Chapter 4

Research finding and discussion

This chapter draws the research finding and discussion of the current research. The researcher presented the data result that has been gained through the research conducted at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. The data analyzed based on the finding which taken from the field research of the Balinese youth community during a research is conducted. Besides that, this chapter analyzed the research question which are consists of two types; the first one is how are the forms of code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese Youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. The second is, what are the Balinese youth perception about code mixing between English, Balinese and other language at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. Other language is including in Indonesian and Gorontalo language as the language majority.

1. Research finding

This section the researcher explained the findings of this research. In research findings, the researcher analyzed the forms of code mixing and the Balinese youth perception about the case of code mixing between English, Balinese and Gorontalo language at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. The data that found is got from data observation who researcher do a record in the communication without known by them. Data interview when researcher gave five questions for eight participants. And the last researcher
record the process of interviewed then collected a picture as the research documentation.

1. The forms of code mixing between, English, Balinese and other languages

This section analyzed the findings of the research which got from data observation during nine days from 20-29 June and data interviewed which found the form of code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village. The forms of code mixing that got consists of three forms; words, phrase and clause. In the conversation bellow, showed that the real conversation by the Balinese youth community in several places. The name that used on the conversation was the only pseudonym because taking care of the real identity every participant. The conversation is literary in English translating because needed easy in understand.

1). Situation at home between people and brother which talk about the promise to buy a new Hand hone but the brother do not have any money so the sister is angry and said the Sari is super bunggili it means stingy person in English.

Sumiarta : Beli ei..beli….

(Brother ei..brother..)

Kadok : Engken?

(Why?)

Sumiarta : Beh seken nae beliang Hp baru nah? Be janji man juara 1 beliang Hp.
(Beh please buy a new Hand Phone? You have promise if I get the first champion you will buy me a hand phone)

Kadok : Jo. Jo jeg uyut san. Mu Monga malu nae jeg aeng….

(Yes. Yes you are very busy. Please eat first…)

Sumiarta : Beh kan be janji. Beli ne loading san seng ikut jaman. Jani ne trend to nak hand phone black berry pang ngidang BBM an.

( Beh your promise. Brother is very loading not following the era. Now the trend is hand phone black berry used to BBM)

Kadok : Mu nae imeme tagien pes. Jeg ja mongarati keadaan yo ne am…

(Let’s take money from mother. You not understand the situation am..)

Sumiarta : Is dasar ngelah beli super bunggili ajan pok

(Is have a brother very stingy)

Kadok : Io len be ado pis si beliang, seng nawang masan krides engken Turungi nae malu nyuson schedule bola, neh list ne anggon, Gae nake malu…

(Yes if I have any money I will buy, you don’t now is crisis. Help me to make ball schedule, this the list you can use, please do that first…)

Sumiarta : Beh beli ne liyunan syarat ei, awas Ba’akal poli. Nah Nah..kel tulungin

( Beh brother has a lot of requirements ei , don’t lie again. Yes yes…I will help)

Kadok : Ok. To mare nae Good job
(Ok. It is the Good job)

2). Situation at the booth village between two friends which having a problem about debt at community institute, and then Flow give him a new job and Agos really senangi means very happy.

Andry : E Gus ngujang slow ditu? Care nak dialuwo gairah hidup gen ei. Nu bad mood kah ne?

(E Gus why you slow there? You like nothing the spirit of life ei. Still bad mood? )

Weda : Ah seng kenape cuma lagi galau ni. Galau ngenehang utang e numpok di koprasi

( Ah no problem just confuse. I’m confuse thinking my stanch debt in socialization village)

Andry : Oh keto. Len keto megae nae mulai jani. Bo mokaraja wolo otawamu?

( Oh yea. If that please try work now. What job that you know? )

Weda : Bo Mokaraja nguker gen ne tawang no.

( Just jigsaw that I know)

Andry : Oh keto. Kebetulan ado pementasan drama di art center balebanjare.

(Oh yea. Is good time here is the drama show art center Balebanjar)
Weda : Beh nyak san ye. Len keto bendan cang ngidang *mulai mokaraja*? gus sanangi ei..

( Beh I really want. So when I can start to work? Gus very happy

Andry : **Lombu. Honor** ne lumayan. Tapie borongan duang wai kayak ne, pokone jeg jaga *stamina* gen.

(Tomorrow. The Honor is good. But entire maybe two days, so save your stamina)

Weda : Oh nah, *makasih* nah. **Monao sama-sama**

(Oh Yes. Thank you. Go together)

Andry : **Jo...**

(Yes)

3). *Situation on the street between two friends who Kadek and Kadok. Kadok will go to customer and Kadek will go to beach with the girls friend and meet on the street*

Puri : **Hello** bro ngujangin ci dini, **monau totonuio**?

(Hello brother what are you doing here, where are you going?

Andry : Biaso **mokoraja uti.**

(Only work uti)

Puri : Megae dijo ci?

(Where you work?)

Andry : **Mokaraja te paguyaman**

(Work to Paguyaman)

Puri : Ngujang kepaguayaman, apo **job** cine ditu?
(What is your job in paguyaman?)

Andry : Biase sik **customer** e nagih pis. Ci ker kijo jani? angkot **style** cine care artis

(Go to customer to put the money. Where you will go now? Your style is like an actress)

Puri : Rage ker **weekend** an **dipantai** ne biaso jak maitua. Ken **hau** nea nae, ngelah roko ci?

( I will go to weekend on the beach with my honey. Where is your smoke, did you have smoke?)

Andry : **Dia’a** bo telah no, ci meli neh?

(Nothing is up, can you buy it?)

Puri : A... **kita no money uti** krises kene rage jani

( A..i don’t have any money uti now I’m crisis )

Andry : Beh mulo demit ci bangkaan roko seng nigdang meliang timpale

( Beh you is stingy only a smoke you can buy me)

Puri : Nah-nah kayang ne len durian **ketemu** si beliang roko

(Yes-yes the next meeting I will buy you a smoke)

Andry : Oh nah munae kayang ne len **ketemu** si meli roko

(Oh yeah the next meeting I also will buy you a smoke)

Puri : Nah-nah. Rage berangkat brow

(Yes-yes. I go brother)

Andry : **Ok** brow swastiastu

( Ok brother swastiastu)
Note: The slash is sign of Indonesian language (for example “janji”)

The bold word is sign of Gorontalo language (for example “turungi”) 

The underline bold word is sign of English (for example “trend”)

The word no sign is Balinese language.

Related to the examples above, the researcher found three forms of code mixing in the field research which is, word form, phrase form and clause form. So on the point below discuss the three form of code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village.

1) Code mixing in Word form

Code mixing in word form refers to the process to adding the lexical form from one language into other language (Parera (2009, p.50). This case is analyzed about the form of code mixing between English, Indonesian and Gorontalo which mixing into Balinese language include in three types of code mixing which is insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The form of code mixing that got from the research finding including the form of English word, Gorontalo and Indonesian word. In the following table below showed the research finding of code mixing in Word Form.

Table 2. The forms of code mixing between English, Balinese and other languages in word form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>The example of conversation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>Beli ei., beli…(Insertion)</td>
<td>Female 2 line 1</td>
<td>BL+GT</td>
<td>18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baru Janji Juara</td>
<td>Beh seken nae beliang Hp baru nah? Be janji man juara</td>
<td>Male 5 line 3</td>
<td>BL+IN D+GT</td>
<td>20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beliang Hp.</td>
<td>(Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Monga</td>
<td><strong>Jo. Jo</strong> ah jeg uyut san. <strong>Monga</strong> malu nae jeg aeng (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Male 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GT+BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading Trend</td>
<td>Beh kan be janji. Beli ne <strong>loading</strong> san seng ikut jaman. Jani ne <strong>trend</strong> to nak ...(Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Female 2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>BL+ENG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keadaan Am</td>
<td>Jeg ja mongarati <strong>keadaan yo ne am</strong> (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Male 5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>BL+GT+IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasar Super Bunggili</td>
<td>Is dasar ngelah beli <strong>super</strong> bunggili (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Female 2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IND+B+GT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turungi Schedule List</td>
<td><strong>Turungi</strong> nae malu nyusan <strong>schedule</strong> bola , neh <strong>list</strong> ne (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Male 5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>GT+BL+ENG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syarat Ei Awas</td>
<td>Beh beli ne liunan <strong>syarat eI, awas</strong> baakal poli.. (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Female 2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>BL+IND+GT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td><strong>Ok. To mare nae Good job</strong> (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Male 5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ENG+BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow Dialuwo Ei</td>
<td>E Gus ngujuang <strong>slow</strong> ditu? Care nak <strong>dialuwo</strong> gairah hidup gen eI.. (Congruent lexicalization)</td>
<td>Male 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BL+ENG+GT+IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulai</td>
<td>Len keto megae nae <strong>mulai</strong> jani. (insertion)</td>
<td>Male 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>BL+IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kebetulan</td>
<td><strong>Kebetulan ado pementasan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IND+B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drama</td>
<td>di <strong>art center</strong> bale banjare</td>
<td>Male 3 line 5</td>
<td>L+ENG</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokaraja</td>
<td>Len keto bendan cang ngidang <em>mulai mokaraja</em></td>
<td>Male 7 line 6</td>
<td>BL+IN DO+GT</td>
<td>20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombu Honor Lumayan Borongan Jaga stamina</td>
<td>Lombu. <strong>Honor</strong> ne lumayan. Tapi borongan duang wai kayakne. Pokone jeg <em>jaga stamina</em> gen</td>
<td>Male 3 line 7</td>
<td>GT+ENG+IND+BL</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makasih Monao</td>
<td>Oh nah, <strong>makasih nah. Monao sama-sama ...</strong></td>
<td>Male 7 line 8</td>
<td>BL+IND+GT</td>
<td>20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo</td>
<td><strong>Jo</strong>...(insertion)</td>
<td>Male 3 line 9</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td><strong>Hello</strong> bro ngujangin ci dini?, <em>(alternation)</em></td>
<td>Female 6 line 1</td>
<td>ENG+BL</td>
<td>13 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Apo <strong>job</strong> cine ditu? <em>(insertion)</em></td>
<td>Female 6 line 5</td>
<td>BL+ENG</td>
<td>13 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Style</td>
<td>Biaso sek <strong>customer</strong> e nageh pes. Angkot <strong>style</strong> cine care artes. <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Male 3 line 6</td>
<td>BL+ENG+</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekend Dulu</td>
<td>Rage ker <strong>weekend</strong> an di pantai. Ken <strong>hau alu nae</strong> <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Female 6 line 7</td>
<td>BL+ENG+GT</td>
<td>13 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia’a</td>
<td><strong>Dia’a</strong> no bo telah. <em>(alternation)</em></td>
<td>Male 3 line 9</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uti</td>
<td>a... kita <strong>no money uti</strong> kries</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENG+</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketemu</td>
<td>Nah kayang ne len ketemu si meli rook (insertion)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>BL+IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berangkat</td>
<td>Nah-nah rage berangkat bro (insertion)</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>BI+IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>Ok bro swastiastu (alternation)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>ENG+BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflex</td>
<td>Iya singkatnya dalam keseharian saya menyapa teman pastinya dengan reflex saya mengatakan “wololohabari” (insertion)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IND+B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- BL: Balinese
- Gt: Gorontalo language
- ENG: English
- IND: Indonesian language

On the table above showed that the forms of code mixing between English, Balinese, Indonesian and Gorontalo language in word form. Based on the research finding, the researcher got there are forty seven (47) examples of code mixing in Word forms. Related to that, the forms of code mixing in Word form consist of four types of word; Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs and noun.
1) Verb

A verb is the word which is illustrated people activity does something that has important function in human life. In English grammar, to be (is, am, and are) are the kinds of to be that is including in the categories of verb. For example: She is beautiful, the word “is” as the verb categories. Related to the verb meaning above, there are nine forms of verbs that the researcher was found, which are monga, turungi, mokaraja and monao, hello, mulai, jaga, janji, makasih and berangkat. The first is the word “monga“ is type of Gorontalo word which is has a definition in English “eat”. Monga is used by the Balinese people because they often hear from the Gorontalo people which saying eat changed to monga. The second form is “Turungi” means “helping” is the part of verb in Gorontalo language which is imaged as the activity to helping someone. The third forms is “Mokaraja” means “work” also the part of Gorontalo language which has a meaning doing something and Balinese Youth community always use this verb as a substitution of “megae/work). Besides that, “Monao” means “Go”. The verb “monao” is used by the Balinese youth when they will go anywhere. And the last is the word “Hello” is the verb that use by the Balinese Youth community when meet with someone, so they use code mixing with the English pieces hello. And the last is the code mixing of Indonesian code mixing alternation in Balinese language is the word “mulai/start, jaga/save, janji/promise makasih/thanks and berangkat means go). Those words are familiar and always use by them.
2) **Adjective**

The adjective is illustrated nature of human being, the nature of human being for example happy, beautiful, funny and act. In this case, the researcher compose of four forms of adjectives in the code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district and Boalemo regency which are; loading, Bunggili, slow, super, baru, juara, dasar, and lumayan. The four of adjective between English and Gorontalo language is alternation in Balinese conversation. The first one is “loading” to express somebody attitude who has the low level of mind. The second form is Bunggili” means “stingy”. Balinese youth have used this word to nicknaming the stingy person who never like allotting of their owning in whatever form. And the third “slow” means the nature of human being who has a bad mood or unexciting. And the last is super it means really interesting to judge something and over all the things. Besides that, the code mixing of Indonesian code mixing alternation in Balinese language is the word “ baru/new, juara/champion, dasar/expression the nature of human being and lumayan/good”.

3. **Adverb**

In researcher mind, researcher remembers that adverbs can be divided into three types; adverbial of time, adverbial of place and adverb of manner. In this point discussed about the forms of code mixing in adverb form and only adverb of manner and adverb of time because the researcher does not found the adverbial of place. Based on the field research, the researcher found three types adverb of time which is the word” lombu” means “tomorrow”. Lombu is Gorontalo
language used when Balinese youth community talk about time after today. Next “weekend” is adverbial of time illustrated time for take a rest may be go to interesting place or area for relax. And the last is Indonesian code mixing alliteration into Balinese language “keadaan/condition”

The second point is adverbial of manner consist of ten forms. Which are; adverbial ei, jo, am, ok, dia’a uti, reflex, dialuo, borongan, ketemu and kebetulan. The adverb “ei, am and uti” are the adverb adding on a sentence to illustrated the intonation of language. While the adverb “jo, ok” are the adverb to give agreement about decision of something. And “Reflex means the habitual of someone in do something without unconsciously. The last is the word “Dialuwo” means nothing. This adverb is use when the Balinese youth said about something which is nothing else. And the last is the alternation of Indonesian into Balinese language “borongan/entire, ketemu/meet and kebetulan/coincidence) are always used by the Balinese youth community at this village.

4. Noun

A noun is illustrated of something or thing. Based on the research findings, there are ten categories of noun; customer, trend, schedule, list, honor, job, style, stamina, hau or “smoke” and syarat/requirements. The Balinese youth community know about the Word “Hau” because of social factor in integration which is use when speak among them in a socialization stage. Then use code mixing by English pieces because as the effect of popular interaction.
2). **Code mixing in Phrase form**

According to Parera (2009, p.54) phrase is a construct that can form by two or more language. Related to the phrase meaning, the researcher found some code mixing between English, Indonesian and Gorontalo language which alternation in Balinese language who used by the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district and Boalemo regency. Based on the research finding, the example of phrase form explained on the following table below.

*Table 3. The forms of code mixing between English, Balinese and other languages in phrase form*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrases</th>
<th>The example of conversation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ikut jaman Hand phone black berry</td>
<td>Beli ne <strong>loading</strong> san seng <strong>ikut jaman</strong>. Jani ne <strong>trend</strong> to nak <strong>hand phone black berry</strong> pang ngidang BBm an. <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Female 2 line 5</td>
<td>BL+IN D+ENG</td>
<td>18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja mongarati</td>
<td>Jeg <strong>ja mongarati</strong> keadaan yo ne am. <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Male 5 line 6</td>
<td>BL+GT</td>
<td>20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba’akal poli</td>
<td>Beh beli ne liyunan <strong>syarat ei</strong>, awas <strong>Ba’akal poli</strong> <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Female 2 line 9</td>
<td>BL+IN D+GT</td>
<td>18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good job</td>
<td>To nae mare <strong>good job</strong> <em>(alternation)</em></td>
<td>Male 5 line 10</td>
<td>BL+ENG</td>
<td>20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gairah hipup Bad mood</td>
<td>Care nak dialogu <strong>gairah hidup gen ei. Nu</strong> <strong>bad mood</strong> kah ne ? <em>(Congruent lexicalization)</em></td>
<td>Male 3 line 1</td>
<td>BL+IN D+GT+ING</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cuma lagi galau

Bo mokaraja

Bo mokaraja nguker ne tawang no (alternation)

Pementasan drama
Art center

Kebetulan ado pementasan drama di art center balebanjare (Congruent lexicalization)

Sama-sama

Oh nah makasih nah. Monao sama-sama (Congruent lexicalization)

Mokaraja uti

Biaso mokaraja uti. (alternation)

Monau totonuio

Hello bro ngujang ci dini. Monau totonuio? (Congruent lexicalization)

Mokaraja te paguyaman

Mokaraja te paguyaman (Insertion)

Di pantai

Rage ker weekend an ne di pantai jak maitua (Congruent lexicalization)

No money

a... kita no money uti kris kene rage jani (Congruent lexicalization)

Daily language

Klau bahasa inggris tidak terlalu memahami sekali hanya sekedar bahasa Daily language yang saya ketahui (insertion)
On the table above showed that the forms of code mixing between English, Balinese, Indonesian and Gorontalo language in phrase form. Based on the research finding, the researcher got there are eighteen (18) examples of code mixing in phrase forms. Related to that, the forms of code mixing in phrase form consist of four types of phrase. The first is verb phrase (V.p), noun phrase (N.p), adjective phrase (Adj.P) and adverbial phrase (Adv.P).

1) Verb phrase

The verb phrase on this point is the verbs phrase between Indonesian and Gorontalo forms which congruent lexicalization in Balinese language. In this point, the researcher got four form of verb phrase in Gorontalo language. For example, the verb phrase“ baakal poli” means someone doing something and someone lie again for several times. Besides that, the verb phrase” pementasan drama” means the drama show. The verb phrase “ Monao totonuio” means where are you going”. This phrase that used by the Balinese youth community to ask someone who will going to a place. And the last is the verb phrase Sama-sama means together in doing something.

2) Noun phrase

Hand phone black berry and art center and daily language are three examples of English noun phrase used on Balinese language. The phrase “hand phone black berry” is the types of noun because expressing the name of object which used
most of Balinese youth community. Besides that, “art center and daily language” are the example of English noun phrase. “Art center” that used by the Balinese youth when place term of Balinese organization.

3) Adjective phrase

The adjective phrase that got from this research is consisting of two forms; bad mood, ja mongarati, gairah hidup and cumin lagi galau”. The examples of adjective phrase on English code mixing insertion in Balinese language during a field research are “bad mood”. This adjective phrase used when judge nature of human being. Besides that, another result is related with the use of code mixing Gorontalo language adjective phrase insertion in Balinese language consists of two phrases, which is “Ja mongarati” means misunderstanding of something. And the last is adjective phrase Indonesian language insertion to Balinese language” gairah hidup and cuma lagi galau”

4) Adverbial phrase

Adverbial phrase is the phrase to explain boldness to something. The adverbial phrase “Good job, no money, mokaraja uti, bo mokaraja, mokaraja te paguyaman and di pantai” are the examples of English, Indonesian and Gorontalo language code mixing that used in Balinese language. The adverb mokaraja uti, mokaraja te paguyaman, bo mokaraja, are the example of Gorontalo language that use to talk about jobs. The the adverbial phrase come from Indonesian language mix to Balinese language is “Ikut jaman/ followed the era and di pantai as adverbial phrase of place).
2) **Code mixing in clause form**

Based on research finding, the researcher found only one form of clause form. Clause is a group of word is only has one predicate (Parere, 2009, p. 44). Related to this definition above the researcher found one types of adjective clause “Gus senangi ei” is the part of adjective clause which expresses someone felling who felling happy. So it complied by subject and predicated who describing the subject. The word Gus as the subject and then senangi ei as the predicated that showed someone who is felling happy.

Based on the explanation above shows that is occur a case of code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese Youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. Related to this case the researcher conclude there is three forms of code mixing which are code mixing in word forms, phrase forms and clause forms.

2. **The Balinese youth perception about code mixing between English, Balinese and other language.**

This section analyzed the Balinese youth perception about the case of code mixing at Raharja village. To gain the youth perception, the researcher use data interview. The process of interviewed in this research is the researcher used direct interview is face to face by the participant and used the semi structure interviewed. The types of question was used in this section is two sides by Indonesian language and English language it needed by English department student to be easier to understand. This current research consist of eight participants especially the youth community. The researcher chooses eight
participants because the researcher believes that they able to give some information based on research observation before and they as the participant delegation among them. The Analyzed data interviewed will discuss on the following statement bellow:

The research finding from data interview is showed that the participants in point one said they are use mixing language between Balinese, English and other language (Indonesian and Gorontalo) in social area. The use Balinese language when talk with family, Balinese & Gorontalo friend. Predominated by Gorontalo because at this village mostly Gorontalo people and always use their language when talk with them. Besides that the use English just a little only the daily language.

Participant 1. In the house use Balinese language; at school use mixing language Indonesia, Balinese and Gorontalo language

Participant 4. When play with Balinese friend often use Balinese language, if play with Gorontalo friend mixing language. At school use Indonesian, use Balinese, Gorontalo and mixing but English only a little.

Participant 5. Balinese and Gorontalo language, the friends here is most Gorontalo so often use Gorontalo language. Ever do English course, when the KKS student doing a program English course

Participant 7. When speak with Balinese people usually use Balinese language but also sometime use Gorontalo language, Gorontalo people which often use their language when speak with us. Besides that,
Indonesian and English, English is less understands only the daily language

(Monday, 29 June th 2013)

The participants in point two said that they always use Balinese, Indonesian, Gorontalo language (predominated by gorontalo tribe) and English (Course and talk about certain topic).

Participant 2. Balinese language that I always used then Indonesian and Gorontalo language. English language I know just a little, because study at school.

Participant 5. Balinese and Gorontalo both are to be understand and Indonesian language, sometimes use English when talk about special topic which only limited people can understand.

Participant 6. Balinese, Gorontalo and Indonesian all of them is easy to understand. English sometimes used because I study from KKS and at school.

Participant 7. Balinese language, use English if there is certain topic that interest to discuss with English. I ordinary to also mix at least words just comprehended that because of environment factor predominated by Gorontalo tribe.

(Monday, 29 June th 2013)
The Participants in third point said that they using of code mixing because there are several reasons. The first is they use Gorontalo language because Gorontalo is the unique tribe, improve the friendliness and predominated by Gorontalo language because their friend mostly Gorontalo people and always use Gorontalo language when they speak with Balinese people. Then, English is only the popular language.

Participant 1. Like English, Gorontalo and Balinese language is the language rounding me. In Gorontalo language is unique because the language mostly used by alphabet O.

Participant 4. Speak with Gorontalo because my friend most Gorontalo people and Go to outside area use English and English is popular language

Participant 5. Adding acknowledge about the use of more than one language in the word while national and international language

Participant 6. Wanted to judge smart understand foreign language and use Gorontalo language to be friendliness in group

Participant 7. I interest study Gorontalo language because wanted to know the unique tribe

Participant 8. The friends meet me they use Gorontalo Language, so I want to know to be friendliness. English is only the popular language. I like to study Gorontalo language because it is unique.

(Monday, 29 June th 2013)
The participants in the last point said that there is several purpose they use code mixing. The first is to be understand more than one language at the village and in the word. Besides that, easy in communication which can improve the friendliness in solidarity among them.

Participant 1. To be understood **many languages** at the village

Participant 2. My friend know that I’m speak loud because I’m angry, the purpose is **easy to communicate** with Gorontalo friends

Participant 5. Make **easy to communication** with the rounding tribe, but still preserve the continuity

Participant 7. The purpose is imagined **friendliness** to the friend, with reasons be improve **solidarity** to the existing tribe at our village

Participant 8. The purpose is I became able to **understand more than one language in my village**, with the objective to be easy in socialization stage to be **friendliness**.

(Monday, 29 June th 2013)

The research finding from interview showed that, there are some commend of the Balinese youth community about the use of Balinese language. Based on the interview above, the researcher got some information about code mixing between English, Balinese and other Language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village. From the eight participants, all participant used Gorontalo language because the daily communication with Gorontalo people. Not only used Indonesian and Gorontalo language but also English language especially the general term because English is the popular language on the youth
groups. Based on the observation, the researcher also got the good social interaction among them which is improve the friendliness, relax, enjoy and easy to communicate by using code mixing. Related to the theory on chapter two, the definition of perception is “awareness, comprehension or an understanding of something” Macmillan dictionary (2009). Related to this case, the researcher found some perceptions which are:

1. **Gorontalo is the unique tribe**

   The unique tribe is tribe that different with another tribe, Gorontalo is unique tribe because the language is different with Balinese language, is not like Javanese language which has a lot of equation language with Balinese language. In Balinese language the word “muleh and durung” have a same meaning “come home and not yet” with Javanese language, it means that Balinese and Javanese are the language that have many equation. So this became the reason of Balinese youth community interest to use Gorontalo language (see point 3 participant 1, 7 and 8).

2. **Improve the friendliness and solidarity in the Balinese youth community**

   At Raharja village, there are some tribes which consists of three tribes are Javanese, Balinese and Gorontalo, which Balinese and Gorontalo as the biggest community in this village. In daily communication, Balinese and Gorontalo community especially the youth has harmonious relationship. This matter we can perceive on the level of friendliness on their social, which is in communication between the Balinese humanity or Gorontalo peoples occur a good communication. Besides that, they are use and comprehending each other on
vernacular between two of this communities with still using and preserve that language. So this point become the reasons and the purpose of using code mixing (see point 3 participant 6, 8 and point 4 participant 2,5,7 and 8).

3. **The comprehending speak more than one language in the word**

Another perception occurs phenomena of code mixing in Balinese language are desire of the Balinese youth community to comprehending more than one language. With the existence of this code mixing, is easy for them to explore information in their social communication. Thereby, this case will happen because there is the wanted of youth generation to know other language beside their vernacular. And they able to use more than one language in communication stage. This point became a reasons and the purpose of using code mixing between English, Balinese and other language (see point 3 participant 5 and point 4 participant 1 and 8).

4. **English as the popular language**

In adolescence stage, the event of code mixing is the case that happens in youth generation. When they are used code mixing language more confidence in order to communication among their groups. Because of that, the use of English pieces can improve the stage of the Balinese youth confidence if able to use the popular language in the adolescence level. While, using of English when talk about particular topic which this topic is interesting to use in English term. Besides that, most their friends are come from Gorontalo youth. So they interest study Gorontalo language as the language majority at this village. This point also
as the reasons and the language that always used in communication (see point 2 participant 5, 6 and 7 and point 3 participant 4 and 8)

5. Gorontalo as the language majority which predominated Balinese language at this village

As the effect of Gorontalo as the majority community, this matter affected language integration. Therefore, the Balinese youth tend to use Gorontalo language as their daily language. Besides that, when communication with Balinese Youth Gorontalo people often use their language, this having an effect on language use that use by Youth community who able to speak more than one languages. This language tend to predominate the language use most of Balinese Youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, and Boalemo regency. Besides that this point showed the language that they use and the reasons of using this language (see point 1 participant 5 and 7 and point 2 participant 7 and point 3 participant 4 and 8).

This point consists of some Balinese youth perception about the use of code mixing between English, Balinese and Other language at Raharja Village. Other language at this matter is Indonesian and Gorontalo language as the language majority at this village. The Balinese youth community thinks that Gorontalo is the unique tribe, because of that language is different with Balinese language. Besides that, the code mixing occur in youth group who are affected the stage of friendliness to use other language which is still preserve solidarity among them. Therefore, most of Balinese youth community has the comprehending speak many languages. And then the youth fell doesn’t confidence if they unable to speak with
Gorontalo language and the popular language when talk about particular topic that interest to discuss in English term. Related to this case, the Gorontalo tribe was predominated Balinese youth able to speak in Borontalo language.

2. Discussion

The person living in bilingual and multilingual society allows people to use two or more different language. Example Balinese youth community speak with Balinese language as the mother tongue and Indonesian as the second language, know and able to speak in Gorontalo language as the language majority at the village, Balinese youth community use the popular English as the foreign language. This phenomenon called code mixing, as cited in Ohoiwutun (2002, p.71). Someone who lives in a bilingual and multilingual society use different languages in speaking or communicating each other. Code mixing is it can called as the language phenomenon because there is occurring the unique characteristic in the combination between many languages in one base code such as Balinese-English-Indonesian and Gorontalo language code mixing on the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency.

Code mixing in the Balinese youth community are including in English, Indonesia and Gorontalo language. This is the types of Inner and outer code mixing which code mixing between the real language (Indonesian and mother tongue) and then code mixing come from foreign language/English (Callavid, 2010, p.1). They use code mixing on social area in interaction. As the reasons they use Gorontalo language because to make a good communication or solidarity between the youth group. Besides that, improve the friendliness through use code
mixing. For the English code mixing also their ever followed English course and like to study English. For instance, from the observation the researcher found Balinese youth community use code mixing language in express of mind, giving information, persuasion someone and entertain. This expression supported by the theory of language function by Kinneavy and Michel (1967 as cited in Chaer&agustina, 2010,p.15).

From March to June 2013, the researcher collected and studied the case of Balinese code mixing that found in the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. The result of the study revealed that in the forms of code mixing based of the (Suwito as cited in Pateda, 2001, p.148) theory about code mixing consist of three points namely; word, phrase and clause which code mixing occurs when a speaker mixed two languages or more to achieve a particular purpose. The code mixing in word form, the researcher fond 46 forms which is as the highest number of code mixing consist of verb, adjective, adverb and noun. And the second is the code mixing in phrase form, the researcher got 16 forms of code mixing as the second highest number which is include in verb phrase(VP), noun phrase (NP), adjective phrase (ADJ.P) and adverb phrase (ADV.P). and the lowest was found only one forms of clause “Gus senangi ei” as the adjective clause who is express someone felling happy.

Besides that the researcher also was found five the youth perceptions about code mixing. The first is Gorontalo is unique tribe because some the Balinese youth community have a reasons Gorontalo tribe is different with Balinese language is not like the Javanese language which is have the same language with
Balinese. The second perception is Improve the friendliness and solidarity in the Balinese youth community. This point as the reason and the purpose the Balinese youth community uses code mixing. The third point is the comprehending speaks more than one language in the word. The Balinese youth community has the reasons and purpose to use code mixing is the comprehending of many languages. The fourth point is English as the popular language. Balinese youth community use English because English is popular language and use it when talk about particular topic. And the last perception is Gorontalo as the language majority which predominated Balinese language at this village. Because there was many Gorontalo people and they use Gorontalo language when communicate with Balinese people so the Balinese youth community able to speak with Gorontalo language as the language majority at raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency.

The Balinese youth community use code mixing with Gorontalo and Indonesian language when communication in youth group while at school, home, and other social area. They use code mixing with this language because the habitual communication which Gorontalo people speak with them sometime use Gorontalo language so the Balinese youth community interest to study more. Besides that, the Balinese youth community also use English especially when talk about particular topic which is interest to talk with English popular language. The language that they are known is only the daily language which is familiar to hear.
3. Limitation

The limitation of this research is the researcher did not use member checking which check for every participant before put their interview answer. The researcher did not use member checking after the research is conducted a research because before doing the interview, the researcher explain first the purpose of intake the data is to do a research. If the participant candidates do not want or disagree that the researcher will interview them, so the researcher does not collect the data from them. And if the participant candidates agree to interview so the researcher interviews them to collect the data based on the agreement every participants.