

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the media for communication among people. A successful communication needs communicative language media that have rules and norm, which should be carried out in communication. Language is a very complex concept, far from easy to define in any stringent manner that actually captures its richness.² Thus, people learn the language not only for knowing it, but also for communicate with it.

During the past four and a half decades, studies of the relations between language and society have coalesced to form the field of academic research known as sociolinguistics.³ Sociolinguistics is defined as the study of language in relation to society.⁴ Its study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the characteristics of their speaker as these trees constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

However, in many parts of the world an ability to speak more than one language is not at all remarkable. In fact, a monolingual individual would be regarded as a miss it, lacking an important skill in society, the skill of being able

²Sveker Johansson, *Origins of Language*, (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Jhon Benjamins Publishing Company, 2005), 6.

³Coulmas, Florian (Ed), *The Handbook of Sociolinguistics*, (Blackwell Publishing, Blackwell Reference Online, 1998), 3.

⁴Ronald Wardhaugh, *Textbooks in Linguistics* (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 13.

to interact freely with the speakers of other languages with whom regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living. In many parts of the world it is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for purposes of trade, and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one to another are made without hesitation.⁵

In term 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. As Gal in (Wardhaugh) says, ‘code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. We will now look more closely at this phenomenon. In cede switching; people can use two languages in conversation by turns that depend entirely on the situation. Code-mixing is embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes) phrases and clauses from two grammatical (sub-) system within the same sentence and speech event. That code mixing is

⁵Wardhaugh, Ronald Wardhaugh, *In Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. (Blackwell textbooks in linguistics; 4) (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 96.

intrasentential switching.⁶ It refers to the using of more than one language mix in the same utterance.⁷

Nowadays, the use of code mixing is easily found in the oral communication, especially in the daily communication among teenagers who like to code and switch their language to show that they are modern. In this case, English as the famous international language is often used in code mixing phenomenon. As we know, many people in the world use it in every occasion, spoken and written communication. As effect, at this time, Indonesian people are influenced by English because most Indonesian people do mix both especially in spoken communication.⁸

The case of code mixing also happened in Radio. For example, in one daily conversation, we probably hear someone using like: “*It’s ok, tapi jangan suka ngejudge orang gitu dong!*” The code mixing can be shown in this sentence. The speaker inserted English words. As the same case, in the radio broadcasting for example; the sentences which are usually heard are “*Next, yang mau request lagu terbaru langsung aja sms di 085784804xxx*”. These sentences show the language mixing clearly i.e. English and Indonesian. Speaking in the language mixing or English fully might be called trend.

Radios broadcasting in Indonesia have been develop since many years ago both in their quality and quantity. Since the coming of foreigners who use English

⁶ Zahra Mustafa and Mahmoud Al-Khatib, “Arabic and English in Teaching Science,” (World Englishes, vol.13, 1994), 215-224.

⁷ Elisabet Sipayung and Meisuri, *the Analysis of Code Mixing In Film from Bandung with Love*, 2012.

⁸Ibid.

in their conversation, Indonesian people become use English and begin to spread it to other Indonesian people. Since then Indonesian radio broadcasters have also been influenced by English in delivering the program radio. They make special characteristics by mixing their language as stated by Jannedy “A speaker may change ‘switch codes’ to put himself closer to his hearers and to get all the obstacles out of the path of his message”.⁹ The presenters use Indonesian as the first language and English as the second language.

The phenomenon of code mixing itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed especially in “English on Air Program” at Suara Pendidikan FM radio. It is something unique topic because the broadcaster code mixing in her broadcast likes “*Ok listeners, our family always do like a sungkem tradition in order we can forgive each other’s.*” and that makes the society interested and easy to get the message. This is the reason why it is interested to analyse the code mixing found the English on Air Program in Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio Ngawi.

B. Focus of the Study

To avoid a far-ranging discussion, this study focused on some concerns identified as follows:

1. It focuses on the types of code mixing that are used by Suara Pendidikan FM Broadcaster in English on Air Program.
2. It is to know the reason of Suara Pendidikan FM Broadcaster use code mixing in English on Air Program.

⁹Emmy K Sinulingga, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in ‘Smart Business Talk’ of Smart Radio 101.8 FM in theme ‘How to Become A Superstar Sales Person’, 2009.*

C. Statement of the Problems

Regarding the limitation of the study, this study promoted some problems formulated into:

1. What types of code mixing are used by Suara Pendidikan Fm broadcaster in English on Air Program?
2. What are the reasons of Suara Pendidikan FM broadcaster using code mixing in English on Air Program?

D. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used by Suara Pendidikan FM broadcaster.
2. To find out the reasons of Suara Pendidikan FM Broadcasters used code mixing in English on Air Program.

E. Significance of the Study

There are some expected significances that could be taken from this study. They are described in the following details.

1. Theoretically

The researcher hope the result of this study can give the contribution to the teaching learning process in sociolinguist, especially in code mixing studies.

2. Practically

a. Reader

This study is to give a contribution to readers for further study to do scientific research concerning with the types of code mixing used in radio program, particularly the students of English Department of State Islamic Collage (STAIN) of Ponorogo.

b. Broadcaster

This study is to give a contribution to broadcaster as a reference to grow up the variation of code mixing are use in English on Air Program.

c. The researcher

This study hopefully will add knowledge and experience about the use and types of code mixing.

F. Research Method

The existence of research methodology has a goal of guiding the research in order to work systematically. The research methodology covers a set of research activities conducted by researcher. It involves research design, data source, techniques of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

1. Design of the Study

The formidable problem that follows the task of defining the research problem is the preparation of the design of the research project, popularly known as the “research design”. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for

collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.¹⁰ Thus, research design is a plan of gathering and analysing data in order to fit with the research objective. The purpose of research design is guiding the research in conducting the research activities.

This research applies a qualitative research. Qualitative research is to develop concepts that enhance the understanding of social phenomena in natural setting, with due emphasis on the meaning, experiences and view of all participant¹¹. According to Bernard's about description term means "making complicated things understandable by reducing them to their component parts."¹² Its mean the description is make us easier to understand things that complicated.

Qualitative research has some types. One of those is descriptive study. This study tries to describe systematically and carefully about the types of code mixing used by Suara Pendidikan FM Radio and the reason of it.

Bodgan and Biklen mentioned several characteristics of descriptive qualitative research which as follows:

¹⁰C.R. Kotharii, *Research Methodology;Methods and Technique*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited, Publisher, 2004), 31.

¹¹HelleNeergaard and JhonParmUlhoi, *Handbook of Qualitative Research Methods in Entrepreneurship* (USA: published by Edward Elga, 2007), 20.

¹²Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (USA: SAGE Publication, 1994), 104.

1. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher- is the key instrument.
2. Qualitative research is descriptive, thus the data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.
3. Qualitative research is concerned with process
4. The qualitative research tends to analyse the data inductively.
5. “Meaning” is of essential concern to the qualitative approach.¹³

Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.¹⁴ In this study, the researcher tries to describe the using of code mixing in English on Air Program by broadcasters.

Based on the data in radio, case study is suitable to apply in this study. The goal of this research is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity (the “case”). In this study, the researcher focuses on analysing code mixing. It means that the data in this study are broadcaster conversation in term of code mixing. Because of that, this study use descriptive qualitative design in gathering the data.

Descriptive-case study design is suitable with the main objective of the study that is to describe code mixing used by Suara Pendidikan Fm Broadcaster in English on Air Program. The description were extracted and concluded, the

¹³ Bogdan, R.C. & Biklen, S.K., *Qualitative Research for Education, An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. (BostonAllyn& Bacon, 1982), 29-32.

¹⁴C.R. Kotharii, *Research Methodology;Methods and Technique*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited, Publisher, 2004), 2.

activities conducted, the material used, the media used, the assessment used and it is grounded in deep and varied sources of information.

2. Research Role

As Lofland has also noted, the role of the researcher in the setting may vary in involvement. In Gold's classic typology of naturalistic research roles, he outlined four modes through which observes may gather data: the complete participant, the participant as observer, the observer as participant, the complete observer.¹⁵

According to George J. Mouly, He defines research as the systematic and scholarly application of the scientific method interpreted in its broader sense, to the solution of social studies problems; conversely, any systematic study designed to promote the development of social studies as a science can be considered research.¹⁶

The following are the main characteristics of research:

1. A sound philosophy of social studies as the basis of research
2. Research is based on insight and imagination
3. Research requires an inter-disciplinary approach
4. Research usually employs deductive reasoning process
5. Research should come out of a desire to do things better
6. Research is not as exact as research in physical science

¹⁵ Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, *Handbook Qualitative Research*, (USA: by Sage Publication, 1994), 379.

¹⁶ Yogesh Kumar Sigh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistic*, (New Delhi: New Age International publisher, 2006), 11.

7. Research is not the field of the specialist only
8. Research generally requires inexpensive material
9. Research is based on the subjectivity and intangibility of social phenomena
10. Research is perhaps incapable of being dealt through empirical method=
11. Research is based on inter dependence of causes and effect
12. Research cannot be a mechanical process

The main function of research is to improve research procedures through the refinement and extension of knowledge. Therefore, in this research the researcher as the observer and as the data collector.

3. Research Setting

a. Place of studies

The research was conducted at Suara Pendidikan FM Radio 107 Mhz at A. Yani Street No.5 Ngawi. The researcher takes the studio as a place of the study because:

1. The place is reachable. It enables for researcher to conduct the research.
2. Writer wants to know why the code mixing happens at Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio.

b. Time of the Research

The research conducted on 15 April- July 2015.

4. Researcher Role

In qualitative research, there are three types of researcher role. They are complete observer, observer as participant and complete participant.¹⁷ In this research, researcher becomes a complete observer. The researcher interacts with the subject's activity in the research location while the researcher collects the data and organizes it specifically. The collecting and organizing data will be analysed, interpreted and reported by the researcher as a result.

5. Technique of data Collection

Collecting data, the researcher used three data collection techniques, they are: observation, interview and documentation.

a. Observation

Observation is collecting data through watching or engaging in activities.¹⁸ Many qualitative researchers prefer observation data information that can be seen directly by the researcher or heard or felt to other kinds. The eye sees a lot (and misses a lot), simultaneously noting who, what, when, where, and why (as newspaper people are supposed to do) and particularly relating them to the story or the assertions forthcoming that is, to the research question.¹⁹ Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that observation is a kind of methods for

¹⁷ Norman K. Denzim, *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, (California: SAGE Publication. Inc,1994), 248.

¹⁸ . Loraine Blaxter, Christina Hughes and Malcolm Tight, *How to Research*,(USA: Open University Press, 2006), 167.

¹⁹ . Robert E. Stake, *Qualitative Research Studying How Things Work* (New York: The Guilford Press, 2010), 103.

collecting data that used to observe phenomenon while is happening and gathering data from the subject of research.

In this case, the researcher came to the radio to know the implementation of code mixing that used by broadcaster in English on Air Program. The researcher came in the room then he observed while brought the paper and pen, he sit and wrote the condition and implementation of code mixing in conversation in English on Air Program.

By doing observation, the researcher knew the implementation of code mixing used by Broadcaster in English on Air Program that occurred from 2 pm until 4 pm on Sunday in Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio. The object of this observation is the broadcaster that is doing the broadcasting.

b. Interview

Interview is a conversation, the art of asking question and listening.²⁰ Interview is one of the methods in the research to get the data. Interviewing is a basic mode of inquiry of experience has been the major way throughout recorded history that humans have made sense of their experience.²¹ In this research the researcher used semi structure interview. Semi structure interview is flexible allowing new question to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewer says.²² It was used because it gave freedom to the interview

²⁰ Norman K. Denzin, and Yonna S. Lincoln, *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (USA: by Sage Publication, 1994), 353.

²¹ Irving seidman, *Interviewing as Qualitative Research*, (New York: Teachers College Press, 2006), 8.

²² Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method Theory and Practicee*, Jakarta: SalembaEmpat. 2012, 54

without clumsiness to share everything to the research. The researcher face to face interviewing the broadcasters, then he asked some questions one by one while wrote the answers from the broadcaster as long as 15 minutes each respondents. In addition, the researcher also got in-depth information of the implementation and the reason of broadcaster used code mixing in English on Air Program in Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio. The Interviewees of this study were two broadcasters and one operator of Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio.

c. Documentation

Comprehensive and accurate documentation is essential for informed use of data. Key documentation describes how the data were created (e.g., sampling, fieldwork), prepared for analysis (e.g., transcribed, digitized), and subsequently collated and processed. The content of each file, such as an interview, should be clearly documented and should include information about who was being interviewed, when, where, and so on.²³ Documentation of analysis operation, and also suggest more modest variation. Any documentation approach must be keyed to purposes.²⁴ In this study the researcher took documentation as a secondary data like: photos, script, and record to support and enrich data acquired during interview. In this activity, the researcher used some media were used, such as hand-phone to record and documentation. The researcher took this documentation to support the data. The researcher took some pictures while the broadcaster do

²³. Lisa M. Given, *the Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods* (USA: SAGE Publications, 2008), 194.

²⁴. Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (USA: SAGE Publication, 1994), 296.

the conversation with the listeners and asked the recording from the conversation with the listeners.

6. Technique of Analysing Data

In qualitative research, data obtained from various sources, using the techniques of data collection varied (triangulation), and conducts continuously until data saturation. With continuous observation resulted in data variation is very high. The data obtained are generally qualitative data, so data analyse techniques are used there is no clear pattern. Therefore, it often has the difficulty in conducting the analysis.

Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simpler parts and putting the parts together in new arrangements for the purpose of interpretation.²⁵

Data analysis is an important aspect of reflexivity, these are steps of analysis data:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction refer to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The data reduction transforming process continues after fieldwork,

²⁵ . Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of research of methodology and statistic* (New Delhi: Published by New Age International, 2006),232.

until a final report is completed.²⁶ In this study, the researcher selected the data from many sources e.g. recording, interview and documentation of the research on Suara Pendidikan Fm Radio, focusing at the code mixing used by the broadcaster, simplifying the data base on the types and the reasons of using code mixing, abstracting with give some examples, and transform to the next process.

The researcher took the data in radio from many ways; they were from observation, interview, and documentation. The data were photos, interview transcript, recording and script. The researcher sorted the data and selected, took the correct data and deleted the wrong data focus on the types of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in the conversation in English on Air Program then simplify based on the theories, then transformed in the next process.

b. Data display

Generically, a display is organized, compressed assemble of information that permits conclusion drawing and conclusion. Displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something either analyse further or take action, based on that understanding.²⁷ In this study, the researchers organizing the data based on the types of code mixing from broadcasters' conversation and explain in the sort conversation with detail explanation of forms of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing. It makes the data that have been collected became easier to the next process.

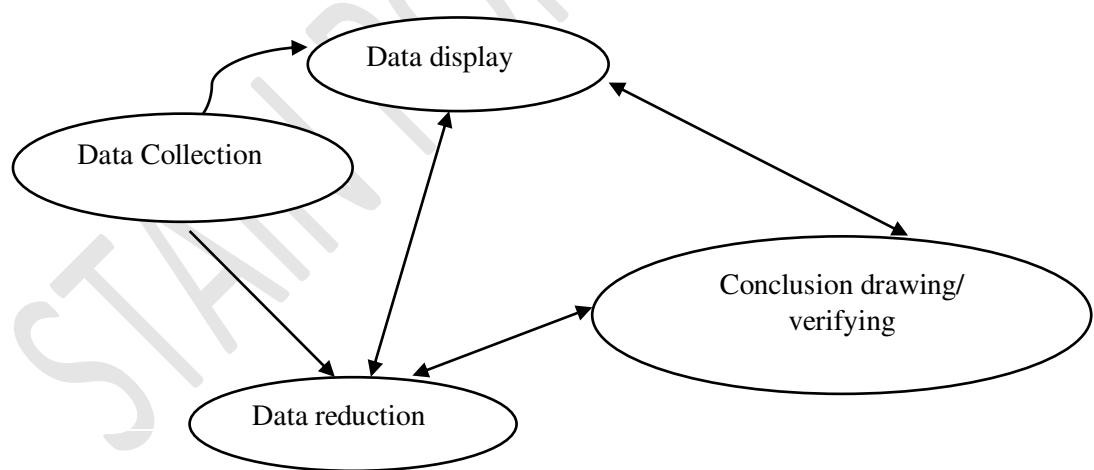
²⁶Matthew B. Milesand A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, (USA: SAGE Publication, 1994), 25.

²⁷Ibid.

Arranging the primary data based on the each form and calculated the total number of code mixing. In the course of our work, we had become continued that better displays are a major avenue to valid qualitative analysis. The display discussed in this result of recording includes chat deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data.

c. Conclusion and verification

In this implication, the researcher makes a conclusion. The conclusion is the answer of the researcher problems that have been formulated. Based on the statement above, the stage of data analysis can be showed in this picture.



7. Checking of Validity

Validity describes the extent to which we measure what we purport to measure. An instrument is or is not intrinsically valid, as validity is a

characteristic of the responses. Consequently, it is important to pre-test the instrument to obtain preliminary data that can be used to assess validity.²⁸ The data was valid if suitable with the theories that used. The researcher check the data with types of code mixing and the reason use code mixing theories.

8. Research Procedure

In this research, there are some procedures of research which must be done. They are planning, application, the procedure of data analysis and reporting:

- a. This procedure includes arranging the research plan, choosing the field or research location, organizing permission, observing, choosing and using information, preparing instrument, and something that relates research ethic.
- b. Application

In this procedure involves understanding the researcher preparation, entering the field, and interact with the subject while collection data.

- c. The procedure of data analysis

It includes analysing data observation Code Mixing Used by Moderato Fm Broadcaster in Espresso Program

- d. Reporting

In this activity the researcher wrote research report in form of thesis writing about Code Mixing Used by SuaraPendidikanFm Radio Broadcaster in English on Air Program.

²⁸. David Colton and Robert W. Covert, *Designing and constructing instruments for social research and evaluation* (San Francisco: Published by Jossey-Bass, 2007), 65.

9. Organization of the Thesis

In order to ease the readers understand this study, the researcher report is arranged systematically. It consists of five chapters in which each has interaction to others. It is highlighted in detail as follows:

The first chapter is introduction; this chapter gives the explanation about design of the research. It is consist of background of the study, focus of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the thesis.

The second chapter is review of related literature. It explains about sociolinguistic, types of speaker, diglosia, code, code mixing, and types of code mixing.

The third chapter presents the findings of research in the field, which include the general description of code mixing, data description that consist of code mixing used by Suara Pendidikan Fm Broadcaster in English on Air Program.

The fourth chapter contains a discussion of research result include findings from the research and the analysis of research from research, that has been done, which is concerned about code mixing used by Suara Pendidikan Fm Broadcaster in English on Air Program.

The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion. This is intended to make it easier for reader who takes the essence of this thesis.