CODE MIXING USED BY RADIO BROADCASTER OF PESONA FM ON RADIO PROGRAM OF SONG REQUEST

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ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed to: (1) identify the types of code mixing used by radio broadcasters of Pesona FM radio program of song requests; (2) determine the functions of code mixing used by the radio broadcaster in the radio program. The data in this paper are all words, phrases, and clauses or sentences that belong to the code mixing. Data sources are obtained from recording of conversation between the radio broadcasters and listeners in the radio program. The method used in this paper is descriptive. Data was analyzed using the theory advanced by McKay and Nancy (1996: 58-60) for classifying the types of code mixing such as inserting of word, inserting of phrases, and inserting of a clause or sentence. The theory also used to classify the functions of code mixing such as identity marking, strategy of neutrality, stylistic function, and socio-expressive function. From a total of 82 data, the researchers found 44 data (53.65%) belongs to the inserting of word, the 26 data (31.70%) belong to the inserting of phrases and 12 data (14.63%) belongs to the inserting of a clause or sentence. The inserting of word is the most dominant type of code mixing used and the inserting of a clause or sentence is the least. Furthermore, from the 82 data, the researchers also discovered the function of code mixing and found 8 data (9.75%) were included into the identity marking, 4 data (4.87%) were included into the strategy of neutrality, 53 of data (64.63%) belongs to the stylistic function, and 17 data (20.73%) belongs to the socio-expressive function. In the function of the code mixing, the stylistic function is the most dominant function used, while the identity marking is the least.

Key word: *Code mixing, Type, Function*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication. It is a basic need for human beings. Language refers to a human system of communication which uses structured vocal sounds and can be embodied in other media, such as writing, print, and physical

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signs. As a means of communication, language plays an important role in the process of social interaction. When speakers from different language interact, they may influence each other. Thus, the world today provides the people with a massive linguistic diversity that developed widely.

Human Language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, opinions, emotions, and all other things that need expressing. By using the language, people will understand what are meant and what are talked about. Therefore, people can communicate and interact easily with their environment by using the language.

In the field of linguistics study, based on the linguistic phenomenon, people who use more than one language in their communication called as bilingual and multilingual. According to Myers (2006:44) bilingualism is the ability to use two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation while the person who has that such ability called as bilingualism. Furthermore, there is also the term multilingual, where it is used to describe a person who has ability to speak three or more languages is called as multilingual (Pateda, 1990:57).

Based on the phenomenon of bilingual and multilingual, Indonesian people are referred as multilingual because they speak more than one language. The condition where people use more than one language or mix two languages (or more) in the same topic or context is called code mixing. According to Wardhaugh (1992:106) "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".

Code mixing is an interesting phenomenon in linguistic study to be analyzed, because code mixing often happens in daily life interactions such as in campus, school, family, office, and other places. People can do code mixing in any kinds of situation, such as formal or informal. Code mixing is also found in many kinds of communication such as, in a film, in a television program, in a song, in a magazine, in a novel, and other media. In this paper, writer chooses a radio program as the source of data.

Out of the several local radio stations in Padang Pesona FM aired at 105.0 FM which has good broadcasters with good language skill most of the current broadcasters can speak Indonesia and English. Therefore, in presenting their program, the broadcasters use or mix those languages simultaneously and sometimes form new styles both of the language.

This is one of the example of code mixing used by radio broadcaster found in this program:

Radio broadcaster: *"oke**guys**jangankemana-mana, **stay tuned** di 105 Pesona FM"*.

This is one of the utterances while the radio broadcasters are on air. We can see the bold type writings show the phenomenon of English code mixing found in the radio program. It can be seen that the words *guys* and *stay tune* are taken from English and they are mixed with Indonesian language. The broadcaster uses two languages by putting elements of one language into another language consistently in the same utterance. They mixed Indonesian (*jangankemana-mana = don't go anywhere)* with slang language (*guys= teman*) and English *(Stay tune).* Although the broadcaster uses code mixing a lot in this utterances, but it still sounds nice and enjoyable.

Code mixing is such phenomenon in linguistics study which often occurs in broadcasting field. One of the fields is in the radio program, where many of the radio broadcasters using code mixing while bringing it. The program which named *PDA (PengenDiputerinApa)* is one of the programs in Pesona FM radio, where the broadcasters present the program and make a phone for listeners and also read *SMS (Short Message Service)* from their listeners to request their favorite songs and the radio broadcaster often mix their language while spoken in their dialogues. This is interesting because most of Indonesian people are bilingual or multilingual.

Based on introduction above, this paper tries to answer the following question (1) *what are the forms of code mixing used by the radio broadcaster on radio program of song request?* (2) *what are the functions of code mixing by the radio broadcaster on radio program of song request?*

B. BRIEF REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

1. Bilingualism and Multilingualism
Bilingualism is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs in bilingual speech community. Trudgill (2003) said that bilingualism means the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages (p. 24). It means that people use two languages as alternative when they interact with others. Both of languages influence each other directly or indirectly.

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one language and require a selected language whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one language is called bilingualism and multilingualism (Wardaugh, 1986: 101). In order to speak in two languages, bilingual people absolutely must know and understand those two languages. The member of bilingual community varies in ability of mastering the use of language in community.

Bilingualism and Multilingualism are actually two terms closely related in meaning that is because such common phenomena in social life like code switching, code mixing. Actually, the concept of bilingual is same with the concept of multilingualism. Multilingualism is regarding the use of state of more than two languages by people when communicating with others (Chaer&Agustina, 1995, p.112). When people speak more than two languages,

they called multilingual. They have ability to use the variant of language in their daily communication naturally because they know and understand about those languages. So, people are habit to mix and switch two languages or more than two languages while having an interaction among them, this situation makes them to do code mixing and code switching.

According to Wardaugh (1988: 94-97) bilingualism and multilingualism occur because of several reasons. They are business of living trade contact of wider social or political organization, the pattern of marriage, and the living arrangement consequent to marriage, education, and power and solidarity. It means, bilingualism and multilingualism have closely relationship with the social exchange.

Another opinion about the factors causing bilingualism and multilingualism is stated by McKay and Nancy (1996:48) they say that the most important factor leading to bilingualism and multilingualism is immigration. This condition happens when the speaker of one languages and area where another language is used and over the years continue to maintain their own language. Second cause of Bilingualism and Multilingualism is cultural contact. A third reason is annexation, when some group move from one place to another place and join with the other part and it happen over the year it can be a multilingualism. Other reasons include the commercial, scientific, and technological dependence of the speakers of certain language on the speakers of other languages.

As the reasons above, of course, the language acquisition will influence a speaker while having communication and it can produce code mixing and code switching.

2. Code

First, before concern about code mixing, we must know what the meaning of code itself. According to Poedjosoedarmo in Rahardi (2001:21-22), code can be defined as a speech system and the application of the language element which has specific characteristic in line with the speaker's background, the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor and the situation. It means that in the system of speech manage the element of language or a code is employed by the system of communication. Usually, code is the variation of languages that used by people in order to communicate with other. It uses to make them became easier to do interaction during speaking with the others. Therefore, people sometimes switch or mix their code to another code.

3. Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code switching and code mixing has become interesting subject to many researchers. Both of them cannot be separated because they are related each other. According to Holmes (2001:1), code switching as main topic of research is part of sociolinguistics study which concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. So, bilingual or multilingual people switch a language to another language as an alternative language based on the context of the situation.

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According to Muysken (2000:1) code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. It shows, how bilingual speaker mix elements from two languages. In this case, when speaker is taking in formal and informal situation, they may insert a piece of word from different language. It means that code mixing occurs within sentence, has lexical/phrase item form and one language is dominant in quantity than the other language. In other words, code switching occurs across sentence/phrase, has lexical/phrase/sentential item form, and both language are used the same quantity by bilingual.

A. Code Switching

Code switching is the most important thing in the bilingual community, because code switching is a part of bilingual itself. Code switching often occurs in bilingual community as an alternative way in using more than one language. Some bilingualism has definition in the term of Code switching. Such as, Di pietro (1982: 127) defines code switching as the use of more than one language by communication in a speech act. Meanwhile, Scotton and Ury (cited in Grosjean, 1982: 145) also mentioned code switching as the use of two or more linguistics varieties in the same conversation or interaction.

B. Code Mixing

Another phenomenon related to bilingualism and multilingualism is called code mixing. Code mixing plays important role in conveying information in order to build interesting, understandable, and good communication between the speaker and hearer. In Indonesian, code mixing often happens in conversation, between Indonesian and sub-regional languages. And if some people are educated people, we often see them using code mixing between Indonesian and foreign language (English, Dutch, etc).

According to Wardaugh (1992), code mixing is the mixing of two languages deliberately without an associated topic change. It means the use of two languages or more are used together in communication while a speaker wants to change to be understood by heareers, needs to change to simplify the conversation and wishes to create a new style but still in the same topic. In another word it oocurs when a fluent bilingual talk to another fluent bilingual and changes language without any change at all in the situation. Code mixing itself is employed when bilingual or multilingual community in many countries mix words, phrases, or clauses from the two languages together in communication.

4. The Forms of Code Mixing

According to McKay and Nancy (1996:58), code mixing involves every level of lexical and syntactic structure including: insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences.

   a. The insertion of words

      It is the process to insert the word into the sentence from one language to another language. According to Stangeberg (1987: 87-92) a word can be divide into the smallest free forms. He adds the segment

typically consists of one or more morphemes, includes bases and affixes.

b. The insertion of phrases
It is the process to insert the phrase into the sentence from one language to another language. A phrase is a group of related to words. It may contain like noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.

c. The insertion of clauses or sentences
It is the process to insert sentence or clause from one language to another language in the text. A clause is a group of related words that consist of a subject and a verb, although sometimes the subject may not appear explicitly. Werner (2002: 180) states that clause divided into two: main clause (independent clause) which has a subject and verb and can stand alone (complete sentence), and dependent clause which also has a subject and verb, but can't stand alone (incomplete sentence).

5. The Functions of Code Mixing

McKay and Nancy (1996: 58-60) state that there are some functions of code mixing as following:

a. Identity Marking
Identity marking is used to show the characteristic of something. A speaker may use this code to signal a specific type of identity. For example, every country in the world has own characteristics. The characteristics had by every country can distinguish one country from others. It may be culture, religion, language, ethnic, business and commerce, science and technology, power, and etc.

b. As a strategy of neutrality
The strategy of neutrality used when one language in the repertoire might advise the wrong message. In daily life, we often make mistake when we are speak with other people like suggest the wrong message. So, using the code mixing can avoid misunderstanding or miscommunication between speaker and listener.

c. Stylistic function
Sometimes speaker used a particular style in order to create a different thing. Such as the use of code mixing, the speaker may choose the suitable words to send their ideas and feeling. It makes the listener became interesting and give attention.

d. Serve important socio-cultural and textual function
Serve important socio-cultural and text function as an expression of certain types of complex personalities and communities. It is used to show the type of person or community in society. The way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

e. Socio-expressive function

This function used to shows that people are free to express their feelings by using code mixing. In certain situation they are able to convey seriousness or joking, happy and sad, and etc.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data has been taken in the script of conversation from the radio broadcasters of Pesona FM. From the data that has been collected, there is found three forms of code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request; the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, and the insertion of clauses or sentences. In this research, there is also found four functions of code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request; as identity marking, strategy of neutrality, stylistic function, and socio-expressive function. This types and functions analysis is based on Mckay and Nancy (1996:58-60) theory.

From the data that has been taken, there are three forms of code mixing occur on radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request. They are: the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, and the insertion of clauses or sentences. The data also explain the functions of code mixing as identity marking, strategy of neutrality, stylistic function, and socio-expressive function.

1. The Inserting of Word

Mungkinkita***break*** dulu yah kelaguberikutnya

(Let's take a break for a moment to the next song)

The utterance above consists of one sentence that has two different languages. It can be analyzed that the word "break" is a word in English language which is inserted into Indonesian. Word according to Srijono (2010:49) is the smallest free forms that can be found in language. The process to insert a language into another language can be called as code mixing. So, the utterance above can be classified as the inserting of words.

In the example above, the radio broadcaster used a word "break" to inform or to give attention for the listener to keep listening to the program. The function of code mixing above can be categorized as stylistic function. By using stylistic function in order to use code mixing, the listener become more interested to listen the program.

2. The Inserting of Phrase

Hallo selamatmalamPesona FM *easy listening music station*

(Hello, good evening Pesona FM easy listening music station)

The sentence above can be categorized as code mixing in the form of phrase. It can be proved based on the language used; the phrase "easy listening

music station" is inserted to Indonesian sentence. It is code mixing because there is combination between two languages used by the radio broadcaster, namely between Indonesia and English.

The function of code mixing above can be considered as identity marking. The radio broadcaster used English phrase in order to convey the characteristic of their program. The phrase "easy listening music station" in that sentence used to signal the special characteristic of PDA as one of the radio program on request a song. As we know, identity marking is used to signal the characteristic of something.

3. The Inserting of Clause or Sentence

*Have a nice day*buat yang menjalankanaktivitasnyabuatbesok

(Have a nice day for those who has activities for tomorrow)

The sentence above can be categorized as code mixing in the form of clause or sentence. It can be proved based on the language that using the clause "have a nice day" inserted to Indonesian sentence. It is code mixing because there is combination between two languages used by the radio broadcaster, namely between Indonesia and English.

The sentence have a nice day is a greeting from radio broadcaster to all participants when finishing the radio program. From the sentence, it could be known that the function of code mixing here can be categorized as stylistic function. The radio broadcasters use code mixing in order to attract the attentions of participants. As we know, in using code mixing, the speaker may choose the suitable words to send their ideas and feelings. It makes the listener became interested and give more attention.

Discussion

Based on the data analysisabove, it can be concluded that the radio broadcaster in this radio program when make a phone with their listener to request a song, they use some types of code mixing. The data could be analyzed based on theory regarding the form of code mixing proposed by McKay and Nancy (1996: 58-60) who distinguish three types of code mixing, the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of clauses or sentences. The form of code mixing appeared 82 times from three transcripts of recording data, it is found about 44 data of insertion of words, about 26 data of insertion of phrases, and about 12 data of insertion of clauses or sentences.

This analysis is done based McKay and Nancy (1996: 58-60) theory about the function of code mixing. According to McKay and Nancy (1996: 58-60) there are some function of code mixing, which are as Identity marking, strategy of neutrality, stylistic function, serve important cultural and textual, and socio-expressive function. Based on the data findings, the function of code mixing

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occurs 82 times. There are found 8 data as identity marking, 4 as strategy of neutrality, 53 as stylistic function and 17 as socio-expressive function.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the data analysis above, it can be concluded that radio broadcaster of Pesona FM apply code mixing theory, the radio broadcaster used code mixing while bringing their radio program, in the name of PDA *(PengenDiputerinApa)* program. It can be concluded that there are three types of code mixing which applied in this radio program. They are insertion of words, insertion of phrases, and insertion of clauses or sentences. In this research, the insertion of words appeared as the dominant findings of the form of code mixing from the radio broadcaster. Besides that, it was followed by the insertion of phrases and the insertion of clauses or sentences.

There are also found some functions of code mixing that are applied in this radio program, such as identity marking, as a strategy of neutrality, as stylistic functions, and as socio-expressive function. From the analysis of the problem, it can also be found the dominantly functions of them to use code mixing is as stylistic function, where the speaker used a particular style in order to create a different thing and choose the suitable words to send their ideas and feelings, that makes the listener became interesting and give attention. Then it was followed by identity marking, as strategy of neutrality, and as socio-expressive functions.

Suggestion

This paper is aimed to analyze the type and function of code mixing that used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request. This paper is expected to be more useful by reader to add knowledge about code mixing especially code mixing used by radio broadcaster, this paper also can give knowledge for reader that there are many types and function of code mixing used by radio broadcaster. The writer suggests to other researchers that might be interested in analyzing about code mixing can continue this analysis from other aspects related to this topic.

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