An Analysis of Code-Mixing in Talk-show

Bukan Empat Mata Program

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the phenomena of using code-mixing on TV program, particularly in the talk-show *Bukan Empat Mata within* a multilingual communities, such as Indonesia. It looks at the different languages used in spoken and written forms. The purposes of this paper are to elaborate the theory, factors, types and the using of code-mixing.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an identity of people. It holds an important role since the language is media to express the thoughts, feelings, and experiences. When the people use language, the other people will able to mark that people from the identity. Using the right language in the right situation without making break the people's heart, it has shown that people has a good identity of his life. People are able to give the message to other people with the good language.

In general as human being, people are always faced with language choice when they speak. So, many people mix up two or more languages. Moreover, people who live in bilingual community tend to use two various languages in communication to each other. That condition forces them to learn more than one language.

In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often used along together. Sometimes the languages are mixed or they are switched to another one. Then these phenomena are known as Code-Mixing and Code Switching. One of the bilingual phenomena is code-mixing or language mixing. It is the use of more than one language mixed in the same utterance. It can occur in any language such as Spanish-Chinese, Dutch-French, Malay-Arabic and many others. Code mixing also often happen among Indonesian people. Usually they mix a foreign language such English and Indonesian language.

Example:

> *Di dunia ini nggak ada yang perfect* (Nobody's perfect in this world).
>
> *Kita harus menyelesaikan problemnya secepat mungkin* (we must solve the problem as soon as possible)

The examples above, show the use of different codes in one utterance. It can be seen that the word *perfect* and *problem* are taken from English and they are mixed with Bahasa or Indonesian language. However both words do not influence the structure of language involved. In principle, code mixing is the mixing of one language into the structure of other language so that it is only such piece and does not change structure of the components of language involved which consist of word, phrase, clause and sentence.

Actually, code-mixing occurs both in spoken and written communication. The phenomenon of code-mixing can also be found in TV programs, novels, and magazines. And the language which is commonly mixed with is English.

In this case English is International language where many countries in the world use it in every occasion either spoken or written communication. As effect, nowadays Indonesian language is also influenced by English when they interact with each other.

Code

In every interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is a system that used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002) a code is a symbol of nationalism that used by people to speak communicate in a aparticular language, or dialect, or register, accent or style on different occasions and for different purposes. Similiarly Wardhaugh (1986 : 101) also maintains that a code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code.

Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages or dialects in non informal situation among the intimate people (Subyakto and Nababan, 1992:106). Wardhaugh (1994:108) says that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance.

Then Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) defined code mixing as the mixing of various linguistics unit (morphemes, words, modifier, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence.

Generally, code-mixing is the mixing of two or more languages of various linguistics unit in non formal situation and it occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extend that they change from one language to the other language in a single utterance. In addition, code-mixing occurs in either bilingual or multilingual communities and it happens because the conversant tend to use more than one language.

The Factors of Code-mixing

There are some factors that cause people do code-mixing as presented by Beardsmore (1982:38) :

a. *Bilingualism*

The ability of the speaker of using 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*

Speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code-mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.

c. *Social community*

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*

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*

The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language.

f. Prestige

For many young people code-mixing becomes own style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix because of prestige.

Types of Code-Mixing

Based on its occurrence within a discourse, Siregar (1996:50) classifies code-mixing into two types:

a. **Intra-sentential mixing**

Intra-sentential mixing may range form the alternation of single words, phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance.

Examples :

- Never mind, *aku bisa paham kok* (Never mind, I understand)
- Inner beauty *adalah hal yang paling penting* (Inner beauty is the most important thing)
- I don't care *dia bilang apa* (I don't care what he says)

Based on the example above, it can be seen that those are code-mixing sentences with single word (never mind) phrase (inner beauty) and clause (I don't care).

b. **Extra-sentential mixing**

Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences because it occurs at sentence boundaries. It requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing.

Example :

- Life is a choice. *Oleh sebab itu setiap orang punya masalah yang berbeda* (Life is choice. Therefore everyone has different problems)

CONCLUSION

Code-mixing occurs in bilingual and multilingual communities. Actually, code-mixing is the mixing of two or more languages of various linguistics unit in non formal situation and it occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other language in a single utterance. It happens because some factors, they are: bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, social community, situations, vocabulary and prestige. Types of code-mixing, according to Siregar are two types, they are: intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing.

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