

CODE MIXING FOUND IN THE NOVEL

“TELL ME YOUR DREAMS”

THESIS



By

BAROKATUS SALAMAH

NIM. 210913105

**FACULTY OF TEACHING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF PONOROGO
(IAIN) PONOROGO**

2017

ABSTRACT

Salamah, Barokatus. 2017. Code Mixing found in the Novel Tell Me Your Dreams. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, The Institute for Islamic Studies of Ponorogo (IAIN), Advisor Wiwin Widyawati, M.Hum.

Key Words: Novel, Code Mixing

This research is about Code Mixing found in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”. Code mixing is fragments from other language such as word, idiom, clause, phrase, and all other fragments. The story of “Tell Me Your Dreams” contain the complicated conflicts among the character in it. As a consequence it is rich in unique expressions and statements. Moreover, the background of the characters who came from different countries make the situation of conversation became unique. This uniqueness for example seen in the use of code mixing.

This research aimed to describe (1) types of code mixing used in the novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”. (2) Function of code mixing in the novel Tell Me Your Dreams. In this research, the researcher applied library research and content analysis method to analyze the data. Besides, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach which was done by classifying and analyzing those objects.

After collecting the data, the data were classified based on the types of code mixing. There were inner code mixing and outer code mixing. There are five functions of code mixing, namely: reiteration, interjection, quotation, a specific of function of opponent and content of qualify message.

Through the analysis of the novel, it was found 49 data of code mixing. There were two types of code mixing, inner code mixing, and outer code mixing. There was 4 classifications Inner code mixing, classified 3 interjections inner code mixing and 1 content of qualify of message inner code mixing. While outer code mixing there was found 45 outer code mixing which then divided into 18 reiteration of outer code mixing, 11 interjections of outer code mixing, 6 a specific function of opponent of outer code mixing and 10 content of qualify of message of outer code mixing.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

A language is playing an important role in our lives. Perhaps because as a rule, rarely do we pay attention, and take it as a normal thing, like breathing or walking.¹ Language is not only an instrument for the communication of messages. Roughly speaking, societal bilingualism occurs when in a given society two or more languages are spoken, This becomes especially clear in multilingual communities where various groups have their own language.² It can be concluded that language as a rule in society. In society, language is into two divided, bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is one language or more, whereas multilingualism is two or more language in society.

Recently, language is a system, meaning that the language was shaped by a number of components that are fixed and can be patterned on the rules of the society.³ It means language as components in society. Especially, society of bilingual and multilingual used multiple languages can be patterned on the rules of the society.

¹ Leonard Bloomfield, Bahasa, terj. Sutikno (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1995), 1.

² Rene Apple and Pieter Muysken, Language Contact and Bilingualism (Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam Academic Archive: 2005) 1 - 11

³ Abdul Chaer dan Leonie Agustina, Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal Edisi Revisi (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, Cet ke 2 juni 2004), 11.

According to Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. These symbols are, in the first instance, auditory and they are produced by the so-called 'organs of speech'.⁴ The auditory of tool to communication with natural, used method of communicating ideas, emotions, and produced symbols.

Literature is a form of someone's ideas toward his or her mind about social environment around him or her. Literature comes with beautiful language and it can be defined as the authors as a result because of contemplation of the phenomena. Literature as work a fiction has a more profound understanding. It is not only a fictional story or a fantasy of the author only, but also a manifestation of the creativity of the author in digging and cultivating the ideas in his or her mind.⁵ In conclusion literature is someone of thoughts with very beautiful which has by contemplation in a writer. It can be written to fiction or prose depending on desire of writer. It is not only a fictional story or a fantasy of the author only, but also thoughts of a writer in spark of novel or fiction.

Furthermore, literature is definable not according to whether it is fictional or 'imaginative', but because it uses language in peculiar ways. On this theory, literature is a kind of writing that, in the words of the Russian critic

⁴RajendMeshtrie, et al. *Introducing Sociolinguistics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, Second Edition 2003), 1.

⁵LailatulMaulida, Thesis, *An analysis of Figurative Language in a Novel by Stephanie Mayer: Twilight* (Ponorogo: STAIN Ponorogo, 2012), 1.

Roman Jakobson, represents an 'organized violence committed on ordinary speech'. Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech.⁶ So, literature is a daily conversation based on experience and interest in reading and writing books.

One of the literature products is a novel. The word “novel” comes from the Latin “Novellus”. “Novellus” word formed from the Novus new or a new meaning in English. New considered because his novel is a form of literature that came later than other forms of literature, poetry and drama.⁷ Novel is an imaginative art that was presented in prose form. This means that the story presented in the novel is fictitious.⁸ It is a novel tells a story that people in books or television program take a true or fiction novel. It can be made from imaginations, experiences, a fact, or true story which inspiration the writer to make a novel based from it. Sometimes, the stories of the novel weretaken from the real or fictitious story.

Tell me your dreams was published at 1998. Produced by Sidney Sheldon was born in Chicago on February 11, 1917. Sidney Sheldon entered Northwestern University on a scholarship in 1935, but was soon forced drop out due to the depression. He went to Manhattan with hopes becomes songwriter, but decide to become script reader and His lease by Universal Studio. After he was

⁶Terry Eagleton, *Literary Theory: An Introduction* Second Edition ((Australia: Blackwell Publishing, first published 2005), 1.

⁷Endah Tri Priyatni, *Membaca Sastra dengan Ancangan Literasi Kritis*(PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta: Cet ke 2, 2012), 124.

⁸Afamefuna Ezeaku, *English Novel* (Victoria Island: National Open University of Nigeria, 2013), 1.

discharged from the Air Force for medical reasons, he began to write musicals and comedies for the New York stage. At 25 years old, he got Tony Award for the musical *Redhead*.⁹ Other creations of Sidney Sheldon are *The Best Laid Plans*, *Morning, Noon & Night*, *Nothing Lasts Forever*, *The Stars Shine Down*, *The Doomsday Conspiracy*, *Memories of Midnight*, *The Sands of Time*, *Windmills of the Gods*, *If Tomorrow Comes*, *Master of the Game*, *Rage of Angels*, *Bloodline*, *A Stranger in the Mirror*, and *The Other Side of Midnight*. Almost all have been number-one international bestsellers. His first book *The Naked Face* was acclaimed by the *New York Times* as "the best first mystery of the year" and received an Edgar Award. Most of his novels have become major feature films or TV miniseries. He is in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the most translated author in the world with more than 280 million copies of his books in print in 105 countries.¹⁰

Tell Me Your Dream tells a story of Ashley Patterson who has two alters, Toni Prescott and Alette Peters. Thriller story may have been of fiction based on actual cases. But the thriller story of doing Ashley Patterson killed five people in different countries without knowledge that not Ashley but his one alter. Especially the novel that was written by American author and was published in America too. The theme of actual cases is unique with showing alters. Sidney Sheldon described the character of alters as real. The storyline is clear and

⁹<http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/21760/1/Appendix.pdf>. Accessed at December, 22nd 2016.

¹⁰Sidney Sheldon, *Tell Me Your Dreams* (New York: Time Warner Book Group, 1998).

easy to follow; the detail of performance, as well as the history of each character very well presented, so that in describing, this novel is easy to understand.

The story of this novel was started when Ashley Patterson moved to London when Ashley graduated Senior High School and now she lived in Cupertino, California three years and had work in a young company growing rapidly, Global Computer Graphics Company. Ashley was an expert in creating advertising and design graphic, create layouts with text and images. Dr. Steven Patterson is her father. He is a surgeon who is very famous. Her mother had died when she was tiny.¹¹

Toni Prescott is a beautiful girl who has a good voice. She is a girl who is very relaxed and dynamic. He likes to go to nightclubs and partying, dating and chat.¹² Allete is a woman who is innocent and shy. She was very talented in painting. He frequently went to church and people who like to help. She often spent the weekend by going to the museum to see works of art, especially painting.¹³ Toni was the only those who is often invited to the discussion because Toni has always had a solution to solve the problem. Toni was hated with Ashley because their personalities are very different.

¹¹Ibid.,6.

¹²Ibid., 19.

¹³Ibid., 29.

Ashley has a boyfriend named Jim Cleary. Jim Cleary is a handsome person and a football player. However, her father did not agree with their relationship. Her father decided to move to London. Ashley felt very sad.¹⁴

Toni Prescott has a boyfriend named Jean Claude. Jean Claude lives in Quebec City. Moreover, Alette's boyfriend named Richard Melton. Richard Melton an artist. He was a very famous painter. Occurred a terrible serial killer. Jim Cleary was killed in Pennsylvania by way of being stabbed and castrated by someone who is not known.¹⁵

When Ashley was in the apartments of Dennis Tibble for a discussion, suddenly she was unconscious. When Ashley woke up, she was in a hotel in Chicago. She was confused. Ashley returned to her apartment in Cupertino. She met with David Sam Blake, who interrogated him for the death of Dennis Tibble. Ashley was scared. Because there are the fingerprints of Ashley on the Dennis Tibble's body. Ashley felt that someone always followed her into her apartment and threatened her with a post using the lipstick "you will die" She wants the police to guarding her that night. Then she called Sam Blake to look after the night in her apartment, but police were found dead the next morning. Then happened two more killings. Who killed the boyfriend of Toni and Allele, namely Jean Claude and Richard Melton. They were all killed in the same manner stabbed and castrated. Before being killed they hadan intercourse. Then,

¹⁴Ibid., 11.

¹⁵<https://unisantika.wordpress.com/>. Accessed at April 12th 2017.

FBI linking all of the murders that occurred. Of all the FBI's investigation of Ashley's fingerprints are found in every bodies of the victims. And from the DNA test results indicate that Ashley had an intercourse before killing them. Ashley was surprised because she never committed the murder and had no reason to kill them. Ashley was arrested and detained by the police. Ashley felt very serious depression.¹⁶

Dr. Patterson required meeting his friend to be attorney of Ashley. He is David Singer. David Singer is one of the famous attorneys. He also decided to help Dr. Ashley Patterson to defend in court. From there he knew that Ashley has a Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD). Where in whom there are two other alter named Toni and Alette, and Toni is dominant. Who has done all of the murders. Because of that, David was puzzled to defend based on medical proof but authentic. However, due to the miracle that happened and Ashley finally released. And she was rehabilitated in Connecticut Psychiatric Hospital. After through the treatment with Dr. Gilbert Keller. Ashley was finally able to meet with two other alter and successfully cured. Multiple Personality Disorder that suffered by Ashley caused from childhood trauma due to treatment of distorted intercourse by her father. And finally Ashley lived happily with her new life.¹⁷

Contribution in educational world from this novel are, for instance when we care for children should not be too curb and suppress it, because

¹⁶Ibid.,

¹⁷Ibid.,

children have the freedom to choose or cultivate talent, we just have to keep an eye on and pushed. Because the theory of personality factors that cause changes in personality 3 factors. The first physical factors such as brain disorders, malnutrition and others, both environmental factors socio-cultural as political crisis economy and the third factor itself as emotional stress (frustration prolonged).¹⁸ Is where the personality changes that arise, such as Alette Petters since childhood scolded by her mother when she drawing, Toni Prescott who scolded her when she sang. It proves that they feel depressed and frustrated that led to his double personality.

Contribution other that is David received to defend Ashley trial. David did it because he wants reciprocation of what did Mr. Patterson has been done to secure her mother or return a favor to his mother.

All men were equal in the eyes of Toni; Toni was born because of the pain Ashley. Ashley is child abuse or pedophilia abused by his own father during childhood so that he was traumatized fear of men, as every man had met just want to satisfy their desires alone, so he took action by way of castrating and killing him to death. The reasons her killed cause remember violence which his father when her childhood.

According to Wikipedia, Kebiri or castrating is Neuter (also called castration or castration) is surgery and or use of chemicals which aims to

¹⁸SyamsuYusuf andAchmadJuntikaNurihsan,Teori Kepribadian (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya,Cet ke-2 Juni 2008), 11.

eliminate the function of the male testes or ovarian function in females. Castration can be done either in animals or humans.¹⁹ So, castrated purpose gets rid of function testicular.

The story of “Tell Me Your Dreams” contain the complicated conflicts among one character in it. As a consequence it is rich in unique expressions and statements. Moreover, the background of the characters who came from different countries make the situation of conversation became unique. This uniqueness for example seen in the use of code mixing.

Based on the statements above, the researcher is interested to conduct a research entitled Code Mixing in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”.

B. Limitation of The Study

This research is merely focused on finding the code mixing used in Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams” which will be analyzed with Sociolinguistics approach. The dialogues in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams” become the main focuses that researcher is going analyze.

C. Statements of The Problem

1. What kinds of code mixing are found in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”?
2. What are functions of code mixing in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”?

¹⁹<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kebiri>, accessed at April, 10th 2017.

D. Objective of The Study

1. To find the code mixing found in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams.”
2. To find out the function of code mixing found in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”

E. Significance of The Study

The result of this study hopefully can be beneficial:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The benefit in the study is expected to be beneficial to the development of literary study and the complement to the study on Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams.” This research is intended to enrich the new knowledge about code mixing and its categories and to add the study about sociolinguistics study especially on code mixing.

2. Practical Benefit

This study is intended to find out the kinds of code mixing used in the dialogue of Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”. It is to increase the understanding about the kinds of code mixing, for writer especially and for the reader commonly. The writer also expects that the viewer of “Tell Me Your Dreams” can take the moral values contained in the Novel.

F. Organization of The Study

This research consists of five chapters and each chapter is related to each other which is a unified whole with systematic as follows:

CHAPTER I : Introduction, this chapter describe the basic pattern of the entire contents of thesis that consists of the background of the study, limitation of the problems, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II : This chapter explains the theoretical of code mixing and novel generally.

CHAPTER III: Research methodology, which presents to types of research, subject and object of the research, data and data sources, method collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: This chapter analyses the code mixing on the tell me your dreams novel. This chapter contains discussion of research results and analysis of results from research which is concerned about“code mixing found in the novel tell me your dreams”.

CHAPTER V : Conclusion, this chapter contains conclusions and recommendations.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RELATED STUDY

A. Sociolinguistics

As a first approximation, Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society.²⁰ Sociolinguistics is discipline the study language teaching that used relevancy social language.²¹ Sociolinguistics is a relatively new field. Sociolinguistics tried to find the reasons for linguistics variations in social and environment conditions.²² So, Sociolinguistics is relatively new fields that study the relationship between language and society, variations social and environment conditions as the subject or language actor as a means of communication and interaction between groups of one another followed discipline the study language teaching that used relevancy social language.

Thus, Sociolinguistics as a specially demarcated area of language studies only dates.²³ Sociolinguistics has close connections with the social sciences, in particular, sociology, anthropology, social psychology, and education. It encompasses the study of multilingualism, social dialects, conversational interaction, attitudes to language, language change, and much

²⁰ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Routledge: London and New York, Fourth Edition 2013), 1.

²¹ Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sociolinguistics*, 2.

²² Ruben Chacon Beltran, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Notes and Compilation* by Helena Sofos, 3.

²³ Rajend Meshtrie, *Concise Encyclopedia of Sociolinguistics* (UK: University of Edinburgh, 2001), 1.

more.²⁴ It concluded, Sociolinguistics has a close relationship with social science, especially sociology, anthropology, social psychology, and education including multilingual studies, social dialects, conversational interaction, language attitudes, language changes, and more.

B. Code Mixing

Code Mixing refers to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contacts that emphasize the lexical items.²⁵ Thus Code Mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.²⁶ Therefore, Code Mixing refers to a more general form of contact language that uses both languages simultaneously as long as a change from one language to another in a single utterance. Code mixing happens to cause two or more language, which inserts phrase, word, idiom etc in form single.

Recently, Code mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.²⁷ Furthermore, from that, statement code mixing happened when grammatically and lexical items

²⁴ Suzanne Romaine, *Language in Society An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (New York: Oxford University Press, Second Edition 2004) Preface.

²⁵ Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistic The Study of Societies' Languages* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, Cet ke 2 2012), 78.

²⁶ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1988), 103.

²⁷ Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code – Mixing* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) 1.

from two languages appear in one sentence. Thus, it is difficult to distinguish between code switching and code mixing. However, if in one sentence are elements of lexical and clauses that actually correspond to the grammatically structure called code switching, and if only a mere shreds in a sentence then called code mixing.

Usually required to select a particular code whenever day choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (also called code mixing).²⁸ So, people are free to choose whether they will use code mixing or code switching in a conversation, or when an author devotes an idea to writing about mixed code and code changes. Depending on their understanding of these two discussions and depending on whom he is speaking, who is his opponent, his educational background, or even just using the language because there is no equivalent in other languages? Since the language community is divided into three languages: first, the monolingual community (the one who uses one language) and now rarely even may not even exist. Usually the monolingual community is an isolated society. Secondly, bilingual societies (people who use two languages or Indonesian is bilingual society) usually, this society exists in Indonesia which uses two languages in a conversation or even in a sentence. Like the use of Indonesian language by mixing English or Arabic and so on. Moreover, the last is

²⁸Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 101.

the multilingual community (a society that uses two or more languages in speech) so that the community is more diverse in using the language.

Code mixing is also called intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation.²⁹

In conclusion, While, code mixing is called (intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation) when speakers use two or more languages below idiom, phrase, baster (expression), word, or clause that followed do not grammatically and when speakers use two or more languages in society multilingual or bilingual code switching into sentence with grammatical structure called code switching. Usually, it is not possible that language communities do not mix code or redirect code in the speech.

According to Abdul Chaer in Fasold if someone uses a word or phrase from one language, she has been doing code mixing. Therefore, in this study most and almost all fragments in the novel are phrases and words.

Examples of code mixing are:

- 1) Y cuando estoy con gonte me borrocha porque me siento
(dan ketika saya dengan orang saya mabuk sebab saya merasa)
Mas happy, mas free, you know, pero si yo estoy con mucha
(lebih bahagia lebih bebas, tahu kan, tetapi saya dengan banyak)
Gente no estoy, you know, high, more or less
(orang saya tidak, tahu kan, tinggi, kira-kira)
- 2) Vinod: mai to kuhungaa ki yah one of the best novels of the year is

²⁹NenyIsharyanti, *The JaltcallJournal Code Switching and Code Mixing in Internet Chatting between 'yes', 'ya' and 'si' a case Study*. ISSN 1832-4215, Vol. 5, No. 3. (SatyaWacana Christian University, Salatiga), 69.

(saya akan mengatakan bahwa ini adalah salah satu novel terbaik tahun ini).³⁰

Based criteria to grammatical, then from the beginning to the word *pero* a flaky Spanish.. Words *happy*, *free* and *you know* borrowed from English. Last statement more or less high and is the English language. The next clause entirely is in English, both in vocabulary and grammar.

- 1) Ujjane kalau nggak salah November.
Anda yang ngolah.
Ya bervariasi, ana sing apiiik, ya ana sing elek.
Ya masih wira-wiri.
Well, nilainya bagus?
Kalau cepat, kemungkinan untuk slip of the tongue besar ya?
Alhamdulillah, lima makalah dapat kelar.
Gitu itu, tergantung nawaitunya.³¹

In the Between the Javanese language, Arabic and English, the words or phrases *Jawalah* language most used in the conversation is it. It can be understood as the fourth participant has a background in the language (mother tongue). Word or phrase in English is not a lot that is well and slips of the tongue. Even a nonprofessional often uses the first phrase. Its speakers a term often use the second phrase as a fellow lecturer. *Alhamdulillah* and *nawaitunya* a common Arabic phrase used to express gratitude to Allah. Whereas, *nawaitunya* an expression which means 'intention'. Because the phrase is often used, thus is a habit.

³⁰Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik*, 115-116.

³¹Sarwiji Suwandi, *Serba Linguistik Mengupas Pelbagai Praktik Bahasa* (Surakarta: UNS Press Cet ke 2 2010), 93-94.

C. Kinds of code mixing

Soewito divided code mixing in two kinds that are Inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

1. Inner code mixing is code mixing based on mother tongue with all of variations.³² Inner code mixing shown, if the speaker insert the element of his own language, the element of dialect into his own language, or element of varieties shows that the speaker has a regional language in tuff, or want to show his regional language characteristics. E.g., today is “Selasa Kliwon” above is the name of the day in Javanese language.³³
2. Outer code mixing comes from foreign language.³⁴ I.e. the element of Holland code mixing inserted in Indonesian Land language. It showed the speaker belonging to the old century, students and special man/woman. In doing code mixing with the English language can give the impression that the speaker modern educated and has good relationship in society. Code mixing with element of Arabic impresses that the speaker is Islamic, obedient, or a devout person. E.g. “Afwan,” I cannot join with you. Form the sentence above “afwan” its mean “sorry” in Arabic language.³⁵

³²Suwito, *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal* (Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret, Edisi ke-3, 1985), 76

³³AfifIzzudinZahirah, *Thesis: Code Mixing by Suara Pendidikan FM Radio Broadcaster in English on Air Program (Ponorogo:STAIN Ponorogo, 2015)*, 27.

³⁴Suwito, *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal*, 76.

³⁵IzzudinZahirah, *Thesis: Code Mixing*, 27.

D. Function of code mixing

There are some functions of code-mixings in a language:³⁶

1. Reiteration

Often a message in a language (code) repeats with another code in order to speech event, either literally or with slight changes. giving a pressure message for speech event or explaining of saying.

2. Interjection

Code mixing can serve as an interjection or sentence usual fillers form of word, phrases, or expressions.

3. Quotation

In many ways, code-mixing can be identified either the director as a report quotes a bilingual speaker, in the sidelines of his talks sometimes use code (language) who have been expressed by someone.

4. A Specificfunction of Opponent

Speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said.

5. Content of qualify message.

Another form of code mixing is a grouping of the contents of the message in the form of sentences, verb, complement or predicate in the construction of another language.

³⁶<http://ssgpelajarbahasa.blogspot.co.id/2011/11/kata-pengantar-puji-syukur-kehadirat.html>. Accessed at April 10th 2017.

Some for example of codes mixing in Novels are:

a. Inner code mixing

1). Interjection

- "Do you know you're a fantastic singer, Toni?"
"Ta."
 "Can I buy you a drink?"
 She smiled. "A Pimm's would be lovely."
 "My pleasure."
 (Sidney Sheldon, Tell Me Your Dreams: 19).

2). Content of qualify message

- "I'll take care of your fee and your expenses, of course."
 "No. This is **pro bono.**"
 (SS, TMYD: 178).

b. Outer code mixing

1). Reiteration

- "Do you know you're a fantastic singer, Toni?"
"Ta."
 "Can I buy you a drink?"
 She smiled. "A Pimm's would be lovely."
 "My pleasure."
 (Sidney Sheldon, Tell Me Your Dreams: 19).
- Looking at the typed words appearing on her screen, Toni could almost feel Jean Claude's enthusiasm. "It sounds great. Tell me about yourself."**"Moi?**There is not much to tell. I am thirty-eight years old, unmarried. I just ended a relationship, and I would like to settle down with the right woman. Et vous? Are you married?"(SS, TMYD: 26).
- Toni typed back, "No. I'm looking for someone, too. What do you do?"**"I own a little jewelry store. I hope you will come and visit it one day."**Is that an invitation?"**"Mais oui.**Yes."(SS, TMYD: 26).
- The artist nodded toward the painting he was working on. "What do you think?"**"Bellissimo.**I think it's wonderful." And she waited for her inner voice to say. For a stupid amateur. But it

didn't happen. She was surprised. "It's really wonderful."(SS, TMYD: 34).

- She smiled shyly. "I'd like that." And she thought, **Non faccia, lo stupido**. Maybe in another lifetime, creep. And again she was horrified. What's wrong with me? And she had no answer. (SS, TMYD: 31).

2). Interjection

- "Why don't you let me cheer you up? What are the chances of our meeting?"**"Ta ta."** She exited the chat room.(SS, TMYD: 24).
- When Jean Claude saw the photograph of Toni that she scanned in, he wrote, "You are beautiful, **ma cherie**.I knew you would be.Please come to visit me."**"I will."**"Soon?"**"Ta ta."** Toni signed off(SS, TMYD: 26).
- On the way back to the hotel, Jean Claude said, "**Ch`erie**,would you like to stop at my house and have a nightcap?" (SS, TMYD: 86). Toni and Jean Claude arrived at nine, and they were warmly greeted at the door by the owner."**Monsieur** Parent. How nice to see you."(SS, TMYD: 86). Jean Claude leaned across the table. "**Tu aussi**. I cannot tell you how happy I am that we have finally met."
"I am, too," Toni said softly.(SS, TMYD: 86).

3). Aspecific function of opponent

- "**Bon soir**.I am happy to meet you, Toni."**"Nice to meet you, Jean Claude. Where are you?"**
"In Quebec City."(SS, TMYD: 25).
- Toni was in the Internet chat room."Jean Claude, the Company is sending a group of us to Quebec City!"**"Formidable!**I am so pleased. When will you arrive?"(SS, TMYD: 78).
- "In two weeks. There will be fifteen of us."**"Merveilleux!**I feel as though something very important is going to happen."(SS, TMYD: 78).

4). Content of qualify message

- "Oh, come on, Alette. When are you going to grow up? The man wants to bonk her."
"Non va. Non si fa cosi."
"I couldn't have said it better myself."(SS, TMYD: 53).

- **"Bonne nuit. Comment ca va?How are you?"**
 "I'm great. How about you?"
 "I have missed you. I wish very much to meet you in person."
 (SS, TMYD: 76).
- "Then please let me order for you." He said to the maitre d',
"Nous voudrions ie Brome Lake Duckling." He explained to
 Toni, "It is a local dish, duckling cooked in calvados and stuffed
 with apples."(SS, TMYD: 81).

E. Novel

1. Definition of novel

The word novel comes from the Latin "Novellus". "Novellus" word formed from the Novus new or a new meaning in English. New regarded as his novel is a literary form that came later from the form of literature, poetry, and other plays.³⁷It means, novel including a new novel literary fiction means synonymous with a prose that is moderate, not too long and too short.Novel could bring something freely, more, more detailed, more detail, and so on.Problems in the mentioned very flexible and implicit so as to read a novel takes 1 day or even days, if the novel is too long then read it can be used many times in order to understand the content or the message conveyed in the novel. There are some definitions of novel:

Novel is an imaginative art that is presented in prose form. This means that the story presented in the novel is fictitious.³⁸It means, fictional novel or fiction usually tell as if real life with a variety of life in the mentioned issue in his language in accordance with the novel genre is presented.Usually

³⁷ Tri Priyatni, Membaca Sastra dengan AncanganLiterasi Kritis, 124.

³⁸Ezeaku, English Novel, 1.

novel is made with the fictional story though sometimes his work is based on reality. However, in such a way create and add seasoning to the conflict and completion problems.

The novel is the most popular literary form of the last 250 years. Novels are indeed ubiquitous.³⁹ A novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length.⁴⁰ The novel is moderate, not too long, and too short. Novels are increasingly popular with increasing age, attested by various kinds of novels that served so, allows readers choose a novel that they want to read it by genre they like.

Novel is a subgenre of narrative (and therefore fiction) in the construction of which certain elements and/or historical figures are included.⁴¹ Its conclusion, narrative subgenre presented in the novel and short stories. Its similarity tells the life or problem, there is also a short story plot, theme, characterization, setting and so forth, all of which are imaginative. But back again as above that distinguishes between the short story and the novel is of detail in describing the problem as well as the length of writing.

Recently, the novel is the mythology of a civilization fascinated by its own everyday existence. It is neither behind or ahead of its times, but abreast

³⁹ Timothy Spurgin, *The English Novel Part 1* (The Teaching Company: 2006), 1.

⁴⁰ Terry Eagleton, *The English Novel An Introduction*, 1.

⁴¹ Carlos Mata Indurian, *Brief Definition and Characterization of a Historical Novel* (University of Navarra, Translation for *Culturahistorica*: 2009), 1-5.

of them. It reflects them without morbid nostalgia or delusory hope.⁴² So, the novel has its own existence in a work of fiction and non-fiction. Also developing novel based on his time. Like William Shakespeare were a humanist and man of letters in English. He is often referred to as one of the greatest writers who ever existed in England; he was popular in his time because of his work as well as a poet Kahlil Gibran homage to romantic. He is a poet famous for his works, which reflect a blend of eastern and western culture, full of analogies, not only were popular works in many parts of the world.

Furthermore, "The Novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written."⁴³ Therefore, the novel is a real picture of the life of society that is served into a fictional story. As well as having its own way to convey a moral message or a picture of life in the writers, pour through the text. time to make a novel of a writer is different, depending on the novel what will he presents, or even plot how will he wrote. the longest in to write a novel that is research in writing the novel, for example, a writer would make a novel about gangsters. The authors conducted research on these thugs, hoodlums was like, everyday thug or even the thug life.

⁴²Eagleton, *The English Novel: an Introduction*, 6.

⁴³Rene Wellek and Austin Werren, *Theory of Literature* (New York: Harcourt, 2011), 223

F. Psychological Influence on The Creation of Character in “Tell Me Your Dreams”

1. Definition of Psychological Novel

Psychological novels are works of fiction that treat the internal life of the protagonist (or several or all characters) as much as (if not more than) the external forces that make up the plot. The phrase “Stream of Consciousness” was coined by William James in his *Principles of Psychology* (1890), to describe the flow of thought of the waking mind.⁴⁴

Whereas in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* research on the development of one's personality or psychology. Sidney Sheldon packs this novel in a unique way that is the amounts of psychology science in this novel include:

a. Child Abuse

Violence or child abuse and neglect came and began in the know of the world of medicine. Experienced persecution in the case of children is meant maltreatment syndrome in addition to physical disturbance, plus child emotional disturbance. Theoretically, child abuse can be defining as a wounding incident of physical, mental, or sexual abuse, which was all indicated, by the losses and threats to the health and welfare of children.⁴⁵

⁴⁴<http://www.eng-literature.com/2016/01/different-types-of-novel.html>. accessed at May 3rd 2017.

⁴⁵Bagong Suyatno, *Masalah Sosial Anak Edisi Revisi* (Jakarta: Kencana, cet ke 2 Mei 2013), 27-28.

Examples of violence in this novel:

Dr. Patterson sat there silently for a moment. When he spoke, he said heavily, "I can help you." He took a deep breath. "I blame myself." Otto Lewison was watching intently. "It happened when Ashley was six. I had to go to England. My wife couldn't go. I took Ashley with me. My wife had an elderly cousin over there named John. I didn't realize it at the time, but John had... emotional problems. I had to leave to give a lecture one day, and John offered to baby-sit. When I got back that evening, he was gone. Ashley was in a state of complete hysteria. It took a long, long time to calm her down. After that, she wouldn't let anyone come near her, she became timid and withdrawn and a week later, John was arrested as a serial child molester." Dr. Patterson's face was filled with pain. "I never forgave myself. I never left Ashley alone with anyone after that.". (Page 326).

When Ashley was six years old, she violence experience by John and Ashley felt fear and hysteria. Then, she same treat by her father too. So, she felt trauma and anxious.

It was in London. She was in bed. He sat down next to her and said, "I'm going to make you very happy, baby," and began tickling her, and she was laughing. and he started playing with her. "Don't my hands feel good?" Ashley started screaming, "Stop it. Don't do that." But he wouldn't stop. He held her down and went on and on.... (Page 329).

Dr. Keller asked, "Was that the first time it happened, Toni?"

"Yes."

"How old was Ashley?"

"She was six."

"And that's when you were born?"

"Yes. Ashley was too terrified to face it."

"What happened after that?"

Father came to her every night and got into bed with her." The words were pouring out now. "She couldn't stop him. When they got home, Ashley told Mother what happened, and Mother called her a lying little bitch. (Page 329).

In this six years old too, his own father in a way to have coitus her persecuted him. That is when Ashley cannot stand the pain. Thus, the alter or multiple personalities that Toni and he was born in London. Toni acts as a protector for Ashley or in medicine referred to as ego defense mechanisms.

b. Worry/anxiety

Worry or anxiety is a fear that does not have a clear object of the object of his or none at all. Fears cause annoyance, nervous, tense, uneasy, and insecure.⁴⁶ Such as the description in the novel:

Someone was following her. She had read about stalkers, but they belonged in a different, violent world. She had no idea who it could be, who would want to harm her. She was trying desperately hard not to panic, but lately her sleep had been filled with unbearable nightmares, and she had awakened each morning with a feeling of impending doom. Perhaps it's all in my imagination, Ashley Patterson thought. I'm working too hard. I need a vacation. (Page 1).

There is clear that Ashley feel insecure, worried in case anyone is trailing behind. Whereas only the perception of him. This occurs conflicts childhood are stored in the liver in her and did not remove it into her subconscious. Therefore, he just felt there was something odd about his behavior. How to overcome them is by psychotherapy (interview) that he could reveal conflicts that exist in the past.

⁴⁶Abu Ahmadi, Psikologi Umum (Jakarta: PT RinekaCipta, Cet ke 4 2009), 206.

c. Childhood trauma's

Personality changes experienced by Ashley Patterson when childhood is due to pressure from his parents are his mother.

According to Dr. Syamsu Yusuf and Juntika Nurihsan that personality change was caused by three factors: (1) physical factors such as brain disorders, malnutrition and so on, (2) factors socio-cultural environment like the political crisis, the economy and so on, and (3) the factors themselves as emotional stress (prolonged frustration).⁴⁷

Examples of emotional stress in the novel:

"All around the mulberry bush,
The monkey chased the weasel.
The monkey thought 'twas all in fun,
Pop! goes the weasel."

Toni Prescott knew exactly why she liked to sing that silly song. Her mum had hated it. "Stop singing that stupid song. Do you hear me? You have no voice, anyway."

"Yes, Mother." And Toni would sing it again and again, under her breath. That had been long ago, but the memory of defying her mother still gave her a glow. (Page 18).

She could hear her mother's dark brown voice: "You're wasting paper and paint. You have no talent." (Page 29).

In this description Ashley having to factor change number three (the factors themselves as emotional stress (prolonged frustration)), because he was under pressure during childhood, the pressure settles in

⁴⁷Ibid., 11.

the liver and released into the real world. Only, keep it in their subconscious so he underwent a personality change.

d. Ego Defense Mechanism

Ego Defense Mechanism is a mental process that aims to reduce anxiety and conducted through two special characteristics: (1) not knowing it (2) refuse, falsify or distort (alter) a reality.⁴⁸ Examples of defense mechanisms in the novel are: Ashley does not realize that he had killed five people, namely Jim Cleary, Dennis Tibble, Deputy Sam Blake, Jean Claude, and Richard Melton. It was done by Toni Prescott to protect Ashley / Alette frightened when five people are invited to sleep together. Whereas, Ashley or Alette not want it. Because the two men cannot protect him, so came the others, namely Toni Prescott alters. He immediately killed all five men in the same way that is castrated and stabbed him to death. Chronologist killed that are:

- Killed Jim Cleary

"Jim, I don't think we should." The act Jim same as her father persecuted when Ashley childhood until made a panic and change became other people that is Toni Prescott for protected to Ashley from pain and killed to Jim Clearly (Page 333-334).

- Killed Dennis Tibble:

Ashley's expression began to change. In an instant, it was Toni talking to him. "Do you want to know what really happened...?"
"Tell me, Toni."

⁴⁸Yusuf and A Juntika Nurihsan, Teori Kepribadian, 53.

Dennis Tibble picked up the bottle of wine and said, "Let's get comfortable." Then, Dennis doing something as her father and impose Ashley but it is change became Toni and killed to Dennis. (Page 335-336).

- Killed Richard Melton

She went to his apartment on Fell Street. It was small, but Richard's paintings made it look beautiful.

"It makes the room come alive, Richard."

"Thank you, Alette. "He took her in his arms. "I want to you Alette. You're beautiful."

"You're beautiful," her father said. And she froze. Because Richard saying as her father, Ashley remember to her father and raising accident repeated again then Toni killed to Richard. (Page 341).

- Killed Jean Claude

My guess first his different other people. Nevertheless, same it is, He only my desire and body Ashley remember to her father and raising accident repeated again. Then Toni killed to Jean Claude. (Page 341-342).

- Killed Deputy Sam Black

"All right. I'm going to put you to sleep now. Just relax.... Close your eyes and relax...." It took ten minutes. Dr. Keller said,

"Toni..."

"I'm here. You want to know what really happened, don't you?"

Ashley was a fool to invite Sam to stay at the apartment. I could have told her what he would do."

He heard a cry from the bedroom, quickly rose from the couch and scooped up his gun. He hurried over to the bedroom door and listened a moment. Silence. Because Ashley asleep, Sam his seeing and it is doing as her father. Nevertheless, Ashley cries out and changes become Toni and took a killed Sam with knife. (Page 344-345).

In conclusion that every person encountered by Ashley / Alette / Toni, it was just like his father. He just wanted his body is not love. So therefore, they behave the same, as his father is the Alter Toni attack them just like that, without mercy, without thinking about the risks. He just vents hate and kills them. Because the words they also tantamount with the tone of his father.

e. Multiple Personality Disorder

Multiple personality disorder is a person who has a multiple personality disorder, or one body but has a lot of personality. Multiple personality disorder is a person who has a multiple personality disorder, or one body but has a lot of personality. When another alter taking over the time he loses consciousness or memory loss of what he was doing at the time. It may take a few minutes, days, or sometimes weeks or another language of the unconscious is fugue amnesia.

From the conclusion above that, the parent should support everything that the child wants, instead of snapping at it or pressing it. Moreover, to torture the child by harming the child's physical condition. Thus, the child feels fear / anxiety is prolonged. Especially in this novel, Ashley is introverted person or a private person. So whatever little time he experienced not tell anyone, he just kept it in my heart and subconscious. He was unaware that he underwent a

personality change due to an emotional pressure from her mother and father. He was unconscious when the others do the same way to him when as a child he immediately changed her personality, personalities that emerge when other personality could not cope with what he did, or in personality theory called the ego defense mechanisms. Because he has a defense mechanism, that it will show a different character so-called multiple personality disorder or multiple personalities.

For parents especially if the child does not follow our desired goals. We just need to keep an eye on it and control what he wanted. On the other hand, even we can tell them to follow our will by talking nicely, with gentle and affectionate.

2. Moral Value of the Novel Tell Me Your Dreams

Moral value is one of elements of novels that have big contribution in education field. This is because moral value has valuable lesson in every imaginative literary product.

This novel is good thriller novel that researcher have read. There are many valuable lesson when the researcher read this novel. The researchers get some moral values:

- 1) If you have a trauma that infected your life until you can forget it. For example: Ashley had deviated treatment when she was tiny from her father. That make she suffered Multiple personality Disorder.

So, relationship in fact, for example: if you have fear about everything, then had better tell story for her closest, not bury in heart. Example: you accident experience with her friend, and his friend your slap then you only silent and your bury in heart to treatment. So, your same this example above. Thus, should tell story with her friend closest in order to could solution on the problem.

- 2) We must reciprocation about what that someone has to do with you. For example: David accepting when Mr. Patterson asked him to defend his daughter. Because Dr. Patterson had safe his mother before. So he want to safe Ashley from cheated.

So, which do this above example David is a great, until in fact example: when our have promise to everyone who, to should our fulfill promise that. Because, that belief expensive her price. Example: you have a promise with her friend go to library on Friday. Thus, you should fulfill promise and if you have sudden not could stayed ought to indirect speak for her friend in order to misconception.

- 3) If you do the right one in your life, you must struggle for it. Don't give up !!And the last, in fact example especially now period that difference difficult between true or false from a accident, in order to our could choose propriety for the care.

G. Kinds of Novel

Novel divided three are serious novel, popular novels, novels Teenlit.

1. Serious Novel

Serious novel is a novel a novel should be read seriously, because it tells about the nature of truth in the possibility, required higher concentrations to understand it. In addition to providing entertainment, the serious novel also implied the purpose of providing a valuable experience to the reader, or at least, took her permeates and reflect more seriously on issues raised.⁴⁹

Darma (2004), called popular novel or pop and entertainment literature as escape literature. The popular literary work serves to escape from boredom, daily routine, and unresolved problems, eg in Dealova, the love that ends with Dira's death can be replaced by Ibel's presence until it ends happily.⁵⁰

Serious novel invites the reader to interpret the intellectual stock. To read serious novels takes willpower and a high concentration. Life experience lived up to find values that are universal. In addition, provide a valuable experience, serious novel invites the reader to ponder and absorb the problem in earnest.

⁴⁹BurhanNurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, cet ke-10 2013), 19.

⁵⁰Kompasiana, Novel Populer Vs Novel
Serius. http://www.kompasiana.com/paulusyesayaj/novel-populer-vs-novel-serius_550e203ba33311a52dba7ec5 .accessed at May 10th 2017.

Furthermore, Darma (2004), serious literature is interpretive literature, which is to be interpreted. That is why a serious novel will survive in all ages and will continue to be interesting to talk about. E.g. *Human Earth* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

2. Popular Novels

Popular novel is a novel that is popular in his time, and many of his fans, especially among teenagers reader. It displays the actual problems and always downloads times, but only up to the level of the surface. Popular novel does not display the problem issues in a more intense life, not trying to absorb the essence of life. Because, if so the popular novel will become heavy and turn into a serious novel.⁵¹

Popular novel is a novel that has its time and its fans. Especially among teenagers. It displays the actual problem and contemporaries, but only on the surface. The story does not show you the life of intense and pervasive. To that end, the popular novel will be quickly outdated, let alone a new burst of popular novels. For example, the work of Dian Nuranindya Dealova novel, fairish works of Esti Kinasih and *Me vs Highheel* works of Maria Ardelia, and *Eiffel I'm in Love* Rachmania Arunita.⁵²

Literature entertainment only stimulates the reader to read because it is easier to enjoy. In addition, over the pursuit of taste reader, commercial, and

⁵¹Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian*, 19.

⁵²Kompasiana., *Novel Populer Vs Novel Serius*.

did not demand serious. Plot deliberately made smooth and simple as it is only to satisfy the readers. Usually, the end of the story is a happy conclusion.

Kayam (1981), a character created is not growing mental character from beginning to end. At the beginning of the story, the characters have been given information detailed images in full; even characteristics that are free to move from one event to another, eg figure Karra in Dealova are so described as a girl tomboy, spoiled, and aloof from the beginning to the end of the story.

3. Novels Teenlit

The term "Teenlit" form of the word "teenager" and "literature". The word "teenager" was formed from the word "teens," "age," and the suffix "-er," which is a term meaning 'refers to teens'. One novel characteristic Teenlit always revolves around teenagers, both involving figures (main) and its problems.

Novel, based on Category Genre of Novel: can be classified as Fiction and non-fiction

a. Fiction

The origin of fiction is traced to the Latin word *factum* which means "created" and refers to stories, incidents, events or accounts that are not real. Good examples of fictitious stories are folktales and other fabricated stories. It is a product of the narrator's imagination or another

person's imagination being narrated by a different person but not factual.⁵³ Thus, fiction is a story that is not real, delusion, or the fantasy of a person writer who pours his ideas into an article with plot, character, and setting as if real. Because, the author presents the story is based on the character of a person in the real world. Thus, the reader can feel the emotional completely real and as soon as possible to complete the reading fiction.

Fiction can be interpreting as a fictitious story.⁵⁴ Usually fiction is a story; contained in it the purpose of providing entertainment to the reader, in addition to the aesthetic purpose, the reader a fiction is to enjoy the story, entertaining you to obtain inner satisfaction. Novels and short stories in English and American literature namely work of fiction or prose fiction.

Fiction is therefore any form of story, which deals, in part or in whole, with events that are not factual, but rather, are imaginary and invented by its author.⁵⁵ As described above, that fiction is a form of story that is not real. But, depending on how innate a writer will be presenting the story, whether it is as neatly made or wrapped with interesting words, a unique plot, a person's character as if real,

⁵³Ahmadu Bello Way, Eng 381 Course Guide (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2013), 5.

⁵⁴Nurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian, 10.

⁵⁵Bello Way, Eng 381,5.

especially if an author can present the story in clear language. Thus, the reader will be curious about the author's work.

According to Wikipedia Fiction, is the classification for any story or similar work derived from imagination—in other words, not based strictly on history or fact.⁵⁶ Some examples of fiction:

- 1). A child is Fiction (story for children's). Examples Peter Rabbit (Beatrix Potter) books by Kate Dicamillo.
- 2). Young Adult/Teen lit (story for juvenile). Chick lit/Mainstream Romance/Metro pop about story for adult female with lighter of topics. Examples Seri Glam Girls, Remember When, Refrain.
- 3). Romance (love story for adult female). Examples Sophie Kinsella, Good Fight, Test Pack (Ninit Yunita).⁵⁷

b. Non-fiction

Nonfiction is a genre in literature in which real events are depicted using story-telling techniques. Though the people and situations written about are true, the writer has creative license with how to tell the story. This makes the genre's definition rather flexible. Many nonfiction novels are written in such categories as biographies, historical events, travel, science, religion, philosophy, and art.⁵⁸

⁵⁶<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction>. Accessed May 2nd, 2017.

⁵⁷WinnaEfendi, Draf 1: Taktik Menulis Fiksi Pertama (Jakarta: Gagas Media, 2012), 24-25.

⁵⁸<http://study.com/academy/lesson/non-fiction-novel-definition-examples.html>. accessed at May 2nd 2017.

Furthermore,

the branch of literature comprising works of narrative prose dealing with or offering opinions or conjectures upon facts and reality, including biography, history, and the essay (opposed to fiction and distinguished from poetry and drama.

Especially in cataloging books, as in a library or bookstore) all writing or books not fiction, poetry, or drama, including non-fiction narrative prose and reference works; the broadest category of written works.⁵⁹ Some examples of fiction:

- 1). Study books, encyclopedias, and Camus. Sample Biography Autobiography Shanty: Disassemble Secret.
- 2). How-to books that teach how to make or do something.
- 3). Psychology and Self-Help of human psychology.⁶⁰

Furthermore, there is type/genre of the novel:⁶¹ there are many definitions related to the discussion of genre. There are:

- a). Contemporary/Realistic: Realistic fiction creates imaginary characters and situations that depict our world and society. It focuses on themes of growing up and confronting personal and social problems. This genre portrays characters coming to understand themselves and others.

⁵⁹<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/nonfiction>. Accessed at May 11th 2017.

⁶⁰Efendi, *Draf 1: Taktik Menulis*, 24-25.

⁶¹Selecting children's literature: An Annotated Bibliography, (November 2008) grades 4-6--

- b). Fantasy: Fantasy tells imaginary tales of make believe lands, creatures, and people. Magic is often a major facet in fantasy and readers must willingly enter the writer's realm to understand this other world. Fantasy will usually develop characters who wrestle with the nature of good and evil. Many of the themes of fantasy can be reflected in the contemporary genre but the setting and the characters extend beyond the confined of realistic fiction.
- c). Graphic Novels: Graphic novels present stories using visual frames to support dialogue. They are very similar to comic books in format but they often offer provocative and complex plots that engage young readers. Graphic novels differ from comics in that they deal with character growth and development as well as develop challenging thematic concepts.
- d). Historical: Historical fiction describes fictionalized stories that are set in the documented past. The details of the time and place are usually authentic and accurate and may contain actual historical figures. Other characters, including the protagonist, are often fictionalized. Historical fiction can be closely aligned with realistic fiction, as the characters may be dealing with themes of growth and their place in society common in contemporary fiction.
- e). Horror: The horror genre emerges from the fantasy genre. It concentrates on the dark aspects of fantasy and its goal is to frighten

the reader. Its pages are populated by demons, vampires, and ghosts and its settings are usually dark and isolated locations. As in the fantasy genre, readers have to engage willingly with the text and to use their imaginations. A common attribute in horror literature is the battle between the hero (ine) and the forces of evil.

- f). **Informational:** Informational books are those that explain known facts about specific topics. These texts must not only be accurate but they must also present the information so that it is easily understood. Illustrations are often included to extend the concepts as described in the books.
- g). **Mixed Media:** This type of text has a variety of sources and images on its pages. It may include different writing forms, visuals, emails, manipulative, charts, etc. The reader has to be flexible in order to extract meaning from the pages because the meaning does not emerge in a traditional, linear manner.
- h). **Mystery:** Mystery novels emphasize plot. Usually, the protagonist is seeking an answer to a crime or to a mysterious event. Characteristics of this style of writing include suspense and a fast paced style.
- i). **Picture Books:** These books are often associated with younger readers as the text may appear to be simple and there are many illustrations to support the text. However, often the text and illustrations can be

brought to a higher level of reflection to develop critical understandings for older learners. Picture books can frequently convey a powerful and thought provoking message.

- j). Poetry: Poetry encompasses many diverse forms and subjects. Some of these include free verse, blank verse, limericks, haiku, and so on. Poetry expresses intense emotions and reflections as it is usually written in a compressed form.
- k). Science Fiction: Science fiction describes futuristic settings, settings based in outer space, different worlds or dimensions that are often based upon existing or fictionalized scientific principles. It is not wholly based upon imagination as is the fantasy genre.
- l). Traditional: Traditional literature consists of ancient stories and tales that were originally preserved by the use of oral traditions and were later written down. It is often formulaic and explains some kind of natural phenomena or moral teaching.
- m). Verse Novels: Verse novels tell the story by using verse instead of using conventional sentence structures organized in paragraphs.

This novel in analysis including Mystery or Thriller because in this novel tell story a murder take a code mixing, in title “Code Mixing in the Novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”

H. Previous Related Study

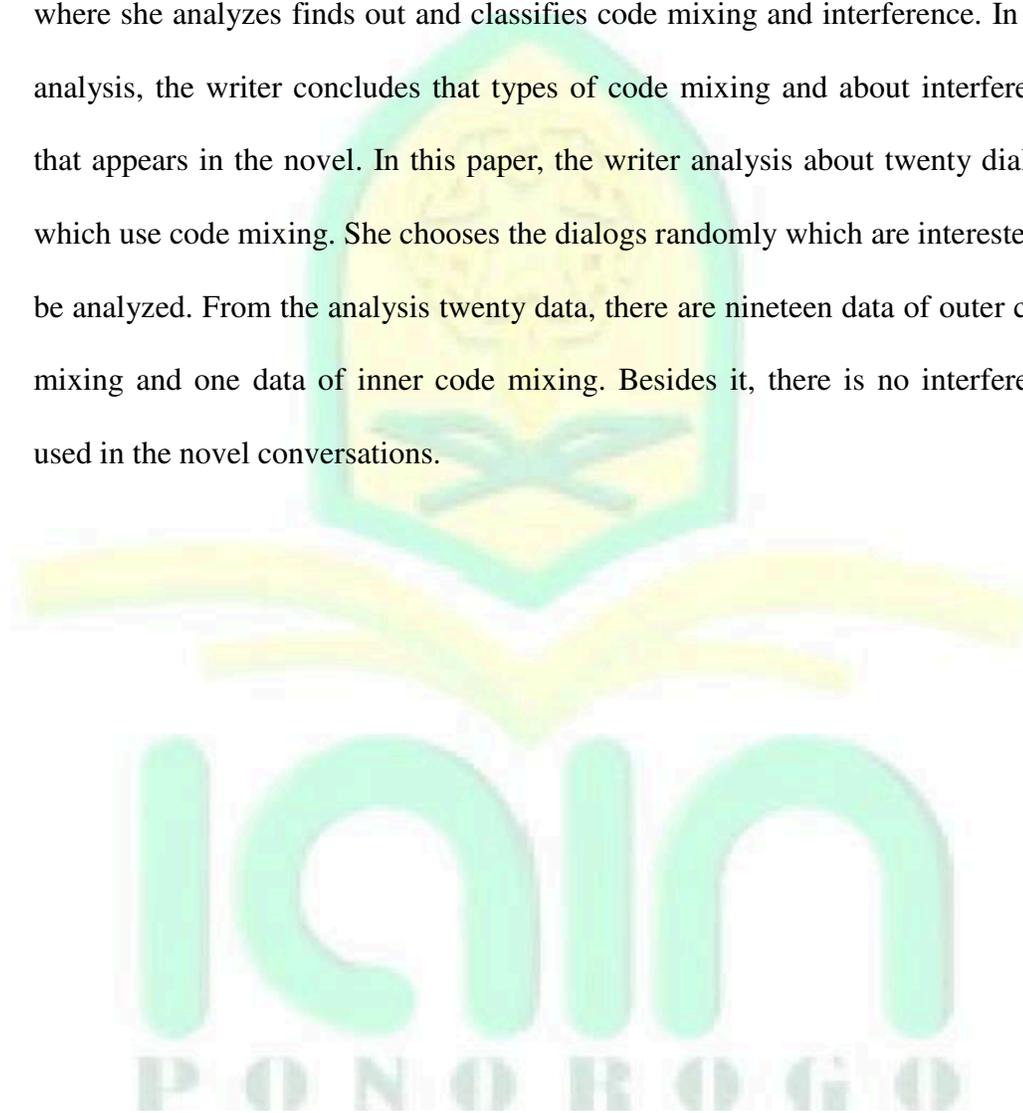
There are the previous studies found by the researcher. Rini Maryani presented this research from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta under the title “Analisis Campur Kode Dalam Novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy.” She found there are many code mixing into County Language and Foreign Language (Arabic and Foreign) as follow: 219 data. Code mixing which dominant is Arabic code mixing, as follow 107 data, whereas English code mixing and Java 17 and 41 data. Code mixing that has a lot of word form be found 114 data, phrase form be found 52 data, clause form being found 16 data, Repetition form being found 5 data, the hybrid form is found 24 data, expression or idiom form be found 8 data. Code mixing in process of writing especially novel could divide according to that is a description and to a dialogue of code mixing, in tell description the drawing purpose setting, event, and character whereas the purpose dialogue for conversation character/between character provide it. (1) Respect of Opponent, (2) Because of vocabulary needs, (3) for wanting to find the easiest way of conveying intent, (4) for discussing a particular topic, (5) indicates an identity, (6) indicates learning, (7) affirms something, (8) broadens speech, (9) shows familiarity, and (10) as filler and sentence. The dominant code mixing function is the need for vocabulary that is 36 data, there is in the mixed word form of word. The dominantly of function code mixing are needed word that is 36 data, in the word form of code mixing.

The second is presented by Sutrismi from School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University Surakarta under title “ The use of

Indonesian English Code Mixing in Social Media Networking (Facebook) Indonesian Youngsters“. The study aims to describe 1) the types of code mixing and 2) the reasons of using code mixing in social media networking (Facebook) by Indonesian youngsters. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are Indonesian – English code mixing in Indonesian Facebook users posting and the information of the reasons of using code mixing. The data are taken from the Indonesian Facebook users posting and interview. The data are analyzed based on the linguistic form of code mixing by Suwito's theory and the reasons of code mixing by Hockett's theory. The results show that there are six types of linguistic forms of code mixing consisting of 48 data or 63,16 % of word (40 data single word and 8 data compound word), 1 datum or 1,32 % of blending, 7 data or 9,21 % of hybrid, 2 data or 2,63 % of word reduplication, 14 data or 18,42 % of phrase (9 data of noun phrase, 4 data of verb phrase, and 1 datum of preposition phrase,) and 4 data or 5,26 % of clause. There are three reasons for using code mixing; need filling motive (14 %), prestige filling motive (8 %), and the other reasons (78 %); ((a) to make simple and familiar, (b) to show personal habit, (c) to stress the message, (d) to practice English, (e) to show the trend, (f) to match with the situation, (g) to show their prestige and (h) to differentiate with others).

The third is Indira Kurniati, a Sociolinguistics Analysis of Code Mixing on Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel by Iwan Setiawan. Thesis: English Letters Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif

Hidayatullah Jakarta, July 2014. This research is aimed to know of code mixing and interference that appears in the conversation of the novel. It also aims to know the types of code mixing. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method where she analyzes finds out and classifies code mixing and interference. In this analysis, the writer concludes that types of code mixing and about interference that appears in the novel. In this paper, the writer analysis about twenty dialogs which use code mixing. She chooses the dialogs randomly which are interested to be analyzed. From the analysis twenty data, there are nineteen data of outer code mixing and one data of inner code mixing. Besides it, there is no interference used in the novel conversations.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

Research defines as an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research.⁶²

Methodology gives a big contribution in the way to observe the data, how to interpret and what kind of data that should be taken in this research. There are two kinds of approaches in the research of quantitative approach in which researchers will work with those numbers as the manifestation of symptoms is observed and a qualitative approach in which researchers will work with information in analyzing the data and do not use statistical data analysis.

The existence of the research methodology has a goal of guiding the research in order to work systematically. The research methodology covers a set of research activities conducted by researcher. It involves.

⁶² C. R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (New Delhi: New Age International (P), 2004), 1.

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher applied library research technique which used movie, books and other writing which can support the subject. Besides, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. The essence of qualitative research is to identify the characteristics and structure of phenomena and events examined in their natural context.⁶³ Qualitative research as a human instrument, serves sets the focus of research, selecting the informant as a source of data, collecting data, assessing the quality of the data, interpret the data and make the conclusion on the findings.⁶⁴ Descriptive analysis refers to unpacking the content and nature of a particular phenomenon or theme. The main task is to display data in a way that is conceptually pure, makes distinctions that are meaningful and provides content that is illuminating.⁶⁵

From some views above, it can be pointed out that in a descriptive qualitative research, the researcher just collects the data, organizes them, classifies, then makes the interpretation on data, and at last, the researcher draws conclusion based on the data analyzed. By using of descriptive method, the researcher tries to describe the facts concerning the object of the research, namely the code mixing in the Novel. Therefore, the researcher

⁶³Ibid., 77.

222. ⁶⁴Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008),

237. ⁶⁵Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice* (London: British Library, 2003),

collects the data, analyzes and interprets them, and draw conclusion about the functions of code mixing and Halliday's categories. Ideological functions include the following: inquire, instruct, explain, discuss, greet, express anger, etc. and interpersonal functions include to cheat, be humours, kidding, etc.

Based on the problems accuse in this research that emphasizes on the process and meaning (perception and participation) the writer chose descriptive-qualitative approach. This research enables the researcher to catch various qualitative-information in details. It is more valuable than merely obtaining the quantitative data.

2. Source of the Data

a. Primary Source

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. We collect primary data during the course of doing experiments in an experimental research but in case we do research of the descriptive type and perform surveys, whether sample surveys or census surveys, then we can obtain primary data either through observation or through direct communication with respondents in one form or another or through personal interviews.⁶⁶

⁶⁶Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 95.

In conducting this research, the researcher employed the novel entitle "Tell Me Your Dreams" which written by Sidney Sheldon and the novel flakes as the source of the data. Data in this research contain the dialog "Tell Me Your Dreams" novel.

To support the main data, the writer got other sources such as books of Sociolinguistics and Research Methodology and all the printers' matters, which related to the study. The writer also took sources from internet.

b. Secondary Source

The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.⁶⁷ Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else. When the researcher utilizes secondary data, then he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them.⁶⁸

The secondary source which were used to support and complete the primary data usually were arranged into documents model the data were taken from many kinds of books, The secondary source which were used to support and complete the primary data usually was

⁶⁷Ibid., 95.

⁶⁸Ibid., 111.

arranged into documents model the data is taken from many kinds of books, articles, journals, and sources from internet which related to the study.

To support the main data, the writer got other sources such as books of Bilingualisms, Sociolinguistics, The Study of Language, and Research Methodology and all the printers' matters, which related to the study. The writer also took sources from internet.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher would get the data that meet the standards specified data. In qualitative research, data collection transactions are carried out with the natural setting, the primary data source, and data collection techniques more on observation participate (participant observation), in-depth interviews and documentation.⁶⁹

Technique of collecting data are:

1. Observation is a technique that can be used when data cannot be collected through other means, or those collected through other means are of limited value or are difficult to validate.⁷⁰

⁶⁹Sugiono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D, 224-225.

⁷⁰Beverly Hancock et al, An Introduction a Qualitative Research (University of Leicester: The NIHR RDS for the East Midlands / Yorkshire & the Humber (Leicester), 2009). 17.

2. Interviews is Interviewing can, at one extreme, be structured, with questions prepared and presented to each interviewee in an identical way using a strict predetermined order.⁷¹
3. Documentation is A wide range of written materials can produce qualitative information.⁷²

The researcher uses documentation for the analysis to collecting data.

To collect the data, the researcher used note taking technique, a technique that prepare data trough writing on data card, then continuing by classification. The steps research are:

1. Selecting the Novel
2. Reading the Novel for many times
3. Reading the Novel translation
4. Identify and underline with red color the conversation sentence quotes contained in the novel.
5. Collecting the data by classifying it into function of code mixing
6. Trying to find the theories which support this study.
7. Analyze the data by theories which used to analyze the data.

⁷¹Ibid.,18.

⁷²Ibid.,19.

4. Data Analyzing Technique

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards specified data. In qualitative research.

5. Research Procedure

Research process consists of series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and the desired sequencing of these steps.⁷³

The research procedure function is to set up the direction in conducting the research. The research is conducting in the following steps are:

1. Reading the novel entitle “Tell Me Your Dreams” several time in order to understand the whole of the novel.
2. Reading the translation of the novel.
3. Underlying the dialogs in the novel containing the conversation of code mixing strategy as data.
4. Analyzing and interpreting data to answer the problem statements.
5. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis.

⁷³Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 10.

B. Characteristics and Characterization found in the Novel Tell Me Your Dreams

1. Characteristics

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action.⁷⁴ In conclusion, characters a dramatic representing personal with particular moral, intellectual and emotional from the persons say distinctive to concerned action.

Character in the novel:

- 1). Ashley Patterson
- 2). Dr. Steven Patterson
- 3). Shane Miller
- 4). Dennis Tibble
- 5). Jim Cleary
- 6). Toni Prescott
- 7). Allete Peters
- 8). Jean Claude
- 9). Richard Melton

⁷⁴M.H Abrams, A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition (Boston: Thomson Learning, 1999), 22-23.

- 10). Norman Zimmerman
- 11). Kathy Healy
- 12). Frank Selvaggio
- 13). Betty Hardy
- 14). Ronald
- 15). Gary King
- 16). Walter Manning
- 17). Dr. Ben Speakman
- 18). Trent Waterson
- 19). Art Davies
- 20). Lenny Holland
- 21). Florence Schiffer
- 22). Deputy Sam Blake
- 23). Sheriff Matt Dowling
- 24). Police Officer Rene Picard
- 25). Maria
- 26). Inspectur Paul Cayer
- 27). Detective Whittier and Detective Reynolds
- 28). Keith Rosson
- 29). Robert Crowther
- 30). David Singer
- 31). Sandra

- 32). Joseph Kincaid
- 33). Holly
- 34). Dr. Royce Salem.
- 35). Jesse Quiller
- 36). Emily
- 37). Tessa Williams
- 38). Mickey Brennan
- 39). Dr. Otto Lewison
- 40). Dr. Gilbert Keller
- 41).Dr. Craig Poster

2. Characterization

a. Definition of Characterization

Characterization is a literary device that is used gradually in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story.⁷⁵ So, character is important section in novel, with understanding characters in novel our can be knowing what a characters in story. Characters divided two types:

⁷⁵<https://literarydevices.net/characterization/>. Accessed at May 3rd 2017.

b. Types of Characterization

1). Direct or Explicit Characterization

This kind of characterization takes a direct approach towards building the character. It uses another character, narrator, or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject.

2). Indirect or Implicit Characterization

This is a more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience. The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his / her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and way of communication with other characters and also by discerning the response of other characters.⁷⁶

Characterization building on Novel there are:⁷⁷

1) Ashley Patterson:

Ashley Patterson had grown up in Bedford, Pennsylvania. Her father name is Dr. Steven Patterson. He is a surgery. Ashley mother's was died when she was twelve. Ashley had school in Bedford Area High School. Then she and her father moved to London for attended a college but she decided to be involved in working with computers, she applied for the

⁷⁶Ibid.,

⁷⁷<https://unisantika.wordpress.com/>. Accessed at April 12th 2017.

prestigious MEI Wang Scholarship for Women in Engineering at the University of California at Santa Cruz for two years. Three years later, the Global Computer Graphics Corporation recruited her. She is a beautiful woman, introverted, hard-working, and calm woman.

2) Dr. Steven Patterson :

Dr. Steven Patterson is a surgery. He had pioneered a breakthrough in minimally invasive heart surgery. He was constantly invited to the lecture at major hospitals around the world. He is a grumpy and still establishing. He is also a good person. He ever committed a deviant act to Ashley when Ashley was a child that is by having sex deviant.

3) Shane Miller :

Shane Miller is Ashley's supervisor at Global Computer Graphics Company's. He was in early thirties, a burly, earnest man with a pleasant personality. In the beginning, he had tried to persuade Ashley to go to bed with him, but he had finally given up, and they had become good friends. He is a kind man and a pleasant personality. Ashley often chats with him and he is very concerned about Ashley. I think he is a good man but unfortunately for Ashley's father did not agree.

4) Dennis Tibble :

Dennis Tibble was the company's computer genius. He was known around the plant as "The Fixer." Whenever a computer crashed, Tibble sent for. He was in his early thirties, thin and bald with unpleasant, arrogant attitude, he had an obsessive personality. He had an obsessive personality, and the word around the plant was that he was fixated on Ashley. He is a silent man so there is no one knowing him personality detail.

5) Jim Cleary :

Jim Cleary was the most popular boy in Bedford Area High School. He was on the football team, was handsome and amusing, and had killer smile. Every girl in his school wants to sleep with him. He loves Ashley very much and Ashley too. However, he had died, and Ashley's father did not like him.

6) Toni Prescott :

Toni Prescott hated working at Global Computer Graphics. She was twenty-two years old, impish, vivacious, and daring. She was half smoldering, half firecracker. Her face was puckishly heart shaped; her eyes were a mischievous brown, her figure alluring. She had been born in London and she spoke with a delightful British accent she was athletic and loved sports, particularly winter sports: sidling, bobsledding, and ice-skating.

She had a beautiful voice, sultry and sensuous, and at some of the clubs, she would go to the piano, play, and sing, and the patrons would cheer her. That was when she felt most alive. Her personality is very different but one bodywith Ashley.

7) Alette Peters :

Alette Peters was twenty years old. She could be plain looking, attractive or stunningly beautiful, depending on her mood or how she was feeling about herself. But, she was never simply pretty. Part of her charm was that she was completely unaware of her looks. She was shy and soft-spoken, with a gentleness that was almost an anachronism. She was manic-depressive. She suffered from anomie. She had no control over her emotions. Alette had been born in Rome, and she had a musical Italian accent. She loved everything about Rome. She liked to paint and she has a talent in that field. She spends almost her spare time to paint and visit the gallery and church. She was genuinely kind and sympathetic and enjoyed helping people.

8) Jean Claude :

Jean Claude was thirty-eight years old, unmarried. He lives in Quebec City. He has a little jewelry store. He is Toni's chat friends; they met in Quebec City on Christmas holiday. They were dating during the Christmas holiday. He is a good

boy. Do everything to make Toni feel happy. I think he loves Toni. Until one night, he killed.

9) Richard Melton :

Richard Melton is an artist especially in art of paint. He is a good painter. He was in his late twenties, slim and blond, with a strong, intelligent face. He was copying Georgia O'Keeffe's Petunias, and his work was remarkably good. He is Alette's friends. They met in a museum in San Francisco.

10) Norman Zimmerman

Norman Zimmerman is producing a road company of The King. It also offers Toni to cooperate with her. But, she rejects her offer.

11) Kathy Healy :

Kathy Healy is Toni's friend who worked for a rival computer company. Kathy teaches Toni how to use internet. That makes Toni feel her life is not bored live in Cupertino.

12) Frank Selvaggio :

Frank Selvaggio is a pastor of the church where Alette has visited every Friday. Pastor Frank was retiring after forty years of service. He had been a very good and caring pastor.

13) Betty Hardy :

She is a woman who was a member of Alette's church.

14) Ronald:

A sexton at the church.

15) Gary King :

Gary King is Melton housemate. Gary's been best friends Melton since High School. He was in his late twenties, with bright blue eyes and hair down to his shoulders. He is Alette friends too.

16) Walter Manning :

Walter Manning was one of the senior members of the church and one of its biggest contributors. He was a very successful businessman, but he seemed to resent everyone else's success. But he was killed by hit-and-run driver.

17) Dr. Ben Speakman :

He was the company psychologist hired to counsel stressed-out computer whizzes. He was not a medical doctor, but he is intelligent and understanding, and it was helpful to be able to talk to someone. Dr. Ben Speakman was in his fifties, a patriarch at the fountain of youth. His office was a quiet oasis at the far end of the building, relaxed and comfortable.

18) Trent Waterson :

Trent Waterson is Ashley's friend in Bedford Area High School.

19) Art Davies :

Art Davies is Ashley's friend in Bedford Area High School. He was badly dressed and looked ill at ease. He became a mechanic.

20) Lenny Holland :

Lenny is Ashley's friend too. He was in real estate and married.

21) Florence Schiffer :

An attractive-looking woman was approaching. Ashley was genuinely glad to see her. Florence had been one of her closest friends. Florence also told Ashley that Jim Cleary killed.

22) Deputy Sam Blake :

Deputy Sam Blake had earned his position in the Cupertino Sheriff's Office the hard way. He had married the sheriff's sister, Serena Dowling, a virago with a tongue sharp enough to fill the forests of Oregon. Sam Blake was the only man Serena had ever met who was able to handle her. He was a short, gentle, mild-mannered person with the patience of a saint. No matter how outrageous Serena's behavior, he would wait until she had calmed down and then have a quiet talk with her. Blake had joined the sheriff's department because Sheriff Matt Dowling was his best friend. They had gone to school together

and grown up together. Blake enjoyed police work and was exceedingly good at it. He had a keen, inquiring intelligence and a stubborn tenacity. The combination made him the best detective on the force. He interrogated Ashley and he died in Ashley's apartment.

23) Sheriff Matt Dowling :

He is Sam Blake best friends. He is a policemen in Cupertino.

24) Maria:

She was a dark-looking Brazilian woman in her forties, nervous and frightened. She always tidied up Tibble apartment.

25) Police Officer Rene Picard :

Police officer who found Jean Claude body's in his house

26) Inspector Paul Cayer :

He is the policeman in Quebec City that investigated the murder of Jean Claude.

27) Detective Whittier and Detective Reynolds :

They the detective who are investigated the murder to Richard Melton in San Francisco.

28) Keith Rosson :

He is polygraph tester. He is one the best tester and expert in Polygraph in Cupertino. He was testing Ashley Patterson in Polygraph test for forty-minutes.

29) Robert Crowther :

He is the real estate broker from Bryan & Crowther who sell a penthouse to David and Sandra.

30) David Singer :

He was in his early thirties, blond and intelligent looking, with an engaging boyishness about him. He is a lawyer. David worked at the international law firm of Kincaid, Turner, Rose & Ripley. David had practiced corporate law with Kincaid, Turner, Rose & Ripley for six years, and it had been a mixed blessing.

31) Sandra :

Sandra is David Singer's wife. She was lovely looking and warm. She is pregnant. She always supported everything that David done. She loves David very much and David too. Sandra kept her job as a paralegal.

32) Joseph Kincaid :

He is the firm's senior partner of David Singer. Kincaid was in his sixties, a gray monochrome of a man, physically, mentally and emotionally.

33) Holly :

Holly is David's secretary.

34) Dr. Royce Salem :

Dr. Royce Salem was a tall, thin man with a Sigmund Freud beard. He was the psychiatric of Jesse Quiller.

35) Jesse Quiller :

Jesse Quiller was one of the top criminal defense attorneys in the country. He was a tall, rugged man with a homespun touch that made jurors identify with him. He had a photograph Instead of vacationing; Quiller used his summers to teach law, and years earlier David had been one of his pupils. When David graduated, Quiller invited him to join his criminal law firm, and two years later, David had become a partner. hic memory and a brilliant mind. Jesse Quiller had always fancied tall, sylphlike, sophisticated blondes.

36) Emily :

Emily was a prematurely gray dumpling of a woman, from an Iowa farm-the exact opposite of other women Quiller had dated. She was a caretaker, mother earth. They made an unlikely couple, but the marriage worked because they were deeply in love with each other.

37) Tessa Williams :

Tessa Williams was in her late forties, a slim, attractive African-American woman with a crisp, authoritative manner. Tessa Williams is judge in Ashley's trial. She is brilliant. She came up the hard way. Her folks were Mississippi sharecroppers. She went through college on a scholarship, and the people in her hometown were so proud of her, they raised the money to put her through law school. She turned down a big appointment in Washington because she likes it where she is a rumor. She is a legend.

38) Mickey Brennan :

The leading prosecutor from the district attorney's office was in his fifties, a short, burly man with a slight brogue. He is a feisty Irishman, tough on the inside, tough on the outside. Brennan comes from a long line of over-achievers. His father runs a huge publishing business; his mother is a doctor; his sister is a college professor. Brennan was a football star in his college days, and he was at the top of his law class. His trick is to disarm witnesses and then move in for the kill. He likes to blind-side them.

39) Dr. Otto Lewison :

Dr. Otto Lewison is the head of the psychiatric clinic. Otto Lewison, the superintendent of the Connecticut Psychiatric Hospital, was in his seventies, a neat, dapper little man with a full beard and pince-nez glasses.

40) Dr. Gilbert Keller :

Gilbert Keller was a man in his forties, medium height, blond hair and intense gray eyes. He was a renowned expert on multiple personality disorder (MPD). Dr. Gilbert Keller was in charge of Ashley's therapy. His specialty was treating multiple personality disorder, and while he had had failures, his success rate was high. In cases like this, there were no easy answers. His first job was to get the patient to trust him, to feel comfortable with him, and then to bring out the alters, one by one, so that in the end they could communicate with one another and understand why they existed, and finally, why there was no more need for them. That was the moment of blending, when the personality states came together as a single entity. He was treatment Ashley in Hospital until she was cured and has a new life.

41) Dr. Craig Poster :

Dr. Craig Foster had worked with Dr. Keller for years and was writing a book on multiple personality disorder.

C. Novel Tell Me Your Dreams and Synopsis of the Novel

1. Identity of Novel:

Author	: Sidney Sheldon
Country	: United States
Format	: EBook
Language	: English
Genre	: Thriller novel
Publisher	: William Morrow
Publication date	: 1998
Edition	: Warner Books Editions
Subject	: a work of fiction based on actual cases

2. Synopsis of the Novel⁷⁸

Ashley Patterson felt fear every day. Her life was not quiet because someone who does not know followed it. People who might want to hurt her. Ashley had work in a young company growing rapidly, Global Computer Graphics Company. Ashley was an expert in creating advertising and design graphic, create layouts with text and images. Dr. Steven Patterson is her

⁷⁸Ibid.,

father. He is a surgeon who is very famous. Her mother had died when she was tiny. Ashley lived in the apartment in Cupertino, California.

Shane Miller is the supervisor of Ashley at Global Computer Graphics. He was a good person and being a good friend for Ashley. Dennis Tibble is a colleague who is obsessed with Ashley get to bed with. Tibble was the person who was arrogant but very intelligent.

Toni Prescott is a beautiful girl who has a good voice. She is a girl who is very relaxed and dynamic. He likes to go to night clubs and partying, dating and chat. Allete is a woman who is innocent and shy. She was very talented in painting. He frequently went to church and people who like to help. She often spent the weekend by going to the museum to see works of art, especially painting. Toni was the only those who is often invited to the discussion because Toni has always had a solution to solve the problem. Toni was hated with Ashley because their personalities are very different.

Ashley has a boyfriend named Jim Cleary. Jim Cleary is a handsome person and a football player. But her father did not agree with their relationship. Her father decided to move to London. Ashley felt very sad.

Toni Prescott has a boyfriend named Jean Claude. Jean Claude lives in Quebec City. Moreover, Alette's boyfriend named Richard Melton. Richard Melton an artist. He was a very famous painter. Occurred a terrible serial killer. Jim Cleary was killed in Pennsylvania by way of being stabbed and castrated by someone who is not known.

When Ashley was in the apartments of Dennis Tibble for a discussion, suddenly she was unconscious. When Ashley woke up she was in a hotel in Chicago. She was confused. Ashley returned to her apartment in Cupertino. She met with David Sam Blake, who interrogated him for the death of Dennis Tibble. Ashley was scared. Because there are the fingerprints of Ashley on the Dennis Tibble's body.

Ashley felt that someone always followed her into her apartment and threatened her with a post using the lipstick "You Will Die". She wants the police to guarding her that night. Then she called Sam Blake to look after the night in her apartment, but police were found dead the next morning.

Then happened two more killings. Who killed the boyfriend of Toni and Allete, namely Jean Claude and Richard Melton. They were all killed in the same manner stabbed and castrated. Before being killed, they had an intercourse. Then, FBI linking all of the murders that occurred. Of all the FBI's investigation of Ashley's fingerprints are found in every bodies of the victims. And from the DNA test results indicate that Ashley had an intercourse before killing them. Ashley was surprised because she was never committed the murder and had no reason to kill them. Ashley was arrested and detained by the police. Ashley felt very serious depression.

Dr. Patterson required meeting his friend to be attorney of Ashley. He is David Singer. David Singer is one of the famous attorneys. He also decided to help Dr. Ashley Patterson to defend in court. From there he knew

that Ashley has a Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD). Where in whom there are two other alter named Toni and Alette, and Toni is dominant. Who has done all of the murders Because of that, David was puzzled to defend based on medical proof but authentic. However, due to the miracle that happened and Ashley finally released. Moreover, she was rehabilitated in Connecticut Psychiatric Hospital. After through the treatment with Dr. Gilbert Keller. Ashley was finally able to meet with two other alter and successfully cured. Multiple Personality Disorder that suffered by Ashley caused from childhood trauma due to treatment of distorted intercourse by her father. Finally, Ashley lived happily with her new life.

3. Biography of Sidney Sheldon⁷⁹

Sidney Sheldon (February 11, 1917 – January 30, 2007) was an American writer and producer. He came to prominence in the 1930s, first working on Broadway plays and then in motion pictures, notably writing the successful comedy The Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer (1947) which earned him an Academy Award. He went on to work in television, where his works spanned a 20-year period during which he created The Patty Duke Show (1963–66), I Dream of Jeannie (1965–70) and Hart to Hart (1979–84). He became most famous after he turned 50 and began writing best-selling romantic suspense novels, such as Master of the Game (1982), The Other

⁷⁹Ibid.,

Side of Midnight (1973) and Rage of Angels (1980). He is the seventh best selling fiction writer of all time.

a. Early life

Sheldon was born Sidney Schechtel in Chicago, Illinois. His parents, of Russian Jewish ancestry, were Ascher “Otto” Schechtel (1894–1967), manager of a jewelry store, and Natalie Marcus. At 10, Sidney made his first sale, US\$5 for a poem. During the Depression, he worked at a variety of jobs, and after graduating from East High School (Denver), he attended Northwestern University on a scholarship and contributed short plays to drama groups. He had to drop out after six months during the Depression era to help support his family.

b. Career

In 1937, Sheldon moved to Hollywood, California, where he reviewed scripts and collaborated on a number of B movies. Sheldon enlisted in the military during World War II as a pilot in the War Training Service, a branch of the Army Air Corps. His unit was disbanded before he saw any action. Returning to civilian life, he moved to New York City where he began writing musicals for the Broadway stage while continuing to write screenplays for both MGM Studios and Paramount Pictures. He earned a reputation as a prolific writer; for example, at one time he had three musicals on Broadway: a rewritten The Merry Widow, Jackpot, and Dream with Music.^[41] His success on

Broadway brought him back to Hollywood where his first assignment was The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer, which earned him the Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay of 1947. He was one of the writers on the screenplay for the 1948 musical film Easter Parade and sole writer for the 1950 musical film Annie Get Your Gun, both of which featured the songs of Irving Berlin.

When television became the new popular medium, he decided to try his hand in it. "I suppose I needed money," he remembered. "I met Patty Duke one day at lunch. So I produced The Patty Duke Show, and I did something nobody else in TV ever did. For seven years, I wrote almost every single episode of the series."

Sheldon created, produced and wrote I Dream of Jeannie in his co-production capacity with Screen Gems. He wrote all but two dozen scripts in five years, sometimes using three pseudonyms (Mark Rowane, Allan Devon, Christopher Golato) while simultaneously writing scripts for The Patty Duke Show. He also used the same pseudonyms in writing all seventeen episodes of Nancy. He later admitted that he did this because he felt his name was appearing too often in the credits as creator, producer, copyright owner and writer of these series. He also created and wrote for the series Hart to Hart.

Production for I Dream of Jeannie ended in 1970 after five seasons. It was "During the last year of I Dream of Jeannie, I decided to

try a novel," he said in 1982. "Each morning from 9 until noon, I had a secretary at the studio take all calls. I mean every single call. I wrote each morning — or rather, dictated — and then I faced the TV business."

In 1969, Sheldon wrote his first novel, *The Naked Face*, which earned him a nomination for the Edgar Allan Poe Award from the Mystery Writers of America in the category of Best First Novel. His next novel, *The Other Side of Midnight*, climbed to #1 on The New York Times Best Seller list as did several ensuing novels, a number of which were also made into motion pictures or TV miniseries. His novels often featured determined women who persevere in a tough world run by hostile men. The novels contained a lot of suspense and devices to keep the reader turning the page:

I try to write my books so the reader can't put them down," he explained in a 1982 interview. "I try to construct them so when the reader gets to the end of it, he, or she has to read just one more chapter. It is the technique of the old Saturday afternoon serial: leave the person hanging on the edge of the cliff at the end of the chapter.

Most of his readers were women. Asked why this was the case he said: "I like to write about women who are talented and capable, but most important, retain their femininity. Women have tremendous power — their femininity, because men can't do without it." Books were

Sheldon's favorite medium. "I love writing books," he commented. "Movies are a collaborative medium, and everyone is second-guessing you. When you do a novel, you are on your own. It's a freedom that doesn't exist in any other medium." He was the author of 18 novels, which have sold over 300 million copies.

Three years before his death, The Los Angeles Times called Sheldon "Mr. Blockbuster" and "prince of potboilers."

1). **Personal life**

Sheldon was first married to Jane Kaufman Harding (1945–1948). Later he wrote, "Regretfully, in less than a month, Jane and I realized we had made a mistake. ... We spent the next nine months trying in vain to make the marriage work."

He was married for 30 years to Jorja Curtright, a stage and film actress who later became an interior designer. She appeared in a Season One episode of *I Dream of Jeannie*. She died of a heart attack in 1985. Their daughter, Mary Sheldon, became a novelist as well.

He married Alexandra Joyce Kostoff, a former child actress and an advertising executive of Macedonian origin, Ohrid, in Las Vegas in 1989.

He struggled with bipolar disorder for years; he contemplated suicide at 17 (talked out of it by his father, who

found him with a bottle of whiskey and several bottles of sleeping pills), as detailed in his autobiography published in 2005, The Other Side of Me.

2). **Death**

A resident of Palm Springs, California, Sheldon died on January 30, 2007, of pneumonia at Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California 12 days before his 90th birthday. His remains were cremated, the ashes interred in Westwood Village Memorial Park Cemetery.

3). **Tilly Bagshawe**

Following Sheldon's death, Author Tilly Bagshawe has written several novels in Sheldon's style, sometimes featuring characters from Sheldon's previous novels.

4). **Awards**

Sheldon won an Academy Award for Writing Original Screenplay (1947) for The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer, a Tony Award (1959) for his musical Redhead, and was nominated for an Emmy Award for his work on I Dream of Jeannie, an NBC sitcom. Sheldon had a Golden Palm Star on the Palm Springs Walk of Stars dedicated to him in 1994.

There is Novels Sidney Sheldon:

a). Novel

The Naked Face (1970), The Other Side of Midnight (1973), A Stranger in the Mirror (1976), Bloodline (1977), Rage of Angels (1980), Master of the Game (1982), If Tomorrow Comes (1985), Windmills of the Gods (1987), The Sands of Time (1988), Memories of Midnight (1990), The Doomsday Conspiracy (1991), The Stars Shine Down (1992), Nothing Lasts Forever (1994), Morning, Noon, and Night (1995), The Best Laid Plans (1997), Tell Me Your Dreams (1998), The Sky Is Falling (2001) and Are You Afraid of the Dark? (2004).

b). Novels Autobiography:

The Other Side of Me..

c). Broadway plays

The Merry Widow (1943), Jackpot (1944), Dream with Music (1944), Alice in Arms (1945), Redhead (1959) and Roman Candle (1960).

d). London plays

Gomes.

e). Films as Writer

Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case (1941) She's in the Army (1942), The Bachelor and the Bobby-

Soxer(1947), Easter Parade (1948), The Barkleys of Broadway (1949), Annie Get Your Gun (1950), Nancy Goes to Rio (1950), Three Guys Named Mike (1951), Rich, Young and Pretty (1951), No Questions Asked (1952), Just This Once (1952), Dream Wife (1953) (also director), Remains to be Seen (1953), You're Never Too Young (1955), Pardners (1956), Anything Goes (1956), The Birds and the Bees (1956), The Buster Keaton Story (1957), All in a Night's Work (1961), Billy Rose's Jumbo (1962), The Other Side of Midnight (1977), and Bloodline (1979).

f). Television

The Patty Duke Show, I Dream of Jeannie, Nancy, Hart to Hart (Co-wrote pilot: 1979), Rage of Angels (1983 miniseries, based on his book), Master of the Game (1984 miniseries, based on his book), If Tomorrow Comes (1986 miniseries, based on his book), Windmills of the Gods (1988 miniseries, based on his book), and Memories of Midnight (1991 miniseries, based on his book).

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the analysis of code mixing which found in “Tell Me Your Dreams” novel. In this novel there are twenty eight chapter. The most code mixing that found in this chapter is in chapter seven, there are 22 data, in chapter two has 7 data, in chapter three, eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty three has 4 data, in chapter five, twenty six and twenty seven has 1 data.

A. Data Analysis

Based on the data in the novel Tell Me Your Dreams by Sidney Sheldon, the researcher found 49 data of understatement code mixing and they were classified into two types of understatement code mixing and five function of code mixing.

The kinds of code mixing are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Inner code mixing has two functions there are interjection and contents of qualify of message. Outer code mixing has four functions there are reiteration, interjection, quotation, a specific of function of opponent and content of qualify message. Can you look at analysis this below.

B. Discussion of Inner Code Mixing and Outer Code Mixing

1. Inner Code Mixing

- 1) Inner Code Mixing – Interjection (Code mixing can serve as an interjection or sentence usual fillers form of word, phrases, orexpressions).

Table 3.1

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	They ordered paillard de veau and torpille and salad and a bottle of Valpolicella . (SS, TMYD: 86)	Paillard de veau and torpille and valpolicella. In this sentence there is a code mixing, because there is no equivalent word inside also include in Inner code mixing. Function of code mixing in this description is interjection because as kind of word.
2.	Dr. Patterson studied him a moment then nodded. " Quid pro quo? " "Quid pro quo." David managed a smile. "Do you drive?" (SS, TMYD: 178)	Quid pro quo is Latin language that has meaning in English: What for what, Favor for a favor and the meaning Something for something, exchange fair /balanced. In this sentence there is a code mixing, because there is no equivalent word

		inside also include in Inner code mixing. Function of code mixing in this description is interjection because as kind of word.
3.	<p>To laymen, the selection of a jury seems simple: Choose the prospective juror who seemed friendly and dismiss the others. Infact, voir dire was a carefully planned ritual. Skilled trial lawyersdid not ask direct questions that would bring yes or no answers.They asked general questions that would encourage the jurors to talk and reveal something of themselves and their true feelings.</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 200)</p>	<p>Voir dire is a legal phrase that refers to a variety of procedures connected with jury trials. It originally referred to an oath taken by jurors to tell the truth (Latin: verum dicere).</p> <p>In this sentence there is a code mixing,because there is no equivalent word inside also include in Inner code mixing. Function of code mixing in this description is interjection because as kind of word Usually used by law science.</p>

- 2) Inner Code Mixing – content of qualify of message(code mixing is a grouping of the contents of the message in the form of sentences, verb, complement or predicate in the construction of another language).

Table 3.2

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	<p>I'll take care of your fee and your expenses, of course."</p> <p>"No. This is pro bono."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 178)</p>	<p>Pro bono (English: for the public good; usually shortened to pro bono) is a Latin phrase for professional work undertaken voluntarily and without payment. Unlike traditional volunteerism, it is service that uses the specific skills of professionals to provide services to those who are unable to afford them.</p> <p>In this sentence there is a code mixing, because there is no equivalent word and inner code mixing as function of the elements in qualifying contents of the message.</p>

2. Outer Code Mixing

- 1) Outer Code Mixing – Reiteration (Often a message in a language (code) repeats with another code in order to speech event, either literally or with slight changes. giving a pressure message for speech event or explaining of saying).

Table 3.3

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	<p>"Do you know you're a fantastic singer, Toni?"</p> <p>"Ta."</p> <p>"Can I buy you a drink?"</p> <p>She smiled. "A Pimm's would be lovely."</p> <p>"My pleasure."</p> <p>(Sidney Sheldon, Tell Me Your Dreams: 19)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'Ta' the fragments one mixed with English 'you'.</p> <p>Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
	Looking at the typed words	In this sentence, there is a code mixing

2.	<p>appearing on her screen, Toni could almost feel Jean Claude's enthusiasm. "It sounds great. Tell me about yourself."</p> <p>"Moi? There is not much to tell. I am thirty-eight years old, unmarried. I just ended a relationship, and I would like to settle down with the right woman. Et vous? Are you married?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 26)</p>	<p>of description. The fragments of French language 'moi' the fragments one mixed with English 'me'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, giving a pressure message for speech event. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
3.	<p>Looking at the typed words appearing on her screen, Toni could almost feel Jean Claude's enthusiasm. "It sounds great. Tell me about yourself."</p> <p>"Moi? There is not much to tell. I am thirty-eight years old,</p>	<p>In this sentences, there is a code mixing of description by discourse (Toni) the fragments of French language 'et vous' the fragments one mixed with English 'and you'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding</p>

	<p>unmarried. I just ended a relationship, and I would like to settle down with the right woman. Et vous? Are you married?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 26)</p>	<p>the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
4.	<p>Toni typed back, "No. I'm looking for someone, too. What do youdo?"</p> <p>"I own a little jewelry store. I hope you will come and visit it oneday."</p> <p>"Is that an invitation?"</p> <p>"Mais oui.Yes."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 26)</p>	<p>In this sentences, there is a code mixing of description type by (Toni) the fragments of French language 'mais oui' the fragments one mixed with English 'that's right'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
5.	<p>The artist nodded toward the painting he was working on.</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of</p>

	<p>"What do you think?"</p> <p>"Bellissimo.I think it's wonderful." And she waited for her inner voice to say. For a stupid amateur. But it didn't happen. She was surprised. "It's really wonderful."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 34)</p>	<p>French language 'bellissimo' the fragments one mixed with English 'beautiful'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
6..	<p>She smiled shyly. "I'd like that." And she thought, Non faccia, lo stupido. Maybe in another lifetime, creep. And again she was horrified. What's wrong with me? And she had no answer.</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 31)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'Non faccia lo stupido' the fragments one mixed with English 'No face stupid' Function of code mixing reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in description is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
	<p>"Can we meet in the chat room</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing</p>

7.	<p>tomorrow at the same time?"</p> <p>"Of course. Until tomorrow."</p> <p>"`A demain."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 77)</p>	<p>of description. The fragments of French language 'A demain' the fragments one mixed with English 'tomorrow'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
8.	<p>Jean Claude had given Toni his home telephone number. She called as soon as she checked into her room. "I hope I'm not calling too late."</p> <p>"Mais non! I cannot believe you are here. When may I see you?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 80)</p>	<p>In this sentences, there is a code mixing of description by (Toni) the fragments of French language 'mais non!' the fragments one mixed with English 'but no'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It</p>

		called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
9.	<p>Toni looked around and said, "It's-it's smashing."</p> <p>He smiled. "Merci.I would like to give you a cadeau- a gift, for Christmas."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 84)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'merci' the fragments one mixed with English 'goods'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
10.	<p>"Pour moi."He slipped it on Toni's finger. It was a perfect fit.</p> <p>"Voila! It is a sign."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 84)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'pour moi' the fragments of English 'for me'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code</p>

		mixing, between English Language and French Language.
11.	<p>"Pour moi." He slipped it on Toni's finger. It was a perfect fit.</p> <p>"Voila! It is a sign." (SS, TMYD: 84)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'voila!' the fragments one mixed with English 'here'.</p> <p>Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
12.	<p>Toni looked around and said, "It's-it's smashing."</p> <p>He smiled. "Merci. I would like to give you a cadeau-a gift, for Christmas." (SS, TMYD: 84)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'cadeau- 'the fragment one mixed with English 'gift'</p> <p>Function of code mixing reiteration. Because, repeat with another code. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English</p>

		Language and French Language.
13.	<p>There was no response. The house was unnaturally quiet. Unbuttoning his gun holster, Officer Picard began to go through the downstairs rooms, calling out as he moved from room to room. The only response was an eerie silence. He returned to the foyer. There was a graceful staircase leading to the floor above.</p> <p>"Allo!" Nothing.</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 87)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'allo' the fragments one mixed with English 'hello'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, giving a pressure message for speech event. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
14.	<p>"Have you picked up Toni Prescott"</p> <p>"Non."</p> <p>"And why not?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 88)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'non' the fragments one mixed with English 'no'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, explaining of saying. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-</p>

		<p>mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
15.	<p>"I'll bet you want him to be, don't you?"</p> <p>"Forse.Perhaps."</p> <p>"Why don't you call him?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 92)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'forse' the fragments one mixed with English 'perhaps. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
16.	<p>"Buon giorno."</p> <p>"Good morning, Alette. How do you feel?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 194)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'buon giorno' the fragments one mixed with English 'good morning'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats</p>

		with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
17.	"Alette, listen to me. You're safe. I want you to relax." "Mi sento stanca....I'm tired." (SS, TMYD: 300)	In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'mi sento stanca' the fragments one mixed with English 'I'm tired'. Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, repeats with another code in order to speech event is understanding the speech of language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
	Ashley took a deep breath, and	In this sentence, there is a code mixing

18.	<p>then there was a sudden explosion of words spoken in Italian.</p> <p>"C'i qualcuno che parla Italuaw?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 300)</p>	<p>of description. The fragments of Italia language 'C'i qualcuno che parla Italuaw' the fragments one mixed with English 'Is there anyone who speaks Italian' Function of code mixing as reiteration. Because, for repeat with another code in order that speech event to understanding speech language. Thus, the conclusion in description is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
-----	---	---

- 2) Outer code mixing – interjection (Code mixing can serve as an interjection or sentence usual fillers form of word, phrases, or expressions).

Table 3.4

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	<p>"Why don't you let me cheer you up? What are the chances of our meeting?"</p> <p>"Ta ta." She exited the chat</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description by (Toni) the fragments of Swedish language 'Ta ta' the fragments one mixed with English 'to</p>

	<p>room.</p> <p>(Sidney Sheldon, Tell Me Your Dreams: 24)</p>	<p>take. Function of code mixing as interjection. Because, as filler word in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Swedish Language.</p>
2.	<p>When Jean Claude saw the photograph of Toni that she scanned in, he wrote, "You are beautiful, ma cherie. I knew you would be.</p> <p>Please come to visit me."</p> <p>"I will."</p> <p>"Soon?"</p> <p>"Ta ta." Toni signed off</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 26)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'ma cherie' the fragments one mixed with English 'my sweetheart' Function of code mixing as function as filler word in sentence in conversation. Because, giving a message perhaps speech event to understanding speech language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
	<p>On the way back to the hotel,</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing</p>

3.	<p>Jean Claude said,</p> <p>"Ch`erie, would you like to stop at my house and have a nightcap?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 86)</p>	<p>of description. The fragments of French language 'ch`erie' the fragments one mixed with English 'sweetheart' Function of code mixing as function as filler word in sentence in conversation. Because, giving a message perhaps speech event to understanding speech language. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
4.	<p>Toni and Jean Claude arrived at nine, and they were warmly greeted at the door by the owner.</p> <p>"Monsieur Parent. How nice to see you."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 86)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'monsieur' the fragments one mixed with English 'sir'. In this novel monsieur is called Jean Claude. Function of code mixing interjection. Because, as filler word in sentence in conversation for speech even attention. Thus, the conclusion in</p>

		<p>this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
5.	<p>Jean Claude leaned across the table. "Tu aussi. I cannot tell you how happy I am that we have finally met."</p> <p>"I am, too," Toni said softly.</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 86)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'Tu aussi' the fragments one mixed with English 'you too' Function of code mixing interjection. Because, as filler word in sentence in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
6.	<p>Officer Picard started up the stairs. When he got to the top of the stairs, his gun was in his hand. He called out again, then started down the long hallway.</p> <p>Ahead, a bedroom door was</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'mon dieu!' the fragments one mixed with English 'oh my gods!' Function of code mixing as interjection. Because, as filler word in</p>

	<p>ajar. He walked over to it, opened it wide and turned pale.</p> <p>"Mon Dieu!"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 87)</p>	<p>conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
7.	<p>"I really missed you," Richard Melton said. "How was Quebec?"</p> <p>"Va bene."</p> <p>"I wish I had been there with you."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 92)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'va bene' the fragments one mixed with English 'ok' Function of code mixing as interjection. Because, as filler word in sentence in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
8.	<p>"Alette, I'd like to ask you a few questions."</p> <p>"Si..."</p> <p>"Did you know Jim Cleary?"</p> <p>"No."</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'si' the fragments one mixed with English 'yes' Function of code mixing as interjection. Because,</p>

	(SS, TMYD: 194)	as filler word in conversation. Thus, it is conclusion that at besides dialogue could code mixing event. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
9.	I can't believe I'm hearing this conversation, David thought. "E molto bello." (SS, TMYD: 155)	In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'E molto bello' the fragments one mixed with English 'It's very beautiful'. Function of code mixing interjection. Because, as filler word in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.
10.	She said in a soft voice with an Italian accent, "Toni... don't say any more, per piacere. "	In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italian language 'per piacere' the

	(SS, TMYD: 155)	<p>fragments one mixed with English 'please' Function of code mixing interjection. Because, as filler word in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
11.	<p>"I want us to talk about Richard Melton. He was a friend of yours, wasn't he?"</p> <p>"Yes. He was very... simp'atico. I was in love with him."</p> <p>"Was he in love with you?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 338)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'simp'atico' the fragments one mixed with English 'nice'. Function of code mixing interjection. Because, as filler word in conversation. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>

- 3) Outer Code Mixing - a specific of function of opponent(Speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said).

Table 3.5

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	<p>"Bon soir.I am happy to meet you, Toni."</p> <p>"Nice to meet you, Jean Claude. Where are you?"</p> <p>"In Quebec City."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 25)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'bon soir' the fragments one mixed with English 'good evening'. Function of code mixing as speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
2.	<p>Toni was in the Internet chat room. "Jean Claude, the</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of</p>

	<p>Company is sending a group of us to Quebec City!"</p> <p>"Formidable!I am so pleased. When will you arrive?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 78)</p>	<p>French language 'formidable!' the fragments one mixed with English 'great. Function of code mixing speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
3.	<p>"In two weeks. There will be fifteen of us."</p> <p>"Merveilleux!I feel as though something very important is going to happen."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 78)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'merveilleux!' the fragments one mixed with English 'wonderful'. Functions of code mixing speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is</p>

		code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
4.	<p>"Well, we're all going to the convention center tomorrow morning, but I could slip away and have lunch with you."</p> <p>"Bon!There is a restaurant, Le Paris-Brest, on the Grande Allee Est. Can you meet me there at one o'clock?"</p> <p>"I'll be there."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 80)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'bon!' the fragments one mixed with English 'perhaps. Function of code mixing speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
5.	<p>"Do you ski?"</p> <p>Toni nodded. "I love it."</p> <p>"Ah, bon, moi aussi.And there is snowmobiling, ice-skating, wonderful shopping..."</p>	<p>That event is word code mixing of dialogue type which doing by discourse French language 'bon, moi aussi' in English discourse which has meaning 'good me too'. Function of</p>

	(SS, TMYD: 82)	code mixing speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.
6.	<p>"I'm sure. Do you know Toni?"</p> <p>"Si, naturellement."</p> <p>"She has an English accent."</p> <p>"Toni was born in London."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 155)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'Si, naturellement' the fragments one mixed with English 'yes, of course' Function of code mixing speaker intends to convey a message to the other code to one of the several possible opponents who understand the language of the speakers said. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French</p>

	Language.
--	-----------

- 4) Outer Code Mixing - content of quality of message.(code mixing is a grouping of the contents of the message in the form of sentences, verb, complement or predicate in the construction of another language).

Table 3.6

NO	TEXT	ANALYSIS
1.	<p>"Oh, come on, Alette. When are you going to grow up? The man wants to bonk her."</p> <p>"Non va. Non si fa cosi."</p> <p>"I couldn't have said it better myself."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 53)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italian language 'Non va. Non si fa cosi' the fragments one mixed with English 'do not go, do not do so.' Functions of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, as sentence. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
2.	<p>"Bonne nuit. Comment ca va?"How are you?"</p> <p>"I'm great. How about you?"</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'Bonne nuit. Comment</p>

	<p>"I have missed you. I wish very much to meet you in person." (SS, TMYD: 76)</p>	<p>ca va?’ the fragments one mixed with English ‘good night, how it goes’ Function of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, as sentence. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
3.	<p>"Then please let me order for you." He said to the maitre d', "Nous voudrions ie Brome Lake Duckling." He explained to Toni, "It is a local dish, duckling cooked in calvados and stuffed with apples." (SS, TMYD: 81)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language ‘Nous voudrions’ the fragments one mixed with English ‘we would like’ Function of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, qualify of content a message complement. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>

4.	<p>"I don't know what to do here," Alette complained to Toni. "It's freezing. What are you going to do?"</p> <p>"Everything." Toni grinned.</p> <p>"A piu tardi."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 82)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'A piu tardi' the fragments one mixed with English 'see you later' Function of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, as sentence. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
5.	<p>Toni hesitated. "Not tonight, Jean Claude."</p> <p>"Tomorrow, peut-etre?"</p> <p>She squeezed his hand.</p> <p>"Tomorrow."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 87)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'peut-etre?' the fragments one mixed with English 'perhaps'. Functions of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, qualify contents of the message complement. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code</p>

		mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.
6.	<p>There was no answer. He stepped into the foyer and moved toward the large drawing room. "C'est la police. Y a-t-il, quelqu'un?" (SS, TMYD: 87).</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'C'est la police. Y a-t-il, quelqu'un?' the fragments one mixed with English 'It's the police, is there somebody' Function of code mixing as elements qualify contents of the message. Because, to show sentence. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
7.	<p><i>At 3:00 a.m., Police Officer Rene Picard was in a squad car cruising down Grande Allee in the Quartier Montcalm when he noticed that the front door of a two-story redbrick house was</i></p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of French language 'Bon soir. Y a-t-il, quelqu'un?'the fragments one mixed with English 'good evening, is there anyone?' Functions of code mixing</p>

	<p>wide open. He pulled over to the curb and stepped out to investigate. He walked to the front door and called, "Bon soir. Y at-il, quelqu'un?"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 87)</p>	<p>elements qualify contents of the message. Because, as sentence. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and French Language.</p>
8.	<p>Alette was filled with the wonderment of being with Richard and her complete lack of negative thoughts. Che cosa significa?</p> <p>A uniformed guard approached them. "Goodafternoon, Richard."</p> <p>"Afternoon, Brian. This is my friend, Alette PeterS Brian Hill."</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 94)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'che cosa significa'the fragments one mixed with English 'what does it mean?'. Functions of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, qualify contents of the message complement. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
9.	<p>"Alette-"</p> <p>"Non so dove mi trovo"</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 300)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language 'non so dove mi trovo?'the</p>

		<p>fragments one mixed with English ‘not so where I am’. Functions of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, qualify contents of the message complement. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>
10.	<p>"I'm ready for all of us to be one. I-I want to thank them for helping me when I needed them."</p> <p>"My pleasure, luv."</p> <p>"Anche il mio," Alette said.</p> <p>(SS, TMYD: 356)</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a code mixing of description. The fragments of Italia language ‘Anche il mio’ the fragments one mixed with English ‘mine too. Functions of code mixing elements qualify contents of the message. Because, qualify contents of the message complement. Thus, the conclusion in this dialogue is code-mixing event. It called bilingual code mixing, between English Language and Italian Language.</p>

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

According to finding and the discussion of the data taken from conversation in the novel, some conclusions are made as follows:

1. Based on the types of code mixing found in “Tell Me Your Dreams” Novel by Sidney Sheldon, they were classified into inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Outer code mixing was dominated used by in the novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”mean while inner code mixing was little used by them.
2. In this novel “Tell Me Your Dreams”, there are five functions of code mixing, namely: reiteration, interjection, quotation, a spesific function of opponnet and content of qualify message. There are classified into divided function of code mixing, was dominated outer code mixing, namely: outer code mixing reiteration, outer code mixing interjection, outer code mixing a specific of function of opponnet and outer code mixing content of qualify message. And for inner code mixing divided two inner code mixing, namely: inner code mixing interjection and inner code mixing content of qualify message.

B. Recommendation

Based on the result the study from this research, some recommendation enclosed as follows:

1. For readers

This study is expected to give readers in general a reference of language analysis and makes reader more interested to read novel by the title “Tell Me Your Dreams” by Sidney Sheldon for understanding its content especially code mixing.

2. For researcher

The researcher hopefully will add the researcher’s knowledge in literature and sociolinguistics. The researcher hope to other researcher to be able to develop this research with other subject as good as possible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abrams, M.H. A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition. Boston: Thomson Learning, 1999.

Ahmadi, Abu. Psikologi Umum. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, Cet ke 4 2009.

Apple, Rene and Pieter Muysken. Language Contact and Bilingualism. Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam Academic Archive: 2005.

Bello Way, Ahmadu. Eng 381 Course Guide. Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2013.

Bloomfield, Leonard. Bahasa, terj. Sutikno. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1995.

Chacon Beltran, Ruben. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Notes and Compilation by Helena Sofos, 3.

Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina. Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, Cet ke 2 juni 2004.

Ezeaku, Afamefuna. English Novel. Victoria Island: National Open University of Nigeria, 2013.

Eagleton, Terry. *The English Novel An Introduction*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing, first published 2005.

Efendi, Winna. *Draf 1: Taktik Menulis Fiksi Pertama*. Jakarta: Gagas Media, 2012.

Hancock, Beverlay. *Eet all, An Introduction a Qualitative Research*. University of Leicester: The NIHR RDS for the East Midlands / Yorkshire & the Humber (Leicester), 2009.

Holmes, Janet. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Routledge: London and New York, Fourth Edition 2013.

Indrawan Jendra, Made Iwan. *Sociolinguistic The Study of Societies' Languages*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, Cet ke 2 2012.

Izzudin Zahirah, Afif. *Thesis: Code Mixing by Suara Pendidikan FM Radio Broadcaster in English on Air Program*. Ponorogo: STAIN Ponorogo, 2015.

Jonker, Jan and Bartjan Pennink. *The Essences of Research Methodology*. New York: Springer Heidelberg, 2010.

Kompasiana. *Novel Populer Vs Novel Serius*.
http://www.kompasiana.com/paulusyesayaj/novel-populer-vs-novel-serius_550e203ba33311a52dba7ec5 . accessed at May 10nd 2017.

Kothari, C. R. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International, 2004.

Mata Indurian, Carlos. Brief Definition and Characterization of a Historical Novel. University of Navarra, Translation for Culturahistorica: 2009.

Maulida, Lailatul. Thesis, An analysis of Figurative Language in a Novel by Stephanie Mayer: Twilight. Ponorogo: STAIN Ponorogo, 2012.

Meshtrie, Rajend et al. Introducing Sociolinguistics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, Second Edition 2003.

-----, Concise Encyclopedia of Sociolinguistics. UK: University of Edinburgh, 2001.

Muysken, Pieter. Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code – Mixing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Neny Isharyanti, The JaltcallJournal Code Switching and Code Mixing in Internet Catting *between 'yes', 'ya' and 'si' a case Study*. ISSN 1832-4215, Vol. 5, No. 3. Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga.

Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. Teori Pengkajian Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, cet ke-10 2013.

Ritchie, Jane and Jane Lewis. Qualitative Research Practice. London: British Library, 2003.

Romaine, Suzanne. *Language in Society An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press, Second Edition 2004.

Selecting children's literature: An Annotated Bibliography, (November 2008) grades 4-6—Draft.

Sidney Sheldon, *Tell Me Your Dreams Novel*.

Spurgin, Timothy. *The English Novel Part 1*. The Teaching Company: 2006.

Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008.

Suwandi, Sarwiji. *Serba Linguistik Mengupas Pelbagai Praktik Bahasa*. Surakarta: UNS Press Cet ke 2 2010.

Suwito, *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal*. Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret, Edisi ke-3, 1985.

Suyatno, Bagong. *Masalah Sosial Anak Edisi Revisi*. Jakarta: Kencana, cet ke 2 Mei 2013.

Tri Priyatni, Endah. *Membaca Sastra dengan Ancangan Literasi Kritis*. PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta: Cet ke 2, 2012.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1988.

Wellek, Rene and Austin Werren. Theory of Literature (New York: Harcourt, 2011.

Yusuf, Syamsu and Achmad Juntika Nurihsan. Teori Kepribadian. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Cet ke-2 Juni 2008.

<https://literarydevices.net/characterization/>. Accessed at May 3rd 2017.

<http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/21760/1/Appendix.pdf>. Accessed at December, 22nd 2016.

<https://unisantika.wordpress.com/>. Accessed at April 12th 2017.

<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kebiri>, Accessed at April, 10th 2017.

<http://ssgpelajarbahasa.blogspot.co.id/2011/11/kata-pengantar-puji-syukur-kehadirat.html>. Accessed at April 10th 2017.

<http://www.eng-literature.com/2016/01/different-types-of-novel.html>. Accessed at May 3rd 2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction>. Accessed May 2nd, 2017.

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/non-fiction-novel-definition-examples.html>. accessed at May 2nd 2017.

<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/nonfiction>. Accessed at May 11th 2017.