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CODE MIXING ON RADIO JOURNALISM  
OF INDONESIAN POPULAR CASSETE

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ABSTRACT

The development of Language is rapid recently. The rapid development results in abundance language - phenomena. One of the phenomena is code-mixing. Code-mixing is frequently used in various media and one of the media using code-mixing is radio broadcaster, for instance: *Radio Persatuan 94.2 Bantul*, whisc is the subject of this research. Code-mixing used in *Radio Persatuan* are between Indonesian Language and English in forms of part of speech: adjective and noun and in form of phrase: verb phrase. The positions of the used code-mixing are at the beginning; at the middle and at the end of sentence. Factor causing the using of code mixing are interference of English, unfaithfulness in using only one language, the intention of the speaker to make a better translation, the problem of finding suitable words in Indonesian language, the speaker' intention to express his or her emotion and to show off the speaker's education level.

*Key words: phenomenon, code-mixing, influence*

INTRODUCTION

English as an international language is used to communicate in every part of the world. Human beings use language to communicate with other people. Kamil said that without language there will not be any communication among individual or nations in the world (1993: 2). Communication gives people a lot of information. Radio is one of the means of communication and entertainment. At this moment, radio still exists because radio has a personal touch to the listeners anytime and anywhere. As a means of communication, radio can not be separated from music. Music is the soul of radio. Al Wasilah marks that many people believe that music is simply

a form of entertainment that does not require any thoughtful consideration at all (2001: 192).

Wardhough says, code mixing is the mix of several thought in one speech without any clear meaning (1987: 86). In music, code mixing may occur. Sometime we find code mixing in album, title, lyrics etc. The recording company sends the sample of cassette and press release to introduce new albums, new songs or new artists. In press release we can find some phenomena of code mixing.

Most of music directors and radio announcers have difficulties in understanding the foreign terms on words used in a press release. In fact,

there are three problems that can be identified. The first problem is word forms found in a press release. There are at least two forms of code mixing written on a press release, single words and phrases. The single words can be divided into three words forms: noun, verb and adjective, for example:

1. Walaupun basic musiknya adalah Pop rock.
2. Clorophyl juga berani dalam mengexplore berbagai macam aliran musik.
3. Duet Ariel dan Candil dalam lagu ini memberi nuansa romantic dan hard.

The forms of phrase can be seen in the example below:

1. Balik adalah album kedua clorophyl, band asal Jakarta yang totally jazzy.
2. Apalagi kepiawaian para musisinya dalam mengaransemen musik yang easy listening dan cukup unik.

Generally code mixing is put in the middle, but code mixing in a press release of cassette can be put in initial, in the middle and in the end of sentence. The examples can be seen below:

1. Second single dari album Bintang Di Surga yang lagunya amat menyentuh.
2. Warna pink merupakan bentuk pemberontakan terhadap pattern bahwa musik rock harus hitam.
3. Kemurnian musik yang benar-benar menggugah nurani, baik bagi si musisi maupun audience.

The last problem identified from a press release of cassette is the cause influencing code mixing on a press release of cassette. The speaker thinks that using code mixing shows his ability to speak a foreign language. Sometime the speaker expresses his emotion that can not be expressed in Indonesian. The

speaker deliberately changes the Indonesian forms into English.

### CODE, CODE MIXING AND RADIO JOURNALISM

Rahardi states that code is a speech system applied in a part of language that has characteristics related to the background of the speaker, relation of the speaker, partner and speech situation (2001 : 21), while Wardhaugh marks that code can be used to refer to any kinds of system that two or more people employ for communication (1987 : 86).

Holmes states that code mixing suggests the speaker to mix up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence (2001: 42). Chaer says that code mixing is using two languages or more or two variants from one language in speech communities (1995: 151). Poedjosoedarmo states that code mixing is the mix of several thought in one speech without any clear meaning (1978: 22), while Nababan says that code mixing is spoken situation by mixing two (or more) languages into speech act or discourse (1984: 32).

Radio is a newspapers young brother. Because of that, radio has similarities to newspaper journalism in several cases. They have similar definition in journalistic term. Journalistic is derived from the word *journalistiek* in Dutch or journalism in English or *journal* in French. *Journal* is derived from the word *jour* means day. So *journal* means a daily note. Therefore, *journalistiek* means the knowledge of daily note broadcast that is talking about every aspect. It is started from collecting, analyzing, until spreading the daily note. Finally, it will be something, which is called news.

In the book of RADIO SIARAN teori & praktek (1990: 142) by Onong Uchjana

Effendy, M.A, Prof. Mitchel V. Charnley says news is the timely report of facts or opinions of either interest or importance, or both, to a considerable number of people.

News is a report telling about fact or event either it is happening or has been happened. People consider fact and opinion as the important and interesting things. By the statement, it can be concluded that journalism is knowledge how to get fact and opinion and how to analyze them in order to be easy for people to understand. The product is news that must be distributed immediately.

Onong Uchjana Effendy. M.A tells that radio journalism has several features. They are: the news must be true, objective and having good morals that are composed with the simple language, so, it can be understood by people as soon as possible.

## THE WORD FORMS IN CODE MIXING

### Code Mixing in One Word Form

One word form is an element of code mixing. The element can be classified into three parts, they are: noun forms, adjective forms, and verb form.

### Noun Forms

Noun forms are used to state something. In this case, nouns become the purpose, situation and agreement represented in one word form. Hornby says that noun is word which can be the subject or object of a verb or object of a preposition. The code mixing that occurs in noun forms is found in the data collection. The noun form of code mixing occurs very often in the radio journalism. The examples of these cases can be seen bellow:

1. Gya Anandini adalah new comer yang mempunyai potensi gemilang di dunia musik Indonesia .
2. Lebih dari 62 radio memposisikan lagu tersebut di dalam charting mereka.
3. Dengan menampilkan sound yang unik, chlorophyl membawa 10 komposisi yang kaya improvisasi.
4. Bagus Pramono bertindak sebagai Producer.
5. Band asal Bandung yang sudah 6 tahun malang melintang di scene independent.
6. Sehingga banyak link yang mensupport propaganda mereka.
7. Master album tersebut telah siap edar.

The examples above are words that are mixed in the sentence of English language which are called code mixing in the forms of noun, the meaning of new comer in the first sentence is someone who starts to be a singer and starting in music industry. The meaning charting is sheet of paper with information about the position of the song; usually the song has ranked from number 10 until 1.

In the third example the word sound means something which can be heard. Producer in the fourth example means a person who produces and is responsible for representing and producing an album.

Scene means area of what is currently notable, in that example scene means an area which is not popular but it is independent from production, recording and marketing of an album. Link in that example means something that unites or connects between one and others, and the last one is master which means album made or done with a very great skill.

### Adjective Forms

Besides the noun forms in the radio journalism, there are some adjective forms identified. The code mixing that occurs in adjective forms found in the data collection can be seen bellow:

1. Melahirkan karya musik yang **fresh**, **progresif**, **modern** dan **cowok banget**.
2. Meskipun liriknya **mellow** tidak menjadikan lagu ini **lembek** karena isian gitar yang sedikit **distorsif**.
3. Vokalis yang besar di komunitas Bandung ini punya range vocal yang **tinggi** dan **powerful**.
4. Ada yang menarik dari album **cool** ini yaitu, keikutsertaan para personel terdahulu dari **clorophyl** dalam komposisi- komposisi tertentu.
5. Kemampuan **menangkap** keinginan pasar yang tetap haus akan lagu-lagu yang bernuansa **free top**.
6. Syuting tersebut mengambil lokasi di sebuah restoran yang **cozy**.
7. Duet Ariel dan Candil dalam lagu ini memberi nuansa **romantic** dan **hard**.
8. Single pertama mempunyai sentuhan **natural** dengan kekuatan melody **yopie item** membawa kesegaran kita.
9. Justru saat pembuatan album **the best** ini kami lagi semangat-semangatnya.
10. ... menjadi bagian paling **memorable**.

The meaning **fresh** is newly made, it means that the music created is newly made. **mellow** in the sentence means lyrics which is soft sweet, pure and rich in sound. **Powerful** means that the vocalist has or produces a great power when he sings the song. **Cool** in the sentence above means calm, not showing interest or enthusiasm, and then **free** means that it is an easy movement and easy to listen.

The word **cozy** means comfort, interesting, beautiful restaurant. The meaning **romantic** and **hard** is marked by feeling rather than by intellect. The **natural** in that sentence means that the song is neither sharp nor flat, the song can be sung perfectly by the singer so it is like the composers will. While the **best** in sentence above means the album consists of the songs that are very popular before and **memorable** means that the lyrics and music in that album are easy to remember.

### Verb Forms

Code mixing that occurs in the verb forms can be found in the data collection. The examples of these cases can be seen bellow:

1. **Clorophyl** juga berani dalam **mengexplore** berbagai macam aliran music.
2. **Cokelat** mengajak **Inda Q** untuk mengisi piano dan juga **me-mixing** sendiri lagu tersebut.
3. **Tempat Clorophyl** melakukan proses **loading and mixing**.

The examples above are words that are mixed in the sentence of English language in the forms of verb. The meaning **explore** is traveling into or through for purpose of learning about the music. While **mixing** in the second sentence means bringing or coming together so that the substances in that code mixing means mixing between music and vocal. **Loading** in that sentence means the work of an electric circuit.

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### Code Mixing in Phrases Forms

Besides one word form, there are also some code mixing in the phrases forms found in a radio journalism of popular

Indonesian cassette. The code mixing can be seen bellow:

1. Group band Tema memilih untuk membawakan lagu yang sangat legendaris dan pernah menjadi Top request di Indonesia.
2. Tema dibantu oleh Aminoto Kosin untuk tambahan string sectionya.
3. Nuansa yang ilustratif, dengan bunyinya choir live gospel dan tepuk tangan.
4. Simak saja pada lagu Aku Bukan yang berupa medium rock crunchy dengan melody agak nge-groove.
5. Band asal Jakarta yang totally jazzy.
6. Apalagi kepiawaian para musisinya dalam mengaransemen musik yang easy listening dan cukup unik.
7. Live music yang memiliki arti yang mendalam.
8. Album Clorophyl kedua ini juga menyertakan backing vocal.
9. Bukan Clorophyl namanya jika tanpa didukung tim solid di bagian sound engineeranya.
10. Khususnya sebagai sound engineer live performance untuk berbagai band papan atas Indonesia.

The meaning Top request in the first sentence means the most popular song requested by the listeners and the song that stays in the winner of radio chart for a long time. While string section in the second sentence means that the song is filled with the instruments of violin in the special section of that song.

In third sentence the word choir live means company of persons trained to sing together and it is not recorded. Rock crunchy means the type of rock music that touches the youth and has beat. Totally jazzy means completely jazz from the music, kind of vocalists voice and performance. Easy listening means comfort to listen and it is not hard to

enjoy their music. In the next example live music means live show or live performance to carry their music in front of their audience. The meaning of backing vocal is some one who takes a part as a vocalist when the main vocalist sings a song. Sound engineer means someone who masters in sound system especially in live music performance and recording, and the last one live performance means the performance which is shown directly in front of the audience.

#### THE POSITION OF CODE MIXING

The position of code mixing is one of the elements of code mixing. The position of code mixing can be classified into three parts, they are: in the beginning, middle, and the end of sentence.

#### Code mixing in the beginning of sentence.

The first position of code mixing is in the beginning of sentence. Code mixing in the beginning of sentence is found in the data collection. The position of code mixing in the beginning of sentence can be seen bellow:

1. Master album tersebut telah siap edar, akan tetapi karena Tema ditawarkan untuk mengisi album kompilasi.
2. Second single dari album Bintang di surga yang lagunya amat menyentuh.
3. Personel New Breeze yang lain adalah Armand Gusman, Ravi Gusman, Icha & Dexter, Iko, Ardhi, Amstrong dan Gandhi.

The position of code mixing in the beginning is difficult to find out but the writer can find that phenomenon even in the few numbers. Master in the example above means album made or done with a very great skill, while second single

means that the group band has more than one song that is qualified. Personel in the sentence means the member of a group band.

#### **Code Mixing in the middle of sentence**

The most usual phenomenon of code mixing is found in the middle of sentence. Middle position in the radios journalism of popular Indonesian cassette can be seen in the example bellow:

1. Lebih dari 62 radio memposisikan lagu tersebut dalam charting mereka.
2. Dengan aransemen string dan panduan saxophone yang merasuk hati.
3. Lagu ini rencananya akan dibuatkan video klipnya, jika respons dari konsumen musik baik.
4. Sekarang sedang merancang untuk konser keliling cafe di Jakarta.
5. Dengan kekuatan melody yopie item membawa kesegaran kita.
6. Radja sempat vacuum beberapa bulan sebelum merilis album ini.
7. Lagu Aku Cinta Kepadamu karya cipta composer senior Dodo Zakaria.
8. Sagu membuat bonus track dengan menampilkan puisi.
9. Album ini direlease pada 12 Februari di Lapang Bujang Pekan Baru.
10. Walaupun basic musiknya adalah Pop-rock.

The examples above are some of code mixing in the middle position. The meaning of charting is sheet of paper with information about the position of the song, usually the song has ranked from number 10 until 1. The word string means the instruments of the violin family on orchestra. Respond means the reaction of the listener about the song. Café in the example above means a place where the public may buy and drink

coffee, beer, wine, etc. Melody means arrangement of notes in a musically expressive succession, musical arrangement of words

The next example is vacuum whose meaning is free from the music activities. Composer means a person who composes the music. It means that song is created by a person who has a high image of successful songs.

Track means one of the separate recorded section on a disc that is unusual, and usually the track is located in the end of cassette. Release means allowing to be known or published. It means that the song is offered to the public or sent to the radio. The last word is basic which means is the foundation of their music.

#### **Code Mixing in the End of Sentence**

Besides in the beginning and the middle of sentence, code mixings are also found in the end of sentence. The examples of these cases can be seen bellow:

1. Vokalis yang besar di komunitas Bandung ini punya range vocal yang tinggi dan powerful.
2. Dian Pramana Poetra kembali meluncurkan Radios single.
3. Dalam penggarapan lagu Isabella ini Tema dibantu oleh Aminoto Kosin untuk tambahan string section.
4. Syuting tersebut mengambil lokasi di sebuah restoran yang cozy.
5. Formasinya bertiga, mengaku membawakan musik yang homey.
6. Balik merupakan album kedua clorophyl, band asal Jakarta yang totally jazzy.
7. Ketika improvisasi menyeruak ke permukaan, yang terdengar di telinga adalah kemurnian musik yang benar-

- benar menggugah nurani, baik bagi si musisi maupun audience.
8. Bukan Clorophyl namanya jika tanpa didukung tim solid di bagian sound engineer-nya.
  9. Kami sebenarnya memainkan free pop
  10. Dengan paduan vocal Icha dan Dexter yang bertenaga, Cinta tak pernah salah semoga bisa memasyarakat sebagai karya yang fresh.

The term powerful in the first sentence means that the singer has a great power when he sings a song. Radios single in the next example means the song popular in the radio station. String section means that the song is filled with the instruments of violin family of orchestra. Cozy in the term above means comfort, interesting and beautiful restaurant. Homey means feeling at home. It means that their style of music reminds the listeners about their home.

Totally jazz means completely jazz from the music, timbre of the singer and performance. Audience means gathering of persons for the purpose of hearing a singer, and sound engineer means someone who masters in sound system especially in live music performance and recording. Free pop means that it is an easy movement and easy listening, and the last word is fresh whose meaning is newly made, it means that the music created is newly made.

#### THE FACTOR OF USING CODE MIXING

Code mixing occurs if someone mixes a language into another language that he uses. Based on the analysis of the data, there are many factors influencing the use of code mixing, such as: the

interference of English language, the loyalty of the speakers to use only one variety, the will of the speakers to make a good translation, the speakers problem to find the suitable words in his first language, the speakers' will to express their emotion and to show the level of education.

#### CONCLUSION

The code mixing phenomena in Indonesian language are complex. They involve language and non-language phenomena which support each other in code mixing. Those phenomena show that sociolinguistic study is not free from pure sociolinguistics.

According to the discussion above, the foreign language used in code mixing is English, the forms of code mixing are one word form consisting: noun, adjective, verb and English phrases forms. The positions of code mixing used in radio journalism are in the beginning, in the middle and in the end of sentences. The factors that influence the use of code mixing are: the interference of English language, the loyalty of the speakers to use only one variety, the will of the speakers to make a good translation, the speakers' problem to find the suitable words in his first language, the speakers' will to express their emotion and to show the level of education.

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