

**Types and Functions of Code Mixing in *Democracy* Program on
Metro TV**

Paper

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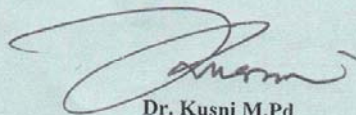
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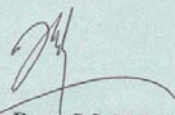
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ABSTRAK

Eko Muslim Putra. 2006. "Types and Functions of Code Mixing in *Democracy* Program on Metro TV". *Makalah*. Padang. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Pembimbing : Rusdi Noor Rosa, SS. M. Hum

Makalah ini membahas tentang sebuah fenomena yang terjadi di lingkungan multilingual. Ini terjadi karena adanya seseorang atau kelompok yang mempunyai kemampuan untuk berkomunikasi lebih dari satu bahasa disamping bahasa ibu mereka (*mother tongue*) yang sering mereka gunakan untuk berinteraksi. Fenomena inilah yang menyebabkan terjadinya campur kode. Selain di kehidupan sehari-hari kita juga sering menjumpai fenomena ini pada program televisi seperti iklan-iklan, film, berita, parodi, dialog, dan sebagainya. Makalah yang dibuat oleh penulis ini melalui acara *democracy* yang disiarkan oleh Metro TV termasuk dalam kajian Soslolingustik. Adapun metode yang digunakan adalah menjelaskan bentuk-bentuk dan kegunaan dari campur kode yang terdapat pada acara tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa ada dua bentuk campur kode yang di gunakan oleh pembawa acara dan narasumber *democracy* program seperti, penyisipan kata (*embedding of word*), dan penyisipan frase (*embedding of phrase*), antara bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris. Dari hasil analisa tersebut penulis menemukan bentuk campur kode pada acara *Democracy* sebagian besar adalah penyisipan kata dan penulis tidak menemukan campur kode yang berbentuk klausa atau kalimat. Selain itu penulis juga menganalisa kegunaan- kegunaan dari campur kode tersebut, adapun kegunaan dari campur kode tersebut adalah sebagai identitas intra grup (*Intra Group Identity*), sebagai penarik perhatian lawan bicara (*Poetic Creativity*) dan sebagai modernisasi (*expression of modernization*). Adapun kegunaan campur kode yang dominan pada makalah ini adalah sebagai identitas intra grup (*Intra Group Identity*).

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is the most important media to communicate. We cannot communicate if there is no language. It means that language is a fundamental instrument to express ideas or opinions. Language also has a contribution to make people interact in social community as orally and written. There are more than thousands of languages in the world. Each country may have speakers who speak two or more languages. The ability to speak one or more languages is called bilingualism or multilingualism.

Bilingualism or multilingualism arises since there are thousands of ethnics separate in the world and they stay in same area and they need to communicate each other. Consequently, every country could have even more than two languages. The people in such this country could speak at least two languages. Singapore, for instance has a great variation of languages because there are so many ethnics and cultures there. According to Wardaugh (1986:100) Singapore has four official languages: English, Mandarin, Tamil, and Malay which is also national language.

In daily communication, some people prefer to speak two or more languages in one in order to make the message can be easier to be understood by their listener. In some way, some people choose to use two languages in communication because they want to show their social status, education, or prestige in their community. The phenomenon of using two languages in the same conversation is called code mixing. It occurs in the use of some elements or structures of particular language in a sentence or

utterances of another language. Grosjean (1982) defines code mixing as the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent.

Code mixing commonly happens when speakers are able to speak more than one language. They unite some elements of particular language with their first language or mother tongue. Those elements usually come from a language applied in wide coverage like English, French, Japanese, etc. This phenomenon happens since there are thousands of languages separated in one area. As a result, people have many alternatives in choosing those languages in order to make their communication more effective and to show their different status in their group.

Code mixing can be found almost everywhere in our daily life such as in daily communication, in schooling life, in an office, in broadcast or TV programs. Those phenomena belong to spoken communication. Beside that, code mixing can also appear in written forms such as novels, articles, magazines, and advertisements.

Nowadays, there are many programs on television such as infotainment, news, sports, music, and movies. Commonly, those programs use code mixing used by the participants in order to make them more attractive and communicative to their watchers. Wardaugh (2008:96) says that the use of code mixing can happen because of several factors such as people are likely to be immigrants, visitors, or children of mixed marriages. It means that, the use of code mixing has functions to create more close relationship and reduce distance between speaker and the hearers.

Democracy is one of television program that use code mixing in their discussion or dialogue. Presenters often mix Indonesian-English language, and some time they

make use of some Javanese words. They use code mixing because they want to make the discussion more interesting, easy to understand, and show their prestige status. Thus, the use of code mixing in “Democracy” program becomes interesting to be studied.

B. Limitation of the Problem

Since there are many aspects can be analysed in code mixing such as the reasons why people use code mixing, the time code mixing used, the factors that caused of the use of code mixing , and the use of code mixing. This study will be focused on the types and functions of English-Indonesian code mixing in “Democracy”. It is because there are many languages are mixed in this program.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The problem is formulated as follows: What are the types and functions of code mixing used in “Democracy” program?

D. Purpose of Writing the Paper

The purpose of this study is to find forms and functions of code mxing in “Democracy” program.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The data of this study were collected by using the steps as follow:

1. Recording the Democracy program on Metro TV
2. Copying the data from cell phone into the laptop

3. Transcribing data

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Analyzing the data of this study was done through the steps as follows:

1. Classifying the types of code mixing based on their classifications.
2. Analyzing the types of code mixing that have been classified. In this step, the types of code mixing that has found were analyzed based on their classification.
3. Determining the functions of code mixing based on their classifications
4. Analyzing the functions of code mixing based on the types of code mixing that have been classified.
5. Making the conclusion

Making the conclusion about the types of code mixing and their functions that have been analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Bilingualism or Multilingualism

Bilingualism or multilingualism is a global phenomena. In many sides of societies, we find a large number of speakers who speak more than one language. They use two or more languages in their communication. Bilingualism or multilingualism commonly appears in terms of daily communication but recently can also be found in television broadcasting program. Here, there are some definitions about this term.

Wardough (1986:94) states that bilingualism or multilingualism is the ability of the speaker to speak more than one language. It means that the speaker should have an ability and knowledge about the use of two or more different languages. Of course, it is done by moving from one language to another language in the course of a single conversation.

Furthermore, According to McKay and Nancy (1996:47) bilingualism or multilingualism refers to the knowledge or use of more than one language by an individual or a community. In practice, multilingualism may be more than just a magnified version of bilingualism.

Later on, Bloomfield in Hamers and Blanc (2000:7) defines bilingualism as the native-like control of two languages. It means that the native speakers use another language beside their first language or their mother tongue in communication.

Next, Macnamara in Hamers and Blanc (2000:7) states that bilingualism or multilingualism is the ability to process a minimal competence in only one of the four

language skills, listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing in a language other than his/her mother tongue. She adds the ability of using two or more languages not only happen in one skill but it also appears in others languages skills for instance, writing, reading, and listening comprehension.

Based on the arguments above it can be concluded that the term bilingualism or multilingualism have been interchangeably to refer the knowledge or use of more than one language by an individual or a community. Bilingual or multilingual speakers commonly mix their first language with their second language or the language which is famous in their community. The ability of using more than one language does not only happen in speaking skill but it also occurs in listening, reading, and writing skills.

B. Code Switching and Code Mixing

1. Code Switching

One of phenomena related to bilingualism or multilingualism is called code switching. Code switching commonly occurs because there are two speakers who are capable to speak more than one language. They unite some elements of particular language with their first language or mother tongue. Those elements usually come from a language which applied in wide coverage like English, French, Japanese, and etc. Here, there are some explanations about this point.

Fasold (1984:180) explains code switching is person who speaks two or more languages, and he or she has to choose which one to use. He adds that the language units taken from another language are often words, but it can be phrases or larger units.

Next, Hoffmann (1991:110) states that code switching as involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same

conversation. It means that people who speak two languages in the same dialogue it can be said that he/she has done one of elements of linguistics unit as known as code switching.

Then, code switching itself can be categorized into two kinds, situational and metaphorical code switching as stated by Blom and Gumperz in Hudson (1980:56-57). They state that the metaphorical code switching, where a variety normally used only in one kind of situation is used in a different kind since the topic is the same. On the other hand, there is no change in the situation in conversational code switching, nor is there is any change in the topic which might lead to metaphorical code switching.

Furthermore Wardhaugh (1986:102) adds that situational code switching is situation in which the conversants find themselves. It means that they speak one language in one situation and another in different one but the topic is not change. However, metaphorical code switching the topic requires a change in the language used.

In conclusion, code switching occurs when two or more languages exist in a community, speakers usually switch from one language to another. They mix some particular language. The particulars of language can be words, phrases, clauses, and even sentences. Moreover, there are two kinds of code switching; situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. In situational code switching, the switch is in response to a change in situation but in metaphorical code switching, the switch has stylistic or textual function.

2. Code Mixing

Another kind of language mixture is code mixing. Code mixing plays fundamental role in conveying information in order to make interesting, and good

communication between the speaker and listener. Code mixing generally appears for the reason that people who has ability to speak more than two languages in the same conversation or discussion. The speaker may mix some parts of language items such as words, pharses, clauses, and even sentenses. Here, there are some arguments about code mixing itself.

According to Wardaugh (1988:104) code mixing is the mixing two langauges deliberately without an associated topic change. It indicates that the use of two langauges or more are used collectively in communication while a speaker wants to change in order to make his/her listener understand what the speaker is saying about. However, the topic does not change.

Furthermore, Redlinger and Park in Hoffmann 1991:105) say that code mixing is the combination of two elements from two languages in a single utterance. Bernardini and Schlyter (2011) add that code mixing is the use of words and morphemes from the two languages in the same utterance, without a specific functional intention, such as citing what was said in another language or addressing another person, etc. Those opinions also supported by Muysken in Deuchar (2011) that code mixing as all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence and the focus of interest will be on intrasentential mixing or mixing where elements from both languages appear in the same sentence.

Later on, Ayoemoni (2011) explains that code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they

understand. After that Yee Ho (2011) also defines that code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text.

From the explanation given above it can be concluded that code mixing is the combination of two languages in the same sentence or utterance. The forms of unit's language can be categorized as words, phrases, and clauses. Code mixing can appear in order to make the listener more understand or to make the conversation walks well. It means that to avoid such an ambiguity. Beside that code mixing also happens since the speaker wants to emphasize his/her special status.

C. The Types of Code Mixing

Based on McKay and Nancy (1996:58), there are three types of code mixing : insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences.

1. The Insertion of Words

A word is the smallest segment of speech that can be used alone. McManis (1987:180-181) categorizes a word into noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection..

Example:

“*Dial* enumber naa, n’ uniform’ Mr Oseni”

(Dial this number, and inform Mr oseni)

From the example above the word *dial* is categorized as an English word. In that sentence the word dial inserted into Nigerian language. In summary, it can be said that the word *dial* is an example of code mixing in form of embedding of words.

2. The Insertion of Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words. It may consist of noun, verb, adjective or adverb. Noun phrases can be used as the subject of sentence, verb phrases can be used as the predicate of a sentence, adjective phrases used to modify nouns, adverbial phrases used to modify verbs and adjectives which usually consist of a sentence preceded by subordinating conjunction for instance, when, after, because, if, and etc. Then, prepositional phrases which usually consist of a preposition (with, at, on, under, about, from) plus a noun phrases (McManis, 1987:193-196).

3. The Insertion of Clauses or Sentences

A clause is a group of related words that consist of a subject and verb, although sometimes the subject may not appear explicitly (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/clause>). Werner (2002:180) categorized clauses into two: main clause or independent clause which has a subject and verb and can stand alone. Then, dependent clause which also has a subject and verb, but can not stand alone.

For example:

“Khamaa ren ighe o gha necessary n’o submit-e photostatcopies oghe estimate n’o ka ya apply a ke pay ere. *You understand?*”

In the sentence stated above there is an clause in English. The clause *You understand* embedded into Nigerian language. In short, it can be concluded that code mixing happened here.

The same arguments is also stated by Hoffmann (1991:104), code mixing can be the insertion of word, phrase, and clause of a language in another which is used. In addition, there are insertions of other language when a language is being used.

According to explanation above the types of code mixing can be classified into three types. They are insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences. A word is the smallest unit of speech. Later on, a phrase is a group of related words without subject and predicate. Next, a clause or sentence is a group of words that consist of subject and predicate.

D. The Functions of Code Mixing

Ayeomoni (2011) categorized code mixing into three types:

1. Code Mixing as the Intra-Group Identity

In this world, the phenomenon of bilingualism or multilingualism appears in every side of society. As consequence, there are many kinds of ethnics, languages, or others. Because of that people need distinguishes them from the others. This situation appears in many ways like, by mixing or switching the language used in the interaction with other people. The aim is to indicate the scale of education, prestige, social someone has in his/her group or community.

2. Code Mixing as a Form of Poetic Creativity

In certain condition or situation, people create a particular way in using language. This phenomenon appears when the communication is made in order to attract the attention of other party, especially of something related to his or her feeling such as sadness, anger, dissatisfaction, or others.

3. Code Mixing as the expression of modernization

Nowadays, modernization happens in all parts of our life. As the result, there are adjusting way of many things related to human's life including the way how people use language. Code Mixing happens for bilingual speaker as one one to convey his or her

ideas or opinions in the suitable words. In short, code mixing could be considered as the expression of modernization since there are no absolutely synonymous words.

Related to explanation above the functions of code mixing can be categorized into three types. First, code mixing as as the intra-group identity. In this way people tend to use code mixing in order to show his/her status or she or he has ability to speak more than one languages. Second, code mixing as a form of poetic creativity. It means that this function has relation with our feelings like sadness, anger, dissatisfaction, or others. Third, code mixing as the expression of modernization. In this point people uses code mixing because there are no absolutely synonymous words so code mixing is needed.

In addition, McKay and Nancy (1996:58-60) add that there are five functions of code mixing. First, as identity marking. It is used to signal a specific of identity, for example, English or French for modernity, Arabic and Persian for islamic identity, and Sanskrit for nationslistic and traditionalistic image in India. Second, as strategy of neutrality when the use of any one language in the repotoire the wrong message. Sometimes when we are speaking we often to get missunderstanding with our listener. So , code mixing can be used in this situation. Third, as stylistic function. By this way, people knows how to use the language in order to attract the attention from the listener. Later on, as serves important sociocultural and textual function as an exprssion of certain types of complex personalities and communities. In last, as socioexpressive function. in this funtion shows that people are free to express their feelings such as happy,sad, disappointed, and etc.

Related to this, this study just analyzed about the functions of code mixing based on the McKay and Nancy's theory. It is because the theory which stated by them have represented the second theory.

E. Democrazy TV Program on Metro TV

Democrazy is a TV program that is played on Metro TV channel every Sunday at 9.00 pm. It is a talk show program that discusses about current issues, hot topic of politic, social phenomenon, and sport. Beside, discussing about current issues the other uniqueness of this program is about the participants and the setting place. The participants are entertainers. They present the discussion of the topic with humors and they also act as members of parliament. Thus, the program is interesting and has special characteristic. In addition, the setting of the place imitates the setting of parliament room. Therefore, the situation of parliament is represented as the real one.

There are many audience who are interested in democrazy. It can be seen that through comments and questions from the audiences are not only deliver from the audiences but also in Facebook, and Twitter. Furthermore, the questions and comments are discussed by participants.

Based on the aim and the audience of democrazy the participants use the language of educated people, but they bring it with joke. As Indonesian TV program, the participants use Indonesian language. In delivering their ideas the participants often switch and mix the language. They tend to use that in discussion section. In summary, democrazy is not only humor program but also criticism program.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

As multilingual country, there are many languages spoken in Indonesia. They are mostly used by its speaker community as their first language of mother tongue which is used in most of their daily life. This reality finally conveys code mixing appears. It is found everywhere in our life, including in the broadcasting program.

Code mixing can be identified as the inserted of kinds linguistics units for instance, words, phrases, and clauses. Most of the people prefer to use code mixing in order to infer what is intended. Beside that some people also use code mixing because they want to show their special status in their community.

Democracy is one TV program which is presenters and participants often make code mixing for several reasons. Most of code mixing found in the TV program democracy appears in the form of embedding of words. The presenters or the participants sometimes prefer to use the form of embedding of phrases, and they do not use code mixing in the form of sentences while bringing the program. They do that on some reasons that are as an intra-group identity, poetic creativity, and as an expression of modernization.

B. Suggestion

The writer realizes that this paper is far from being perfect. Furthermore, the writer only analyzed about the types and functions of code mixing in “Democracy”

although there are many aspects can be done the language alternations such as code switching and code mixing. The writer suggests that, for the future writer might be interested in analyzing about code mixing on the television, the future writer can continue this analysis from others forms, reasons and functions of code mixing or develop their analysis by including all of related aspects of code mixing.

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