

**INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING IN THE MEDIA INDONESIA  
NEWSPAPER**

**A Thesis**

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## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tipe-tipe campur kode antara bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris dalam surat kabar Media Indonesia, edisi Kamis 15 Maret 2007 dan Jum'at, 16 Maret 2007 serta alasan penggunaan campur kode oleh redaktornya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe campur kode kedua bahasa tersebut dan alasan penggunaannya. Dalam pengumpulan data digunakan metode simak bersifat non parsipatori dan teknik catat. Sedangkan untuk menganalisis data digunakan metode padan. Untuk melengkapi analisis, digunakan jawaban kuesioner dari redaktur surat kabar Media Indonesia. Hasil penelitian disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dalam bentuk tabel dan metode informal dalam bentuk eksplanasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 33 buah data ditemukan tipe-tipe campur kode dalam bentuk *unit insertion* sebanyak 16 buah data (48,48%), *unit hybridization* 4 buah data (12,12%), dan *inflection attachment and reduplication* 1 data (3,03%). Sedangkan untuk penggunaan campur kode lebih banyak dilatarbelakangi oleh alasan-alasan, yaitu: untuk menyampaikan masalah teknologi sebanyak 3 data (9,09%), untuk menarik perhatian pembaca 1 data (3,03%), untuk memodernisasikan bahasa yang sedang dipakai 1 buah data (3,03%), untuk mengutip ucapan seseorang 1 data (3,03%), karena tidak adanya padanan kata yang tepat dalam bahasa Indonesia sebanyak 4 data (12,12%), dan pengguna campur kode merasa tidak perlu untuk menterjemahkan kata-kata tersebut ke dalam bahasa Indonesia 2 data (6,06%).

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of Study

Code-mixing is the use of lexical items or grammatical features from one language in another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text. It is a common phenomenon in society where two or more languages are used. Generally, code-mixing is one of the interesting phenomena in studying sociolinguistics. Related to that phenomenon, Bhatia, Tej K and William C Ritchie (2006:323) provides the following examples of code-mixing among English and Brazil:

1. The professor said **que el estudiante habia recibido una A**  
“The professor said that the student had received an A”
2. A new publisher **para el libro**  
“A new publisher for the book”
3. **Un Nuevo titulo** for the manuscript  
“A new title for the manuscript”

Code-mixing phenomena can never be avoided. People can apply the code-mixing in spoken or written language. As a foreign language, English becomes an inseparable part of Indonesian language, even though they are different in grammar and lexicon. It is important to note that code-mixing between English and Indonesian language does not only occur in the daily conversation, but also takes place in mass media, such as newspapers, magazines, and academic

writing. In relation to the phenomena the writer finds out the use of code-mixing between Indonesian and English language when she reads Media Indonesia newspaper, some of the examples are:

1. Dapat kami informasikan bahwa perluasan coverage area flexi di wilayah Sumbar saat ini sedang berlangsung.
2. Sementara itu, menurut project officer posko mudik lebaran Indosat Bukittinggi, posko tersebut juga melayani berbuka gratis bagi pemudik.
3. Pameran bahan bangunan dan arsitektur Renovation Expo kembali digelar 16-18 Maret 2007 di Jakarta Convention Center.

Because code-mixing phenomenon is interesting to study, the writer analyzes code-mixing between English and Indonesian language in Indonesian newspaper, Media Indonesia.

## 1.2 Research Questions

It is interesting to study code-mixing between Indonesian and English language that occurs in Media Indonesia newspaper. The study focuses on two following questions:

1. What types of code-mixing appear in Media Indonesia Newspaper?
2. What are the editors' reasons for using code-mixing in the newspaper discourses?

### **1.3 The Objectives of Study**

In general, this writing is aimed at two objectives. Firstly, the writer wants to describe the types of code-mixing. Secondly, she explains the reasons of using code-mixing.

### **1.4 The Scope of Study**

In this study, the writer analyzes code-mixing between Indonesian and English language in Media Indonesia newspaper. Actually, there are many aspects of code-mixing such as forms, typology of constraints on code-mixing, and the causal variables, however, she merely focuses her study on the types of code-mixing, and the reasons for them.

### **1.5 The Method of Research**

#### **1.5.1 Collecting the Data**

In collecting data, the writer applies non-participative observation method (Sudaryanto, 1993:133) where the writer collects the data by reading the materials. Firstly, the writer begins by reading the two editions of Media Indonesia newspaper until the end. Secondly, the writer selects and classifies the data based on the types of code-mixing, then the writer counts how often the language mixing occurs. Finally, the writer uses note taking technique (Sudaryanto, 1993:6) to note down what types of code-mixing occurs. The main data are supported by supporting data in the form of questionnaires. The purpose of these questionnaires is to find out the editors' reasons for using code-mixing.

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer discovers some findings. Firstly, the types of code-mixing consists of unit insertion, unit hybridization, and reduplication. Secondly, for the causal variables, the writer finds some reasons of its. They are to convey technology, to create a common field with the readers, to quote someone else, no reason for translating it, no equivalent word, and for expressing modernization

#### 4.2 SUGGESTIONS

Importantly, in the present code-mixing occurs almost in any aspect of people life either in speaking or writing, such as: on newspaper, magazines, radio, newspaper and even in every scientific meetings or discussions. As a matter of fact, the writer limits her study only on the code-mixing appearing in Media Indonesia newspaper. Therefore, by analyzing code-mixing between Indonesian and English language in the two editions of the newspaper, the writer hopes that in the future, the others who also get interested in this topic can have additional information from her writing. The findings can be used as part of extending reading deals with the language phenomena of code-mixing. Furthermore, they can realize that code-mixing does not only happen in spoken language (conversation), but also in written text.

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