfect has met Mr. Perfect?)*

*(Pretty Little Liar Indonesia Series, 11:15-11:18)*

The data above is a kind of code mixing especially involving a change of pronunciation mixing between English language and Indonesian language, the word ‘perfect’ (/ˈpɜː(r)fɪkt/) is uttered by Hanna with Indonesian phonological structure become /perfek/. And this code mixing can be interpreted into involving a change of pronunciation.

The reason of why the character mixing the language is a kind of talking about particular topic. This is happened when the interlocutor’s sister was about met someone to marry her sister. The character felt more comfortable to express their emotions since the word Tn. and Nn. Perfect to mention the sister of main character.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

From the research that has been done about the analysis of code mixing that used in Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series, it can be concluded that there are types and reasons of code mixing that used in the series. For the first problem, the analysis showed that there are three types of code mixing that used in the series according to Hoffman (1991). The result presented intra-lexical as the highest

occurrence of code mixing in Pretty Little Liars Indonesia Series. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage was obtained by involving a change of pronunciation.

The second problem discussed about the reason of the movie series mixing their language while communicating. Based on the analysis, according to Hoffman (1991), the result showed that talking about particular topic and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor was the most dominant reason of why the character mixing their language while their code mixing was less influenced by repetition used for clarification. Meanwhile, the result showed that talking about particular topic and interjection was the most dominant reason of why the character mixing their language while their code mixing was less influenced by intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

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