

**THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE
SWITCHING USED BY RADIO BROADCASTERS IN
REQUEST TIME PROGRAM “OFFICE HOURS” OF J-
RADIO 91,7 FM BANJARMASIN**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Human beings are social beings who are always committed to a certain group of people. They live together and form a social community or in a larger scope of society. Members of society interact with one another in many fields. One of the primary means used in the interaction is language. By using language people can express idea, experiences, thought, wants, hopes, feeling and so on to other. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech we can call the system of communication that they employ a code, in most cases that code will be something we may also want to call language. (Wardhaugh, 2006:1)

Wardhaugh states that the study of language in relation to the society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure language and of how language functions in communication.

According to Holmes sociolinguistic means study relationship between language and society, they are interested in explaining why we

speak differently in different social contexts and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

People speak based on where they come from and the people or their environment. When people are in conversation they use the language that they have, generally people often use more than one language. People who master more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes. They produce some codes because they want to communicate with the other people and make the communication can run well.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا
وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ
خَبِيرٌ

The verse describes that Allah the almighty creates males and females and made them into nations that have different languages.

Two of the important aspects to be discussed in this field are bilingualism and multilingualism. The term bilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to use two languages. Nobel (1982:41) says, “a

bilingual individual is a person who can speak two languages”.It discusses about the patterns of usage of two languages and the kind of environment the language to be used. Multilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to use more than two languages.

In terms of bilingualism and multilingualism, code switching and code mixing often occur. People who live in a bilingual or multilingual community have a tendency to switch or mix codes when they communicate with each other. Code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or variety in conversation. http://wikipedia.org/wiki/code_switching accessed on February 2, 2009 at 17.20 pm).

In code switching, people can use two languages in conversation by turns that depends entirely on the situations. Code mixing is a case, where a fluent bilingual talking to another bilingual changes languages without any change at all in the situation (Bolinger, 1975: 53). Code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance (Wardaugh, 1986: 103).

Code-mixing oftenly occurs in a relaxed situation and in a conversation. The use of code-mixing is oftenly found in everytime, whether at school, work, campus, and at media such as newspapers and magazines also in electronic media such as television and radio. From

the existence of radio, the use of code mixing is developing because there are much more knowing language through informal track, eventhough it happens in formal situation as well.

The study of code switching and code mixing is focused on dialogue or conversation found in bilingual or multilingual daily conversation. For example, in one daily conversation, we probably hear someone saying something like “*jangan suka nge-judge gitu dong, orang kan beda-beda*”.

The code mixing can be shown in that sentence, the speaker inserted English word. As the same case, in the radio broadcasting, for example: the sentences which are usually heard are “*Next, kita dengarkan sebuah lagu dari Rossa featuring Pasha UNGU dengan ‘Terlanjur Cinta’, ‘still with me’*”. These sentences show the language mixing clearly i.e. English and Indonesian. Speaking in the language mixing or English fully, might be called trend.

Radio broadcasting in Indonesia have been developed since many years ago both in their quality and quantity. Since the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication, Indonesian people become able to use English and begin to spread it to other Indonesian people. Since then, Indonesian radio presenters have also been

influenced by English in delivering the radio program. They make special characteristics by switching or mixing their language as stated by Jannedy (1994:257) “ A speaker may change styles___ ‘switch codes’ ___ to put himself closer to his hearers and to get all the obstacles out of the path of his message”.

The presenters use 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 ‘Request time program “OFFICE HOURS” of J-Radio 91,7 FM Banjarmasin that is broadcaster every Monday until Friday from 11.00-14.00 Wita . The event to present some tips about health, lifestyle, and news updates are delivered in a relaxed and listeners also can request the favourite song. Generally the audience are adolescents and adults (Age 21-35) with mild submission such a situation encourages code-mixing.

This program has been broadcaster for years with two broadcasters. Without radio broadcasters can not perform its function as a communication tool. Radio broadcasters generally become from people who are bilingual, because in addition to mastering the mother tongue (the local language) and a second language (Indonesian), also mastered English even though passively. Based on the case the broadcaster in broadcast often using code-mixing. The goal is to bring

the intimated atmosphere, relaxed, not stiff and more communicative to the audience.

This is the reason why the writer wants to analyze the code mixing and code switching found in the conversation in J-Radio Banjarmasin.

Based on the fact,the writer is interested to know further about:

“THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED BY RADIO BROADCASTERS IN REQUEST TIME PROGRAM “OFFICE HOURS” OF J-RADIO 91,7 FM BANJARMASIN”.

B. Statement of problem

The problems of this reserach are focused on:

1. What are the types of code mixing and code switching found in the Request time program “Office Hours” of J-Radio Banjarmasin ?
2. What types of code mixing and code switching are most frequently found in the Request time program “Office hours” of J-Radio Banjarmasin?

C. Reason for choosing title

Some reasons that the writer interested to choose the title are as follow:

1. English is language that is used an interactive english program of j-radio Banjarmasin .it is also one of international languages that spoke by many people around the world. So,radio can be a good media for learning english.
2. By knowing of using Code Mixing and code switching ,broadcasters will be able to improve their ability in speaking for broadcasting and make their language be easier to be understood for listeners.
3. As far the writer knows,this research has never been done before in that radio.

D. The purpose of the research

There are two purposes of the reserach ,they are as follow:

1. To find type of code mixing and code switching that used in the Request time program “ Office Hours” of J-radio Banjarmasin.
2. To know kinds of code mixing and code switching are most frequently found in the request time program “Office hours” of- j-radio Banjarmasin.

E. Limitation of study

1. This study was conducted with announcers of J-Radio 91,7 FM Banjarmasin
2. The writer focused this study to the types of code mixing and code switching found in 'Request Time Program'.

F. Significance of the Research

1. Enriching the researcher knowledge about sociolinguistics in code mixing and code switching.
2. Being a good contribution for the radio and the broadcasters to know the using of Code Mixing and Code Switching.
3. Being an additional reference for library of institute and faculty about Sociolinguistic especially, in Code Mixing and Code switching of Broadcasting of J- Radio Banjarmasin 91,7 FM.
4. Providing Information and consideration for future research.

G. Definition of key terms

1. Analysis is the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it (Oxford, 2010 p.46)
2. Code Mixing if in the single utterance the clause and the phrases used are hybrid clauses or hybrid phrases and each clause or phrase does not support the function of clause and phrase, it is called code mixing (Thelander in Chaer and Agustín, 2004 p.115)

3. Code Switching is when there is a switching from one clause of a language to another clause of other language in a conversation so it called code switching (Thelander in Chaer and Agustina,2004 p.115)

4. Radio

Radio is a process of sending and receiving messages and informations,etc through the air by electrical waves, broadcasting.
(Martin,1991 p.48)