CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool and part of society that can not be separated from humans in daily life. In society, people occasionally express themselves in multiple languages. The phenomenon happened because humans can master more than one language, besides their mother language. Basically, language has some elements that can be employed as tools for social control in specific environments as well as for self-expression, communication, planning, and adapting to social integrity within those environments (Keraf, 1997). A community of people delivers their utterances to gain an understanding of their needs and willingness.

Indonesia has many cultures, traditions, and various kinds of uniqueness. According to the data from Language Development and Development Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture, stated that until October 2019, Indonesia was identified and validated in 718 languages (https://petabahasa.kemdikbud.go.id). It is due to the fact, Indonesia is additionally declared as an outside part of its population as bilingualism that has the flexibility to master more than one language like the local language besides Indonesian as a national language. To show the other level of language variety, many foreign languages developed in a way to communicate with global humans in the world. English is an International language, and it is used in many countries. In Indonesia, English is learned everywhere because people have to find out

1

knowledge of foreign languages with the aim of advanced knowledge, a better career, and communication with the entire world. English is a global language (Crystal, 2003). Therefore, it is being the popular language in every field for a certain purpose.

Based on the following background, the use of conversation in life will be much easier if people can master more than one language to create better communication with other cultures. Based on Mackey (1970:555), bilingualism considers the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual. Code is a component of sociolinguistics in studies. People utilize codes as a method of communication to adhere to specific orientations. Code mixing happens when a speaker uses both languages simultaneously in one speech (Wardhaugh, 2006:106). The fact can be seen everywhere in society, such as in our daily life, social media, broadcasting media and used by many social classes of society like in the entertainment field by actresses or actors, in education part for teaching and learning process, and etc.

The phenomenon of mixing the language not only occurs in social media but also our society. People regularly mix the language without realizing it, for example: "*Kalian* **happy** *ada disini ?*" (Are you guys happy here?), "*Tas ini keren*, ***worth it banget sih***" (This is a nice bag, worth to buy) & "*Boleh pinjem **chargernya** gak?*" (Can I borrow the charger?) The expressions 'happy, worth it, the charger' are mixed into Indonesian utterances, those expressions have their equivalent in the Indonesian language '*senang, layak,* and *pengisi daya*'. Those expressions exist in our daily life that has been mixed with Indonesian utterance, and as a phenomenon in daily communication in every field. The phenomenon of code mixing is also developed for

the existence of radio as one of the broadcasting media used by the announcer. During this case, the researchers found code mixing within radio as a broadcasting media and also the public media used by the announcer in delivering their announcements and information to listeners.

The phenomenon of code mixing found in the radio channel becomes the topic of this study. One of the national radio channels named Pro 2 FM Radio Republic of Indonesia (RRI) Denpasar as a radio target. Based on the official website of RRI (https://ppid.rri.co.id), RRI is a historical radio, the history of RRI begins with its official establishment on the 11th of September 1945. This radio is a national radio that broadcasted Indonesian independence during the colonial era. And now RRI becomes the only broadcasting institution that bears the name of the country which can cooperate in broadcasting with foreign broadcasters. In development of RRI, it has 99 broadcasting stations throughout Indonesia and one of them is the RRI station in Denpasar. In this case, Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is one of the radio channels that broadcast on the 95,3 Mhz in Denpasar, Bali. The main theme of the broadcast is youth creativity with the target listeners being Indonesian young people and their lifestyle. As time flies, radio in Indonesia has developed, although RRI is called a historical radio that has existed for many years, this radio is also developing.

To gain wider listeners and to keep up with the times, the delivery of radio programs by announcers is also impacted by English because the target listeners are the young generations. The announcers use English as the second language, with Indonesian being the first. Code mixing as a phenomenon is becoming an interesting subject for

the topic discussion because when announcers communicated with listeners, they frequently mixed several codes, and Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is well-known as a famous radio channel by almost young listeners to gain information and entertainment. Based on the background, the goal of this research is to analyze how radio announcers mix the language in delivering their programs since not much research analyzes the code mixing in radio because mostly found in television programs, films, and etc. It is also related to the world that goes on and influenced the radio announcers to mix the language to get more intended listeners and certain orientations. Moreover, radio is also part of society that become the source of information from many people with its influence. For those reasons, it has become the track to further in discussing this phenomenon on the radio channel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the study formulates two problems connected to code mixing employed by radio announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar, as follows:

1. What types of code mixing are found in the utterances spoken by the announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar?

2. What reasons of code mixing are found in the utterances spoken by the announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Following the problems of the study above, this research has objective as follow:

1. To find out types of code mixing in the utterances spoken by radio announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar.

2. To analyze the reasons of code mixing in the utterances spoken by radio announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on finding and analyzing the code mixing in terms of the types and reasons of the announcers which is found in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar when they delivering the programs about news, information, entertainment, and etc. The talks or utterances of the radio announcers were analyzed using the same theory of code mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991). To observe and analyze the data, one of the radio channels in Bali, Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar will become the object of this study because this radio channel is related to the goals of the researcher to get the data and prove that the code mixing phenomenon is also exists in the broadcasting media field.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is hoped to be beneficial for the readers, lecturers, and the next researchers. It has two significance, that is the theoretical significance and practical significance. The significances of the study are:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is hoped to find code mixing that occurs in the broadcasting media like radio in the Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar. This research is also expected could give the contributions to the development of sociolinguistics studies in relation to the theory of code mixing. In addition, this study could help to enhance the theoretical perspective

of the linguistics field. Therefore, it can be strengthened sociolinguistic theory and develop research for other researchers.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The result of this research is expected can be helpful in improving the English language in society. Meanwhile, this study can utilize as a reference for teachers or lecturers as teaching materials and future researchers when conducting research in analyzing code mixing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

Five previous studies were chosen to be reviewed in this chapter to support the analysis. The overview of this chapter is divided into a review of related literature, concepts, and theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Previous studies have conducted several studies on the sociolinguistics of code mixing. Those become important to be reviewed as guidance in developing this study. Furthermore, this study took five previous studies that are related to this research.

The first previous study, an article entitled "The Indonesian-English Code Mixing in *"Just Alvin Show"* at Metro TV" was written by Muljayanti (2017). The data in that study was taken from conversations in *Just Alvin's Show* Metro TV. Muljayanti (2017) study aimed at finding the types of code mixing and analyzed the conversation that contains the syntactic units. To describe the type of code mixing, that study used the theory from Muysken (2000). The methodology used in that study was qualitative research in conversation transcriptions. That study was found three types of code mixing and syntactic units that discovered in the previous study's findings. The types of code mixing are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The words, phrases, and clauses are then described as syntactic units. The most dominant type

found was insertion with 348 speech with a percentage of 61.92%, followed by 203 speech of alternation (36.12%), and 11 speech of coherent lexicalization (1.96%).

The similarities between Muljayanti (2017) and this study are the two studies analyzed one phenomenon of code mixing which is the type of code mixing, and both studies used the broadcasting field as the data source. The differences between her study and this study are the previous study focused on different types of code mixing in which syntactic units were mixed, whereas this study analyzed the different types and reasons of code mixing. Moreover, the previous study analyzed the phenomenon in TV programs, while this study analyzed the code mixing phenomenon in radio programs.

The second previous study is a thesis entitled "Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcasters in Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Prambors FM Radio Channel in Surabaya" which was conducted by Musyarrofah (2019). Her research intends to define the types of code mixing and examine the reasons made by radio broadcasters when they live broadcast on the radio. The data was gathered from three different radio stations those are Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Prambors FM. Musyarrofah (2019) applied the theory from Hoffman (1991) which demonstrates that there are three different types of code mixing. Her research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive design methodology. The data were in the form of words that were quoted from the conversation on those three radio channels. Musyarrofah (2019) analyzed the utterances that discussed the various types of code mixing that were 21 data of intra-sentential code mixing from Gen FM, 34 data from EBS FM, and 34 from Pramborse FM. After that, two data of

intra-lexical code mixing were found from Gen FM. The last type found two data of involving a change of pronunciation from Gen FM and 1 data from EBS FM. The reasons of code mixing, there were found 14 utterances of talking about a certain topic. Almost all of the talks by the announcer on EBS FM radio were talking about a particular topic, and 14 data from Pramborse FM used reason of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Comparing to her study, the similarities between Musyarrofah's study with this study are to analyze the types of code mixing and the reason that used by the radio announcers, also use Hoffmann's theory in both studies. The differences between her study with this study can be seen from the number of radio channels that were analyzed. Musyarrofah's study analyzed three radio channels in Surabaya while this study analyzed one radio channel in Denpasar.

The third study entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Fashion Program *"I Look"* on Net TV" by Wati (2020). Her study aimed to identify the different types of code switching and code mixing, and the functions of code-switching and code mixing in the Net TV fashion program *"I Look"*. The data were taken from the fashion program *"I Look"* on Net TV used by the host Kimmy Jayanti. Wati (2020) used the theory from Jendra (2012: 75-77) for the form of code switching. According to the linguistic components used in code mixing, the theory by Suwito (1985:78) classified code mixing into six types. Code switching and code mixing each serve a function in communication, and a theory from Marasigan (1983:71) was utilized to analyze the function of code switching and code mixing. Her study employed

the descriptive qualitative method. The study discovered 127 data of code mixing, while there were 250 functions of code switching and code mixing used by Kimmy Jayanti in the fashion show "I Look" on Net TV.

The similarities between Wati's study and this study are in determining the type of code mixing in the broadcasting media. Both studies also used qualitative methods in analyzing the data. The differences can be seen from the aim of the research. That study analyzed two kinds of code they are code switching and code mixing, while this study will analyze only code mixing phenomenon. Though the data were taken from the public media, it has a difference. Her research took the data from television however, this research used radio channel as the source of the data.

The fourth study is an article entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing In Instagram Captions of An Indonesian Celebgram" which was written by Dewi et al. (2021). Data were taken from the Instagram caption of @keanugl, one of the Indonesian celebgrams. That study aimed to examine the types and reasons of code mixing found in the captions of an Indonesian celebrity's Instagram posts. Dewi et al. (2021) applied the theory from Muysken (2000) to describe the type of code mixing, while the theory from Hoffman (1991) was used to explain the reason of code mixing. The methodology in that study used descriptive qualitative research. According to the findings of that study, there were three types of code mixing in the Instagram captions of @keanuagl, including insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Code mixing of insertions was dominant in that study.

The similarities between that study and this study are in the research's aim, both of the studies analyzed the phenomenon of code mixing about types and reasons. While the differences can be found in the theory. While this study would utilize the same theory from Hoffman (1991) to examine the type and reason of code mixing, their study applied several theories that used theory from Muysken (2000), and Hoffman (1991), while this study used the theory from Hoffman (1991). Other than that, there is the comparison of using the different data sources, that study used social media Instagram, while this study used the broadcasting media from radio channel.

The last previous study, a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing on Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel Episode Heart to Heart with Dewi Sandra" was written by Sari (2022). That study examines the types and functions of code mixing on Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel Episode *Heart to Heart* with Dewi Sandra. Sari (2022) applied the theory from Hoffman (1991). The methodology in Sari's study used the descriptive qualitative method. The findings of Sari's study presented 49 data of intra-sentential, seven data of intra-lexical, and three data of involving a change of pronunciation. In that study, 5 functions of code mixing were identified from the data source, such as; talking about a particular topic which was the most dominant function with 36 data, 5 data for interjection, four data of being emphatic about something, two data for expressing group identity and 12 data for repetition used for clarification.

The similarities between Sari's study with this study are analyzing the types and reasons of code mixing using the same approach from Hoffman (1991) and using the same method of qualitative method. The difference between Sari's study with this study

is the data source that comes from a different field, Sari's study used a YouTube channel, whereas the data for this study found from a radio channel.

2.2 Concepts

In developing this study three concepts from the expert are explained clearly because those concepts can deeper the understanding of sociolinguistics study, those concepts are code mixing, radio announcer, and Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar. Below are an explanation of the concepts related to this research.

2.2.1 Code Mixing

When two or more people speak to each other and doing a conversation, we can call that part of communication using a code. When a speaker utilizes one language to support words added with another language element, this is known as code mixing. Code mixing is the use of words and grammatical structures from two distinct languages in the same sentence (Muysken, 2000). That means, in code mixing people mix their languages into a sentence. In addition, according to Wardaugh (1986), the speaker uses the first language with the second language simultaneously or mixes their language in a sentence to communicate with others. It indicates that the speaker will make some word substitutions in their statements. Hamers and Blanc (1989 : 35) say code mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language. Code mixing is the mixing of one language in another language by the speaker in a communication

2.2.2 Radio Announcer

Radio is more than just listening to music, getting news and information, and hearing someone speaking. Radio is one of the mass media that has many advantages, among others, messages conveyed by radio can be received by listeners anywhere without being limited by space (Effendy, 1981). It means radio can unite and reach everyone in every area. The announcer is the person who can deliver the information through broadcast and make it engaging to listeners. The announcer is perceived by the public as the most pervasive and powerful means of communication to connect with the masses (Legislative Council, 2006:123). When running the on-air program, the announcers usually mix the language from Indonesian to English. No exception with Indonesian radio announcers, they have also been influenced by English when delivering the radio program. The language used by the announcer creates the atmosphere and engagement quality of radio programs.

2.2.3 Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar

RRI is a public broadcasting institution as the radio that bears the name of the country whose broadcasts are intended for the interests of the nation and country. In the development of RRI, RRI Denpasar has three radio channels which are the first one; Pro 1 FM RRI Denpasar with news and inspiration information segment. The second is Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar with the youth creativity segment as the main topic. And last is Pro 4 FM RRI Denpasar which announces the segment of a cultural encyclopedia. Well, Pro 2 FM is part of the RRI station that broadcasts on the 95,3 Mhz. Radio announcer at Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is a person who introduces programs

to give information about news, education, economics, trends, songs, lifestyle, culture, and etc. to communicate with listeners in the age range 12 – 25 years old. (https://ppid.rri.co.id)

2.3 Theories

In developing this research, two main theories were used to analyze the data. Those theories are types of code mixing and the theory of reason. Before directly explaining the theory of type and reason of code mixing, as the overview, this study also explains sociolinguistics which covers the topic of code mixing.

2.3.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in social contexts and the development of language in society. Holmes (2001:1) stated that the relationship between language and the context in which it is used is a focus of sociolinguistics. The sociology of language is the study of society through language, whereas the study of language concerning society is known as sociolinguistics. To put it another way, sociolinguistics is the study of language and society to discover as much as possible about what kind of thing language is, while sociology of language is the reversal of this interest (Wardhaugh, 2010). It explains why people speak unexpectedly in a variety of social contexts and why they are interested in figuring out how dialect functions socially and how it conveys social meaning in some contexts.

2.3.2   Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of some person who can speak more than one language which means being able to speak two languages. According to Wardhaugh (2006), bilingual and multilingual is the ability to use more than one language. This indicates that bilingualism refers to the use of two languages by the speaker to communicate with other speakers of distinct languages. Bilingual people converse in more than one language, and today, bilingualism is widespread among the general population in every nation on earth. Bilingualism, sometimes known as being bilingual, is the capacity of a person to communicate effectively in two languages.

2.3.3   Code Mixing

Several research have examined the theories of code mixing. Hamers and Blanc (1989:35) stated that code mixing is the use of components of one language in another language. According to Hoffman (1991: 110), code mixing takes place within sentence and usually involve single lexical items. Code mixing talks about the situation where one language mixes with another language. Based on Hoffman's explanation, code mixing is a phenomenon whereby bilingual or multilingual people use language to communicate with one another, particularly in oral communication. They tend to mix their language word to word or phrase to phrase from one language to another while discussing the same topic.

2.3.3.1 Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991:112), there are numerous types of code switching and code mixing based on the scope of switching where languages occur. In finding

the code mixing phenomenon, this study used the theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the different types of code mixing to discover that phenomenon. Hoffman (1991) stated that there are three types of code mixing, which will be discussed further below.

1. **Intra-sentential code mixing**

    Intra-sentential code mixing occurs in an utterance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written. As an example when a bilingual French-English speaker says based on Hoffman's book (Hoffman, 1991 : 104):

    > And then *me dijo,* stop acting silly
    > (And then he said to me, stop acting silly)
    >
    > (Hoffman, 1991 : 104)

    The speaker mixes the language between English and Spanish that showed with the sentence boundary. The word *me dijo* comes from Spanish.

2. **Intra-lexical code mixing**

    Intra-lexical code mixing takes place within a word boundary, done by people when they put the official language affixation in foreign language in their utterance. This type is concerned with changing the lexical types of words in sentences. An example from Hoffman's book can be seen below (Hoffman, 1991 : 106):

    > Huwa belive fii ilghaabi
    > (He lives in the jungle)
    >
    > (Hoffman, 1991 : 106)

The language used in that sentence is Arabic and English. It is adapted from Arabic and English lexical parts.

3. **Involving a change of pronunciation**

Involving a change of pronunciation occurs on a phonological level, like when Indonesian speakers change an English term to fit the Indonesian phonological structure. For example, Indonesian people say the word 'strawberry' is pronounced to be 'strobe'. As the example in Hoffman's book stated below (Hoffman, 1991 : 112):

Cristina   : 'This is Pascual [paskwal]
Friend   : 'What's his name?'
Cristina   : 'Pascuall' [paskwaef]
Friend   : 'Oh. . .

(Hoffman, 1991 : 112):

That conversation shows the changes of vowel sounds from [a] to 'schwa'. That means, when she or he speaks, there is a change in phonological level.

2.3.4.2 Reasons of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991:116), a bilingual or multilingual person may mix their languages for a variety of reasons. The reasons for code mixing in the community are that people recognize the value of using either two language in terms of the benefits and costs that accrue to the user. The explanation of the reason that using the code mixing as follows:

1. **Talking about a particular topic**

When people communicate, the code is frequently modified. A speaker may feel more at ease and free to express their emotional feelings in English other than in their everyday language. The following is an example of bilingual use in French and English:

I started going like this. *Y luego decia* (And then I said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers, like that.

(Hoffman, 1991 : 104)

2. **Quoting somebody else**

Code mixing occurs when a speaker switches codes to quote someone's word from a well-known figure, renowned statement, or proverb. When a person speaks, she or he immediately highlights something that commonly comes from someone's utterances. An example from Spanish-Catalan can be seen below:

'. . . y si dices "*perdon*" en Castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice:' ('. . . and if you say "sorry" in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says:') 'En catald' ('In Catalan!')

(Hoffman, 1991 : 112)

3. **Being emphatic about something**

When we communicate, we can convey our emphatic feelings to others by combining languages. They frequently move from their second language to their first language to show solidarity or emphasize something. An example from a Spanish-Catalan speaker stated below:

'Hay cuatro sillas rotas y' ('There are four broken chairs and') *prou*!' ('that's enough!')

(Hoffman, 1991 : 112)

4. **Interjection**

Interjection can be defined as the speaker's emotional reaction. A word expression that is inserted to convey a message, grab attention or deliver a surprising message. The function of interjection itself is to emphasize the expression or instruction clearly. For instance; Hey! Oh! Duh!, and etc. Interjection has no grammatical value, but the speaker frequently employs them in conversation. An example of interjection can be seen below:

'. . . Oh! *Ay!* It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!'

(Hoffman, 1991 : 112)

5. **Repetition used for clarification**

Occasionally, a bilingual or multilingual person will use both of the languages (codes) that they are familiar with to convey the same idea in a way that is simpler for the audience to understand. A message in one code is often literally repeated in the other code. Repeating something also serves to enhance or stress a message in addition to serving to make it clearer. Mutual understanding is improved through communication. One code regularly repeats a sentence to emphasize and clarify the argument being expressed.

'Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know.'

(Hoffman, 1991 : 112)

6. **Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor**

There will be a lot of code switching and code mixing when a bilingual or multilingual individual converses with another bilingual or multilingual. It refers to ensuring that the listener can adhere to and comprehend the speaker's points. To clarify the speech and gain a better understanding, some modified form occurs to be repeated the message in different codes. An example Pascal-Spanish can be seen as follow:

Cristina   : 'This is Pascual [paskwal]
Friend   : 'What's his name?'
Cristina   : 'Pascuall' [paskwaef]
Friend   : 'Oh. . .

                                 (Hoffman, 1991 : 112)

7. **Expressing group identity**

Each community has its language style that emphasizes the blending of code mixing while expressing the group identity. Additionally, code mixing can be utilized to convey a group's identity. For instance, when academics' communication styles within their discipline groupings differ from other groups. For example is taken from Hoffman's book "Belonging to a bilingual community, like Estonians in Sweden or Puerto Ricans in the USA, and solidarity such a group". Based on that example, in Sweden or USA, when the Estonians and Puerto Ricans meet each other, they will communicate in their ways.