

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN THE ENTERTAINMENT CORNER OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN PEKANBARU

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Abstrack: This study seeks to explore the form of code mixing and lexical categories which are often exploited in the entertainment corners of local newspapers in Pekanbaru. It was conducted from January 2018 to July 2018. Qualitative reasearch and descriptive analysis method were applied in this study. The finding discovers that the forms of code mixing which had been observed in the entertainment corner are the insertion of words and hybrid. It also finds out that mostly 54.84% of English lexical categories have been code mixed into the entertainment corner of local newspapers in Pekanbaru were nouns. Therefore, the researcher confirms that there are some code mixing used by journalist into the entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

Keywords: Analysis, Code-Mixing, Entertainment Corner, Local Newspaper

ANALISIS CAMPUR KODE YANG TERDAPAT DALAM BERITA HIBURAN DI KORAN LOKAL PEKANBARU

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk campur kode dan kategori leksikal yang sering digunakan dalam berita hiburan yang ditemukan di koran lokal, Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai dari Januari 2018 hingga Juli 2018. Sementara itu, desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa bentuk campur kode yang ditemukan dalam berita hiburan itu merupakan bentuk penyisipan kata-kata dan bentuk penyisipan hibrida. Sedangkan, 54.84% kategori leksikal yang sering digunakan dalam berita hiburan yang ada di koran lokal, Pekanbaru adalah kata benda. Jadi, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat campur kode yang dicantumkan oleh jurnalis kedalam berita hiburan di koran lokal, Pekanbaru.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Campur Kode, Berita Hiburan, Koran Lokal

INTRODUCTION

Language is important tool in social life. By using such language as a primary mean of communicating, people can express their ideas, feelings, argumentations, or identities to the others. In the daily life, people use language not only in spoken form but also in written form. In Indonesia, people use either two or three languages. They are national language, mother language, and foreign language. Sometimes, it found that they like to use or mix the languages. Mixing the language itself is considered as code mixing.

Code-mixing is a phenoman that can be found in Indonesia's bilingual or multilingual community and it can exist not only in spoken form but also in written form, such as newspapers. Local newspaper in Pekanbaru is one of the newspaper that present the use of code-mixing, exactly in a entertainment corner. Besides the journalist seems like adopting or using English words within his or her sentence, the informal language usage also allows this fenomenan exist in the newspaper.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of two or varities languages in a conversation. It is a mixing of two languages or codes that usually doesn't change a topic (Wardhaugh 1986). Indeed, he stated that code mixing ocured when conversant used both languages together to the extent that they changed from one language to the other language in the course of a single utterance. According to Muysken (2000), code mixing happens "*when lexical items and grammatical features of two or more languages are in the same sentences. It means that code-mixing refers to the different language units; such as, words, phrases, sentences or modifiers, that have been code-mixed within one sentence , but derives from two participating grammatical features.*"

The Form of Code Mixing

Adding by Suwito (1985), the forms of Code Mixing are divided into six, such as; the insertion of words (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and exclamation) *e.g. Tak lupa, vokal cantik dan powerful dari Hasyley Williams*, insertion of phrases (noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional prase.) *e.g Menu ini ditujukan khusus bagi penumpang **first class** pada penerbangan Hongkong-London mulai bulan September hingga Desember 2014*, insertion of reduplication *e.g. Berbasis music dance ramuan Zedd, berupa kombinasi dubdtep dan **beat-beat** elektronik yang catchy*, the insertion of hybrid (*e.g. jika ingin liat yang lebih **nge-beat**, simak Youth, White Coats, dan Night Owls Early Birds*), the insertion of idioms (*Mereka memang memberi dukungan, namun mengingatkan Alex agar move on seandainya gagal*), and insertion of English clause (the dependant clause or the independent clause) *e.g. Kalau sekedar menyebarkan twit yang inspiring saja sudah bikin kamu happy, **it will make someone else happy too.***

Code Mixing in the Entertainment Corner

The usage of code mixing exist in newspapers, especially in the entertainment corner, due to some factors. The first factor comes from celebrities' quote or statement (Kia, L.S., et.al, 2011). The second factor, because there is no standard language to make this news, the journalist can use or mix another language to make their sentences are more uniques, modern, and stylish. As a result, it can help to attract readers.

Lexical Categories

According to Robert D. Van Valin, JR (2001), lexical category are traditionally called part of speech or word of classe. They are also a term which are referred to noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition. Additionally, verbals (such as; gerunds, participles, or infinitives) and conjunctions are part of lexical categories (Margaret L, Benner, 2011).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was kind of qualitative reseach that aimed to find out the forms of code mixing and the dominant lexical categories of code mixing in the entertainment corner of local newspapers in Pekanbaru. Sixty seven sentences ,which are code-mixed in the entertainment corner, were selected from two local newspapers in pekanbaru. The local newspapers were Tribun Pekanbaru and Riau Pos, which were taken from November 2017 to Mey 2018.

In order to achieve the purpose of the study, the English words which were code-mixed into the sentences were observed according to English part of speech. Then, the researcher analized the form of code mixing according to some theories and identified the dominant lexical categories based on contextual meaning.

FINDINGS

From sixty six collected data, it was found that there were two form of code mixing. They are the insertion of words (such as; noun, adjective, and verbs) and the insertion of hybrid. The data and analysis are presented, as follows:

1. The insertion of words

The first form of code mixing is words insertion. According to Suwito's theory, the insertion of words are divided into eight group. They are noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and exclamation. However, the researcher only finds three groups, such as; noun, adjective, and verb. The classified data and the analysis are below:

a) Noun

From the analysis data, it was found that there were forty six data that were classified into this form. They were not only classified into some type of nouns but also were analyzed according to contextual meaning. The following illustrates some examples and analysis of data:

1. *Sebelumnya, Nino bersama Lale dan Hilman dari group band MALIQ & D'Essentials menciptakan sebuah lagu untuk Marion Jola yang akan menjadi single perdananya.*(1)

From the data, there is an insertion of English word in the sentence. The word is “*single*”. This word has a function as a noun which also can be classified into a common noun. Because it is not supported with an ‘s’ or ‘es’, the researcher also classified it into singular count noun. In English, this word originally means an unmarried person; however, the meaning is changed when this word is code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner. In the sentence above, this word refers a song that is released separately from an album.

2. *Terlepas dari isu perselingkuhan dengan Raffi, Mbah Mijan meramalkan bahwa gerak-gerik Ayu Ting Ting masih akan menjadi sorotan haters.* (2)

From the data, there is an insertion of English word in the sentence. The word is “*haters*”. This word has a function as a noun which also can be classified into plural count noun. Because this word comes from singular noun “*hater*” and take plural form by adding “-s” at the end of the word. In English, this word refers to a person or a group of people who like saying or writing unpleasant things about someone, especially on the internet. according to contextual meaning, on the other hand, this word refers to people who are jealous with Ayu Ting-Ting and they like to criticize her.

3. *Dengan nuansa hitam, Rinni tampak stylish dengan menambahkan jaket kulit untuk dipadupadakan dengan dress polos yang dipakainya.* (3)

From the data, there is an insertion of English word in the sentence. The word is “*dress*”. This word has a function as a noun which also can be classified into a common noun. Because it is not supported with an ‘s’ or ‘es’, the researcher also categorize it into singular count noun. In English, this word originally means a piece of woman’s clothing; however, the meaning is changed when this word is code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner. In the sentence above, this word means Rinni’s clothing.

4. *Tak lama kemudian, Ririn juga mengunggah story di Instagram.* (5)

From the data, there is an insertion of English words in the sentence. Those words are “*story*” and “*Instagram*”. The first word is “*story*” which has a function as a noun and it can be categorized into a common noun. Because it is not supported with an ‘s’ or ‘es’, the researcher also classified it into singular count noun. In English, this word means a

descriptions either true or imagined of connected series of events; however, the meaning is changed when this word is code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner. According to the contextual meaning, this word refers to one of Instagram features which is made for people to post their moment or stories in the last 24 hours. The second word is “*Instagram*” which is also has a function as a noun, but it is classified as proper noun. Because it is supported with capital letter in the beginning of word and it refers to the specific name of social media. In English, this word refers to a social networking service for taking, sharing, or, changing photo or video; however, this word is changed the meaning into Rinni’s account Instagram when this word is code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner.

5. *Raffi mengatakan, meski sesekali masih berakting di film, termasuk Secret, porsi bermainnya tidak sebanyak dulu. (7)*

From the data, there is an insertion of English word in the sentence. The word is “*Secret*” which has a function as a noun. This word is supported with a capital letter which is put in the beginning of the word, so the researcher classified it into proper noun. In English, this word means a descriptions either true or imagined of connected series of events; however, the meaning is changed when this word is code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner. In the sentence above, this word refers to the name of movie; therefore, it also has a function as a proper noun.

b) Adjectives

From the analysis data, it was found that there were fifteen data that were classified into this form. They were not only classified into some type of adjectives but also were analyzed according to contextual meaning. The following illustrates some examples and analysis of data:

1. *Dengan nuansa hitam, Rinni tampak stylish dengan menambahkan jaket kulit untuk dipadupadakan dengan dress polos yang dipakainya. (3)*

There is an insertion of English adjective within Indonesian sentence. “*stylish*” is the adjective which means fashionably elegant. According to the sentence, the researcher also classified this word as adjective. Additionally, the researcher categorized this word into descriptive adjective because it describes Rinni’s fashion. Besides the function, this word means having a special quality to makes something seem attractive according to contextual meaning.

2. *Pemilik goyang ‘Ngebor’ itu beralasan memilih bisnis fesyen di Korea dikarenakan pasarnya cukup besar dan masyarakatnya, sangat fashionable. (15)*

There is an insertion of English adjective within Indonesian sentence. “*fashionable*” is the adjective which means dressing or behaving according to the current trend. According to the sentence, the researcher also classified this word as adjective. Additionally, the researcher

categorized this word into descriptive adjective because it describes or qualifies Korean society that like fashion. Besides the function, this word means the characteristic of people who loves fashion, especially in clothing, accessories, or makeup.

3. *Menurutnya, Bunga merupakan tipe wanita yang tidak memiliki banyak permintaan, simple, dan enerjik. (13)*

There is an insertion of English adjective within Indonesian sentence. "simple" is the adjective which means easy to understand or done. According to contextual meaning, the researcher claimed that this word has a function as an adjective. Also, the reasercher categorized this word into descriptive adjective because it describes the characteristic of the actress. Therefore, this word can defined as the characteristic of a person who has ordinary life.

4. *Wiig mengawali karirnya di film indie, sebelum masuk film komedi Zoolander 2 dan Ghostbuster. (16)*

There is an insertion of English adjective within Indonesian sentence. "indie" is the adjective which means music or films are made by small companies that are not owned by larger company bot . According to contextual meaning, the researcher claimed that this word has a function as an adjective. Also, the reasercher categorized this word into descriptive adjective because it describes a type of movie. Therefore, this word refers to a genre of the movie.

5. *Dengan bangga dia menyanyikan lagu-lagu indie racikannya bersama teman-teman. (34)*

There is an insertion of English adjective within Indonesian sentence. "indie" is the adjective which means music or films are made by small companies that are not owned by larger company bot. According to contextual meaning, the researcher claimed that this word has a function as an adjective. Also, the reasercher categorized this word into descriptive adjective because it describes a type of movie. Therefore, this word refers to a genre of the music.

c) Verbs

From the analysis data, it was found that there were seven data that were classified into this form. They were analyzed according to contextual meaning. The following illustrates some example and analysis of data:

1. *Dalam masa kehamilannya, Franda mengaku kondisi tubuhnya sempat drop lantaran nafsu makan yang tidak stabil berakibat pada perkembangan janin (4)*

From the data, there is an English verb which is inserted within the sentence. The verb is "drop" which means to fall or to allow something to fall. According to contextual meaning, on the otherhand, this word means lacking physical strength and energy.

2. *Tidak hanya itu, menjadi wanita cacat sempat membuat mental Dewi drop untuk memerankan tokoh Sabrina. (6)*

From the data, there is an English verb which is inserted within the sentence. The verb is "drop" which means to fall or to allow something to fall. According to contextual meaning, on the otherhand, this word means becomer lower.

3. *ARTIS peran Aurelie Moeremans mengaku ada beban ketika awal-awal menjalani shooting film Mau jadi Apa?(9)*

From the data, there is an English verb which is inserted within the sentence. The verb is "shooting". The verb originally comes from verb "shoot" which means to kill or wound a person with a bullet or arrow. According to contextual meaning, on the otherhand, the researcher considered that "shooting" is one of verbal types, which is called a gerund. It is considered as a gerund because the verb is joined with -ing, but it is used as a noun. In other words, "shooting" has a function as a noun in the contextual meaning and it has a meaning as the moment or the process of filming where the actress is shot by camera

4. *Betapa tidak, semua serba dadakan dan cepat bagi Aurelie. Ia tidak menjalani proses casting atau seleksi pemain terlebih dahulu.(10)*

From the data, there is an English verb which is inserted within the sentence. The verb is "casting". The verb originally comes from verb "cast" which means to choose actors to play particular parts in a play, film or show. According to contextual meaning, on the otherhand, the researcher considered that "casting" is one of verbal types, which is called a gerund. It is considered as a gerund because the verb is joined with -ing, but it is used as a noun. In other words, "casting" has a function as a noun in the contextual meaning and it has a meaning as a process for selecting an actress for a certain role in a movie.

2. The insertion of hybrid

The second form of code mixing is hybrid insertion. In these case, the insertion of hybrid is related to combination of Indonesian word and English words, wether combine of affixation (prefix or suffix) or of phrase one language to another language. The following illustrates some examples and analysis of data;

1. *Khan langsung mengeluarkan pernyataan resmi di Twitter-nya. (40)*

In this sentence, there is an affixes that is added into English word "Twitter". It shows that "-nya" as an Indonesian suffix are put into the last of English word "Twitter". According to contextual meaning, "Twitter" is used as proper noun. Besides the function, this word means a social media that is used by the actor.

2. *Saat ini, Oki tengah menjalankan syuting bersama Ashraf Sinclair dan Revalina S Temat. Hal ini diketahui lewat akun Instagram-nya . (56)*

In the second sentence, there is an affixes that is added into English word "Instagram". It shows that "-nya", as an Indonesian suffix, are

also put into the last of English word “*Instagram*”. According to contextual meaning, “*Instagram*” is used as a proper noun. Besides the function, It also has a meaning as a social networking service that is used for sharing photo or video.

Besides the forms of code mixing, it was found that three dominant lexical categories based on the function in contextual meaning. From 67 collected data, 62 English words were mixed into the sentence in the entertainment corner. Mostly 34 (54.84%) data of English lexical categories have been code mixed into the entertainment corner of local newspapers in Pekanbaru were nouns, followed by 14 (22.58%) proper nouns, 13 (20.97%) adjectives, and 1 (1.61%) verb. However, there are no function words such as abbreviation, preposition , conjunction, adverb, or pronoun which are discovered by the researcher; therefore, the numbers of them are nol (0). In addition, The researcher also notices the dominant English words which are mostly used or code-mixed within the sentence of entertainment corner. They are “*Instagram*”, and “*Shooting*”. The word “*Instagram*” appears six (6) times, while “*Shooting*” only appears three (3) times. In the following tables illustrate not only Categories and Example but also the top 8 usage frequency of English Lexical Categories Code-Mixed in the Entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

Table 1. Categories and Example of English Lexical Categories Code-Mixed in the Entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

English Lexical Categories	Example	Number of words (%)
Noun	Single, haters, dress, story, keyboard, scene, soundtrack, outfit, joke, freckles, eyeliner, event, netizen, followers, netter, tissue, conditioner, blower, hairspray, drummer, member, diamond, party, introvert, channel, eyeshadow, treatment, glitter, anime, cosplay, fashion, *shooting, *casting, *look.	34 (54.84%)
Proper Noun	Instagram, Secret, Rose, Billboard, Zoolander, Ghosbuster, Princess, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Halloween, Baby, Disney, Twitter.	14 (22.58%)
Adjective	Stylish, fashionable, simple, indie, curly, final, funky, nude, cute, pink, matte, girly, long, *presenter.	13 (20.97%)
Verb	Drop	1 (1.61%)
Adverb	-	-
Pronoun	-	-
Conjunction	-	-
Preposition	-	-
Total		62 (100%)

* The function of the words had been changed to adjectives or nouns when they are code-mixed into the entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

Table 2. Top 8 English lexical categories code-mixed in the entertainment corner in Pekanbaru.

English words	Usage frequency (times)
single (noun)	2
netizen (noun)	2
shooting (noun)	3
Instagram (proper noun)	6
Baby (proper noun)	2
simple (adjective)	2
indie (adjective)	2
drop (verb)	2

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

This study concludes that there are two form of code mixing. They are the insertion of words (such as; noun, adjective, and verb) and hybrid. It discovers that words has seventy (70) data, which are divided into fourty six (46) nouns, fifteen (15) adjectives, and seven (7) verbs. Besides words, hybrid only has two (2). Totally, the number of data are becomen seventy (70) data. The number of data are changed from sixty six (66) data to seventy (70) data. It happens because there are some data that can be analyzed or classified into more than one form of code mixing. Furthermore, the researcher notices four (4) dominant English lexical categories according to their function in the contextual meaning. They are sixty two (62) words from thirty four (34) nouns, fourteen (14) proper nouns, thirteenth (13) adjectives, and one (1) verb. As a result, the total numbers of words are sixty two (62). Evidently, sixty six (66) data reduce to sixty two (62) words after the researcher classified the data into the English lexical categories. It occurs because there are the same words which frequently appear in the data. Also, the researcher discovers that two English words, such as “*Instagram*” and “*shooting*”, which mostly appear in the entertainment corner of local newspapaer in Pekanbaru. Therefore, the researcher confirms that there are some code mixing added by journalist into the entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

Recommendation

Based on the result of this research, the researcher provides some suggestion not only for the lecturer and students of English Study Program but also for the future researcher. The suggestions are presented as follows:

1. For the Lecturer of English Study Program
The writer expects that the result of this study can be used as additional information for the lecture, especially for teaching code-mixing phenomena.

2. For Students of English Study Program

The result of this study also can be useful for student in learning code-mixing. By reading this study, the students can enhance and update their knowledge about code-mixing that exist in printed media, such as newspaper. Beside that, the students are expected to be able to know the forms of code-mixing and dominant lexical categories that are added into an entertainment corner of newspaper.

3. For the Future Researcher

This study focuses on analyzing and identifying not only the forms of code mixing but also the lexical categories which appear in the entertainment corner of local newspaper in Pekanbaru. for others researcher, the writer suggests you to make a deep analysis about other code mixing cases that exist in printed media such as the purpose of the code mixing or the factor of code mixing usage in local newspapers so that the future researcher can give more detailed explanation about code mixing that emerges in local newspaper in Pekanbaru.

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