

ARTIKEL

CODE MIXING IN HOT 20 COUNTDOWN OF PRAMBORS RADIO PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with code mixing used by broadcasters in Prambors Radio, namely Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi program. The objectives of the study were (1) to find out the types of code mixing in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi, (2) to find out in what context code mixing used in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi. The data of this study were the conversation between the broadcasters. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The findings shows that there were 68 sentences of code mixing which were classified into three types of code mixing, in Hot 20 Countdown there were 46 sentences, it consists of 30 utterances (65,22%) insertion of code mixing, 15 utterances (32,61%) alternation of code mixing and 1 utterance (2,17) lexicalization of code mixing, while in SelamatPagi program there were 26 utterances, it consist 17 utterances (77,27) of insertion code mixing, 4 utterances (4,55%) of alternation code mixing, and 1 utterance (4,55%) of lexicalization code mixing.

**Keyword : Code Mixing, Hot 20 Countdown, SelamatPagi, Prambors
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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

People the entire world and different ethnic have their own bilingualism or event multilingualism when these people have their own communication tool. Some people are bilingualism or event multilingualism when these people met another people from different ethnic or language , they might be not use their mother tongue to communicate each other . Simply said that now people become bilingual. Mackey (1962:52) defined bilingualism as the ability to use more than one language. The phenomena is known as language variation or code. Code is a term for any language and there are two kinds of code, there are two kinds of code, code mixing and code switching. Code switching is situation when the speaker switched from one language into another language supporting a distinctive function, while code mixing is when utterance either phrase, words, or clause consist does not support a distinctive function.

As the way of communication, code mixing can occurs in everytime people do a communication, radio is one of media that usually use code mixing in order to make a clear conversation to the listener. Prambors in one of famous radio that have a good program and the broadcasters of this radio always do a code mixing.

Research Questions

This research questions were formulated; what types of code mixing used by broadcasters in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi. And in what context code mixing used by the broadcasters in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Code Mixing

Maschler (1998:125) defines code mixing as using two languages such that a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structurally definable pattern. Muysken (2000) suggests that there are main types of code mixing which are found in bilingual communities. They are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

1. Insertion, of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. For example: *akuberjalan in a state of shock selamaduahari* with the insertion, there is embedding. The English prepositional phrase is inserted into overall Bahasa structure. Insertion is a kind of (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit.
2. Alternation, between structures from languages. In this perspective code mixing is a kind of code switching of codes between turns or utterance. For example in Spanish language and English language: *Andale pues and do come again (that's all right then . And do come again)*
3. Congruent lexicalization, of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. As stated Labov (1972) in Muysken (2000), the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect or standard variation.

For example; *weetjij (waar) Jenny is?*

Do you know where Jenny is? (dutch;waar jenny is)

The sequence 'where jenny is' could as easily be English in structure as Dutch. Furthermore 'where' is close to Dutch 'waar' (particular when pronounced by bilinguals)

Factor of Using Code Mixing

There are some reasons of code mixing according to *Breadsmore(1982:38)*.

Some of them are:

A.Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a state in which the speaker use two languages in same situation or topic .It cannot be avoided that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factor of code mixing. Most of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual.

B.Speaker and partner speaking

Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand well.

C.Social community

An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

D.Situation

Usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

E.Vocabulary

There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language.It means that sometime there is a word that we cannot find the synonym of that word in our main language.

Hot 20 Countdown of Prambors Radio Program

PramborsFM is one of famous radio in Indonesia. Prambors FM is a commercial radio network head quarter in Jakarta, Indonesia. Launched on March 18, 1971 in Jakarta, the purpose of station was to play pop music with targeted is teenagers. Hot 20 countdown is one of famous program in Prambors Radio. It is broadcasted from Monday to Friday, this program is a program that inform the listener about the level song that usually choosed by the listener. The listener can give their vote for their favorite song by phone or by sms, so this level of song is depend on how much listener vote the song and how much the song requested by the listener in every program .

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by applying Qualitative research method with descriptive design. According to Wikipedia, Qualitative research is a research about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, answering question by analyzing and making sense of unstructured data. The subject were the broadcasters of prambors radio within 12 july 2014 until 16 july 2014.

The conversation of the broadcasters were recorded by audio recorder. The data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative design that finds the material about the types of code mixing by the following technique; transcribing the conversation into written, identified the code mixing, and tabulated code mixing by using Muysken theory, determined the code mixing by using the formula.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Data Analysis

The data of this study consisted of the conversations from the broadcasters, which were taken from 12 july 2014 until 16 july 2014. Each days were taken four different time of the programs was broadcasted. Therefore, the data to be analyzed were 68 conversations. The types of code mixing that consist

three, appointed by Muysken are used by the broadcasters in their communications. They are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization

1. Insertion

a. Hot 20 Countdown

‘ itudia yang ada di chart ke 19 kita, lagu ini turun 12 peringkat dari kemarin malam yang ada di chart ke 17. Di **vote** dong pemirsalagunya, biargabakalankeluar dari **chart** kita.

In this data, the broadcaster insert a current language, namely an English language to his utterance. As explain by Muysken (2000), that insertion occurs when converstan insert a lexical items of current language to his utterance. And the word that is inserted is the word **vote and chart**.

b. ‘ Tapi, sekarang kita denger dulu info dari boyband asal Inggris yaitu One Direction. Mereka **mengupload** video mereka ke YouTube dengan menggunakan make up cewe.

In data 3, the broadcaster is mixing an Indonesia prefix **meng-**with an English lexical item **upload**. As stated by Muysken (2000), insertion mixing occurs when lexical item from current language is mixing into another language. And in this situation, the broadcaster is mixing and English lexical item with an Indonesian prefix.

a. Selamat Pagi

‘ Jadinih pemirsanya untuk terlihat cantik kita juga bisa melakukan totok wajah. **Nowadays** itu ya, banyak banget cara-cara praktis yang ngebuat semua wanita bisa lebih cantik dari sebelumnya dengan cara yang praktis.

In this data, the utterance contains a current language phrase namely an English phrase *nowadays*. So, this utterance also math with insertation concept that proposed by Muysken (2000), that insertation occurs when there is lexical item or phrase that insert in current language from another language.

b. ‘ **So**, buat wanita-wanita yang ada di Indonesia jangan khawatir kalau kamu pengen wajah kamu lebih cantik di waktu yang singkat banyak pilihan treatment wajah yang sehat. Jadi jangan percaya juga guys sama krim kecantikan yang gak ada label bpomnya

In this data, the insertion also occurs between English and Indonesian language. And the word that insert to this utterance is *so*. And the word *so* takes place of a comparable item in the other language.

2. Alternation

a. Hot 20 Countdown

‘ **Helo guys**, kembalilagisamakitaberdua di Hot 20 Countdown bersamaguadanJeje. Selamadua jam kitabakalnemeninelobuatngasih info tentanglagu-laguapaajanih yang ada di chart kita’.

In data 4, the broadcaster alternate an English phrase namely **Hello guys** with Indonesian language. As state by Muysken (2000), alternation occurs when the conversant alternate the clause or phrase in their conversation.

b. ‘ **And that was One Republic with Counting Stars**, laguiniturun 12 peringkatdariperingkatkamarinmalam. Ayo di vote dong kawulamudalaguinibiargakeluar dari chart kita.

In this data, the broadcaster alternate an English clause with Indonesian clause . And this is relevance with concept that proposed by Muysken (2000).

a. SelamatPagi

“oh iya that’s totally true. kadangaduh yang suka kaya gitungangkathpnyakeatas kaya nyarisinyalpadahalmameryaah . hmmm..

In data 10, through the conversation the broadcaster use two languages on the first sentence *that’s totally true*. He still mix English language and Indonesian language. An English language alternate to an Indonesian language.

3. Congruent lexicalization

a. Hot 20 countdown

‘**Heluw**kawulamuda, kembalilagidengankitaberduahariini mala mini nihdala program kesayangankita Hot 20 Countdown bersamaguadanJejeselama 2 jam bakalnemenin kalian denganmemberikan info hits-hits apaajanih yang adadalam chart kita’.

Through the conversation we can see that the word of *Helu* has been modified into Indonesian language from English language *helo*. And this utterance match with the congruent lexicalization concept that proposed by Muysken (2000) that

congruent lexicalization usually occurs when phonological change from the original pronunciation.

b. SelamatPagi

“ Prambors radio masih di Desta and Gina In The Morning, bagaimananihmenurutkamusejarahituharusdigimanaingitu. Tapisebelumnyasupayakitar**rileks**dulukitadengerinsatulagi hits kitaya

As has been explain by Muysken (2000). Congruent lexicalization occurs in phonological level, and the data 11 shows that there occurs a phonological that has been modified from English language **relax**to Indonesian language phonological **rileks**.

Research Findings

Having analyzed the data and determining the types of code mixing, the result are presented as follow.

Table 1 : The Percentage of Code Mixing in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi

NO	Radio Program	Types of Code Mixing			Total	Percentages
		Ins	Alt	Crl		
1	SelamatPagi	17	4	1	22	32,35%
2	H 20 Countdown	30	15	1	46	67,65%
Total					68	100

NO	Penyiar	Types of Code Mixing			Total	Percentsges
		Ins	Alt	Crl		
1	Desta	10	2		12	17,65%
2	Gina	7	2	1	10	14,71%
3	Jeje	15	7	1	23	33,82%
4	Julio	15	8		23	33,82%
Total		47	19	2	68	100%

The table shows that the broadcasters of prambors radio used three types of code mixing. The number of utterances based on the mixing of words is 68. The total of insertion in hot 20 countdown is 77,27%, alternation 18,18% and

congruent lexicalization 4,55%, while in SelamatPagi there were 65,22% insertion, 32,61 alternation and 2,17% congruent lexicalization

Context of Code Mixing in Prambors Radio Program

Theoretically, context in communication is elaborated based on what Hymes (1964) proposed. According to Hymes (1964), there are eight components of situation, they are :

1. S : Setting, which is a place to talk and talk atmosphere
2. Q : Participant, are the parties involved in the substitutions
3. E : End (topic), a destination of situation
4. A : Act Sequences, is a figure of speech or an event in which one speaker is using the opportunity to speak
5. K : Key, referring to the tone, manner and variety of language used in conveying their opinions and how his opinion.
6. I : Instrument, referring to the language used lines like spoken language, written language, and also refers to the speech code that is used as a language, dialect, and others
7. N : Norm, i.e rules in interacting e.g in relation to the rules tell, commanding, ask, apologize, preamble, criticize.
8. G : Genre, i.e the type of activity

By using this theory, as the category of analysis it is found the data as below :

1. CONTEXT CODE MIXING IN HOT 20 COUNTDOWN

A : “ Sepertibiasanipemirsa, kaloudahsamaguedan Julio berartiwaktunyakitaberduaakankasih info nihbuatkawulamudatanglaguterhitsberdasarkanvotean and the biggest hits.

In data A, the topic is about the starting greeting by the broadcasters and also about what will they inform to the listener. In this topic, the broadcasting mix his language, namely English and Indonesian language. And based on the theory of Hymes (1964), the data is showing that the context of the utterance based on End (topic). And also in this data, the reason why broadcaster use code mixing because of talking about particular topic.

B : “ Hello guys, back again with us. Sepertibiasanilah yah kalo jam segininilahberartiwaktunyabuatkitaaberdualanemenin kalian untukmenginformasikan hits apaaja yang ada di chart kitadalamacara Hot 20 Countdown.

In data 14, it can be seen that the context of code mixing is based on setting and scene. According to Hymes (1964) the characteristic of setting and scene is when the broadcaster explain about the time and the scene of the situation. And the reason why broadcaster mix his language because he talks about topic that will discuss in Hot 20 countdown.

2. CONTEXT CODE MIXING IN SELAMAT PAGI

A :“ Heluwpemirsa, good morning. Sepertibiasanilah yah kaloudahja, seginiberarti it’s time for us untukmenemanikawulamudasemua. Sepertibiasaadaguenih, Destadan Gina yang akanmenemaniselama 2 jam kedepan guys.

In data 15, the utterance shows that the context of code mixing is setting and Scene. As Hymes (1964) proposed that the characteristic of Setting and scene context is when the speaker talks about the time and the scene of the situation. And the reason why the broadcaster use code mixing because he talked about topic and the topic is about the program.

Table 2 : The Percentage of Context Code Mixing in Hot 20 Countdown and SelamatPagi

NO	CONTEXT	TYPES OF CODE MIXING			TOTAL	PERCENTAGES
		Ins	Alt	CrI		
1	Setting and scene	1	0	0	1	
2	Participant	15	9	0	24	
3	End (topic)	6	3	0	9	
4	Act sequences	0	0	0	0	
5	Key	0	0	0	0	
6	Instrument	0	0	0	0	
7	Norm	0	0	0	0	
8	Genre	0	0	0	0	
Total					34	
NO	CONTEXT	TYPES OF CODE MIXING			TOTAL	PERCENTAGES
		Ins	Alt	CrI		
1	Setting and scene	2	0	0	2	

2	Participant	10	4	0	14	
3	End (topic)	2	4	0	6	
4	Act sequences	0	1	0	0	
5	Key	0	0	0	0	
6	Instrument	0	0	0	0	
7	Norm	0	0	0	0	
8	Genre	0	0	0	0	
	Total				22	

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Having analyzed the data it was concluded that the most dominant types of code mixing used was insertion. It was 77,27% out. The broadcasters used insertion when they were talking about particular topic to inform the listeners.

Generally, the use of code mixing is different based on the topic. In Hot 20 countdown code mixing is easily to find because this program still have a relation with an English language, because this program talking about the level of around the world song that choosed by the listeners, while SelamatPagi just share about the topic around in Indonesia so the code mixing found fewer than in Hot 20 Countdown.

Suggestions

From the result of this study, some suggestions were given to the students of linguistics to analyze a further analysis of Code Mixing in a conversation, therefore they will improve their understanding of listening an interaction and their ability of reading in order to enrich their knowledge and vocabulary.

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