

**CODE MIXING USED BY RADIO BROADCASTERS IN GEN
FM, EBS FM AND PRAMBORS FM RADIO CHANNEL IN
SURABAYA**

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Musyarrofah. (2019). *Code Mixing Used by Radio Broadcasters in GEN FM, EBS FM and Pramborse FM Radio Surabaya*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor Roudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling

Keywords: Code mixing, Types of code mixing, reason of using code mixing

Code mixing happens when people mix two language in such as speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing codes. It is as the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking. In this research, researchers focused more on analyzing types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing that used by the broadcasters. Through the radio channel, many types of code mixing and reason of using code mixing have been found, so the researcher will answer several research problems of this research, including (1) what are the types of code mixing that used by broadcasters in Gen Fm, EBS Fm and Pramborse FM radio Surabaya (2) what are the boradcaster's reason to use code mixing in their conversation?

The method used in this research is qualitative-descriptive, because in the process of data analysis needs a detailed description based on the characteristics of code mixing. The theory used as the basis for data analysis is Hoffman theory, which is about the types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing . Data collected through a transcript process first, then continued to identify and classify data based on the type and the reason of using code mixing

The results of this research show that almost both of the radio is contain of intra – sentential code mixing. From Gen fm 21 utterance, from ebs fm is 34 utterance and from pramborse fm is 34 utterance that contain of intra – sentential code mixing. And the researcher also found the utterance contain of intra – lexical code mixing is from gen fm that is 2 utterance contain about it. The last types is involving a change of pronunciation and the researcher found 2 utterance from gen fm and 1 utterance from ebs fm contain of this types. In this research also show the reason of using code mixing. the most dominant reason of using code mixing that used by broadcasters is talking about particular topic, because almost 14 utterances is contain of talking about particular topic. From EBS FM radio, almost the reason from broadcaster utterances is talking about particular topic also because 20 utterances is talking about particular topic. The last from PRAMBORSE FM radio almost the utterances is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Because 14 utterance used by broadcasters contain of that reason.

ABSTRAK

Musyarrofah, (2019). *Campur Kode yang digunakan oleh penyiar Radio di GEN FM, EBS FM dan Prambors FM stasiun radio di Surabaya*. Program studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing (I) Roudlotul Jannah M.App.Ling.

Kata kunci: Jenis kata majemuk, Fungsi kata majemuk, Makna kata majemuk.

Pencampuran kode terjadi ketika orang-orang mencampur dua bahasa seperti tindak tutur atau wacana tanpa kekuatan untuk melakukan pencampuran kode. Ini adalah proses di mana penutur menikmati alih kode antara bahasa dengan kecepatan dan kerapatan demikian, bahkan dalam kalimat dan frasa yang tidak mungkin dikatakan pada waktu tertentu bahasa mana yang mereka gunakan. Dalam penelitian ini, para peneliti lebih fokus pada menganalisis jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode yang digunakan oleh para penyiar. Melalui saluran radio, banyak jenis pencampuran kode dan alasan menggunakan pencampuran kode telah ditemukan, sehingga peneliti akan menjawab beberapa masalah penelitian penelitian ini, termasuk (1) apa jenis pencampuran kode yang digunakan oleh penyiar di Gen Fm , EBS Fm dan Pramborse FM radio Surabaya (2) apa alasan broadcaster menggunakan pencampuran kode dalam percakapan mereka?

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-deskriptif, karena dalam proses analisis data perlu deskripsi rinci berdasarkan karakteristik pencampuran kode. Teori yang digunakan sebagai dasar analisis data adalah teori Hoffman, yaitu tentang jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode. Data dikumpulkan melalui proses transkrip terlebih dahulu, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan jenis dan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hampir semua radio mengandung pencampuran kode intra - sentensial. Dari Gen fm 21 ujaran, dari ebs fm adalah 34 ujaran dan dari pramborse fm adalah 34 ujaran yang mengandung campur kode intra - sentensial. Dan peneliti juga menemukan kandungan ujaran pencampuran kode intra - leksikal adalah dari gen fm yaitu 2 kandungan ujaran tentang hal itu. Jenis terakhir melibatkan perubahan pengucapan dan peneliti menemukan 2 ucapan dari gen fm dan 1 ucapan dari ebs fm berisi jenis ini. Dalam penelitian ini juga menunjukkan alasan menggunakan pencampuran kode. alasan paling dominan menggunakan pencampuran kode yang digunakan oleh penyiar adalah berbicara tentang topik tertentu, karena hampir 14 ucapan mengandung pembicaraan tentang topik tertentu. Dari radio EBS FM, hampir alasan dari penyiar berbicara tentang topik tertentu juga karena 20 ucapan berbicara tentang topik tertentu. Yang terakhir dari radio PRAMBORSE FM hampir semua ucapan adalah niat untuk mengklarifikasi konten pidato untuk lawan bicara. Karena 14 ucapan yang digunakan oleh penyiar mengandung alasan itu.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and operational definition

Language is a part of our culture which cannot be separated from human in daily life. It is used and created by humans to communicate with each other. In the process of communication itself, they do not only use one language but also people use more than one language to convey their ideas. In this globalization era, people are forced to can communicate with more than one language because mastering two languages are common and usual in this world. And mastering more than two languages is important because communication among countries becomes the necessity of life.

Studying language and society, it is found, there is a phenomenon of language called bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism and multilingualism is the condition when people used two or more language to communicate with each other. It happens in society, that they always use two or more languages when in their conversation. In a bilingual and multilingual community, people use certain codes to communicate to make others understand what they said. In every interaction, people chose different codes in different situations.

There is some previous study that explains about code-mixing from some of the researchers. First is from Santika Wulandari (2016) and the title is “*Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika Novel’s Manusia Setengah Salmon*”. she analyzed each of the words used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novels by Raditya Dika. From her research, collected the data through data collection, data reduction, data display and concluding. As a result, she showed there are 65 sentences or utterances considered English noun as code-mixing that used in Manusia Setengah salmon novels by Raditya Dika.

The last previous study came from Rodli Asy'ari in his research "A Descriptive Study On Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used In Islamic Printed Media (2009)". He explained in his research code-mixing forms were in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and sentence. And they used the theory from Saville-Troike.

Film and novel are fiction stories from the imagination of the author. But the differences between film and novel, film are a series of still images that when shown on a screen, create the illusion of moving images. But the novel is relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally in prose, which is typically published in a book. Radio channels can't fall back on visuals to keep listeners engaged. This means that radio presenters and advertisers must become masters of creating a theater of imagination that engages listeners. This more of a challenge and requires endless creativity and the ability to engage readers with little more than words and sounds.

The presenters used Indonesian as the first language and English as the second language. The phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in Radio broadcasters in Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Prambors FM. Radio broadcasters generally become from bilingual

There are some reasons that the researcher chose a radio channel as the object in this research. The first is some of the studies about code mixing do not explain about radio channel but many research about code-mixing is explain in a novel, movies, and tv program. Secondly, because on Radio channel many broadcasters used two languages in their conversation.

1.2 Problems of the study

- ### 1.3 Objectives of the study

- [illegible]

2. To describe for the readers about the reason radio broadcasters used code mixing in their conversation.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is a part of Sociolinguistics, and this about code-mixing that used by radio broadcasters in Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Prambors FM as the most favorite and popular Radio channel in Surabaya. So the researcher hopes that this research it can give the information to the readers about the code-mixing in the Radio announcers of Radio Gen Fm, Ebs Fm and Prambors Fm as the most favourite and popular Radio channel in Surabaya And the researcher hopes that the readers can understand about the part of Sociolinguistics, especially about code mixing when they read this research. Hopefully, this study can become references to the next researcher who wants to analyze code-mixing or code-switching. The last, the researcher hopes that the reader can get the point from this research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study just focused on code-mixing as the part of the Sociolinguistics, and the researcher used code mixing because related with the phenomenon that many announcers in Radio Channel is used of two languages when they live in their broadcast, so the researcher just focused in one explanation that is code-mixing, and the object the researcher just focused on three kinds of Radio Channel that is Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Prambors FM. In this research, the researcher focus on request song and news from both of the radio and the researcher take the data in 1

week at different time. the researcher also hopes that this paper can give the contribution to the readers, and especially for the students in the English department by giving for their research, and from this paper is can give the researcher inspire about code-mixing as the part of the sociolinguistics in the radio channel.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

In order to prevent misunderstanding of the concept of this research, the definitions of key terms are stated below :

1. Code code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another.
2. Code Mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentences.
3. Radio broadcasting is defined as using radio waves to send transmission to a large audience , who will listen to the transmission through a radio
4. GEN FM,EBS FM and Prambors FM is radio channel in Surabaya that always give the new song from young people in Surabaya. Both of the radio channel are famous among the young generation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Code

‘sed by people to communicate with each other. It uses to make them became easier to do interaction during communication with others.

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communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. The code is a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety.

According to Crystal (1980), code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. In other words, a code is a system of rules that allow us to give information in symbolic form. Human language is also a code; consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate. The term code refers to speech varieties or dialects in a language or even languages. Further, it is a signal used by the speaker to convey some message. The term 'code-switching' means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, we can conclude that code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

2.2 Bilingualism & Multilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of the people of using two languages In interaction with each other. Almost all of the people in this world can speak more than one language, such as their mother tongue language and the second language as the

national language that they use in the formal interaktif. When we are talking about bilingualism, Spolsky (1998) claims, bilingual as the person who has some of the function ability of the second language.

Another definition from, Hamer & Blanc (1989) states that bilingualism as "the state of the linguistic community which two languages in contacts with the result from two codes that use on the sand interaction of individuals are bilingual. Myers-Scotton (2006) states that bilingualism is the ability to use two or more languages to communicate in a casual Conversation. Meanwhile according to Chaer (2004) argues that bilingualism is the speaker's ability to use two languages in the same second. So he thought that a good use of the language and second language in the same competence. Many people do not agree with this concept, because how can we measure the competence of approximately two languages are used, and other reasons that It is impossible to find people talk with language skills are equal.

According to Loveday (1986) mentions 4 types of Bilingualism, that is Compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, Subtractive Bilingualism, and additional bilingualism. That is a type of Bilingualism based on LoveDay. The first is Compound bilingualism. Compound bilingualism is the first type of bilingualism that is defined about the integrated arrangement when equally prominence given to each language Indonesian their childhood. The second type of bilingualism is balanced bilingualism, balance means that the speaker is the same competence in using two languages in the same situation. For example,

when the speaker can use two languages in a balanced way, the two languages used by the speaker on the same level of fluency.

The third type of bilingualism is Subtractive bilingualism, subtractive refers to the situation of a bilingual minority that dominates by society in the speaking different language that can lead to determine on and eventual loss of their first language. The last type of Bilingualism is Additional bilingualism. Additional means that from two socially useful and prestigious which are both viable and considered complementary and enriching each other. It means that when the speaker studies about another language and it can support their additive motivation.

Multilingualism is the ability to use more than one language to communicate with each other. Multilingual is a person who has the ability to use three or more languages. Multilingualism happens for some factors, that is the modern development of the technology of communication, globalization, and educational development make the language of the society has changed.

2.3 Diglossia

A diglossia situation exist in society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation, that is one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely (Wardough, 1986). According Ferguson (1959), diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standard) there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically) more complex, superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written

literature, either of an early period or in other speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.

It means diglossia is used by the people when they live in other country. They must have ability to speaking in two or more language. One is as low language and another language become to high language. They use low language when they talking with his partner and use high language when they talking with their family.

2.4 Code Switching

Bilingual speakers made choices between different language, they use one language for certain purposes and another language on others (Mesthrie, et al., 2004). Code-Switching is one switch from one code to another while speaking, the situation dictates the use of language Tarjana, (2009). And it is a language switching because of the situation changing from formal situation to informal situation. Different from Chaer (2010) who says that code-switching not only happens between languages but also happened by the variations and styles in language. Code-switching is a changing from one code to another or mix code in one brief utterance and from the new utterance. And also used by those who occupied high social status in the community. Others say that code-switching happens caused by language contact and dependence on each other. Code-switching is the use of language variation to do adaptation with other situations, or because of other participants then it can be meant that code-switching refers to the

use of more than one language situation or more variation from one language in conversation (Suandi, 2014).

According to the definition above, it's mean that code-switching is a changing of codes caused by language contact and dependence on each other. Besides, code-switching also is the variations of code which switches one language to other to make addressee from different background understand about the conversation. The discussion of code-switching here is presented as a complementary theory and will not be discussed further in the next chapter since this research does not include switching in its analysis

Wardaugh (1986) says code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation. And the metaphorical code-switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. In reference, with the factors, this type of switching involves the Ends, the Act Sequences, or the Key, but not the situation.

Hymess (1875) also define that code-switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech style. He mentions that code-switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. Code-switching can be distinguished from other language contact phenomena such as loan translation (calques), borrowing, pidgins and creoles, and transfer or interference.

From the definitions above, it is learned that code-switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speakers. Code-switching should be found in a

single conversation. And the people used code-switching to communicate with each other in different cultures and different places.

2.5 Code mixing

Code is a class-specific of language variation, especially on the different strategies of verbal planning. In a communicator, code is a rule for converting a piece the information into another, not necessary of the same sort (Ajibola, 2011).

Code mixing occurs when speakers use two or more languages below the clause level within one socially situation. According to Wardaugh (2006) states that the phenomenon of bilingualism result in the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing happen when a speaker requires the new code on the process. Hamers and Blanc (1989) say code-mixing is the used one of the elements of one language into the other language.

Gumperz (1977) states that code-mixing is the piece of one language by a speaker while it is using another language. A piece of language refers to a word or phrase in one language that is mixed to another language. Musyken (2001) explains, that based on intra-sentential, contextual and situation conversation, code-mixing is expressively purposing one language that combined to increase social statue or to keep the speaker's prestige in the society. Mayerhoff (2006) states, that code-mixing generally refers to the alternation between varieties or codes within a phrase or clause.

Code mixing happens because of some factors. Based on Weinrich (1970), the factors that cause code-mixing is divided into two, that is an internal factor and external factor. Internal factors included low frequency of the word,

pernicious homonymy, and the need for synonymy. The low frequency of the word refers to the factor of code-mixing which speakers mixed the word into another language because the word is easier to remember. Pernicious homonymy is a factor that the speaker mixed the codes from another language to minimize the ambiguity. The need for synonymy refers to the factors of softening the aim utterance of the speaker. External factors include the introduction and development of a new culture. Introduction and development of a new culture refer to the mixing code of the mixing code because of the term the development of technology, culture or certain field that used a foreign language.

Additionally, in a code-mixing situation, to keep the speaker's prestige can be mentioned, because there are no proper words to express the speaker's mean. Code-mixing involves the use of a Language 1 word in a Language 2 utterance- a common occurrence in bilingual or immigrant communities. Concerning the language and social groups, code-mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual speakers as involved persons in using two or more languages are involved with two or more cultures, and of course, it is not separated from the result of the language use. The using of two or more languages, personal or social group, commonly named bilingualism or multilingualism

While according to Nababan (1984), code-mixing happens when people mix two languages in such as speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing codes. It is as the process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between

the language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking.

2.5 Types of code mixing

Hoffman (1991) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

2.5.1 Intra-sentential code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, for example English-Indonesian:

A: Never mind, aku bisa paham kok (Never mind, I understand).

B: Hasilnya tergantung team work dan juga lucky (the result depends on team work and also lucky)

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesian and English, the mixing is called Intra-Sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary where the speaker A mix “never mind” in she/he utterance, and speaker B says “team work” and “lucky” in she/he utterance. From the utterance the A speaker say Lucky. Lucky is the condition from the person that have a miracle in their life. And from the Speaker B say Never Mind. The definition of never mind is give the information wo the partner speaking that the partner is understand what the speaker say.

2.5.2 Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. For example

English-Indonesia:

A: Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus nge-follow instagramnya dulu.
(the first requirement to join the competition is to follow the instagram first.

B: Kamu harus baca koran setiap hari untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di negara kita (you have to read the newspaper every day to update your knowledge about the problems that happen in our country).

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of word, so it is called intra-lexical code mixing. Speaker A said Follow, follow it means that a person thing proceeding ahead. And speaker B said Update it means the person must make something more modern or up to date.

2.5.3 Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For example in daily activity is many of the people said , the word “telephone” is said “telepon” or the word “television” is said “televisyen” in Indonesia.

2.6 Factors influencing code mixing

According to Weinreich (1976), there are two factors that influence code mixing:

2.6.1 Internal Factors

2.6.1.1 Low frequency words

Low frequency words mean that the word in another language is easier to remember and the sense of the word is more stable. For example:

“Kita disini menyediakan handset *original* untuk hp mas supaya menghasilkan suara jernih dan bagus” Mulyani (2011)

The word original is the insertion of foreign language which is English. The customer is more frequently to hear the word original than asli in Indonesian language. The word asli probably means first class or second class quality that actually cannot be categorized as asli. However, if the speaker uses the word original, the customer is sure that the product is really original.

2.6.1.2 Pernicious Homonym

In case to avoid the ambiguity, people borrow other languages terms. If the speaker uses the word from his own language, it can make a homonymy problem.

For example:

Keadaan di kota ini sudah sangat *urgent* dan semoga saja segera teratasi”

Urgent means darurat in Indonesian language. The word urgent becomes ambiguous meaning if it is used by a customer service of Telecommunication Company because the word darurat is usually used in medical terminology.

2.6.1.3 Synonym

The using of other languages is to soften the meaning. For example:

Hpnya ibuk ini *blackmarket* jadi tidak diperjual belikan di Indonesia. kalau diservice selain datanya akan hilang ada resikolain yaitu Hp nya bisa saja mati total”

The word *blackmarket* was intentionally used by the speaker to inform that the hand phone is smuggled and did not have any official license in Indonesia. The speaker is worry that the customer will be embarrassed or offended if the speaker use the word in Indonesian language. So, the word *blackmarket* can soften the utterance.

2.6.2 External Factors

2.6.2.1 The development of knowledge and new culture

The development of new culture makes emergences of new terminologies in some fields, example automotive, fashion, medicine etc. They usually are not the word from mother tongue. For example; the advance of technology in Indonesia. Indonesians are forced to use English because of the equipments of technology that mostly come from foreign countries.

2.6.2.2 Oversight

The using of other languages is caused people have the limit of words to complete their sentence. Many kinds of field of fashion, automotive, business, sports, etc have the terminologies from another language that make the speaker

difficult to find similar word in speaker's language. For example the word hang in multimedia field, the word chic in fashion field, etc.

2.8 Reasons of code mixing

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991), there are number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (express solidarity), interjection, and repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

2.8.1 Talking about a particular topic

People often prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable in expressing his/her thought and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language.

2.8.2 Quoting somebody else

Code Mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

2.8.3 Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch one language to another language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

2.8.4 Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes be marked by an interjection or sentence connector. Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Duh!, Hey!, Oh!, Shit!, etc. Interjection has no grammatical value, but the speaker usually uses them in the conversation.

2.8.5 Repetition used for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he/she masters to say the same message when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she mastered by saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message.

2.8.6 Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-switching and code-mixing occurs. The speaker will repeat a message in one language to another language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable.

2.8.7 Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the people who are out of the community.

2.9 Difference Between Code Switching and Code Mixing

From the explanation above, the difference between code mixing and code switching can be inferred. First, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrases (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base. Second bilingual speakers are said to code mixing (but not switch from one to another) when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation.

Fasold (1996) explains, one criterion to differentiate code switching and code mixing. One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determines the language. By this criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another, a code is created.

speech. According to Saville-Troike (2003), the essential criterion for community” is that some significant dimension of experience be shared, and for “speech community” that the shared dimension be related to ways in which members of the group use, value, or interpret language..

The position of speech community in sociolinguistics field is as a subject or the doer communication. The components of speech community are speaker and hearer. Speaker means someone who conveys a speech while hearer is someone who receives a message, or information. Both of them cannot be separated each other.

2.11 Definition of Broadcasting

Broadcasting is the simultaneous transmission of the same message to multiple recipients. In networking, broadcasting occurs when a transmitted data packet is received by all network devices. In broadcasting, a programme is seen as a broadcast material created to meet certain specific need or attain some set objective and transmitted to some pre-determined target audience (Eastman & Ferguson 2006). Duyile (2005) classified programmers under two general heading which includes Spoken words broadcasting and Music includes programmers. Spoken words broadcasting they are talks, discussion, educational broadcasting, programmers for special audience. Music includes programmers of cassette recording, live musical performance of all kinds and variety of entertainment.

2.12 Previous Study

The first previous study is from Santika Wulandari (2016) and the title is “ Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika Novel’s Manusia Setengah Salmon”. she analyzed each of the words used in Manusia Setengah Salmon Novels by Raditya Dika. From her research, collected the data through data collection, data reduction, data display and concluding. As a result, she shows that there are 65 sentences or utterances considered English noun as code-mixing that used in Manusia Setengah salmon novels by Raditya Dika. And then she categorized the data into percentage that is countable nouns (87,69%), uncountable nouns (3,08%), abstract nouns (6,15%) concrete nouns (1,54%) and plural nouns (1,54%). Her research does not give the explanation about the type of code-mixing and just explain some of the words in a novel by raditya dika, she does not explain all of the words that contain about code-mixing

The next previous study about analysis of Code-mixing has been conducted by Nafa'ah in (2010) entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing used in the novel of The G's diary: Susahnya Jadi Anak Sekolah by Setio Anggi". This research analyzed the form of Indonesia-English Code mixing and the reasons for using code-mixing. The result of this research showed that the form of code-mixing was word insertion, phrase insertion, repetition word, utterance or idiom, and clause. The reason for using code-mixing according to Harding and Riley are two kinds, they are: a word which is similar in both languages and some may trigger a switch, language mixing can also be used to express the emotion of close personal relationship.

3.2.2 Instrument

3.2.3 Techniques of Data collection

1. The first steps to collected the data is, the researcher listen the radio channel explain in this research, that is Ebs Fm, Gen Fm and Pramborse Fm
2. The researcher transcribed the conversation in both of the radio channel into the notebook and laptop

[illegible]

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher also presents all the data gained from the radio channel about the types of code-mixing, and also the reason for the broadcasters using code-mixing in their conversation. While in the discussion the researcher discusses the data found in the radio broadcasters in Surabaya that already explained in the previous chapter.

In this study, the researcher analyzed the utterances contained about the types of code mixing, and after that, the researcher classified the finding in three parts and they are: intra – sentential code mixing, intra – lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation.

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No	Types of code mixing GEN FM	Frequency	Percentages
1	Intra – sentential code mixing	21	84%
2	Intra – lexical code mixing	2	8%
3	Involving change a pronunciation	2	8%
	Total	25	100%

No	Types of code mixing EBS FM	Frequency	Percentages
1	Intra – sentential code mixing	34	98,88%
2	Intra – lexical code mixing	0	0%
3	Involving change a pronunciation	1	2,22%
	Total	35	100%

No	Types of code mixing pramborse FM	Frequency	Percentages
1	Intra – sentential code mixing	34	100%
2	Intra – lexical code mixing	0	0%
3	Involving change a pronunciation	0	0%
	Total		100%

Based on datum 2, the conversation contains Intra – sentential code-mixing because they used two languages in one sentence boundary, but in this utterance, they used the English language first as the opening when they broadcast. Play is a verb and happy is an adjective. The definition of play is when people start something in their activity. Happy is the showing pleasure or contentment from someone. From Datum 2 the broadcasters said in the opening of their broadcast. Datum 2 is the mixing of the Indonesian word in English utterance. It's mean that when the broadcasters spoke in the Indonesian language then they put or mixed an English word in their speaking or their utterance.

Datum 3 R1

“Senang banget kali ini host yang super kece ini kembali menemani kalian laqi “

(I'm so happy, now the famous host back again to accompany all of you again).

Datum 3 is another example of code-mixing, that the researcher found from the broadcaster utterances. In datum 3 the broadcasters said, “ Host “. And the definition is someone that presenting on the television usually in the infotainment program or news program. From datum 3 contains types of code-mixing that are intra – sentential code-mixing because they used two different languages in one sentence boundary. Datum 3 is the mixing of the Indonesian word in the English language. It’s because the broadcasters used the Indonesian language as the first language and then they mixed with a different language.

(All right after we play the song from Ms. Arini's image. Now it's time we open the discussion session for all of you loyal listeners of Surabaya FM Gen radio).

From datum 10 is the type of intra- sentential code-mixing, because the broadcasters used two different languages in one sentence boundary. From the utterance, the broadcasters said “All right“. “All right is included in adjective word class. The definition from All Right is in a satisfactory manner or to a satisfactory extent fairly well. Next, the broadcasters said “Discussion”. “Discussion” is a noun and the meaning is the action or process of talking about something to reach a decision or to exchange ideas. Datum 10 is the mixing English word in the Indonesian utterance. It means that the broadcasters spoke in English utterance first and then they mixed with the other language. As the example, the broadcasters said English first and then they mixed with the Indonesian language

Datum 11 R1

“Maybe kalian masih ingin bercerita atau berdiskusi dengan kita

(maybe all of you still want to tell your stories or discuss with us)

The next example of intra – sentential code-mixing is from datum 11. Datum 11 explain about intra – sentential code-mixing because they spoke with the different language in one sentence boundary. Datum 11 the broadcasters said “Maybe”. Maybe is includes adverb word class and the meaning is a mere possibility or probability.

Datum 12 R1

“Kalau menurut kita sih yaa kalian itu harus slow down aja gitu. Dan **ignore** semua orang yang berbicara dan menggosipkan kalian.

Karena menurut kita sendiri itu jutsu akan mengganggu kehidupan kalian aja”

Datum 14 R1

*“Maka dari itu Gen Fm lovers semua **stay tune** di radio kesayangan para generasi muda”*

(because of that all of the Gen FM lovers stay tune on young people radio channel)

From datum 14 is types of code-mixing are intra – sentential code-mixing. Datum 14 explains when the broadcasters want to the listener always stay in Gen Fm radio channel in 103,1 because they will give guest stars for the listener. The meaning of stay tune is to keep watching a television show or listening to a radio broadcast. Datum 14 is an Indonesian word in the English language. It means that the broadcasters spoke in the Indonesian language first and then they mixed with the English language.

Datum 15 R1

“Don’t forget buat selalu dengerin Gen Fm untuk menemani semua aktifitas kalian dimanapun kalian berada”

(don't forget always listen to Gen FM to accompany your activity wherever you are).

Those data contains intra – sentential code-mixing. Because the broadcasters are used two languages in one sentence boundary. Datum 15 the broadcasters are want to the listener always listen to GEN FM radio channel in their activity and the broadcasters will accompany their activity wherever they are. Do not forget always remember something. Because of that from datum 15 the broadcasters always remembering their listener to listen to Gen FM radio channel.

Datum 16 R1

*“dan sepertinya waktu kita untuk menemani kalian harus berakhir sekarang nih. Karena **almoust** sudah satu jam kita menemani kalian di **weekend** kali ini. Dan semoga hari hari kalian sekarang bisa happy dan tentunya bermanfaat untuk kalian semua”*

(and it seems our time to accompany you guys must end now. Because Almoust has been with us for an hour this weekend. And hopefully your days can now be happy and certainly useful for all of you)

From datum 16 include Intra – sentential code-mixing, and datum 16 the broadcasters said about broadcasters want to convey that the broadcast time is up because it has been almost an hour the broadcasters from Gen FM radio have accompanied their loyal listeners. From datum 16 we found the word “Almost”. “Almost” is include in adverb word class and the meaning of Almost itself is very nearly but not completely. Datum 16 also found the word “weekend”. “Weekend” is included in noun word class, and the meaning is the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure. Datum 16 is an Indonesian word in the English language. It happens because broadcasters said the Indonesian language first and then they mixed with the English language.

4.1.1.2 Intra – lexical code mixing in GEN FM radio channel

Intra lexical code mixing is Intra – lexical code mixing is the types of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, and from the conversation between the broadcasters and their listener, researcher also found lexical code mixing.

Datum 17 R1

“Kami akan selalu meng-Update lagu lagu terbaru di Gen fm dan tentunya sesuai dengan perasaan para generasi muda saat ini”

(We will always update the latest songs in Gen FM and of course accordance with the feelings of young generation)

From the utterances contains about types of code mixing, that is intra – lexical code mixing because the utterance is occurs within a word boundary in the word “Meng-Update”. Update itself is the condition when the people always know about something. In the English language is just say Update without a word boundary. Because of that, the utterance is contain in intra – lexical code mixing.

Datum 18 R1

“Dan jangan lupa ya buat kalian yg belum **mem-Follow** Instagram kita Gen Fm Surabaya langsung aja di follow”

(And don't forget, for those of you who haven't Follow our Instagram Gen Fm Surabaya, just follow now)

Those data is the types of code mixing, intra – lexical code mixing. Because the broadcaster uses word boundary “ – Mem “ in Indonesian language. In the English, the word mem-Follow without affix mem just follow, and because of that from the utterance is types of code mixing in intra – lexical code mixing.

4.1.1.3 Involving a change of Pronunciation

The next types of code mixing is Involving a change of Pronunciation. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure

Datum 19 R1

“Okey sambil nungguin pesan yg lain kita puterin lagu aja dulu lagi yaa biar pada semangat nih semuanya”

(Ok while waiting for the other message, we will play the song first again, so that everyone will be enthusiastic)

Datum 1 contains about types of code mixing that is involving a change of pronunciation. The word Oke is the Indonesian language, while in the English pronounce is OK and the broadcaster change a pronunciation, and datum 1 is types of code mixing in involving a change pronunciation

Datum 20 R1

“Dan mungkin ada yang ingin ngobrol bareng bintang tamu kita besok **telepon** ke nomor resmi Gen Fm Surabaya”

(And maybe someone wants to chat with our guest star tomorrow, call the number official Gen Fm Surabaya)

From the utterance, the researcher found that word “Telefon”. In English language is Telephone not Telefon. Datum 2 contains about involving a change pronunciation because the broadcaster said telepone in Indonesian pronunciation.

4.1.1.4 Intra – sentential code mixing in EBS FM radio Channel (105,5 FM)

The second explanation is code mixing found in EBS FM radio Channel. EBS FM is also the famous radio channel in Surabaya, and from EBS FM researcher also found code mixing in conversation from broadcasters.

Datum 1 R2

“Heyho Selamat pagi All... salam hangat buat para kaula muda pagi ini...

(good morning all, greeting warm to the young people in this morning)

From datum 1, broadcasters are given the greeting to the listener. Datum 1 contains intra – sentential code mixing because they mixed two different

languages in one sentence boundary. The word “All” in English language that they used in their conversation with the listener.

Datum 2 R2

Comeback again bareng kita yg kece ini nih yaa “

(come back again with us)

Datum 2 is the example of code mixing in intra – sentential code mixing. The broadcasters said “ComeBack”. “Comeback” is a return by a well- known person, especially an entertainer or sports player, to the activity in which they have formerly been successful. Broadcasters said “comeback” is when they said in the opening session also to give the listener that they back again with same broadcasters again.

Datum 3 R2

*“**As usual** gais selama hampir 2 jam kedepan kita akan menemani kalian yg lagi galau pas **sad night** gini alias malem minggu hehe”*

(As usual, for the next 2 hours we will accompany you who are upset when it is sad night, aka Sunday night)

Another example of intra – sentential code-mixing in datum 3. From datum 3 the broadcasters said “As Usual” and said “Sad Night”. As usual, it is conformity with regular practice or procedure, and the definition of sad night from the English definition dictionary is the period of darkness every 24 hours between sunset and sunrise as distinct from the day. Datum 3 said is the broadcasters want to give information to the listener about their broadcast that almost two hours later they will attend their listener at the weekend. Datum 3 is the English word in the

(read message) would like to send greetings to my wife who is at home to spirit their work)

Datum 8 is intra – sentential of code mixing because they used two language in one sentence boundary, and the context from datum 8 is the broadcasters read a message from the listener to his wife at home. From datum 8 we can found word “My wife” wife in Indonesian language is Istri and the definition of wife in English language is a married woman considered in relation to her spouse. Datum 8 is called Indonesian word in English language. It means that they used Indonesian language first and then they mixed with the other language.

Datum 9 R2

“(read message) aku mau Tanya nih kak, menurut kakak True Love itu apa sih kak ? dan kira – kira kita mendapatkan itu nggak ?

(I want to ask you, in your opinion what is true love? and suppose we can get it or not ?)

From the sentence, the context is tells about read message from their listener and the listener asking question about true love according from the broadcasters and the broadcasters read and answer about their question in request time session. From datum 9 the researcher also found word about code mixing that is “True Love”. Datum 9 is Indonesian word in English language. It means that when they spoke the different language in one sentences.

Datum 10 R2

“wah wah sepertinya pertanyaannya heavy banget nih buat keadaan kita yang masih **single** ini hahaha (laugh)

(Looks like the question is really heavy for us, who are still single)

In the example datum 10 is the type of intra – sentential code mixing, and the context is about the statement from broadcasters about question from their listener that asking them about True love. The researcher found another word “Heavy and Single”. Heavy is adjective, and the meaning is of great weight and difficult to lift or move and the synonym is weight or large. While the second word is Single. Single in here is does not have a couple.

Datum 11 R2

“Ya kalau menurut our **opinion** sih siapa aja pasti bisa dapat cinta sejati itu kan yaa. Dan pasti semua bisa merasakan itu semua gitu loh, gak hanya yg mempunyai **Face** yg cantik atau ganteng aja.

(Yes, according to our opinion, whoever can get true love, right? And surely everyone can feel it all so, not only those who have a beautiful or handsome face.)

Those data said that the context from the utterances is still about answering question from the listener asking about true love and the broadcasters answer it. From the answering we can found code mixing word that is “Opinion and Face”. Opinion is noun, and the definition of Opinion from Merriam Webster is a view or judgment formed about something or appraisal formed in the mind about a particular matter. After that we also found word “Face”. Face is noun and the definition of face from Merriam Webster dictionary is the front part of the head that in humans extends from the forehead to the chin and includes the mouth, nose, cheeks and eyes.

Datum 12 R2

“Enough.” Kita lanjut yuk baca sms yg selanjutnya. Krn kalo ngmongin cinta ga akan ada habisnya nih hehe

(Back on our Channel 103.1 EBS FM radio. And we are still staying here for all of you to be happy for sure.)

Datum 14 is intra – sentential code mixing because code mixing occurs within a phrase, clause or a sentence boundary. From broadcaster utterances above, the researcher also found code mixing word the first is “channel”. Channel is noun, and the definition of channel from Merriam Webster dictionary is a length of water wider than a strait, joining two larger areas of water, especially two seas, and the second word is “Stay”. Stay is verb and the definition is remain in the same place. And the last word is Happy. Happy is feeling or showing pleasure or contentment.

Datum 15 R2

*“**Now** saatnya kita open buat sesi request lagunya ya, silahkan bagi para pendengar setia kami di EBS FM Surabaya, mungkin ada yg ingin untuk request lagu langsung saja hubungi kita lagi yaa, selagi kita masih buka nih **session** buat request lagu kesukaan kalian.*

(Now it's time for us to open a song request session, please for our loyal listeners at EBS FM Surabaya, maybe someone who wants to request a song just contact us again, yeah, while we are still open this session to request your favorite songs.)

The context is broadcasters open request session again to the listener who want to request their favorite song, and from datum 15, the researcher found word code mixing. The first word is Now. Now is the present time or present moment, and the meaning of Session word is a meeting of a deliberative or judicial body to conduct its business. Datum 15 is English word in Indonesian language. It means that when the speaker spoke with English language and then they mixed with Indonesian language.

Datum 16 R2

“**First** request dari Azizah nih, ok kita puterin lagu dari Bruno Mars – the lazy song. (play song)

(first request is from Azizah, ok we will play song from Bruno marz – the lazy song)

The context is broadcasters read the message from the listener who want to request song from Bruno Mars and then they play the song. Datum 16 is also in intra – sentential code mixing, and we found word “First”, and the definition of word first is coming before all others in time or order or earliest.

Datum 17 R2

*“**Actually** kita itu pengen Tanya **something** nih sama kalian sebelum kita lanjutin lagi sesi request buat kalian, tapi ini bagi yang mau dan berminat aja sih guys yg mau jawab pertanyaan dari kita.*

(Actually, we want to ask something to you before we continue the session request for you, but this is for those who want and are interested, guys, who want to answer our questions).

Another example of intra – sentential code mixing is from datum 17, and the reason is because occurs within a phrase, clause or a sentence boundary, and the context from datum 17 is broadcasters want to ask something to their listener before they continue with request song again. The word “Actually” is adverb. The definition from Actually itself is the truth or the facts of a situation or used to emphasize that something someone has said or done is surprising. After that, the researcher also found word “Something”. The definition of Something is a thing that is unspecified or unknown or the other definition is used in various expressions indicating that a description or amount stated is not exact.

Datum 18 R2

“Karena lagi banyak banget nih Cases dari para anak muda yg bilang dan Tanya soal move on

(because there are so many cases of young people who say and ask about move on itself)

The context is broadcasters discuss cases of move on from young people nowadays, and the broadcasters want to ask their listener about the move on cases. Datum 18 is also types of Intra – sentential code-mixing because occurs within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary. From datum 18 the researcher found the word “Case”. The case is included in noun word class and the definition is an instance of a particular situation or a set of circumstances or conditions, and another word is “Move on”. Move on itself is when people can forget something or can forget someone who hurt us. Datum 18 is an English word in the Indonesian language. It means that when they spoke in an English word and then they mixed with the Indonesian language.

4.1.1.5 Intra – lexical code mixing in EBS FM radio channel (105,5 FM)

Intra lexical code-mixing is Intra – lexical code-mixing is the type of code-mixing that occurs within a word boundary. But from this radio channel, the researcher doesn't found the word about Intra – lexical code-mixing.

4.1.1.6 Involving a change of pronunciation

The next type of code-mixing is Involving a change of Pronunciation. This kind of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to the Indonesian phonological structure. From

Datum 6 R3

“balik lagi bareng gw nih. Gw kali ini pingin ngebahas tentang pentingnya sarapan di pagi hari buat **Activity** kita.”

(Back again with me. This time I want to discuss about the importance of breakfast in the morning for our Activity.)

The explanation is the example of Intra – sentential code-mixing because is occurred of a clause, or a phrase or sentence boundary. The context by broadcasters' utterance in datum 6 is broadcasters is discuss the important information about breakfast when they will do their activity. From datum 6 we found word Activity. Activity is included in noun word class, and the meaning is the condition in which things are happening or being done.

Datum 7 R3

*“**Better** nih ya sebelum kalian melakukan aktifitas kalian di pagi hari sampai malam hari **Maybe**. Ada baiknya kalian jangan sampe lupa sama yg namanya sarapan”*

(Better, before you do your activities in the morning until the evening, Maybe. It is better if you don't forget to breakfast)

Another example of Intra – sentential code-mixing is from datum 7. From datum 7 the broadcaster wants their listener always breakfast to do their activity in the morning until evening, and from datum 7 we found word Better and Maybe. Better is adjective and the meaning is a more excellent or effective type or quality. The word Maybe is adverb and the meaning perhaps or possibly. Datum 7 in the Indonesian language in an English word. It's mean that when the speaker spoke in the Indonesian language and then they mixed with the English word in their speaking or their utterance.

Datum 8 R3

*“Tapi masih banyak **society** di Indonesia ini masih menyepelekan pentingnya sarapan buat tubuh kita.*

(But there are still many societies in Indonesia that still underestimate the importance of breakfast for our bodies)

From those data is the example of intra – sentential code mixing. The context from datum 8 is broadcaster disappointed because still many of the society in Indonesian is underestimate about the important of breakfast to their body. In datum 8 we found word society. Society is noun, and the meaning is an organization or club formed for a particular purpose or activity.

Datum 9 R3

“Tapi sebelum kita lanjut bahas – bahas yg lain, kita **Break** dlu yaa sebentar sambil kita kasih lagu yg lagi Hits di kalangan anak muda zaman **Now** yaa”

(But before we continue to discuss the others, we will take a break first while we give the song hits among the young people of the era now)

Another example about intra – sentential code mixing is from datum 9. The context is broadcasters will be break their broadcast and play hits song in that era. From datum 9 we can found word Break and now. Break is noun and the meaning is a pause in their work or during an activity or event. And word Now is an adverb, and the meaning of now at the present time or moment. Datum 9 is Indonesian language in English word. It's mean that when the speaker spoke Indonesian language and then they putted English word on their utterances.

Datum 10 R3

“Today gw masih pengen share dan Tanya Tanya nih sama kalian sebelum kita ke sesi request ya guys.

(Today I still want to share and ask questions to you before we go to the request session, guys.)

From those data is the example of intra – sentential code mixing, and the context is broadcaster want to share and ask the question before they next in other session that is request time. From datum 10 we found word today and share. Word today is adverb and the meaning of today on or in the course of this present day, and after that we found word share. Share is verb and the meaning is have a portion of something with another or others.

Datum 11 R3

“Kali ini gw pengen bahas sesuatu tentang **best Friend** atau sahabat sejati. Kira- kira di **Mindset** kalian arti sahabat sejati sendiri itu apa ?

(This time I want to discuss something about best friends or true friends. What do you think in your mindset what true friends themselves are?)

Another example of Intra – sentential code-mixing is from datum 11 because it occurs within a phrase, clause or a sentence boundary. The context is that the broadcasters want to ask their listener about the meaning of best friend itself, and we found the words Best friend and Mindset. The definition of a best friend is a person who you value above other friends in your life, someone you have fun, someone you trust and someone in whom you confide. And the definition of the word mindset is a person's way of thinking and their opinions. Datum 11 in the Indonesian language in the English word. It means that when the broadcasters spoke in the Indonesian language then they put or mixed an English word in their speaking or their utterance.

Datum 12 R3

“Kalo menurut gw pribadi sahabat sejati itu yg always ada di dekat kita saat kita butuh opinion, butuh advice tentang problem kita itu sendiri

(according to my personal best friends who are always there when we need opinions, need advice about our problems themselves)

From those data is the example of Intra – sentential code-mixing. The context in datum 12 is the broadcasters define best friend according to broadcaster opinion. From datum 12 we found the word “opinion, advice, and problem”. The opinion is a noun, and the definition is a view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge, and word advice is a noun, the definition of advice is guidance or recommendations offered concerning prudent future action. The last word is Problem, the problem is a noun and the definition is a matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome.

Datum 13 R3

“Karena gw nih kalo lagi stress banget atau confuse mau gimana ngadepin masalah gw sendiir, orang yg sering gw curhatin ya orang tua atau shabat gw”

(Because I'm really stressed or confuse, how do I deal with my own problems, the people I often worry about are my parents or friends.)

Another example of Intra – sentential code-mixing is from datum 13. The context is broadcasters also have a best friend because according to the broadcaster when we stress and have a problem the place that we tell our problem is parents or best friend. From datum 13 we found word stress and confuse. Stress is a noun, and the definition is a state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or very demanding circumstances, and word confuse is

4.1.1.8 Intra – lexical code mixing in PRAMBORSE FM radio channel (89,3)

Intra lexical code mixing types of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. But from this radio channel, the researcher doesn't found the word about intra – lexical code mixing because almost the utterance that used by broadcasters is just contain in intra – sentential code mixing.

4.1.1.9 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

The next types of code mixing is Involving a change Pronunciation. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. But from this channel Radio, the researcher doesn't found word that contain about involving a change pronunciation because from the broadcaster utterance, researcher just found types of code mixing that is intra – sentential code mixing.

4.1.2 Reason of Using Code Mixing

After explain about types of code mixing, next explanation is the reason of the speaker using code mixing. In this research, researcher used reason of using code mixing by Hoffman theory that explain about kind of reason using code mixing. The first reason is talking about particular topic, second is quoting somebody else, third is being emphatic about something (express solidarity), fourth is interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and the last is expressing group identity. From

somebody else. From GEN FM and EBS FM, researcher doesn't found the utterance contain about quoting somebody else, but from PRAMBORSE FM channel, researcher found two utterance that used by broadcaster about quoting somebody else. The next reason of using code mixing is being emphatic about something (express solidarity). From GEN FM researcher found 2 utterances that contain being emphatic about something. From EBS FM researcher found just 1 utterance, and from PRAMBORSE FM researcher found 3 utterances that contain reason of being emphatic about something. After being emphatic about something, next reason of using code mixing is interjection. But the researcher does not found broadcaster utterances that contain about interjection reason. Another reason of using code mixing is repetition for used clarification. The researcher just found utterance that contain about repetition for used clarification is just on EBS FM channel and just found 1 utterance, and the next reason is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. From GEN FM researcher found 8 utterances, and from EBS FM researcher found 13 utterances, and from PRAMBORSE FM found 14 utterances that contain about intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor reason. The last reason is expressing group identity. For this reason, researcher does not found utterance that contain about expressing group identity. And the researcher will explain about reason of using code mixing and give the example about it from broadcaster utterances. And will explain below.

4.1.2.1 Talking about particular topic

The first reason is talking about particular topic is People often prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable in expressing his/her thought and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language. In this research, researcher found 15 utterances from GEN FM, 20 utterance from EBS FM and 13 utterance from PRAMBORSE FM radio channel. But the researcher took 1 example from both of the radio channel:

Datum 1 (gen fm)

“One information” nih buat para pendengar setia Gen Fm Surabaya bsok bakalan ada bintang tamu nih.

From datum 1 that the example of reason using code mixing that is talking about particular topic. And this datum belongs talking about particular topic because the broadcaster give the information to their listener that tomorrow will be has a guest star on their radio channel.

4.1.2.2 Quoting somebody else

Code Mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. And the researcher found the utterances that contain about that just from Pramborse FM radio channel:

Datum 2

“Sepertinya ada pesan masuk lagi dari kalian “Kakk mau request lagunya Papinka dimana hatimu, soalnya sesuai sama condition aku saat ini hehe

From that datum is belongs to quoting somebody else because from datum
1 the broadcaster said the utterance from their listener, that their listener want to
request song from papinka, and broadcasters said listener utterances.

4.1.2.3 Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch one language to another language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language. researcher found utterance from both of the radio channel that contain about being emphatic about something. But researcher just took one example from pramborse fm radio:

Datum 3

“**Better** nih ya sebelum kalian melakukan aktifitas kalian di pagi hari sampai malam hari **Maybe**. Ada baiknya kalian jangan sampe lupa sama yg namanya sarapan.

From this datum is belongs to being emphatic about something because
from this datum the broadcasters is respect to their listener that their listener don't
forget to breakfast in the morning in their activity.

4.1.2.4 Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes be marked by an interjection or sentence connector

4.1.2.6 Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-switching and code-mixing occurs. The speaker will repeat a message in one language to another language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable. About this reason, the researcher found utterance that contain about that from both of the radio channel. But the researcher just took one example about that reason.

Datum 5

“See you guys. Esok kita akan kembali di siaran kita lagi. Dan kita kasi persembahan lagu buat klian nih”

From the data it belongs to the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor because the broadcasters told their listener that their broadcast is about to end. The broadcaster said two different languages because the broadcaster explained her utterance to their listener. So that their listener could understand her intention.

4.1.2.7 Expressing group identity

The last reason is expressing group identity. It means Code Switching and Code Mixing also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the people who are out of the community. But the researcher does not found the utterances that contain about this reason from both of the radio channel.

4.2 DISCUSSION

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. On this occasion, the researcher discusses two research questions used in this research. Among the two research questions are the types of code-mixing and the reason for using code-mixing. The researcher used the three radio channels that are Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Pramborse FM radio channel in Surabaya.

Based on the finding of this research, the first question is about the types of code-mixing that have been found in Gen FM, Ebs FM, and Pramborse FM radio channel in Surabaya. In analyzing the problem, the researcher uses the theory from Hoffman. And the theory is covered three types of code-mixing, they are intra – sentential code-mixing, intra – lexical code-mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. And a result of this research, the researcher found 21 utterance intra – sentential code-mixing from Gen FM, 34 utterance intra – sentential code-mixing from EBS FM and 34 utterance intra – sentential code-mixing from Pramborse FM. The researcher also found 2 utterances intra – lexical code-mixing and 2 utterances involving a change of pronunciation in GEN FM and 1 utterance involving a change of pronunciation in EBS FM.

Meanwhile, the second research question is about the reason for using code-mixing. In analyzing the reason for using code-mixing, the researcher used seven reasons for using code-mixing by Hoffman's theory. For the result, there are seven categories of reason using code-mixing that found by the researcher, they are talking about particular topic and the researcher found 15 utterance in GEN FM, 20 utterance from EBS FM and 13 utterance from Prambors FM, 2 utterance of

quoting somebody else from Prambors FM, 2 utterance of being emphatic about something from GEN FM, 1 utterance of being emphatic about something from EBS FM and 2 utterance of being emphatic about something from Pramborse FM, 1 utterance of repetition used for clarification, 8 utterance from GEN FM, 13 utterance from EBS FM an 14 utterance from Pramborse FM that contain of intention clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

Based on the finding above, the researcher tends to discuss this present research with several previous research. The first research is conducted by Nafa'ah (2010) and Santika Wulandari (2016). The result of this study has similarities with previous research conducted by Nafa'ah(2010) and Santika Wulandari (2016). They analyzed a form of code-mixing and reason for using code-mixing. The result of their study showed 5 reasons for using code mixing used by main characters in Novel *Susahnya Jadi Anak Sekolah* by Setio Anggi and from Novel *Manusia setengah salmon* by Raditya Dika. While in this present study, the researcher showed 7 reasons for using code mixing used by radio broadcasters on three radio channel. Thus, the result of this present study is almost same with the previous study. The reason of this present study also fills an incompleteness from the previous research related to analyzing the reason of using code mixing.

The other previous research is from Rodli Asy'ari (2009), the result of his research is different with present research. In his research, he explained that code-mixing forms were in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and sentence, and he also analyzed the function of code-mixing in Islamic Print Media. In this case, from the previous research can support this present studies to find out new finding

abouttypes of code-mixing that is Intra – sentential code-mixing, intra – lexical code-mixing and involving a change of pronunciation.

In short, in order to complete this discussion, the researcher hopes that the finding of this present research has a good contribution to society, especially someone who is doing communication with the other people in certain place and event. He/she can practice when they used more than one language to communicate with each other. Besides that, the researcher also hopes that this present study can help the reader to develop their knowledge for understanding about the field study of code mixing or code switching in sociolinguistics.

And last from PRAMBORSE FM the researcher found 13 utterances talking about a particular topic, 2 utterances about quoting somebody else, 3 utterances being emphatic about something and 14 utterances about the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

5.2 Suggestion

In this study, the researcher gives several suggestions to the readers as students, English users and the next researcher. For students, the researcher hopes that the result of this discovery can provide many benefits, especially in term of increasing their knowledge of sociolinguistics study. Those are types of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing.

For English users, they can find out more examples of types of code mixing and the reason of the people using code mixing. In addition, for the next researcher, the researcher hopes that they should be more detail in this matter. And they can use the other objects in spoken language. the last, the next researcher can use another theory about code miixng and discuss it more, because this study is still vey short in analyzing about code mixing.

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