

**INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY
BROADCASTERS IN RAPMA FM RADIO
STATION AT UMS**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for Getting Bachelor
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APPROVAL

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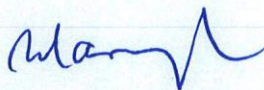
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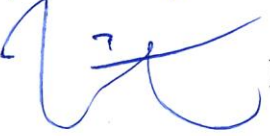

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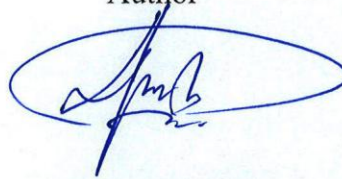
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Surakarta, 11th November, 2020

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INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY BROADCASTERS IN RAPMA FM RADIO STATION AT UMS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan mendeskripsikan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode yang digunakan oleh penyiar radio. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan yang mengandung campur kode. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: merekam siaran, mengumpulkan rekaman, mendengarkan rekaman, mentranskrip rekaman, mengelompokkan jenis dan alasan pencampuran kode, membuat transkrip berdasarkan kelompok, kemudian memberikan coding data. Teknik analisis data untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kode pencampuran menggunakan teori Suwito (1983); menjelaskan alasan menggunakan pencampuran kode menggunakan teori Kim (2006). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: Pertama, terdapat lima jenis code mixing yang diurutkan masing-masing dari kemunculan tertinggi hingga terendah, yaitu campur kode pada bentuk kata, bentuk frase, bentuk pengulangan, bentuk hybrid, dan bentuk klausa. Jenis campur kode yang paling dominan digunakan oleh para penyiar adalah campur kode dalam bentuk kata dengan persentase 60%. Kedua, ada lima alasan penggunaan code mixing yang diurutkan masing-masing dari kejadian tertinggi sampai terendah, yaitu faktor penjelasan, faktor kebiasaan, faktor intrinsik pesan, peran dan hubungan partisipan, dan faktor situasional. Alasan penggunaan code mixing yang paling dominan digunakan oleh para penyiar karena faktor penjelasan dengan persentase 43%.

Kata Kunci: sosiolinguistik, percampuran kode, siaran radio.

Abstract

This study aims to find the types of code-mixing and describe the reasons for using code-mixing used by radio broadcasters. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research is in the form of utterances containing of code-mixing. The data collection technique uses observation with the following steps: recording the broadcasting, collecting the recording, listening the recording, transcribing the recording, classifying the types and reasons for using code-mixing, transcribing based on groups, then provide data coding. The data analysis technique for identifying the types of mixing code using Suwito's theory (1983); explaining the reasons for using Kim's (2006) code mixing. The results of this study are: Firstly, there are five types of code mixing which are ranked respectively from the highest of occurrence to the lowest, they are code-mixing in the word form, phrase form, repetition form, hybrid form, and clause form. The most dominant type of code-mixing used by broadcasters is the code mixing in the word form with a percentage of 60%. Secondly, there are five reasons for using code mixing which are ranked respectively from the highest of

occurrence to the lowest, they are explaining factors, habitual factors, message intrinsic factors, participant roles and relationship, and situational factors. The most dominant reason of using code mixing used by broadcasters because of the explaining factors with a percentage of 43%.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, code-mixing, radio broadcasting.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this world, people can't live without interaction and communication with others. Therefore, they need a language as a communication tool. This means that every person has the ability to produce sounds that have meaning and interpretation of sound produced by others. Therefore humans need communication, language is considered as one of the most important things needed in communication. Someone can describe some basic characteristics of human language, can express their ideas and opinions to others. Humans can also get a lot of information from various communication media such as books, internet, television and others using language. In communication, everyone has different goals and conditions such as in social or geographic fields. It makes them have different languages. This shows that a language has a connection with society.

Wardhaugh in Jendra (2010: 10) stated that "Sociolinguistics is something related to investigating a relationship between language and society which has the aim of better understanding the structure of language and knowing how language functions in communication". From a social perspective, people who speak two languages are called bilingualism. Bloomfield in Jendra (2010: 68) stated that "There was argument that a person can only be called a bilingual when he can use two or more languages at the same level or performance, different people use these terms in different ways. For some, bilingualism means the ability to communicate in two languages but with possibly greater skill in one language. Bilingualism is mastery of at least two languages, first and second language. This means that people have the competence in the use of two languages".

This study of code-mixing had been done by previous researchers, such as Rismawati (2016), Wijayanto (2020), Riaz (2019), Zhang (2019), Aboh (2020),

etc. This is to posit the current words is in which place: the data source is different between this research because in this research the data source is utterances by broadcasters of radio Rapma FM when they are broadcasting, but in the previous research the data source such as novel of *Marriage of Convenience*, Youtube of Nessie Judge, Pakistan's Commercials, etc.

2. METHOD

This study used the types of descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is club of Indonesian and English containing code-mixing. The data is the utterances containing Indonesian English code-mixing. The data sources is taken from the program of Music Box of Rapma FM radio station for 2 days, namely on 16 and 17 September 2020, the program are held at 07.00 pm until 08.30 pm. The data collection are recording and transcription. The data collection technique uses the following steps: recording the broadcasting, collecting the recording, listening the recording, transcript the recording, classifying the types and reasons for using code-mixing, transcript based on groups, then provide data coding. The data analysis technique are answering the types of mixing code using Suwito's theory (1983); and answering the reasons of using code-mixing by Kim's theory (2006).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

The finding of types of code-mixing is supported by the theory of Suwito (1983), saying that there are six types of code-mixing, namely: (1) Code-Mixing in the Word form, (2) Code-Mixing in the Phrase Form, (3) Code-Mixing in the Hybrid Form, (4) Code-Mixing in the Repetition Form, (5) Code-Mixing in the Idiom Form, and (6) Code-Mixing in the Clause Form.

The finding of types of code-mixing conducted by Rismawati's (2016) research is Indonesian-English code-mixing in the novel "*Marriage of Convenience*". The purpose of this study are identifying the types of code-mixing and explaining the motives of using code-mixing in the novel. The next previous study by Zhang (2019). The aim of this study focuses on the moments during their

stay how students from mainland China perceive Mandarin-English code-mixing. It was found that in the process of their adaptation to Macau, the attitudes of Mainland students towards Mandarin-English code-mixing shifted due to the influence of flexible, multilingual local ideologies. And Wijayanto (2020). Here, the research is a sociolinguistic study about mixing code YouTube channel "Judge Nessie". The aim of the study was to find out how many types of code mixing were used by Nessie on the YouTube channel "Nessie Judge".

In the table 4.1 is it clear that there are 5 types of code-mixing, namely: (1) Code-mixing in the word form, (2) Code-mixing in the phrase form, (3) Code-mixing in the repetition form, (4) Code-mixing in the hybrid from, and (5) Code-mixing in the clause from. The most dominant that used by broadcasters is code-mixing in the word form (60%). This means that the broadcasters mostly used word from such as verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, etc.

3.2 Discussion

Table 1. Reasons of using Code-Mixing

No.	Reason of using Code-mixing	Example	Σ	Percentage (%)
1.	Participant roles and Relationship	A: Sampai jam setengah sembilan nanti. Dan kampus <i>brainers</i> ... kita bakal ngereview salah satu lagu dari penyanyi perempuan terkenal	4	9%
2.	Situational Factors	A: Emmm dan mereka ternyata mendapatkan peingkat ke dua puluh Youtube <i>trending</i> per satu September dua ribu dua puluh nih kampus brainers. Waw keren banget sih... Jadi emmm kita nanti bakal puterin nih lagunya itu tapi nanti dulu, nanti dulu kita bakal ngasih kampus brainers tiga lagu ini yakni dari Nadin	2	5%

		Amizah, Berpaut		
3.	Message Intrinsic Factors	B: Kan udah kamu <i>spoiler</i> dikit mau ngereview ini ya kalau di bahasa Indonesia-in jadinya namanya cerita rakyat	8	19%
4.	Habitual Factors	A: Tapi nanti di Music Box ini kan biasanya kita <i>review</i> ini ya lagu atau nggak album gitu kan?	10	24%
5.	Explaining Factors	B: Iyaaa sempurna banget ini, <i>perfect</i> banget hehehe	18	43%
Total			42	100%

The finding of reasons of using code-mixing is supported by the theory of Kim (2006), saying that there are five reasons of code-mixing, namely: 1) Participant roles and relationship; 2) Situational factors; 3) Message intrinsic factors; 4) Habitual factors; and 5) Explaining factors.

The finding of reasons of using code-mixing conducted by Rismawati's (2016) research on Indonesian-English code-mixing in the novel "*Marriage of Convenience*". The purpose of this research to explain the motives of using code-mixing in the novel. And Wijayanto (2020). Here, the research is a sociolinguistic study about mixing code YouTube channel "Judge Nessie". The purpose of his study was to know the factors that causing code-mixing on the YouTube channel "Nessie Judge".

In the table 4.2 is it clear that there are 5 reasons of using code-mixing, namely: (1) Participant roles and relationship, (2) Situational factors, (3) Message intrinsic factors, (4) Habitual factors, and (5) Explaining factors. The most dominant that used by broadcasters is explaining factors (43%). This means that the broadcasters mostly using explaining factor because the broadcasters want to the listeners to know all their talking about everything on this program of Music Box.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher found there are five types of code-mixing used by broadcaster, namely: (1) Code-Mixing in the Word Form (60%), (2) Code-Mixing in the Phrase Form (17%), (3) Code-Mixing in the Repetition Form (9%), (4) Code-Mixing in the Hybrid Form (9%), (5) Code-Mixing in the Clause Form (5%). Among the types of code-mixing the dominant one is word form with percentage 60%, it means that the broadcasters often uses code-mixing in English language in the words such as verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, etc., when they are broadcasting.

The researcher found there are five reason of using code-mixing used by broadcaster, namely: (1) Participant Roles and Relationship (9%), (2) Situational Factors (5%), (3) Message Intrinsic Factors (19%), (4) Habitual Factors (24%), (5) Explaining Factors (43%). Among the reasons of using code-mixing the dominant one is explaining factors with percentage 43%, it means that the broadcasters using code mixing in English language to explain their talking about when they interact or communicate with other people so people know what they are talking about when the broadcasters are broadcasting.

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