CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This analysis uses library research in which number of books about linguistics and sociolinguistics are consulted. And the writer uses the qualitative method for completed this thesis. The qualitative data are the source of well grounded, rich description and explanation of process in identifiable local context. People can preserve chronological flow with the data from qualitative method. We are also able to see precisely which even led to which consequences, and derive fruitful explanation. Word especially organized into incident or stories, have a concrete, vivid, meaningful flavor that often proves far more convincing to a reader than page of summarized numbers (Milles & Hubberman, 1994:1)

3.2. Source of Data

Documentation method is used to collect the data. Documentation is applied in this thesis because the source of the analysis is written material that is Notes From Qatar. The book consists of 28 chapter and 300 in pages. The writer will analyze fourteen selected chapters in this book in order to get the code mixing data. They are chapter 2, chapter 4, chapter 6, chapter 8, chapter 10, chapter 12, chapter 14, chapter 16, chapter 18, chapter 20,
chapter 22, chapter 24, chapter 26 and then chapter 28. The writer only chooses fourteen chapters of this novel because the writer does not have much time in completing this thesis.

3.3 Data Collection Procedures

Documentation method is used to collect the data. Documentation is applied in this thesis because the source of the analysis is written material that is Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar “Positive, Persistence, Pray”. The book consists of 28 chapter and 309 in pages. The writer will analyze fourteen selected chapters in this book in order to get the code mixing data. The writer only chooses fourteen chapters of this book because the writer does not have much time in completing this thesis.

3.4 Step of the Research

After collecting all the data which was needed for the continuity of the research, next step was to analyze the collected data. To analyze the data, some steps were taken as the following:

1. Underline code-mixing that were found in the Notes From Qatar by Muhammad Assad
2. Classifying code-mixing were found in those chapters of book based on the components of language.
3. Counting the number of components of language used in code-mixing from each chapter.

4. Converting to percentages the data, to find out the dominant percentage.

3.5 **Data Analysis**

Miles & Huberman (1994:10) state that they define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

The first step is reducing the data which will be analyzed. The analyst should select which data is necessary to analyze and which one is not. According to Milles & Huberman, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription.

The second step is displaying the data. After the reducing the data which will be analyzed, the analyst has to display the data inspecific form whether it is table, matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. All are design to assemble, compact from so that the analyst can see what is happening and either draw justified conclusion or move on to the next step of analysis the display suggests may be useful (1994:11).
The last step is drawing a conclusion. According to Milles & Huberman (1994:11), conclusion is also verified as a analyst proceeds. The meaning emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their "confirmability" – that is, their validity.

The three steps can be represented in the following figure (Milles & Huberman, 1994: 12)

Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model
In above figure, the three types of analysis activity and the activity of data collection itself from an interactive, cyclical process. The coding of data, for example (data reduction), leads to new ideas on what should go into matrix (data display), entering the data requires further data reduction. As the matrix fills up, preliminary conclusions are drawn but they lead to the decision, for example to add another column to the matrix to test the conclusion. In this view, qualitative data analysis is a continuous, iterative enterprise. Issues of data reduction, of display and of conclusion drawing/verification come into figure successively as analysis episode follow each other (Milles & Huberman, 1994:12)

Because of the writer chooses distribution frequency in calculating the data. Converting to percentage by using this formula from Bungin (2005:171-172)

\[ n = \frac{Fx}{N} \times 100\% \]

\( n \) = Percentage of the use of code-mixing

\( Fx \) = Frequency of the use of code-mixing

\( N \) = Total item of the use of code-mixing
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1 Data Analysis

4.1.1 Type of Code Mixing Used in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence and Pray”

There are two types of code mixing found in Notes From Qatar based on Wardaugh theory, they are Inter-sentential code mixing and Intra-sentential code mixing. The following data are take the examples about 10% from the all of data and all data can be seen in appendixes.

4.1.1.1 Inter-Sentential Code mixing

have one extra ticket for you, let’s go watching with me!” (Page 21.Dahsyatnya sedekah)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “I have one extra ticket for you, let’s go watching with me!” which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentence in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into inter-sentential code mixing.

2. Data 7: Benar saja tweet@Qatar2002bid hari selasa malam: “please give the reason why Qatar deserves to host World Cup 2002? The winner will get free ticket for Brazil vs England match!” dalam hati saya, pas banget nih. (Page 24. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “please give the reason why Qatar deserves to host World Cup 2002? The winner will get free ticket for Brazil vs England match!” which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between
sentence in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.

3. Data 29: hehehe…..*you are my inspiration now*. (Page 35. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*you are my inspiration now*” which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentence in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*I’m Wani your classmate at UTP*”. Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.
5. Data 38: Setelah saya lihat, kursi nya nomor 32F. *Well it’s not good place.* Karena posisi tempat duduk nya bukan di *aisle.* (Page 63. Business class for free)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*Well it’s not good place*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into *inter-sentential code mixing.*

6. Data 98: Kalau sudah ketemu, jangan terlalu lama menunggu, langsung ngomong ke enyak dan babe minta dinikahi, lalu segera ijab qabul dan *welcome to the new world.* (Page 155. Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*welcome to the new world*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into *inter-sentential code mixing.*
7. Data 117: Zat kimia seperti tembakau, nikotin, tar, timah, karbon, semua nya ada di rokok. *All in one man.*
(Page 247. Smoking is Killing)
Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence "*All in one man*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.

8. Data 121: *Every big thing starts from a small thing.*
Begitu juga dengan merokok yang merupakan tingkatan awal sebagai batu loncatan untuk masuk ke gerbang narkoba. (Page 249. Smoking is Killing)
Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*Every big thing starts from a small thing*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.
9. Data 126: Akhirul kalam, selamat menjalankan hidup sehat tanpa asap rokok! *Save your life, save your family, and save your environment but simply not smoking.* (Page 255. Smoking is Killing)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*Save your life, save your family, and save your environment but simply not smoking*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into inter-sentential code mixing.

10. Data 129: Cara penyampaian pesan nya terlihat tidak menggurui, *that's way I love to read it and always waiting for the Friday.* (Page 257. Smoking is Killing)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*that's way I love to read it and always waiting for the Friday*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between
sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing.**

11. Data 130: Bagi generasi muda yang menginginkan perubahan atau ingin menjadi generasi yang membawa perbaikan bagi dunia atau setidaknya Indonesia, *this blog is soon recommended to you all.* (Page 257. Smoking is Killing)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*this blog is soon recommended to you all.*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing.**

12. Data 133: Agak sedih juga karena harus meninggalkan orang orang tercinta dan saya juga sudah merasa nyaman dengan kehidupan di Jakarta. *Yet, the life must go on. There is no growth in comfort zone and there is no comfort in growth zone. We must leave comfort zone to grow.* (Page 273. Menembus Penjagaan VVIP)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign
language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “the life must go on. There is no growth in comfort zone and there is no comfort in growth zone. We must leave comfort zone to grow” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that inter-sentential code mixing happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. The speaker above inserted a sentence “*One of the best moment in my life!*” Which constitutes as the vocabulary of English between sentences in her utterances. Thus, this utterance is included into **inter-sentential code mixing**.

**4.1.1.2 Intra-Sentential Code Mixing**

1. Data 2: Tapi gak ada salahnya donk untuk berpikir positif saya bisa menonton tanpa mengeluarkan duit sepeser pun?
Nothing is impossible! Karena awal dari semuanya adalah pikiran dan niat. (Page 21. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a clause “nothing is impossible” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a word “mentioning” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.

3. Data 60: Akhirnya karena mendapatkan business class.

(Page 69. Business Class for Free)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a phrase “business class” within a sentence
in a base language in her utterances is included into \textit{intra-sentential code mixing}.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a word “\textit{handphone, lowbath and charge}” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into \textit{intra-sentential code mixing}.

5. Data 80: Selanjutnya keputusan akhir ada di tangan teman, mau tetap melihara silahkan, enggak melihara lebih baik, \textit{the choice is yours}. (Page 117. Memelihara Anjing, Bolehkah?)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a clause “\textit{the choice is yours}” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into \textit{intra-sentential code mixing}.

6. Data 84: Semua permasalahan dalam kehidupan kita pasti sudah ada petunjuk dan pemecahan nya didalam kedua
Ingin Badan Bertato? baca ini dulu)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a word “guidelines” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.

7. Data 94: Usia produktif, umur 17-23 tahun adalah masa-masa full of energy and full of power! Hehehe (Page 151. Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a clause “full of energy and full of power” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.

8. Data 102: Tidak jarang kita menganggap bahwa pendapat orangtua itu kuno dan tidak up to date dengan perkembangan zaman. (Page 168. Berbakti Kepada Orangtua)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign
language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a phrase “up to date” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a word “universal” and a phrase “universal declaration of human right” within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.

10. Data 110: *You are such a talent person*, semoga mimpi nya terwujud. (Page 210. Membentuk Generasi Tangguh)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a clause “You are such a talent person...
“within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into **intra-sentential code mixing.**

11. Data 112: Mari kita semua kencangkan sabuk pengaman dan bersiap *take off* untuk beribadah. (Page 229. Ramadhan Sebagai Akselelator)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a phrase “*take off* “within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into **intra-sentential code mixing.**


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a word “*warning* “within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into **intra-sentential code mixing.**

13. Data 142: Lapis pertama mengecek undangan, lapis kedua mencocokkan nama di surat undangan, dan lapis ketiga
melewati *metal detector.* (Page 276. Menembus Penjagaan VVIP)

Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a phrase “*metal detector* “within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.


Analysis: As what Wardaugh says that intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. The speaker above inserted a phrase “*second hand* “within a sentence in a base language in her utterances is included into intra-sentential code mixing.

The data can be concluded in the following table:

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Linguistics Element Dominantly Used by Muhammad Assad’s

Notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence and Pray”

The data which analyzed based on components of language which consist of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The following are the examples of code mixing based on components of language about 50% from the all of data and all data can be seen in appendixes. Some of the data can be shown as follows:

4.1.2.1 Word

1. Kemudian saya follow balik, fikir fikir siapa tau ada info yang bermanfaat.(Page 24. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

2. Selain itu follower @Qatar2002bid sekitar 1000 orang.(Page 24. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)


4. Di twitter ada pemberitahuan ditujukan ke account saya(Page 25. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

5. Lastly, berikut ada beberapa foto dari hasil pertandingan,(Page 28. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)
6. **Awesome**, inspiratif banger sad...(Page 33. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

7. Gue jadi ingat yang kita **chattingan** waktu itu.( Page 34. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)


10. Mbak, pesawat nya **full** gak penumpang nya?(Page 68. Business Class for Free)

11. Langsung saya ketawa sambil mengucapkan Alhamdulillah ….saya juga nggak tahu kenapa bisa ketawa, mungkin benar benar **speechless** dengan kejadian yang baru saya alami.(Page 69. Business Class for Free)

12. **Amazing**, dengan melihat nya saja, saya merasa seperti mendapatkan energy positip yang sangat besar.(Page 88. My Spiritual Journey)

13. Saat thawaf, luar biasa! saya seperti di **charge** kembali secara spiritual fisik dan mental.(Page 88. My Spiritual Journey)

15. Isi nya ada hotel dan apartment. (Page 90. My Spiritual Journey)

16. Saya mengunjungi jabal tsur, jabal rahmah, padang arafah, sampai yang paling menarik adalah mengunjungi peternakan unta dan monum susu unta fresh langsung dari pabrik nya, hehehe. (Page 90.My Spiritual Journey)

17. Dia bilang, wah Indonesia good, good, good, saya ketawa saja. (Page 94.My Spiritual Journey)


19. Sejak minggu lalu sudah banyak sekali yang request untuk membahas tentang tato(Page 130.Ingin Bertato Baca Ini Dulu)

20. Saya Tanya ke teman-teman yang punya tato, ngapain sih elo punya tato? Jawaban nya beraneka ragam, ada yang macho, keren, cowok banget, mau nyoba dan trend masa kini.(Page 130.Ingin Bertato Baca Ini dulu)

22. Nah kalau sudah punya suami dan istrinya enak, bisa saling cerita dan saling **support** jika ada masalah. (Page 152. Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

23. Biasanya kalau pas **single** hang out bareng teman-teman tapi kalau sudah berkeluarga nonton DVD bersama anak dan istrinya sambil minum cendol dan makan jagung bakar,,,so sweet. (Page 153. Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)


27. Minimal di bulan ramadhan ini khatam nya satu kali, insya allah dengan optimisme pasti bisa. Tapi jangan optimis aja, harus *action* juga.(Page 226. Ramadhan Sebagai Akselelator)

28. *Well* itu adalah sedikit gambaran bagaimana mudah nya generasi muda bangsa ini untuk merokok.(Page 245. Smoking is killing)

29. Baru baca *archive* nya dari awal udah bikin motivasi.(Page 257. Smoking is Killing)

30. Makasih udah buat *warning* buat anak-anak yang merokok(Page 258. Smoking is Killing)

31. Dari awal saya pun sadar kemungkinan besar tidak akan bisa masuk ke acara *convocation* kareana gak punya undangan, tapi karena penasaran ingin melihat bagaimana suasana kelulusan, akhirnya saya mantab kan untuk hadir.(Page 274. Menembus Penjagaan VVIP)

32. Untuk jalur pertama dan kedua agak mustahil bin mustahal karena ada beberapa *bodyguard* gede gede sudah pada nongkrong.(Page 275. Menembus Penjagaan VVIP)

33. Izin *share* ya gan,,,(Page 283. Menembus Penjagaan VVIP)

34. Ada hal penting yang harus kita pegang dalam meraih kesuksesan yaitu’*value*” atau nilai kehidupan.(Page 299. Success with Value)
35. Suka sekali dengan *quote* terakhirnya. (Page 305.Sucess with Value)

36. Harus jadi orang ber *value* mulai detik ini. (Page 305.Sucess with Value)

37. Insya allah gue akan *revisi* nilai menjadi lebih baik. Page 306.Sucess with Value)

4.1.2.2 Phrase

1. *Non sense*, tidak ada satu pun di dunia ini yang bisa didapat dengan Cuma-Cuma. (Page 22.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

2. Setelah bersedekah dan memohon agar ada cara lain, ada kesempatan lain untuk mendapatkan tiket gratis. Selasa sore, ada account twitter @Qatar2002bid *follow account* twitter saya. (Page 24.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)


5. Berkah allah atas kamu juga! jaga terus niat baik dan kerja keras mu, tetap istiqomah didalam nya, *good luck*! (Page 33.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)
6. Gue jadi terinspirasi dengan *true story* nya sad. (Page 35. Dahsyatnya Sedekah)


9. Saya pun langsung menuju *boarding pass counter*. (Page 64. Business Class for Free)

10. Seneng abis, ya saya Cuma bayar kelas ekonomi biasa, tapi dapat *business class*, dan langsung kebayang gimana enak nya nanti di pesawat, kursi besar nya yang bisa tiduran lurus persis 180 derajat. (Page 65. Business Class for Free)


12. Dalam hati saya, yauda deh emang bukan rezeki nya kali ini tapi tetap *positive thinking* aja, insya allah. (Page 68. Business Class for Free)


15. Dua minggu lalu midterm break dan kampus saya mengadakan umroh bersama bagi para mahasiswa, staf dan professor. (Page 85.My Spiritual Journey)


18. Jadi next time kalau ada yang nanya lagi langsung saya suruh baca tulisan ini. (Page 113.Memelihara anjing, Bolehkah?)


20. Melebur sedikit, didalam hadist tersebut juga disinggung mengenai laknat Allah SWT mengenai hair extention. (Page 132.Ingin Badan Bertato, Baca Ini Dulu!)
21. Arti meraja yaitu melukai badan dengan cara bertato atau
   *body piercing*. (Page 134.Ingin Badan Bertato, Baca Ini
dulu!)

22. *Saving money*, dengan menikah usia muda kemungkinan
   selamat dari penghamburan waktu dan uang yang sangat
   besar. (Page 152.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

23. …..tapi kalau sudah berkeluarga, nonton DVD bersama anak
dan istri sambil minum cendol dan makan jangung bakar, *so
   sweet*,..,(Page 153.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

24. Apa yang telah kakak tulis telah mengubah pandangan saya,
   *thank you so much.*. (Page 157.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah
   Muda)

25. Cinta ada dalam diri mereka adalah cinta tanpa syarat”
   unconditional love” tapi apakah cinta kita kepada mereka
   juga seperti itu?(Page 168.Berbakti Kepada Kedua Orangtua)

26. Tidak jarang kita menganggap bahwa pendapat orangtua itu
   kuno dan tidak *up to date* dengan perkembangan zaman.
   (Page 168.Berbakti Kepada Kedua Orangtua)

27. Bahkan pergi ke restoran mana pun, *take away* aja makanan
   kesukaan mereka. (Page 172.Berbakti Kepada Kedua
   orangtua)

29. Tapi ia adalah way of life petunjuk paling komplit yang mencakup seluruh aspek kehidupan. (Page 252. Smoking is killing)

30. Sebenarnya mau ditulis dari dulu tapi gak sempat karena waktu itu menjelang final exam jadi agak terpecah konsentrasi nya, hehehe (Page 273. Menembus Penjagaan VIP)


32. Qatar foundation merupakan organisasi non profit yang dimiliki oleh raja Qatar. (Page 273. Menembus Penjagaan VIP)


34. Pengen banget punya mobil, mau second hand juga gpp deh,... (Page 300. Success With value)
4.1.2.3 Clause


2. *I was really surprised!* Ternyata tiket VIP seharga 500 QR, langsung tersenyum dan dalam hati saya berfikir Allah SWT memang selalu menepati janji nya. (Page 26.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

3. *Time for the match is on!* Saya langsung masuk ke stadion melalui pintu VIP dan pertama kali menginjakkan kaki di Khalifa Stadium.(Page 26.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

4. Tulisan yang sangat bagus dan memberikan banyak pelajaran! *keep writing some more good and inspiring stories,* assad.(Page 33.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

5. Gue lupa ini ayat al-quran atau hadist, *keep posting* dan saling mengingatkan ya sad. (Page 33.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

6. *Thanks for sharing* yaa, tulisan blog kamu bagus banget, jadi pengen nulis blog lagi nh. (Page 34.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

8. Pada hari H, tanggal 10 Februari, setelah selesai kuliah sekitar jam 8 malam saya berangkat menuju Doha International Airport. (Page 63.Business Class for Free)

9. ,,,,,,terus duduk manis di ruang tunggu menunggu kedatangan pesawat Qatar Airways, there is nothing special up to the point. (Page 63.Business Class for Free)

10. Setelah itu saya merenung dan berfikir, what have I done today so that I can get business class? Tidak lama kemudian saya teringat bahwa sore nya saat masih dikampus sebelum berangkat ke airport saya bertemu seorang janitor di mesjid yang bernama Abdul shamad dari Sri langka. (Page 66.Business Class for Free)


14. Subhanallah, masih ada lagi, and smiled and smiled while reading though the rest of the story. (Page 72.Business Class for Free)

15. Wah wah wah seperti nya mas sudah sangat mahir memainkan otak+hati to keep positive thinking and positive feeling. (Page 72.Business Class for Free)


17. Your story about camel's milk is so funny, gua bacanya lagi makan sambil ngakak. (Page 101.My Spiritual Journey)

18. Sungguh luar biasa dan indah kota suci itu, pray me to be possible being there,,,insya allah. (Page 101.My Spiritual Journey)


20. Nice article and inspiring, insya allah bermanfaat, amin.(Page 137.Ingin Badan Bertato,Baca Ini Dulu!)

22. Usia produktif umur 17-23 tahun adalah masa-masa full of energy and full of power, hehehe (Page 151.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

23. Dari cara halus sampai nggak memaksa, but I firmly said in, karena saya merasa nggak ada manfaat nya sama sekali. (Page 245.Smoking is Killing)

24. It’s not a joke, berdasarkan riset terbukti bahwa rokok merupakan faktor resiko terbesar untuk mati mendadak. (Page 249.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

25. Stop merugikan diri sendiri dan orang lain, good topic assad, very inspiring. (Page 258.Misteri Jodoh dan Menikah Muda)

4.1.2.4 Sentence

1. Saya SMS mereka pura-pura nanya kalau mau beli tiket dimana (padahal tujuannya, semoga diantara mereka ada yang bilang, “Assad, I have one extra ticket for you, let’s go watching with me! (Page 22.dahsyatnya Sedekah)

2. Benar saja tweet@Qatar2002bid hari selasa malam: “please give the reason why Qatar deserves to host World Cup 2002? The winner will get free ticket for Brazil vs
England match!” dalam hati saya, pas banget nih. (Page 24.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)

3. Hehehe….you are my inspiration now. (Page 35.Dahsyatnya Sedekah)


5. Kalau sudah ketemu, jangan terlalu lama menunggu, langsung ngomong ke enyak dan babe minta dinikahi, lalu segera ijab qabul dan welcome to the new world. (Page 155.Misteri Jodoh dan menikah Muda)

6. Every big thing starts from a small thing. Begitu juga dengan merokok yang merupakan tingkatan awal sebagai batu loncatan untuk masuk ke gerbang narkoba. (Page 249.Smoking is Killing)

7. Akhirul kalam, selamat menjalankan hidup sehat tanpa asap rokok! Save your life, save your family, and save your environment but simply not smoking. (Page 255.Smoking is Killing)
4.1.2.5 Frequency of Code Mixing

There are 152 code mixing cases found in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar “Positive, persistence, Pray” Below the number and the percentage of code mixing in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bab</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bab 6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 16</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab 28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above show that amount data word, phrase, clause and sentence in every chapter, and can be accumulated such as:

\[ n = \frac{F_x}{N} \times 100\% \]

Word % = 74/205 x 100% = 36, 09 %
Phrase % = 68/205 x 100% = 33, 17 %
Clause % = 50/205 x 100% = 24, 39 %
Sentence% = 13/205 x 100% = 6, 34 %

4.1.3. Reason to Code Mixing
The reason of the speakers used code mixing in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar was analyzed by applying Dell Hymes theory that is the theory of SPEAKING.

a. **Setting and Scene**

As what Dell Hymes says that setting and scene are the place, occasion or natural situation that can influenced the people in choosing the code. Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray” tell about people condition and more the relaxation, informal situation between the writer and the participant in this book. It is shown by the way of Muhammad Assad using the informal words such as *donk, banget, gue, dikit, inget*, etc and the writer laughed with the people around him.

b. **Participant**

The participants are the people involved in the communication found in the setting. Thus, the participant which are analyzed by the writer in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, pray” is the writer. As what some sociolinguist say that the speaker tends to mix their language because they want to show their background, position and relationships.

In this case, the writer mixes his language Bahasa Indonesia with English to shown to the people in this case the writers that actually he has a good education background by showing himself to be very
fluently speaking in English since he was studying in Petronas University for several years and university level and also ever stayed in Qatar as he mentioned it in him utterances.

c. **E  **nds

As Dell Hymes says that the ends are the goals or purpose that a speaker wishes to reach. From the data, some commentator for example a artist Alyssa Soebandono used code mixing in giving some comment about Muhammad Assad’s article. Alyssa Soebandono as a commentator known that actually she can understand what Muhammad Assad says. Alyssa is using a code mixing within to ask something to Assad to know more about Assad, to clarify Assad statement.

d. **A  **ct Sequence

The act sequence refers to the order of a speech, a narrative, a conversation, or a talking. It also refers to the form and the content of the speech. From the data, we see that Muhammad Assad is introduced her background started to birth until get the Petronas Scholarship. And then he tells many experiences to the reader and the reader give many suggestion for better article.

In the book, we find that the form of the speech uses direct speech and only uses the ordinary language in daily life without
simile, analogy, or idiom because the content of speech is not really necessary or significant to depend or to explain the meaning.

e. **Key**

The key is referred to the manner, the spirit and the felling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. From the data, Muhammad Assad is very on fire to share his experience with something making a joke to indicate that he is very happy and relaxed. This is also the reason of the reason of the speaker why they use of code mixing because they can mix their language from bahasa Indonesia into English as comfort as possible.

f. **Instrumentalities**

The instrumentalities are referred to the register, channel and form of the speech. After analyzing the data, it is found that the speaker used oral channel from beginning until the end of the book. From the data, we find that the writer using simple language to understand the reader and then he is choice the best place to more interested the reader.

g. **Norms**

The norms of interaction and interpretation in Muhammad Assad’s book between Muhammad Assad and the commentator seemly depend on the social relationship between them. During the story, we can see Muhammad Assad and the commentator
frequently smile and laugh at each other when talking about the certain topic, it means they have a good relationship.

h. Genre

The genre is referred to the type of the utterances whether it is in the form of a poem, a proverb, a prayer, a lecturer, etc. The genre is which found in the book a narrative genre because the writer tells about her experiences in a book.

4.2. Findings

From the data above, it can be seen that code mixing on word: 36.09 %, phrase: 33.17 %, clause: 24.39 % and sentence 6, 34 %

Based on the analysis, this book used English code mixing dominantly, so the writer found that the dominant type of code mixing used in Notes From Qatar is intra-sentential code mixing.

“An Intra-sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language”. Two examples are as the following:

- Semua permasalahan dalam kehidupan kita pasti sudah ada petunjuk dan pemecahan nya didalam kedua guidelines tersebut, termasuk mengenai tato ini.
- Tapi gak ada salahnya donk untuk berpikir positif saya bisa menonton tanpa mengeluarkan duit sepeser pun? *Nothing is impossible!* Karena awal dari semuanya adalah pikiran dan niat
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the conclusions were staged as the following:

1. There are two kinds of code mixing used in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar’’ positive, persistence, pray”, they are Inter-sentential code mixing and intra-sentential code mixing. Type of code mixing that dominantly is intra-sentential code mixing.

2. Linguistic element of code mixing dominantly used in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar’’ positive, persistence, pray” is word.

3. The reasons of using code mixing in Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar”’ positive, persistence, pray” are:

   a. Setting and Scene

      As what Dell Hymes says that setting and scene are the place, occasion or natural situation that can influenced the people in choosing the code. Muhammad Assad’s Notes From Qatar’” Positive, Persistence, Pray”tell about people condition and more the relaxation, informal situation between the writer and the participant in this book. It is shown by the way of Muhammad Assad using the
informal words such as *donk, banget, gue, dikit, inget*, etc and the writer laughed with the people around him.

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In this case, the writer mixes his language Bahasa Indonesia with English to shown to the people in this case the writers that actually he has a good education background by showing himself to be very fluently speaking in English since he was studying in Petronas University for several years and university level and also ever stayed in Qatar as he mentioned it in him utterances.

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h. Genre

The genre is referred to the type of the utterances whether it is in the form of a poem, a proverb, a prayer, a lecturer, etc. The genre is which found in the book a narrative genre because the writer tell about her experiences in a book.
5.2 Suggestion

Readers are suggested:

1. To use and analyze different types of English or Bahasa Indonesia in bilingualism and multilingualism sphere.
2. To enlarge English vocabulary of the readers.
3. To socialize the use of English as a medium communication in Indonesia.
4. To create a linguistic atmosphere; by saying that English and Bahasa Indonesia used interchangeably
5. To build an awareness on the importance of English.
6. To accept the reality of code mixing used by Bahasa Indonesia native speakers in daily communication