

**CODE MIXING USED BY RADIO BROADCASTER OF PESONA FM  
ON RADIO PROGRAM OF SONG REQUEST**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree at the  
English Department of FBS UNP Padang*

**PAPER**



**Adelia Rezki Kasoema**

**1101048/2011**

**Advisor:**

**Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed.**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG**

**2016**

**HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN MAKALAH**

**Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcaster of Pesona  
FM on Radio Program of Song Request**

**Nama** : Adelia Rezki Kasoema  
**NIM/BP** : 1101048 / 2011  
**Program Studi** : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
**Jurusan** : Bahasa Inggris  
**Fakultas** : Bahasa dan Seni

**Padang, Agustus 2016**

**Disetujui oleh:**

**Pembimbing**



**Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed.**

**NIP. 19600505 198503 1 004**

**Diketahui oleh:**

**Ketua Jurusan**



**Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.**

**NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003**



**HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN MAKALAH**

**Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Makalah  
Jurusan Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni  
Universitas Negeri Padang**

**Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcaster of Pesona  
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**Nama : Adelia Rezki Kasoema  
NIM/BP : 1101048 / 2011  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni**

**Padang, Agustus 2016**

**Tim Penguji**

**Nama**

**Tanda Tangan**

**Ketua : Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed.**

**Anggota : 1. Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M.**

**2. Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.**

The block contains three handwritten signatures in black ink, each written over a horizontal line. The first signature is at the top, the second in the middle, and the third at the bottom.





UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG  
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI  
**JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS**  
Belibis, Air Tawar Barat Kampus Selatan FBS UNP, Padang Telp/Fax: (0751)  
447347

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Nama : Adelia Rezki Kasoema  
NIM/TM : 1101048 / 2011  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.  
NIP. 19680301 199403 1 003

Saya yang menyatakan,



Adelia Rezki Kasoema

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### *Alhamdulillahirabbil ‘alamin*

Praise to Allah SWT that has given the writer a chance and strength in completing this paper which is entitled *Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcaster of Pesona FM on Radio Program of Song Request*. This final project report was prepared as partial fulfillment of the Strata One (S1) degree in English Department, Universitas Negeri Padang.

In this occasion, the writer would like to thanks the people who have contributed to the completion of this research. First, the writer would like to express her gratitude to Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed as the writer’s advisor on writing this paper. The deepest gratitude for his guidance, helpful correction, cooperation, time, and kindness until this paper completes. Then, the writer want to say thanks to all lectures and staffs of English Department Universitas Negeri Padang for their cooperation during the writer complete the final of this paper that had given valuable information and suggestion in complations and preparation this final project. And, the writer would like to say thanks to all the people who have helped the writer during the process of conducting this research whose names are not mentioned here.

Last, this paper is dedicated to my parents and my great family who have supported me all the way since the beginning of my studies. And, this paper is dedicated to all those who believe in the richness of learning. Finally, the writer expects that this paper can give advantages for all the readers.

Padang, August 2016

*Adelia Rezki Kasoema*

## ABSTRAK

**Rezki Kasoema, Adelia. 2016.** “Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcaster of Pesona FM on Radio Program of Song Request”. *Makalah*. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang. *Advisor*: Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed.

Makalah ini dibuat bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe campur bahasa yang digunakan oleh penyiar radio Pesona FM dalam acara radio permintaan lagu; (2) menentukan fungsi campur bahasa yang digunakan penyiar radio dalam acara radio tersebut. Data dalam makalah ini adalah semua kata, frasa, dan klausa atau kalimat yang termasuk ke dalam campur bahasa. Sumber data diperoleh dari rekaman percakapan penyiar radio dan pendengar dalam suatu program radio. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam makalah ini adalah metode deskriptif. Data ini dianalisa menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh McKay and Nancy (1996:58-60) untuk mengklasifikasi tipe-tipe campur bahasa seperti penyisipan kata, penyisipan prasa, dan penyisipan klausa atau kalimat. Teori tersebut juga digunakan untuk mengelompokkan fungsi campur bahasa seperti fungsi penilaian identitas, sebagai strategi untuk menetralkan keadaan, fungsi gaya bahasa, dan fungsi untuk mengekspresikan perasaan. Dari total 82 data, peneliti menemukan 44 data (53.65%) termasuk kedalam penyisipan kata, 26 data (31.70%) termasuk kedalam penyisipan prasa dan 12 data (14.63%) termasuk kedalam penyisipan klausa atau kalimat. Penyisipan kata adalah tipe campur bahasa yang paling dominan digunakan dan penyisipan klausa atau kalimat adalah yang paling sedikit digunakan. Selanjutnya, dari 82 data, peneliti juga menemukan fungsi campur bahasa dan menemukan 8 data (9.75%) yang termasuk kedalam fungsi penilaian identitas, 4 data (4.87%) termasuk kedalam strategi untuk menetralkan keadaan, 53 data (64.63%) termasuk kedalam fungsi gaya bahasa, dan 17 data (20.73%) termasuk kedalam fungsi untuk mengekspresikan perasaan sosial. Didalam fungsi campur bahasa tersebut, fungsi gaya bahasa adalah fungsi paling dominan yang digunakan, sedangkan fungsi penilaian identitas adalah yang paling sedikit.

**Kata kunci:** Campur Bahasa, Tipe, Fungsi.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is a means of communication. It is a basic need for human beings. Language refers to a human system of communication which uses structured vocal sounds and can be embodied in other media, such as writing, print, and physical signs. As a means of communication, language plays an important role in the process of social interaction. When speakers from different language interact, they may influence each other. Thus, the world today provides the people with a massive linguistic diversity that developed widely.

Human Language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, opinions, emotions, and all other things that need expressing. By using the language, people will understand what are meant and what are talked about. Therefore, people can communicate and interact easily with their environment by using the language.

Nowadays, English is very important to be learned by people in the world because it is the primary language in the world. To be able to adapt with global communication, people try to learn English. English is a foreign language in Indonesia, it is considered as an important language for the absorption for the development of education, technology, art, and culture.

In the field of linguistics study, based on the linguistic phenomenon, people who use more than one language in their communication called as bilingual and multilingual. According to Myers (2006:44) bilingualism is the ability to use two or more languages sufficiently to carry

on a limited casual conversation while the person who has that such ability called as bilingualism. Furthermore, there is also the term multilingual, where it is used to describe a person who has ability to speak three or more languages is called as multilingual (Pateda, 1990:57).

Based on the phenomenon of bilingual and multilingual, Indonesian people are referred as multilingual because they speak more than one language. The condition where people use more than one language or mix two languages (or more) in the same topic or context is called code mixing. According to Wardhaugh (1992:106) “Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”. In this case, people mix a language by putting elements of one language into another language consistently in the same utterance, but it does not change the structure of language. Codes mixing also occur among Indonesian people. They tend to mix Indonesian language with the foreign language such as English in Indonesian language as a dominant one.

Code mixing is a kind of language variation that refers to the use of any linguistic units (words, phrases, and clauses) from one language into another language within the same speech situation. It is different from borrowing. Borrowing refers to words that have been taken from one language in order to be used in another language. Borrowed words are usually adapted to the speaker’s first language. They are pronounced and used grammatically as if they were part of the speaker first language. While code mixing involves mixing languages in speech, borrowing involves mixing the system themselves. The borrowed items that have been taken from one language become part of the other language.

In this paper, the analysis is focused on the phenomenon of code mixing. Code mixing is an interesting phenomenon in linguistic study to be analyzed, because code mixing often happens in daily life interactions such as in campus, school, family, office, and other places. People can do code mixing in any kinds of situation, such as formal or informal. Code mixing is also found in many kinds of communication such as, in a film, in a television program, in a song, in a magazine, in a novel, and other media. In this paper, writer chooses a radio program as the source of data.

Out of the several local radio stations in Padang Pesona FM aired at 105.0 FM which has good broadcasters with good language skill most of the current broadcasters can speak Indonesia and English. Therefore, in presenting their program, the broadcasters use or mix those languages simultaneously and sometimes form new styles both of the language.

This is one of the example of code mixing used by radio broadcaster found in this program:

Radio broadcaster: “oke **guys** jangan kemana-mana, **stay tuned** di 105 Pesona FM”.

This is one of the utterances while the radio broadcasters are on air. We can see the bold type writings show the phenomenon of English code mixing found in the radio program. It can be seen that the words *guys* and *stay tune* are taken from English and they are mixed with Indonesian language. The broadcaster uses two languages by putting elements of one language into another language consistently in the same utterance. They mixed Indonesian (*jangan kemana-mana* = *don't go anywhere*) with slang language (*guys*= *teman*) and English (*Stay tune*). Although the broadcaster uses code mixing a lot in this utterances, but it still sounds nice and enjoyable.



There are some reasons why the issue of code mixing in radio is interested to be analyzed. First, in one of the radio program the broadcasters present the program in such an interesting way; they often mix Indonesian with English while they are on air. Second, in radio program it can be found much code mixing used by the radio broadcaster when they make conversation with their listeners.

Code mixing is such phenomenon in linguistics study which often occurs in broadcasting field. One of the fields is in the radio program, where many of the radio broadcasters using code mixing while bringing it. The program which named *PDA (Pengen Diputerin Apa)* is one of the programs in Pesona FM radio, where the broadcasters present the program and make a phone for listeners and also read *SMS (Short Message Service)* from their listeners to request their favorite songs and the radio broadcaster often mix their language while spoken in their dialogues. This is interesting because most of Indonesian people are bilingual or multilingual.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Nowadays, there are many people mix their language with another language while speaking. They put one element of one language into another language. So, this study is done based on Sociolinguistics field namely code. Therefore, the writer focuses on code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Based on identification above, the writer only focuses to find out the forms and the functions of code mixing which is entitled “Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcaster of Pesona FM on Radio Program of Song Request”. The forms and functions of code mixing are identified by using McKay and Nancy (1996:58-60)

#### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on Identification and Limitation of the problem, this paper formulates the problem into these following questions:

1. What are the forms of code mixing used by the radio broadcaster on radio program of song request?
2. What are the functions of code mixing by the radio broadcaster on radio program of song request?

#### **1.5 Purpose of the Study**

Related to the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of the study can be generalized as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request.
2. To find out the functions of code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request.

#### **1.6 Data and Source of Data**

Data that is collected in this study are all kinds of code mixing used by radio broadcaster in radio program of song request. The data are words, phrases and sentences that belong to code mixing. Word is a single unit of language which has meaning. Phrase is a combination of two words or more that have non predicative characteristic. Sentence is a group of words that has a complete thought and consists of at least one subject and one predicate. In addition, the radio

broadcaster often use Indonesian language as the first language and English as second language while bringing the program. Source of data of this research is the script of conversation the radio broadcasters of Pesona FM on radio program of song request.

### **1.7 Techniques of Data Collection**

In this paper, the data collected from the script of conversation of “radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program of song request” in the form of dialogue between radio broadcaster and listeners. There are some steps in collecting the data. They are:

1. Listening the radio program in several episodes.
2. Then, writes the script of conversation one by one. After that, the writer reads the script carefully to get the data.
3. After reading the script of the conversation, then selects the utterance part which contains code mixing used by radio broadcaster from the script.
4. Last, classifies the forms and function of code mixing based on McKay and Nancy’s theories.

### **1.8 Techniques of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, identifying the utterance that contained code mixing used, there are some steps to analyze the data. They are:

1. Identifying the data.

In doing analysis, the writer identifies the utterances that contain code mixing used by

radio broadcaster in radio program of song request.

2. Classifying the data.

The writer classifies the data in order to know which types and functions of utterances belong to. The data is grouped into the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of clauses or sentences.

3. Tabulating the data.

The data is put into a table to help in analyze the data.

4. Analyzing the data.

Analyze the data by giving argumentation and opinion based on theory related to code mixing.

5. Deciding the research finding.

After analyzing the data, then decide the research findings.

6. Drawing conclusion.

Based on the findings, the further interpretations about finding are drwn as the conclusion. The conclusion will be drawn based on code mixing theory. Then, establishes which types and functions of code mixing used by radio broadcaster of Pesona FM on radio program.