

CODE MIXING STUDY FOUND IN PRO 2 FM RRI DENPASAR IN “PRO 2 ACTIVITY” PROGRAM

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Abstract— Code mixing phenomenon nowadays occurs in every part of human communication. One of them is the communication in radio channel. This study aims at finding out the sociolinguistics phenomenon of code mixing which investigated the type of code mixing and analyzing the reason of using code mixing by broadcasters of Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar. The data source of this study were collected from the utterances of the broadcaster in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar in one selected program “Pro 2 Activity” on air on 6 August 2022 at 05.00 am – 10.00 am. The data of this qualitative research is obtained from recording the utterances of the broadcasters to listeners. The data were analyzed using theory from Hoffman (1991) about type and reason of code mixing. The result showed three types of code-mixing and four reasons of code mixing found in this radio channel. The types of code mixing are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. While the reason of using code mixing in broadcaster’s utterances were to talk about particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification.

Keywords— Code mixing, radio, broadcasters

1. Introduction

Language is a tool of create a communication. It has the function to express the message through utterances. Language has certain components which can be used to express people’s personality, communication, planning, and adapting to social integrity that exist as a tool in social regulation within the environment circumstances (Keraf, 1997). It means that language is related with people in society because the function of language is truly exist to create some social interactions. To show another part of language’s development in social life, mastering the foreign language is also be the fact that people play in that current development by mastering English as International language. Crystal (2003) stated that English is the global language. English is learned by many people in this world as the root to unite the diversity. It occurs another level of social communication among human’s activity because this is a popular language in this global world. The case study which discusses about the relation between language and society called as sociolinguistics. Nowadays, the development of language can be seen when people can master more than one language.

The ability to use more than one language is called as bilingualism (Mackey (1962:52). Bilingual people speak with several style and types, one of them is they can mix their language for certain purpose. This phenomenon of mixing the language called as code-mixing. Wardhaugh (2006:106) claims that code mixing occurs when the conversants used both languages to the other in single utterance. It occurs in both spoken and written communication. In every aspect of human’s life, code mixing become a trend in many social class of society that used in daily conversation, social media or often occurs in broadcasting field. One of the fields is in the radio program, where the broadcasters do code mixing while delivering the program to listeners. Broadcasters can bring the program in radio with the human’s need such as things related with education, information, entertainment, etc. Then, people utilize the radio as the public media broadcaster to gain the information by the source of listening from certain frequency or the online streaming applications.

Announcer is perceived by the public as the most persuasive and powerful means of communication to connect with the masses. (Legislative Council, 2006:123). In this part, announcer or broadcaster is the important part in radio operational that has a connection to many listeners out there. Every radio channel has their own uniqueness with the different broadcaster’s personality. One of the radio channel to be

discussed is Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar with the frequency 95,3 Mhz. Pro 2 FM is one part of the Radio Republic of Indonesia based in capital city of Bali namely Denpasar. RRI well-known as the historical radio that inaugurated since 11 September 1945. In Indonesia, RRI is the only radio that bear the name of national radio under the Ministry of Communication and Information. Based on the history, RRI was the media that broadcasted Indonesian independence on 17 August 1945 which contain very big aspect of Indonesian development since colonial era until nowadays. Dries and Woldt (1996:25) stated that public service broadcasting have to adapt the change. Though RRI has existed for many years, this radio is also developing by the social situation with the digitalization and public's need.

This radio channel presents four programs with nineteen hours being on air everyday start from 05.00am – 00.00pm. The program namely Pro 2 Activity, Pro 2 Kreatif, Pro 2 Issue, and Pro 2 Populer. Those programs contain the news, information, conversation, and song playlist with the different time. Hence, all of the program has its own interesting format based on the broadcast list. Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar has the background to broadcast the lifestyle of young people, and the youth is their listener's target. The announcers in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar used Indonesian as the first language and English as the second language. In delivering the information, broadcasters usually create the efforts that make the contents interesting by using the code mixing to fulfill public mandate. Therefore, the way in broadcasting the program is the fact that code-mixing become a new possibilities to create better interaction and emphasize the message on it.

Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is chosen because the radio phenomenon become the interesting topic cause by some reasons: first it is well-known as the public broadcaster's that give a positive and inspiring impact to the listeners from its program. Secondly, the reason is because the broadcasters often used code mixing in the process of doing the communication on air with the listeners. And the last reason is that Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is well-known as the famous radio channel by almost young listeners to gain the information and entertainment. Therefore, young broadcasters and listeners that be preconcerated to follow the dynamic era with the development of language itself.

Focusing on the case above, this study investigated the use of code mixing which was used by the broadcasters in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar. The aims of this research are to find out the types of code mixing that occur in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar used by broadcasters in delivering the program to listeners and to determine the reasons of using code mixing by the broadcasters in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar radio channel. The result of this research is expected to give some contributions to the other researchers who are interesting in analyzing the study related with code mixing. With the result that can give further information about the types, describe the reasons why most code mixing found in radio channel or other fields. Code mixing become the popular and interesting topic to be analyzed between language and the social life of people which called as sociolinguistics study. Since the public broadcasters involve the interaction, the use of code mixing can be found in this field because radio become the mass media contacted deeply with the society.

Based on the explanation above, code-mixing has some classification of types based on Hoffman's theory that divided into three types. Each type will be describe below:

1. Intra-sentential code mixing that occurs within a phrase, clause, and sentence boundary.
2. Intra-lexical code mixing that occurs within a word boundary.
3. Involving a change of pronunciation which changes in phonological level.

Thus, theory from Hoffman (1991:116) stated that the phenomenon of code mixing produces some factors that cause people to do code mixing in community are because the people recognizes that the use of either of two languages has its value in the term of the rewards and costs which accrue the user. Hoffman (1991) stated there are seven reason people mix their language such as:

1. Talking about particular topic. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in their utterance in one language rather than in another.
2. Quoting somebody else. Speaker saying statement from some well-known figure or someone said which quote a famous expression.
3. Being emphatic. When someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language, often wants to be emphatic about something, they will switch from his second language to his first language to express their solidarity feeling.
4. Interjection. The use of code mixing is also caused by the interjection which are inserted into a sentence to convey strong emotion, to gain attention or express the surprise message.
5. Repetition Used for Clarification. When doing a communication, the goals is to create a good understanding each other. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated to clarify what is said, and to emphasize that message.

6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor. When bilingual/multilingual speaks, there will be lots of code mixing. To clarify the speech and gain better understanding, some modified form occurs to be repeated the message in different code.
7. Expressing group identity. Code mixing can also be used to express group identity such as the way of one group express message in their communication. Academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups.

2. Literature Review

Three previous studies dealing with code mixing were reviewed in this study, those are; first the study entitled "Indonesian-English Code-Mixing In Instagram Captions of An Indonesian Celebgram" was written by Dewi et al. (2021). Data were taken from the Instagram caption of one celebgram @keanuagl. This study aimed to analyze the code mixing types found in Indonesian celebgram and describe reasons of using code-mixing in Instagram captions of an Indonesian celebgram, applied the theory from Muysken's to analyze type of code-mixing, and the reasons of using of code mixing were analyzed using Hoffman's theory. Three types of code mixing in Instagram captions of @keanuagl, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization found as the result from this previous study. This study is the previous study applied the different theory to analyzed the type and the reason, while this study focused to applied same theory from Hoffman to analyzed type and the reason of code mixing.

The second previous study written by Hutriani (2019) entitled "Indonesian –English Code Mixing Used by Presenters of Break Out Music Program". The data found from Break Out Music Program Net TV used by the hosts that are Boy William and Sheila Dara Aisha. The previous study aimed to find out the types and function of code mixing by the hosts of Break Out Music Program in the Net TV. The Muysken's (2000) used to analyze the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is applied to describe the 6 functions of code mixing. The Hutriani's study using 2 different theory in analyzing the types and the function, this study used the same theory to analyze both type and reason of code mixing that found as the comparison between these studies.

And the last previous study entitled "The Indonesian-English Code-Mixing In Just Alvin Show at Metro TV" was conducted by Muljayanti (2017). The data in this study was taken from oral conversations in Just Alvin show Metro TV. This previous study is aimed at found the types of code-mixing and also analyzed the conversation that contain the syntactic units. The result of the previous study found three types of code-mixing and three syntactic units. The types of code-mixing are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Then the syntactic units describe the words, phrases, and clause. The comparison between the previous study with this study are the objective of the study that previous study analyzed the types of code mixing, with the syntactic units are mixed, while this study focused on analyzing the types and reasons of code mixing.

3. Research Method

This study is a descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2014, 110) stated that qualitative research is explained as a study that describe a concept of phenomenon. The data in this research were taken from Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar radio channel in the program of Pro 2 Activity. Moreover, this study focused on the utterances of the broadcasters that being on air in that selected program since they were considered to contain the code mixing. The limitation of the data has been collected on 6 August 2022, held at 05.00am -10.00am broadcast by the broadcasters on duty in that day.

According to the name, Pro 2 Activity open in the morning when listeners doing their productive activity such as working in various job, preparing something at home, driving on the road, and etc. In analyzing the types and reason of code-mixing, the researcher took the following steps. First, recorded the utterances of the broadcasters that being on air in the program of Pro 2 Activity. Second, the researcher collected the result of the recording by taking a note into sentences. Third, identified the type and reason based on theories from Hoffman (1991). Finally, rechecked the transcripts are done in order to avoid data inaccuracies.

4. Result and Discussion

Result

To find the result of this study, the data has been taken in the utterances from the radio broadcasters of Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar in Pro 2 Activity program. From the data have been analyzed, this study applied

theory code mixing from Hoffman (1991). Three types of code mixing found in the utterances of the broadcasters are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. In addition, to analyzed the reason of using code mixing by the broadcasters, this study also used the theory from Hoffman (1991) and only found 5 reasons namely; talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The results of the analysis can be seen in Table 1 and 2, as follows:

Table 1. The Occurrence Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency
1	Intra-Sentential	42
2	Intra-Lexical	19
3	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	3
	Total Data	64

Table 2. The Occurrence Reason of Code Mixing

No	Reason of Code Mixing	Frequency
1	Talking about particular topic	44
2	Being emphatic about something	12
3	Interjection	2
4	Repetition for clarification	4
5	Group identity	2
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	0
7	Quoting somebody else	0
	Total Data	64

The tables above showed that intra-sentential was become the most dominant type of code mixing found in Pro 2 Activity Program in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar which found 42 data. And the reason that encourage broadcasters mixing codes in their utterances is talking about particular topic found 53 data. The explanation from the type and reason of the code mixing will be analyzed in the discussion part below:

As what explained in the result table, there are total 67 data found as a type of code mixing used by the broadcasters on air in Pro 2 Activity Program from 05.00 am – 10.00 am. The data were analyzed applied the theory from Hoffman (1991). There are 8 data were found as Indonesian-English Code Mixing that analyzed in this study contain of 5 data of intra-sentential, 2 data of intra-lexical, and 1 data of involving a change of pronunciation.

The analysis of the reasons for code mixing in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar in the program of Pro 2 Activity was done based on Hoffmann's theory. The finding showed that there were five reasons uttered by broadcasters to mix codes in utterances. Those reasons were to talk about a particular topic, being empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and clarify the speech content for the interlocutor.

Discussion

a. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991:112) stated that this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.

Data 1.

Mau ngucapin congratulations untuk seluruh atlet Asian Para Games yang berjuang begitu keras.

(Want to say congratulations for all athlete of Asian Para Games for the hard work)

(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 06.00am)

Analysis:

The data 1 showed the broadcaster applied code mixing in her utterance. Code mixing is found in her utterance from the English word "congratulations" which means "selamat" in Indonesian. This data showing a clause boundary in an utterance that categorized as intra-sentential code mixing. The broadcaster mix her utterance used "congratulations" to show the praise and attention to listeners toward the athlete in that context. The reasons of people using code mixing based on theory from Hoffman (1991), it showed the

empathetic feeling about something. Here, the broadcaster expresses her pride to the Indonesian athlete using "congratulations" because she feel more convenient to be emphatic using the second language.

Data 2.

Jadi, kalau sekarang ada waktu buat me time, buat healing, penggunaan sebaik – baiknya.
(Well, if now there's a chance for me-time, for healing, just use it well)
(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 06.00am)

Analysis:

There are two words contain of code mixing in that sentence which is used by the broadcaster. First, her used Indonesian language "*jadi, kalau sekarang ada waktu buat*" and then she continues with English language "me time" and then he continues with Indonesian language again "buat", also mix again to English "healing" and close with Indonesian "*penggunaan sebaik-baiknya*". The type of code mixing is intra-sentential, because it categorizes as the clause boundary in the sentence with the meaning of giving the suggestion to listener to having a time for leisure. It showed me time and healing as a noun that represent relaxation which means "*menyembuhkan*" (KBBI). Based on the theory from Hoffman (1991) about the reason of using code mixing, this data is talking about a particular topic. The particular topic that being discussed is about the earth and related with scientist. In terms of presenting the phenomenon to listeners, the broadcaster tended to mix his languages.

Data 3.

Nah kalo Ganjali siaran pakek outfit mamba, karena gatau ya aku kayak love banget sama mamba
(Well, Ganjali wear a mamba outfit for working, cause I don't know, I really love with mamba)
(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 07.00am)

Analysis:

In the utterance above, the English words "outfit" and "love" can be categorized as intra-sentential code mixing because it happened within clause boundary in an utterance. In one sentence, the broadcaster inserted two English words and mix based on the context of the topic. The word "outfit" means "*pakaian*" and "love" means "*cinta*" was inserted to show the talks is about the current style that famous in Indonesian citizens which is mamba style that define as dark coloured style. The data above shows the reason of using code mixing of talking the particular topic according the theory from Hoffman (1991). The broadcaster expresses her favorite outfit that has a good fuction for her style.

Data 4.

Rame bener di sosial media aku kayak akhirnya, finally...
(It's trending on my social media like finally...)
(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 08.00am)

Analysis:

In the data above, broadcaster mixes her language with English and Indonesian that contain the clause boundary. The broadcaster mixes her utterance in giving the information to listeners which placed the code mixing in the middle of her utterance "social media" means "media sosial" and "finally" means "*akhirnya*". Hoffman (1991) about the reason of using code mixing, this data function to state repetition for clarification. The English word "finally" in her statement happened when she wanted to repeat her statement about the trending topic on social media. The broadcaster repeats the previous statement which from Indonesian "akhirnya" and make a clarification to the listener using English "finally" that also amplify or emphasize a message.

Data 5.

Jadi buat kamu yang penasaran seperti apakah informasi lebih lanjutnya, jangan kemana – mana, jangan ganti channel, stay tuned terus di RRI Pro 2 Denpasar.
(Well for those of you that curious with the next information, stick around with us, don't switch the channel, stay tuned here in RRI Pro 2 Denpasar)
(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 09.00am)

Analysis:

The data above shows the insertion of the English language in broadcaster's utterance. The broadcaster

used the word "channel" and "stay tuned" which is coming from English language that means "saluran" and "tetap disini". Theory from Hoffman (1991) about the reasons of people using code mixing, this reason used intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The English word of "stay tuned" has the correlation with mixing language Indonesian-English of "jangan ganti channel". The word "stay tuned" were more familiar and easily understood in English than in Indonesian. That is showed the broadcaster express the content in other way to make a good understanding from the listeners. A message is repeated in the other code using some modified form.

b. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing occurs within a word boundary stated by Hoffman (1991).

Data 6.

Sebelum melakukan perjalanan coba dicek dulu kendaraan kamu...

(Before you go, please check your vehicle...)

(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 08.00am)

Analysis:

The utterance of the broadcaster show that she use the words "di-check" which consist of English word "check" with adding prefix -di that is coming from Indonesian. The English word check can be interpreted as "periksa". The broadcaster mixes the language by modifying the lexical type and the word level which is categorized as intra-lexical code mixing. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991), the utterance "di-check" in the data above showed the broadcaster represented the emphatic feeling about something. The broadcaster expresses her attention to listener's activity in the morning before started the activity on the road in order to create an awareness and emphatic for everyone who listen that talk.

Data 7.

Kalau ngobrolin tentang Lee Jong Shuk sih emang bener - bener gak bisa diragukan lagi actingnya.

(If we talk about Lee Jong Shuk, there's no doubt with his acting)

(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 08.00am)

Analysis:

The utterance in the data above shows the broadcaster used the code mixing in her utterance which categorized as intra-lexical code mixing. It is because there are modification of the lexical type when the speakers mixes their language. Code mixing happened in that utterance from the word "acting-nya". Suffix -nya in that utterance come from Indonesian combine with the base word "acting" from English language. The word "acting" means "peran" in Indonesian. The reason talking about particular topic stated by Hoffman (1991) is found in this data because the broadcaster talks to the listeners about amazing acting from the Korean actor and no doubt with his acting.

c. Involving a change of Pronunciation

Hoffman (1991) stated that code mixing can occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian people.

Data 8.

Selain film genre horror, kali aja kamu pengen yang seger – seger nih tanpa merogoh kocek ke bioskop lagi

(Beside the horror genre film, maybe you want something fresh without spend your money to cinema again

(Program: Pro 2 Activity, August, 6th 2022, 08.00am)

Analysis:

From the data above, the phenomenon of a change of pronunciation is existed, it found in the English word. It can be seen in the word "genre". Genre in English should pronounced "/ZHänrə/" however the broadcaster miss pronounced the word by spelling the word as how in written text. The broadcaster pronounced and changed the word into Indonesian phonological structure. The word "genre" in Indonesian means "gaya/aliran". Based on Hoffman (1991), the data above can be categorized as talking about particular topic as the reason why most people do a code mixing. In that utterance, the broadcaster talking about the movie genre to listeners.

5. Conclusion

Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar is one of the radio stations in Bali that provides listeners with news, information, and a variety of songs. There are 64 data of code mixing found in the Pro 2 Activity Program in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar used by the broadcasters in their utterances. Broadcasters who were fluent in a foreign language, such as English, frequently mixed codes in their statements. This study evaluated the type of code mixing and employed a theory from Hoffman (1991) that identified three types of code mixing: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. Thus, the broadcaster's use of code mixing was also motivated by a theory from Hoffman (1991) as the reason for using code mixing that included talking about a particular topic, emphatic about something, interjection, repetition for clarification, group identity, the intention of clarifying the speech for the interlocutor, and quoting somebody else.

Intra-sentential code-mixing with 42 data is the most prevalent type of code mixing discovered in these data. The reason for the broadcasters to adopt the code-mixing was discovered when talking about a particular topic with 44 data. The impact of code-mixing in Pro 2 FM RRI Denpasar specifically in one selected program, Pro 2 Activity is considered the right choice with a good effect. It is based on the fact that broadcasters play the most important role in purposes to make an interactive situation and emphasizing the message to listeners. The broadcasters tried to show off their skill in communicating which is different from other groups because this profession indeed has the biggest impact on the public mass.

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