INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN BIG CIRCLE SHOW ON BE MY VALENTINE EPISODE AT METRO TV

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by :

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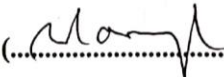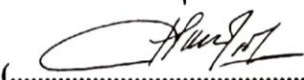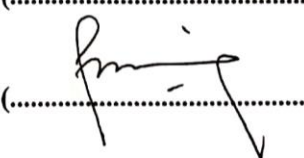
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Surakarta, July 8th 2019

The researcher

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INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN BIG CIRCLE SHOW ON BE MY VALENTINE EPISODE AT METRO TV

Abstrak

Percampuran kode terjadi ketika seorang penutur mencampur unsur-unsur dari bahasa lain ke dalam bahasa yang digunakan. Percampuran kode bisa terjadi dalam bentuk lisan dan tulisan. Dalam bentuk lisan dapat dilihat dalam program bincang-bincang. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada percampuran Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia yang digunakan dalam acara Big Circle pada episode Be My Valentine. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe dan (2) menjelaskan motif-motif menggunakan percampuran kode dalam acara Big Circle. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui transkrip percakapan. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Muysken untuk tipe-tipe percampuran kode dan teori Hockett untuk alasan-alasan menggunakan campur kode. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, (1) ada 224 data tipe-tipe percampuran kode sebagai berikut : 163 data atau 73,22% milik insertion (penyisipan), 7 data atau 3,13% milik alternation (alternasi) dan 54 data atau 24,1% milik congruent lexicalization. Selanjutnya, (2) ada 224 data motif penggunaan pencampuran kode, yaitu 176 data atau 79,02% milik prestige motive dan 48 data atau 20,98% milik filling motive. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penyisipan (insertion) adalah tipe yang dominan dan prestige motive adalah motif yang dominan yang ditemukan dalam acara Big Circle pada episode Be My Valentine.

Kata kunci: Percampuran Kode, Tipe-tipe, Alasan, Pertunjukan Big Circle

Abstract

Code-Mixing happens when a speaker mixes the elements of another language in the language used. Code-Mixing happens in written and oral forms. In the oral forms, it can be seen in talk show program. This research is focused in Indonesian English code-mixing used in Big Circle Show on Be My Valentine episode. The aims of this research are (1) to describe the types of code-mixing and (2) the motives of using code-mixing in Big Circle Show. This research is belonging to qualitative research. The data were collected through conversation transcriptions. The data are analyzed by using Muysken's theory for the types of code-mixing and using Hockett's theory for the motives of using code-mixing. The result shows that (1) there are 224 data of types of code mixing including 163 data or 73,22% belonged to insertion type, 7 data or 3,13% belonged to alternation type and 54 data or 24,1% belonged to congruent lexicalization type. Furthermore, (2) there are 224 data of motives of using code mixing namely 176 data or 79,02% belonged to prestige motive and 48 data or 20,98% belonged to filling motive. It can be concluded that insertion is the dominant type and prestige motives is the dominant motive that is found in Big Circle Show on Be My Valentine episode.

Keywords : Code Mixing, Types, Motives, Big Circle Show

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people are required to be able to understand foreign languages especially English as an international language. English becomes a universal language, and it is used by most of people around the world. English is used as communication among countries and it is spoken by many people all over the world as the first, second or foreign language.

In general, people use more than one language in their communication with others, whether it is a local or foreign language. The variety of language is very common to happen in society. The term of learning one or more languages is known as bilingualism. People who speak more than one language it is known as bilingual. In communication, the bilingual speaker has to select the appropriate code and strategy interaction used in a distinctive context (Troike 2003: 42). There are two forms of code in spoken, namely code-switching and code-mixing. According to Meyerhoff (2006: 116), code-switching is the phenomenon of shifting between different varieties. Meanwhile, according to Muysken (2000: 1), code-mixing is the situation where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages emerge in a sentence.

Code-mixing happens when bilinguals mix some elements of other languages to the language used. There are seven previous studies related to code-mixing analysis. The first study was carried out by Dwiyota S (2018), the study aimed to examine the types and the functions of using code-mixing used by K-pop fans in twitter. The second was conducted by Aziz (2019), this study aimed to investigate the types of code-mixing used in a magazine. The next was written by Chungtai (2016), he focused to find out the reasons and the contexts of switching and mixing English code in the speech by Pakistani young learners in Bahawalpur City Punjab, Pakistan. The next previous was carried out by Cuc T T (2015) who focused to investigate the pattern and the feature of English term mixed in Hoa Hoc Tro magazine. Furthermore, Sukhontee K (2016) analyzed the linguistics pattern of code-mixing in Thai Newspaper and investigated the effect of using code-mixing between Thai and English toward the readers' understanding. Leung C H (2016), studied the causes of

code-mixing in marketing communication. The last, Huang X (2018) studied the feature of code-mixing in Mandarin-English Bilingual Children in Singapore.

Code-mixing can be found in written and oral form. In written form, it can be found in tabloid, magazine, newspaper and novel. While in oral form, it can be found in a talk show, daily conversation, reality show, and radio and it also happens in an informal situation. The phenomena of mixing Indonesian and English language can be found in the talk show program. *Big Circle Show* is one of the talk shows which is running on Indonesian television. It is one of the programs on Metro TV. This talk show airs on every Sunday at 07.05 p.m. until 08.00 p.m. *Big Circle Show* presents a different theme every week.

There are some episodes which have been aired on the television, one of them is Be My Valentine episode which aired on February 11th, 2018. In this episode, there are two resource persons from Frame A Trip and Merry Go Round Cakes. Frame A Trip is one of the photography business by Dian Satrowardoyo and her team. While Merry Go Round Cakes is a cake business by Melia Inggriany.

In this episode, the researcher found some Indonesian-English code mixing which was used by the hosts, mentor and resource persons. These utterances are the phenomena of Indonesian-English code mixing that found in Big Circle Show in Be My Valentine Episode:

     a. *Terus hasilnya* **blur** *semua*

     b. *Iya,* **so they became ambassador of this spot** *pada saat yang sama kita punya harapan*

     c. *Salah satu yang kita jadikan* **value proposition** *itu adalah* **personal asisstant***. Jadi pada saat* **booking** *kita itu akan kasih* **option** *dari portofolio fotografer, karena setiap orang punya* **different taste** *untuk difoto.*

Based on the data above, it can be seen that there are some mixing languages between Indonesian and English in *Big Circle Show*. First point is the example of datum 3, it is called insertion type. The second point is the example of datum 165. It is called alternation type and the last point is the example of datum 199, it is called congrruent lexicalization type. From the phenomena above, the researcher is

interested to analyze the types of code-mixing and the motives of using Indonesian-English code-mixing which were found in the talk show.

The aims of this research are to describe the types of code mixing and also to explain the motives of using Indonesian - English code mixing used in *Big Circle Show* on Be My Valentine Episode. The researcher selects talk show program as data source because talk show always talks about the happening issues in society. Moreover, it also has variety of language which cannot be predicted, because it comes directly from the speaker.

The researcher used Muysken's theory to analyze the types of code mixing and the researcher used Hockett's theory to analyze the motives of using code mixing in Big Circle Show on Be My Valentine Episode. There are three types of code mixing according to Muysken (2000) namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, according to Hockett, the motives of code mixing were divided into prestige motive and filling motives.

2. **METHOD**

This research used the type of descriptive qualitative research because of the researcher describe the phenomenon which is being analyzed and classifies the types of code mixing. According to Denzim and Linclon (2005: 3) qualitative research refers to the study which is focusing on the interpretation of phenomena in the natural setting to make sense the term which people bring to them. Meanwhile qualitative in Sutama (2015: 198) refers to data which are stated in the form of sentence, narrative expression and image. The object of this research are the conversations among the hosts, mentor and resource persons in *Big Circle Show* on Be My Valentine episode which contain Indonesian English code mixing.

3. **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The researcher presents the following finding and discussion as follows :

    a. Types of Code Mixing

       The researcher found 224 data of code-mixing which were used in Big Circle Show on Be My Valentine Episode. There were three types of code mixing, as follows: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. There were 163

data of insertion, 7 data of alternation and 54 data of congruent lexicalization. The classification of type of code mixing could be seen in the table 1 below :

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing in Big Circle Show
On Be My Valentine Episode

No	Types of Code Mixing	Examples of Data	∑ Data	Percentage %
1.	Insertion a. Insertion of word : 79	*Jadi fotografer tapi ga ada dalam kurasinya harus* **cool** *begini gak ada ya* *Awalnya liat berita sih mas, karena kan saya* **freelancer** *gitukan.*	79	35,76%
	b. Insertion of phrase : 40	*Nah cuman kalo dari logistik dari segala macem apakah bukak* **production house** *di masing-masing kota.*	40	17,85%
	a. Insertion of hybrid : 33	*Ih bukan, nah makanya biar lebih jelasnya gimana kalau kita ngobrol langsung sama* **founder***-nya.*	33	14,7%
	b. Insertion of reduplicatio n : 11	*Bagus, Jogja banyak* **spot-spot** *bagus.*	11	4,91%
2.	Alternation	*Sehingga kita percaya, dengan bisnis ini kita bisa* **empowering the**	7	3,13%

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		photography industry, and at the sometime we are also empowering the traveling industry.		
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	*Jadi karena 2 jamnya ini* **total**, *kita selalu* **recommend** *ke* **client** *kalau mau pindah* **better** *pindahnya yang deket-deket aja.*	54	24,1%
	TOTAL		224	100%

The table above is the data classification of types of code-mixing which is found in the research. According to Muysken (2000), the types of code-mixing were divided into the types, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. From the table 1 above, there were 224 data regarding to the types of code mixing. It could be seen from the table 1, that 73,22% belonged to the type of insertion including insertion of word 35,75%, insertion of phrase 17,85%, insertion of hybrid 14,7% and insertion of reduplication 4,91%, and then 3,13% belonged to alternation and the last 24,1% belonged to congruent lexicalization. The findings were in line with the Muysken's theory.

Regarding to the previous studies, Dwiyota (2018) had similar findings with this research, the finding showed that there were three types of code mixing used by K-pop fans in their tweets namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Meanwhile, Aziz (2019) had different findings with this research. The difference laid on the types of code mixing, his findings only showed two types of code mixing, namely insertion and alternation, while in this research the findings showed all the types of code mixing namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

b. Motives of using code-mixing

   The researcher found 224 data of the motives of using code mixing which were used in Big Circle Show on Be My Valentine Episode. There were 176 data of prestige motive and 48 data of filling motive. The classification of the motives of using code mixing could be seen in the table 2 below :

Table 2. Motives of Code Mixing in Big Circle Show

No	Motives of Using Code Mixing	Examples of Data	∑ Data	Percentage %
1.	The Prestige Motives	*Jadi, mau nembak gebetan, naah fotografernya udah* **stand by**, *gituuh.*	176	79,02%
2.	The Need Filling Motives	*Kalau sekarang saya jadi fotografer saya mau jualin jasa saya kemana gitu, apakah pake* **instagram** *sendiri atau gimana kan terbatas.*	48	20,98%
	TOTAL		224	100%

The table above is the data classification of motives of using code-mixing which is found in the research. According to Hockett (1985) the motives of using code mixing were divided into two namely, the prestige motive and the need filling motive. From table 2, it could be seen that there were 224 data regarding to the motives of using code mixing. It could be seen that 79,02% belonged to prestige motive, while 20,98% belonged to filling motives. In this research, the findings were similar to Hockett's theory.

Regarding to the previous studies, Chungtai (2016) analyzed the contexts and reasons of switching mixing English code. The findings showed that the

reasons of switching and mixing English code was because students did not find the alternate terms in their language. Moreover, Leung (2017) had analyzed the reasons of using code mixing and the findings were awareness, impression, referential usage, joke, original quotation, emphasis, convenience, euphemism, and cyberspace convention. Those previous studies were incompatible with the finding of this research and Hockett's theory.

The reseacher merge the types and the motives of using code mixing in the table below :

Table 3. Merge Table

No	Types of Code Mixing	∑ Data	%	Motives of Using Code Mixing	∑ Data	%
1.	Insertion a. Insertion of Word	79	35,76%	Prestige Motive	69	31,3%
				Filling Motive	10	4,46%
	b. Insertion of Phrase	40	17,85%	Prestige Motive	10	4,46%
				Filling Motive	30	13,39%
	a. Insertion of Hybrid	33	14,7%	Prestige Motive	33	14,7%
	b. Insertion of Reduplication	11	4,91%	Prestige Motive	10	4,46%
				Filling Motive	1	0,45%
2.	Alternation	7	3,13%	Prestige Motive	2	0,9%
				Filling Motive	5	2,23%
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	54	24,1%	Prestige Motive	52	23,2%
				Filling Motive	2	0,9%
	TOTAL	**224**	**100%**		**224**	**100%**

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions can be divided into types of code-mixing and motives of code-mixing as follows :

a. The types of code-mixing

The types of code-mixing that found in this research are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. For the insertion type there are 163 data or 73,22%, while alternation types only 7 data or 3,13% and 54 data or 24,1% of congruent lexicalization. Therefore, the dominant type of code mixing in this research is insertion type with 163 data or 73,22% and it can be concluded based on the research finding that the dominant type of code-mixing in this research is insertion, because the people are easier to deliver what they meant by inserting some words in English language.

b. The motives of using code mixing

The researcher found that there are 224 data which are divided into two motives namely, prestige motive and need filling motive. There are 176 data or 79,02% which belongs to the prestige motive, while 48 data or 20,98% belongs to the filling motive. Therefore, the prestige motive is the dominant motive with 176 data or 79,22% and it can be concluded that the dominant motive which is found in this research is prestige motive because people follow the trend and also they want to show to others that they are highly educated people.

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