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## THE USE OF CODE MIXING IN THE SCRIPTS OF BERITA RANAH MINANG TVRI SUMATERA BARAT SINCE JANUARY UNTIL DECEMBER 2018

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### **Abstract**

*This research is about of code mixing at Television News Program TVRI Sumatera Barat. The research problems are (1) What types of Code Mixing is used in the scripts of Berita Ranah Minang. (2) What are the reason of using code mixing and (3) What does language matrix as language in code mixing. The objective of this study are finding out the levels of code mixing and to explain the factor of using code mixing in scripts of Berita Ranah Minang.*

*The research uses descriptive and qualitative research. Technique of collecting data are (1) reading whole scripts since January until December, (2) collecting the data, the data are purposive data in the forms of word, phrase, idiom and baster, (3) classifying into five levels of code mixing, (4) reducing the data which has been selected based on the theory, it involves the process of selecting and focusing the raw data into refined data. The researcher uses content analysis which focuses on analyzing levels and factors of code mixing in script Berita Ranah Minang.*

*This research finds five levels of code mixing in script. Those are word level, phrase level, baster level and idiom level. The dominant level of code mixing is word level. The research also finds factors of code mixing. Those are code usage limitation, popular term, domicile and time of conversation, conversation topic, function and aim. Code mixing happens because of the characters have some characterization influences code mixing. The character that has prestigious, high level life style, modern characterization produce code mixing in a level phrase.*

**Keywords:** Sociolinguistics, code mixing, news program, Berita Ranah Minang, scripts

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## **I INTRODUCTION**

Today, many media publications are usually using 'code mixing' in presenting information. This fact also happens in TVRI Sumatera Barat, one of the electronic media in West Sumatera. TVRI Sumbar has several programs and news, such as Berita Ranah Minang, Sumbar Sekilas, Sumbar Membangun, Pesona Sumbar and etc. These programs provide

a new information everyday about local issue of politics, economics, social, technology, sport and several other categories.

TVRI Sumatera Barat presents the news by using Indonesian language that most of them are mixed with some English lexical items. English is a foreign language in Indonesia that is considered as an important language to learn

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because as a global language, English can improve the development of education, technology, art and culture in Indonesia. TVRI Sumbar not only uses English when presenting information, it also borrows some foreign words because Indonesian language does not have proper vocabulary items to describe those words.

Wardhaugh (1986:103) stated that 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. While Yule (2006:54) added that Borrowing is the taking over of word from other language. Code Mixing or Borrowing makes the readers/ listeners and viewers easier to interpret the news when their first language cannot express what they are meant to be.

In addition, the use of Code Mixing in electronic media today may be intended as modernity, such as online media can only be

accessed by using internet via laptop or Smartphone. It shows that people who are highly educated or in high class society that are able to watch this news program. Hence, since this phenomenon has become an interesting to study, the writer are interested in doing research on Code Mixing, especially the use of Code Mixing in the scripts of Berita Ranah Minang at TVRI Sumatera Barat by using Sociolinguistics approach. For example “*Selama operasi singgalang, polda sumbar mengerahkan sejumlah personil kepolisian untuk standby selama lebaran idulfitri agar dapat berjalan safely*”.

In that utterance, announcer is speaking using both bahasa Indonesia as her mother tongue and English as the second language. That utterance is contained code mixing phenomenon. It is because there are some insertions of English word within bahasa Indonesia sentences.

## II RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher classified the data in this research based on the level of code mixing. The data that are found is qualitative data. This qualitative data that are in the form of code mixing can be analyzed in content analysis. As mentioned in the Chapter II, this research uses sociolinguistics approach. It emphasizes the using of language in the social context and the situation in social life. In this research, the data are analyzed by the research on the data classification.

The data of code mixing which are analyzed by the researcher are collected from scripts of Berita Ranah Minang. In scripts of Berita Ranah Minang, the researcher found code mixings in its various levels. They are code mixing in the form of word, phrase, baster, and idiom.

After the processes of data reduction, the whole data of English-Indonesia code mixing that are found by the researcher in scripts of Berita Ranah Minang are 140. The classifications of code mixing word level are 87 data, codes mixing of phrase level are 36 data, codes mixing of baster level are 13 data, and code mixing of idiom level are 4.

It can be inferred that the highest number of code mixing in scripts of Berita

Ranah Minang is code mixing in form of word which attain 87 data, the fewest number of code mixing are in the form of idiom which has 4 data, whereas code mixing of reduplication or repetition and code mixing clause level cannot found in the scripts.

### Code Mixing of Word Level (CMWL)

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme. One of code mixing comes into being by inserting English words into Indonesian utterances. Sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from to other language especially English. Then, the insertion of word can be classified into eight groups; they are the insertion of noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, exclamation, and preposition.

### Code Mixing Phrase Level (CMPL)

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit

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### **Code Mixing of Baster Level (CMBL)**

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically form of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation. Baster of affixation is formed from two component, they are Indonesian affixes and English word. This kind of baster must contain English and Indonesian elements in order to form transformational word.

### **Code Mixing of Idiom Level (CMIL)**

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

### **Matrix Language**

In code mixing studies, the dominant language is often called the matrix language, into

which elements from the embedded language are inserted. Besides Indonesian and English that used in scripts of *berita ranah minang* program's, the writer also found other language, that is Minang language. This is because of factor the code usage limitation. Limitation factors happen if the speaker uses code mixing because of the speaker does not understand about word, phrase in basic language which used.

Factors of code mixing stated by suwito are described on the research findings. Levels of code mixing are influenced by factors. The dominant factors of code mixing are function and aim. The reporter mix Indonesian with English because of the function of English insertion Indonesian sentences. It is also caused by the aim where every sentence has a relation in causing code mixing. Based on the analysis above, it is found that a character who has prestigious, high level life style and modern characterization produces code mixing in a clause level more. Then, the habitual is also produce code mixing in word level.

## **III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In news program of *berita ranah minang*, the researcher found some code mixings, the data are classified into four levels according to suwito's theory. They are code mixing in form of word, code mixing in the form phrase, code mixing in the form of baster and code mixing in the of idiom. The whole data found in *berita ranah minang*'s script are 140. It can be classified into code mixing word level are 87 data, code mixing of phrase level are 36 data, code mixing of baster 13 and code mixing of idiom are 4 data.

From the research, the researcher conclude the highest number of code mixing in script of *berita ranah minang* is code mixing in form of word which attain 87 data, the fewest number of code mixing are in the form of idiom which has 4 data.

The five factors in causing code mixing are very influence to this script. The sentence

influence by the factor, they are speaker character, domicile, topic, main topic, conversation level. The most dominant factors are function and aim, topic and popular term usage written by the reporter in *berita ranah minang*'s scripts.

Besides that, code mixing words were used as stylistic use of a language. Without a doubt English language is the most influential language of the contemporary world. As a result, English language has begun to influence other language, especially Indonesian, in enriching their vocabularies. But it was not only English that used in script of *berita ranah minang*'s TVRI Sumbar programs, there were also found minangnese codemixing words.

#### IV CONCLUSION

According to the result of the research as has been described, the researcher would like to give some suggestion. Some suggestions are pointed to The next researcher; The result of the research can be used as references in studying linguistics, especially about sociolinguistics and more specific into code mixing which is employed by the reporter of media electronic. It had better if the next researcher also takes a discussion in other media. The researcher who can also develop this research in not only limited by the levels and factors of code mixing, but also it can be added by code mixing usage purpose,

analyze with the structure and culture more detail.

Even to The reader; The result of this research may helpful for the reader to know that English can also be learned by media electronic (television), especially news program. The code mixing itself not only can be found orally from daily conversation, but also it can be found in the script of news program. By reading this research, the researcher hopes that the readers can develop the language by using more than one language to face the modern life style.

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