

CODE MIXING IN BREAK OUT MUSIC PROGRAM ON NET.TV

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to get information of sociolinguistics about code mixing in Break Out Music Program on NET.TV by the presenters. The objectives of the study are to find types of code mixing, and the most dominant type. The research on this thesis was carried out on descriptive qualitative design. The source of data was the whole script of the utterances by the two presenters. The data were the scenes that have code mixing in its dialogue. The data were analyzed based on Muysken theory, there are 104 code mixing used by the two presenters which consists of three types of code mixing which is alternation (62) with total percentage 59,7 %, insertation (34) percentage 32,7 %, and congruent lexicalization (8) 7,7 %. The most dominant type of code mixing used by two presenters of Break Out Music Program on NET.TV is alternation with percentage 59,7 %.

Key words: *Code mixing, Break Out Music Program NET. TV*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays people develop some knowledge and ability in a second language and so become bilingual. Spolsky (1998:45) defines the bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in second language. In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often use along together. Sometimes the language is mixed or they are switched to another one. These are known as code-mixing and code-switching. The phenomena of code-switching and code mixing of languages have long intrigued scholar who have examined what triggers such occurrences (Muysken, 2000). One of the bilingual phenomena is code mixing.

Foreign language often use many words from their old language in their new language, because many of the people speak to now both languages. In situations like this, bilinguals often develop a mix (Spolsky, 1998:51).

In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes. They produce some codes because they want to communicate with others smoothly and as a result, the communication can run well.

According to Muysken (2000), Code-mixing has three types which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In insertation types, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. In alternation pattern, both languages can occur alternately with their structure. It seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other. Congruent lexicalization concerns with mixes where lexical material from their languages occurs in a shared grammatical structure.

Code is a term for any variety of language. There are two kinds of code namely code-mixing and code-switching. (Jendra, 2010) Code-switching and code mixing is different. If utterance is switched from one language to another language supporting by a distinctive function, it is called as code-switching. Conversely. If an utterance, either phrase or clause, consist of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function, it is called code-mixing.

Actually, the writer interested with this case because, in this case is different with others, why? Break Out Music Program is one of music program in Indonesia, it is different because in that program, two presenters halfway through using English in their conversation. So that's why break out music program differ with others.

Here is the utterances of code-mixing between two presenters in Break Out :

Boy: *Anyway*, tadi lagunya dari justin bieber yang udah kita *medle* buat kalian yang merupakan satu dari lagunya justin yang paling *hits* di *search* banyak orang di youtube.

Sheryl: *But before that*, kita mau bilangin kalau misalnya *after this show* kita bakal umumin pemenang di acara kita sebelumnya.

The research question of the presents study are what types of code mixing in Muysken's theory, What types of code-mixing occurred in the *Break Out* music program, Which type of code-mixing is dominantly used in the *Break Out* music program, In what contexts is such a type of code-mixing dominantly used.

CODE MIXING

Code-mixing is a phenomenon that commonly occurs in a bilingual and multilingual society. Muysken (2000:1) stated that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentences. A speaker sometimes insert pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in formal and informal situation.

Supported Muysken opinion, Kachru (1982:32) states that code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting the language elements from one language to another. The elements have been the part of the language inserted and totally only supported a function.

Nababan (1985:32) states that code-mixing is a condition where two or more languages or language variants in a speech act or discourse are mixed without any of the situation in the languages force to do that. Here, the factor influence the speaker to do the mixing is because of their habit and the atmosphere of relaxation.

Wardhaugh (1986:104) argues that code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Further discussion about the differences between code-mixing and code-switching can be seen in the next subtopic.

TYPES OF CODE MIXING

Muysken (2000) suggests that there are three main types code-mixing which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1. Insertation

In this type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. The characteristic of the insertation type is on the usage. This type is only has one words from one language (English) that insert or takes place in one part of structure of the other language (Indonesian). Based on Muysken (2000:8-9), insertion intends to be:

a. Content words rather than Function words

Content words carry lexical meaning in themselves, such as beautiful and slowly. The content words are those traditionally labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verbs, adjective and adverb.

Example: *Kamu gak usah deh, terlalu **possessive** banget sama pacar kamu, **slow** aja kali ! (Indonesian □ English)*

b. Nested

Nested is the fragment preceding the insertion and the fragment following are grammatical related.

For example: *Anda sebaiknya menggunakan **safety belt** supaya membuat anda lebih nyaman.*

c. Selected elements

Selected elements are objects or complement rather than adjuncts. A word that is inserted in other language can be as an object or complement.

For example : *Iya sih, hari ini aku sibuk cari **partner** buat usaha. (partner as an object)*

d. Single constituents

A constituent is letter groups of sentence. In some cases, a single constituent is inserted while in other cases prepositional phrase inserted. There is considerable variation in what can be inserted; in some languages, this consist mostly of adverbial phrase, in order mostly single nouns.

Example of insertion (Indonesia/English):

A: *Ngapain kamu disini ?*

B: *Pesawatnya perlu di **run-up** dan **landing gear** (Ohoiwutun, 2005)*

2. Alternation

In alternation pattern, both languages occur alternately each with their structure. It seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other.

For example:

- a. *Why make carol **sentarse** **aspa** **que** everybody has to move **pa** **que** **se salga**?*
- b. *Why make carol **sit in the back** so that everybody has to move **for her get out**?*
- c. *Kenapa sih, si Anna harus **change her live** supaya si Risky **wants to married** sama dia?*

In this example each languages stretch, whether English or Spanish and English or Indonesian, has its own language □ specific syntax and morphology, with neither language providing an overall structural frame for the utterance.

There are some of characterizing alternation pattern, they are:

a. Several constituent

It means the mixing consist of some group of words. Example : *Bagi anda si pemuja penampilan, **bad hair day** bisa membuat anda uring-uringan*

b. Doubling

Repetition of code-mixing structure in both languages in mixed clause. Doubling applies where the Semantic value of the mix is the same as that of another morpheme in the original language.

For example: *Assumption is what we think or **pandangan kita akan suatu masalah***

c. Self □Correction

It means mixing that involves repetition of similar material in the other language. Example : *Reference refers to God and Angel. Jadi Tuhan dan Malaikat disebut **absent reference**.*

Other Examples: *Ini dia lagu pilihan dari saya **and check it out**.*

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization concerns mixes where lexical material from either usage occurs in a shared grammatical structure. The grammatical structure is using by languages A and B, and words from both languages A and B are more or less randomly.

Muysken (2000:8) says that congruent lexicalization is seeing to more likely when two languages are typologically similar when the word order of the sentence is same.

The congruent lexicalization characterized by:

a. Function words.

Function words has a little or no lexical meaning put serve chiefly to indicate grammatical relationship. In other words, the function words serve to vary the function of the content wordsmith which they appear:

For example :a, and, the, but, what.

*Mungkin sangat sulit buat kamu nembak cewek pujaan kamu, **but** kamu tuh harus bisa melakukannya **and** kamu pasti akan tau apa jawabannya.*

(Perhaps it is difficult to tell your heart to that girl, but you have to do it and you will know what her answer)

b. Homophonous Dimorphs.

Homophonous dimorphs is pairs of words, which are phonetically similar in both varieties. For example: ***Weetjij (whaar) jenny is?***

Do you know where jenny is?

In this case, ***is*** is homophonous

c. Linear Equivalence

Linear Equivalence receives a positive value there is word order equivalence between the two languages on either side of the switch. For example: **Geef me ee kiss (Dutch)**

Give me a kiss (English)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

From four relevant studies from Ginting's research, Sitio's research, Silalahi's research, and Sipayung's research, the writer can tell that this research is different from others, because the research of code mixing always presented to novel research or song lyrics research and also the news programs news, otherwise, this research is researching code-mixing in music program on one of swasta's television. For the theory and the problems of this research also different than others because the writer using many example of each types process of code- mixing.

The previous studies, however, give some contributes to the present study. But it's not same. They had been support the researcher to vary the aspects or problems investigated in order to bring the new one although all of them have the same issue to discuss.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. Qualitative employs conversation, document analysis, interview and recording. This research employed document analysis. Best explains in documentary analysis, the following may be used as a source of data: records, reports, printed forms, letters, autobiographies, diaries compositions, themes or other academic works, books, periodicals, bulletins, or catalogues, syllabi, court decision, pictures, films and cartoon

The source of data was taken from the video of the *Break Out* program on NET.TV. Meanwhile the data is the utterances of two presenters of the Break Out music program on NET.TV. The data are in forms of words or utterances used by both of the presenters which contain code mixing based on Muysken's theory. So, every utterance spoken by all characters became the sources for writer to be analyzed.

THE DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

As stated in the previous chapter, the data were collected from the script Break Out music program. The data in this study were the utterances in two episodes of Break Out program. This chapter dealt with the types of code-mixing used by the Break Out Music program on NET.TV presenters based on the theory of Muysken. The recording was taken from two presenters. The program was twice in a week.

No.	Name of The Presenters	Insertation	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1	BW	24	42	7
2	SS	10	20	1
	TOTAL	34	62	8

Based on the result of data from the script of the utterances that used by the presenters. It showed that all type of code mixing such insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization have different result although the dominant type of code mixing between the male and female presenters is same, it's alternation. But from the data, the highest total of type code mixing that used by the presenters is the total from male presenter (BW) than the female presenter (SS) it can be happened because the male presenter dominant in this program than the female. Every part of episode this program, the male presenter always give

many statement and then take by the female presenters, in other hand, the female presenter often showed the cover of a song than give statement of the topic that the discussed. All types of code mixing used in *Break Out* music program namely : insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It consists of 34 utterances (32,67%) insertation of code mixing, 62 utterances (59,61%) alternation of code mixing, and 8 utterances (7,69%) lexicalization of code mixing.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Having analyzed the data from the utterances of the presenters of Break Out music program on NET.TV, we can conclude that:

All types of code mixing used in *Break Out* music program namely : insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It consists of 34 utterances (32,67%) insertation of code mixing, 62 utterances (59,61%) alternation of code mixing, and 8 utterances (7,69%) lexicalization of code mixing. The dominant type of code mixing that used in Break Out music program is alternation because all the presenters used halfway through English in their conversation

DISCUSSION

Having analyzed the utterances in *Break Out* music program, it can be found that the three types of types of code mixing that used by the presenters of *Break Out* music program. The data result of this research were the dominant types that used by the presenters is alternation with the total result of the two presenters is 62 utterances 59,61%)

For all the example and frequency result from the male and female presenter of Break Out music program alternation is dominant type of code mixing that used in this program. The presenters itself has graduation background in foreign language and international, so that□s why all their utterances in their dialogue halfway through English.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSSION

Having collected and analyzing the data, some conclusions were given below:

All types of code mixing used in *Break Out* music program namely : insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It consists of 34 utterances (32,67%) insertation of code mixing, 62 utterances (59,61%) alternation of code mixing, and 8 utterances (7,69%) lexicalization of code mixing. The result showed that the most dominant type of code-mixing used by *Break Out Music Program* is alternation. Alternation was the most dominant in script *Break Out* music program because the presenters speak English too much in their conversation than constituent from one languages take place of a comparable item in the language or just mixes lexical material from either usage occurs

SUGGESTION

Having conducted a research about an analysis of violation maxim, it is useful to consider the following suggestions:

Understanding of the code mixing would help people when conducted a conversation whether as speaker or hearer. To everyone who are talking or speaking especially in a formal situation should give complete, clear, true and orderly information. It is suggested for the researchers who want to research about code mixing more clearly, make it be detail and easy to understand about code mixing and all types of code mixing.

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