

**A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS ON INDONESIAN-ENGLISH  
CODE MIXING IN *SOLO BEST LINE OF*  
SOLO RADIO STATION**



**Research Paper**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

As social creature human being cannot live alone; they certainly need other people in their lives. It means that they have to communicate with others. In interaction, people need a means to express their thoughts and feelings. People communicate with others by means of language, so language has the main function of communication. According to Samsuri (1983: 9) in his book, “Analisa Bahasa”, language is a tool that is used to express people’s thought and feelings, their willing and their behaviours; a tool that is used to influence and to be influenced, and language is a first base and the root for human society. Language is an unavoidable thing which people use to communicate with others in their society.

Nowadays, language develops and has many changes and variations depending on its influences. English, as one of international language, has great influences on other languages including Indonesian. Many people often use English expressions in their conversation. Kachru in Suwito (1996: 89) defines code mixing as the use of two languages or more by putting the elements of one language into another language consistently.

The use of those English expressions which is called code mixing often found in language used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily conversation. The use of code mixing by Indonesian teenagers often occurs in radio. Radio as one of

mass communication media is used to convey information and entertainment. Most of people listen to the radio at the same time during the week and enjoy it without giving much attention to how the materials on the broadcast are put together.

This research focuses on the use of Indonesian-English code mixing in *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station. *Solo Best Line* is one of informal programs which is broadcasted in Indonesian language. In *Solo Best Line*, the listeners, do not only listen to the program but can also participate within the program by requesting song, giving opinion, greeting others, answering quiz and etc. The host here is the person who works as the broadcaster of the radio program; while the listeners are people who listen to the radio to get information and entertainment. The listeners can use telephone, Short Message Service (SMS), and e-mail to participate in the radio program. *Solo Best Line* gives more opportunities to the occurrence of code mixing used by the host and the listeners.

Nowadays it is a common phenomenon that teenagers use Indonesian-English code mixing in their daily conversation including in radio. The occurrence of this Indonesian-English code mixing may be intended as a solidarity marker between the broadcaster and the listener. Code mixing often occurs on broadcasting either consciously and unconsciously since the programs are designed to be interesting.

Obviously the code mixing phenomenon employed by the broadcaster and the listeners of *Solo Best Line* can be represented in the following example.

92 point 90 SOLO radio *the famous and fashionable in this city*. Waduh, selamat pagi *SOLO lovers*, selamat pagi ya! Wah, mungkin nggak kerasa ya, tahu-tahu udah hari jum'at lagi, Besuk *weekend*, *nice to have it* ya!

Another example is taken from the conversation between the broadcaster

(B) and the listeners (L) within the program. The conversation is as follows:

B : Selamat pagi *SOLO lovers*, *morning* semua ya, gimana nih kabarnya ?

L : Met pagi mbak, mau *request* lagu boleh nggak nih ?

B : Boleh-boleh aja, lagunya minta yang apa nih ?

L : Maroon five ya !

B : Maroon five yang apa ?

L : Sunday Morning ya !

B : Sunday Morning ? *Ok* deh tapi lu nyanyi dulu dong, bikin gue seneng gitu loh!

L : Nggak mau ah.

B : Ya udah, nanti Sunday Morningnya tak *pending*.

L : Ih, curang.

B : *Ok*, gitu aja Tia ?

L : Iya, makasih ya mbak, *keep SOLO comfort*.

B : *Keep SOLO comfort* juga buat Tia.

Ok *SOLO lovers* tetep *stay tune* ya disini jangan lupa kirim *SMSnya*.

The broadcasters use *the famous and fashionable in this city* (clause) not *terkenal dan modern di kota ini*, because the broadcasters use code mixing as prestige-filling motive (modern symbol). The intention is the broadcasters begin the program and it is also as the symbol of SOLO radio station. *Weekend* (word) not *akhir pekan*, because the broadcasters using the code mixing as prestige-filling motive. The intention is the broadcasters mention the Sunday. *Nice to have it* (clause) not *menikmati*, because the broadcasters using the code mixing as prestige-filling motive. The broadcaster's intent is the listeners enjoy with their weekend. *Morning* (word) not *pagi*, because the broadcasters using the code mixing as prestige-filling motive. The broadcaster's intention is greeting the listeners before they begin the program. *SOLO lovers* (phrase) not *pecinta SOLO*,

because the broadcasters use code mixing to respect the listeners. The broadcaster's intention is greeting and gives the name of the listeners that join the program by SOLO lover's name. *OK* (word) not *iya*, because the broadcasters use code mixing to inform the listeners. The intention is the broadcasters just said that they finished the topic before. *SMSnya* (hybrid) not *pesannya*, because the broadcasters using the code mixing to inform the listeners. The intention is the broadcasters give the instruction to join with the program by send the sort message. *Thank you* (phrase) not *terima kasih*, because the broadcasters using the code to respect the listeners. The intention is the broadcasters just said thanks for the listeners, because they join with the program in radio. *Pending* (word) not *ditunda*, because the broadcasters using the code to complain the listeners. The intention is the broadcasters can't play the song at the time. *Keep SOLO comfort* (clause) not *jaga kenyamanan di SOLO*, because the broadcasters use code mixing to inform the listeners. The intention is the broadcasters finished their conversation with the listeners and it is also as the symbol of SOLO radio station.

Code mixing is always interesting to study. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the code mixing phenomenon on the radio by conducting a research entitled *A Descriptive Analysis on Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Solo Best Line of SOLO Radio Station* .

## **B. Previous Study**

The writer presents the previous researches that deal especially with the variety of the study of code mixing. The first previous research was done by

Rusdiyono in UMS 2004 entitled *Campur Kode Pada Khutbah Jum'at di Desa Sambirejo Kadipiro*. This research analyses the forms of code mixing, the levels of speech and factors that can cause code mixing. The result of his analysis is that there are three forms of code mixing: word, phrase and reduplication. Whereas the level of speech of Indonesian Arabic code mixing happens in the form of word that consists of politeness level. In addition the factors that can cause code mixing are participant, topic, situation and the goal of speech.

The second research related to the study of code mixing was conducted by Kurniawati in UMS 2005. In her research entitled *A Linguistic Study on Indonesian English Code Mixing Used in HAI Magazine*, she discussed the morphological and syntactic form of code mixing and the meaning of the form of code mixing used in HAI magazine. In morphological level, she found the kinds of code mixing form. They are words (84 data), which is classified as noun (84 data), pronouns (15 data), verbs (3 data), adjectives (14 data), adverbs (2 data), conjunctions (2 data), reduplication (1 data), and hybrid (10 data). The forms that belong to syntactic form are phrase and clause (10 data).

The last research was done by Yusro in UMS 2007 entitled *An Analysis of Thai-English Code Mixing Used in Kullastri and Khwanrean Thai Magazine (April 2007)*. This research analyses the form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in the magazine. The result of her analysis is that there are two forms of code mixing (word and phrase). The level of speech of English Thai code mixing happens in form of word and the reasons using of code mixing are need and prestige feeling.

Those three previous researches are similar to the writer's research.. They try to describe the forms as well as the reasons of code mixing used in communication. What makes this research different from those previous researches are the data and data source, this research will investigate the different object that is *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station. The writer investigates the forms of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in radio broadcast. As far as the writer knows, research on code mixing program has not been yet conducted. That is why this research is adequate to conduct to complete the previous research on code mixing.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The writer formulates the problem statements as follows:

1. What are the forms of Indonesian-English code mixing occurred in *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station?
2. What are the reasons of using Indonesian-English code mixing in *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station?

### **D. The Objective of the study**

1. To classify the forms of Indonesian – English code mixing used in *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station
2. To describe the reasons of using Indonesian – English code mixing in *Solo Best Line* of SOLO radio station

## **E. The Benefits of the Study**

This research has more benefits as follows:

1. Academic Benefits
  - a. This research can be used as an additional source for bilingualism study especially in code mixing discussion
  - b. The readers are able to know the forms of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing
2. Practical Benefits
  - a. For students, this research is expected to be significant as additional reference in conducting a related research
  - b. For teachers, this research can use as an additional source of code mixing

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

In order to be understood easily, the writer arranges this research paper into five chapters. They are as follows:

Chapter 1 covers the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, the objective of the study, the benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter 11 elaborates the underlying theory which covers of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching, code mixing, Ethnography of communication, the differences between code mixing and code switching, mass communication, mass media, radio and Solo Best Line.

Chapter 111 is research method. Here, it discusses the type of the study, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter 1V discusses the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V draws the conclusion and suggestion.