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An Analysis of Indonesian - English Code Mixing in *Kompas Daily Newspaper*

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Abstract

This research study investigates about the code-mixing of Indonesian and English used by the journalist in explaining the news. In this research, the writer used the *Kompas* daily newspaper as the data. Mass media is believed to present information often use the foreign vocabulary by doing code mixing to make the writing become more interesting and modern. The aim of this study is to find the types of code mixing used in the *Kompas Daily Newspaper* using Musyken's (2000) theory, who proposes : Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization, and in the form of words and phrases code mixing. The text selected for analysis was obtained from the editions 2nd January to 14th January 2018, and the column were taken from the headlines of Economics (Business) and Politics (Law). In collecting the data, the researcher used documentation analysis involving note takes of the occurrences of English code mixing in the selected articles. The data obtained were classified using classification table. The findings show numerous code mixing cases being used in the stated articles. The result showed that the most frequently type of code mixing used in *Kompas Daily Newspaper* is insertion. Meanwhile, the factor of code mixing use in *Kompas Daily Newspaper* are because of terminology that can't be translated that have a particular meaning, Emphasis the meaning of word and untranslatable that have a match in Indonesia Language.

Key Words : Code-Mixing, insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization.

1. INTRODUCTION

A language is a communication tool used by humans to interact with each other in everyday life. The process of language communication as performed by humans aims to convey and receive information. Sumarsono, (2007, p. 18) stated that a language is a symbol of sounds that are arbitrary and used by the society to relate and interact with each other. In addition, Nababan (1984, p. 2) argued that a language also has a function to communicate with fellow human beings in the social community. Furthermore, in sociolinguistics a language plays an important object

as seen in the society as used to convey messages from the speaker and the listener or from the writer to the reader.

The use of language in printed media or the Internet media has the same purpose to attract readers and also to raise various assumptions of the information. In addition, in presenting the information, different news writers will have different linguistic choices. Therefore, people who read the same newspaper at the same time may have different perceptions about the information, based on the news writers' use of linguistic choices and structures.

Nowadays, both printed mass media and electronic mass media are used in many public media, for instance in a newspaper. The information presented is not only about national news, but also international ones. As a result, the variation of language can be seen from mixing of one language to another language, especially English.

Generally, code-mixing is one of interesting phenomena studied in sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (1986, p. 103), code-mixing occurs when the speaker uses two languages together and they change from one language to another language in the course of a single utterance. Moreover, Hamers and Blanc (2000, p. 41) stated that code-mixing is the use of elements in one language to another language. In addition, Myers-Scotton et al. (1998 cited in Ho, 2007) argue that code-mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text. Furthermore, code-mixing happens every day, for example in newspapers. In written language such as newspaper, the news writer writes news in the Indonesian language and it is common that they mix one code with another. That could happen since one of the difficulties faced is that they have to find some meanings regarding the code mix to present the information of the news.

It is no wonder if the phenomena of code-mixing happen to most newspapers in Indonesia, for example, the Kompas daily newspaper Indonesia. Published by Kompas Gramedia and written in Bahasa Indonesia, it was firstly suggested by Ahmad Yani and established on June 28th, 1965. The largest newspaper has the circulation of more than 600,000 copies per day.

In this research, the writer used Kompas daily newspaper as the data. She found out that the newspaper writers often use English to code-mix the language. Occasionally, the news writers mix the language by using English to present the information although there are such terms in Indonesian. For example, they use "push-up" that refers to "tolak angkat" and "di-mix-lah" to refer to "dicampurlah". This is one of the types based on the linguistic unit in the newspaper which became the writer's attention to do her research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Definition of Code Mixing

Using two or more languages or bilingualism is a cause of code mixing. Wardhaugh explains that code mixing occurs when a conversant uses two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 52). Among bilingual speakers is a common phenomenon that can be viewed as performance interference. These phenomena form the use of the elements of a particular language in one sentence or another language discourse; we call this phenomenon code mixing. Nowadays, code mixing made in the use of Indonesian language mixed

with English, even more flourishing. Weinreich named this code mixing as a mixed grammar (Ohoiwutun, 1997, p. 69).

The other definition about code mixing occurs when the conversant mixes two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without any requirement. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation. In a formal language situation, there is rarely mixed code. If there is mixed code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language used, so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages. Sometimes there are also mixes of code if the speaker wants to show his knowledge or his position (Nababan, 1984, p. 32).

Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence of the phenomenon of code mixing. In code mixing, characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. Role means anyone who uses that language, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words. Special characteristics the speakers is very important, the speakers will color the mix code. Speakers who will have the opportunity to master the language mix more code than the other speakers that only just master one or two languages (Suwito, 1985, p. 75).

2.2 Types of Code Mixing

For a further description about each type of code mixing from Musyken's (2000) is described as follows.

a. Insertion

This type adapts the theoretical framework proposed by Myers-Scotton, namely matrix language frame model. This type is defined as the process of inserting elements such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other languages. There are some characteristics of insertion. First, the composition of the matrix language constituents and functional category of matrix language are considered dominate the clause.

b. Alternation

This type is defined as the process in which speakers switch the language from Bahasa Indonesia into English in a piece of utterance. This type appears in one clause but still relatively separated. There are some characteristics of alternation. First, alternation occurs in some constituencies in one utterance. It occurs because the speakers switch either the languages or diversity simultaneously.

c. Congruent lexicalization

This definition of this type is a process when the two languages share grammatical structure which can be replaced lexically with elements from either language. This type can also be defined as a process of code mixing that involves different pattern from different language in an utterance. Same as the two previous types, this third type also has some features.

2.3 Factors of Code Mixing

When bilinguals mix two languages, there might be motivation and reasons for code-mixing. Grosjean (in Eunhee, 2006, p. 47) suggests some reasons for code-mixing. For example, some bilinguals mix two languages when they cannot find

proper words or expressions or when there is no appropriate translation for the language being used. Furthermore, their interlocutors, situations, messages, attitudes, and emotions generate code-mixing. According to Eunhee (2006, p. 47-50), the reasons of using code mixing are:

1. The individual factors here are related to individual preference and skill; as every individual is different from one and another, the frequency of code mixing will also be very different.
2. Situational factors
There are some aspects that appear in social factors namely participants, topics and situation.
 - a. Participants
Participants are the people who are taking part in the event. It can be either the speaker or the addressee. The speaker and the addressee for a role relationship which can be marked by how the participants speak, body position, non-verbal communication for example: eye contact, gesture, etc.
 - b. Situational condition
Generally, there are two forms of situation, formal and informal. People will always consider whether they are in formal or in informal situation when they speak. The language used in formal situation will be very different from in informal situation. That's why situation is very important in the code mixing.
 - c. Topics
Topics here are also the factors that influence the writer or the speaker in doing code mixing. One of the examples is when people who are talking about news in Javanese suddenly mix their language with the Indonesian language when they discuss about political issues during the same conversation.
3. Cultural factors
Cultural aspects here are beliefs, which are about who or what are capable of speech and who or what may be communicated with in the society and values, which mean the quality of being important or useful of something. The Indonesian-English code mixing by certain people in the speech community viewed from cultural side is considered valuable as it seems like a sign of genius.

3. METHODS

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method and she used Musyken's (2000, p.6) theory as her theoretical framework in collecting the data and looked at the factors of code-mixing the language in the *Kompas* daily newspaper. The data are more descriptive in the form of words and not numbers and the collected data are in the forms of sentences or words. By using descriptive qualitative method, the types of code mixing and the factors of code mixing can be understood.

The source of data in this research is Indonesian – English code mixing found in the *Kompas* daily newspaper on the politics and business column. The data were obtained from the editions of 2nd January to 14th January 2018. Thus, the population in this research is the text in the columns of Politics and Law and Economics and

Business in the Kompas Daily Newspaper from the editions of 2nd January 2018 to 14th January 2018.

In this research, the writer used documentation as the research instrument. The documentation is the mixing of words and sentences in Kompas daily newspaper. According to Arikunto (1990, p.321), documentation is getting the data about cases or variables as note, transcript, book, magazine, newspaper. Arikunto (2010, p. 265) also states research instrument is a tool that is chosen by researchers to help them collect the data. So, this study used Kompas daily newspaper as the data, and it focused on the Indonesia-English code mixing used in the newspaper.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results

The result of the research proved that there is code mixing occurring in the Kompas daily newspaper, especially in the Politics and Law & Economy and Business columns. The code mixing in this study is a mixed language between Indonesian and English.

After finding the result of the data, the writer classified them into the classification table. In this table, she used Musyken's (2000, p.6) theory as the basis of theory in collecting the data. The data were analyzed and classified, and then the frequency of each type was calculated into percentages by using the formula as suggested by Sudijono (2006, p. 43).

Table 4.1 Frequency and percentage of using code mixing types in the Kompas daily newspaper

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Insertion	94	98.9%
Alternation	1	1.1%
Congruent Lexicalization	0	0%
Total	95	100%

Table 4.1 shows that 94 out of 95 code mixing occurrences (98.9) are Insertion, and only 1 out of 95 occurrences (1.1) is Alternation. It means that the Insertion type is dominating. Meanwhile, there is only one occurrence of the Alternation type, and there is no Congruent Lexicalization type of code mixing that occurred.

In analyzing the data, the writer also found that there are three factors causing code mixing in the Kompas daily newspaper. The factors are terminology, emphasis the meaning, and untranslatable and inappropriate to be translated.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher tries to present the discussions about the research findings. From the results of the observation that the researcher conducted towards six participants who presented their research proposal in the seminar, it obviously appears that all participants did code switching.

As shown on table 4.1, it can be seen that inter-sentential switching is the most used type of code switching. The researcher considers why most participants used inter-sentential switching because by changing the entire language from

English into Bahasa Indonesia will make them easily to deliver the contents of their research proposal.

It was found that the code mixing used in the Kompas daily newspaper is used for different reasons and structure. Structurally, the Insertion words are constructed from morphemes; free and bound, to form a particular new word, such as the suffix *-er* to form a noun. There are various types of speech parts found from the data. Most parts of speech types are nouns. However, there are also adjectives such as *mandatory*, *rustic* and *fixed*. For the phrases, it can be found that the code mixing data mostly includes noun phrases. These nouns and noun phrases are put in the utterances in different structures. The first structure is simply by code mixing the words or phrases into Indonesian. However, there is also another structure of code mixing which used by using a bracket or *parenthesis*.

There are several reasons why most people use English to grab readers' attention in reading something such as reading newspaper, magazine etc. According to Li (2000) people generally express in English due to its preciseness and it also requires less effort. It was also supported by Hawkins (2004) that says that by using English words, one can expresses the most with the least.

The above discussion highlight the reason for code mixing, all those reasons are fulfilled by the users of communication. Therefore, code mixing is a pivotal part bilingual community and no one can deny its existence and utility in different genres. Economics & Business and Politics & Law mostly use code mixing in order to attract the attention of the readers. Based on a survey that was conducted by Lamberton (2002, p.5) he said that the subfield of development economics has traditionally paid little attention to language because linguists have suggested that language must be played in some parts of Economics & Business and Politics & Law because it is as a tool for effective communication.

There are some reasons and functions of code mixing. The obvious reason is that code mixing is used to describe a particular terminology in economy and business or law and politics fields. By using the English terminology, there is a standard and common understanding about a particular definition about a situation or condition. These English terminologies are also taken worldwide and agreed in different countries. However, the terminologies sometimes are not simply put into the utterances. The newspaper should also put them in parentheses sometimes in order not to make the reader confused with the new or uncommon terminologies.

In last brief, the findings of research show that the Kompas daily newspaper uses English to make the writing become more interesting and modern by doing code mixing. After findings those data were analyze into three types of Muysken (2000), the finding showed that only two types were applicable. They are insertion and alternation. Based on the factors of code mixing from the types are the writer wants the news explained in terminology, emphasis the meaning, and untranslatable and inappropriate to be translated.

5. CONCLUSION

From the analysis, the writer can draw some conclusions. First, the types of code-mixing focused on in this research are Insertion, Alternation and Lexical Congruent. The data were divided into words and phrases, and the data in the form of words were found more than that in the form of phrases. Second, in the data of code-mixing, no data found from Kompas daily newspaper belonged to Lexical Congruent. It can be explained that in Indonesia, English is not the second language,

and so English is used only for special terminologies in the form of words and phrases, not in a full sentence. Third, most of the data found were from the type of Insertion, and there was only one instance of Alternation in the form of phrases found in the data.

The next finding is that there are some reasons of the use of code-mixing in Kompas daily newspaper. Firstly, there are many terminologies used in the Politics and Law and Economy and Business sections. As a result, there is a need of explanation of these terminologies. Another reason is that the writer wants the news to be explained in strong words that can express the meaning.

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