AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY MALE AND FEMALE BROADCASTERS AT SWARAUNIB RADIO STATION

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Code Mixing Radio Broadcasters Gender	The objectives of this research were to find out 1). the most common types of code-mixing used by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station 2).to find out the reasons for using Indonesian - English code-mixing by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib Radio station. The subjects of this study were 6 broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station, with 3 male and 3 female broadcasters. The design of this research was descriptive, used quantitative as well as qualitative data. The result showed that there were three types of code-mixing proposed by Hoffman. The results for male broadcasters showed that there were 282 (87%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 31 (9,6%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 11 (3,4%) involvement in a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, the results for female broadcasters showed that there were 357 (89,9%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 28 (7,1%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 12 (3%) involvement in a change of pronunciation. While for reasons of using code-mixing, female broadcasters and male broadcasters both used seven reasons from Hoffman's theory. The reasons were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity and solidarity In addition, female broadcasters using code-mixing tended to be more conscious and intentional than male broadcasters, and female broadcasters were more expressive than male broadcasters in the use of code-mixing. In conclusion, although the most common types and reasons for using code mixing between male and female broadcasters were similar, there were still differences that were influenced by gender factors. However, code mixing can be used to create a good and interesting communication, especially in broadcasting media.

INTRODUCTION

People have different languages because languages are multilingual. It is undoubted that a person can speak two languages or even more in this daily speech. It usually occurs in a society where people want to learn a second language besides their native language. In bilingual or multilingual communities, such as Indonesian, they tend to change or choose a certain code every time they talk or mix the code. Code, right here, means a specific dialect, language, style, and register (Wardhaugh, 1986:86). People switch and mix code both in spoken conversation and in written conversation, such as print media. No different from spoken language, when people express their thoughts, they sometimes use more than one code and use another code for other purposes. The code they choose can regularly depend on ethnicity, gender, age, education level, subject matter, who is being addressed, etc.

As defined by Spolsky (1998:45), a bilingual is "someone who has a few useful capacities in a second language. "Bilingual or multilingual has a close correlation with code language, as defined by the experts stated above. When someone changes or puts one language into another for any reason, it is named Code-Switching or Code-mixing, code in linguistics refers to language, In accordance with Stockwell (2002: 8-9), the code is an image of nationalism utilized by persons to talk or communicate in a selected language, dialect, sign up, accent, or technique on specific activities and for specific functions.

In addition, Wardhaugh (1986: 101) argues that code may be described as a structure used for conversation among two events or more on a given occasion. When someone mixes one code with another, it is referred to as Code mixing. Hoffman then argues that code mixing is the changes that arise inside sentences. Holmes (1992) also describes that people dwelling in bilingual or multilingual societies tend to use more than one code while they have a conversation with others.

Code-switching and code-mixing mean using two languages in communication. Code-Switching consist of "switching between two or a variety of languages is a single conversation across the boundaries of sentence or clauses" (Herk, 2012: 103). By comparison, the mix of codes refers to a 'change that occurs at the lexical level" (Hoffman, 1991: 104). These brief definitions clearly show that code mixing and code switching are different.

Furthermore, code-switching is made in a certain configuration or for a certain purpose. Meanwhile, code mixing is used changes to code when they talk in a particular way to another person. Sometimes, people have changed identities when they have a conversation with different people. Nevertheless, code mixing is more unconscious way. People can mix one language with another without worrying whether the translation is accurate or not. Indeed, the amount of words mixed with codes become so prevalent that become part of the code as borrowed words. We need to look at a language synchronously to better study the combination of codes. Furthermore, language and culture are connected, sometimes, an idea shown in one code is missing in another code.

In Indonesia itself, people sometimes speak more than one language for communicating with other people. Indonesian is used as their national language, such as Javanese, Madurese, Sundanese, etc. Are used as a regional language and English is used as an international language for Indonesian. People in Indonesia use English for many objectives, such as business, education, and work. Hence Indonesian can be named a bilingual or multilingual community.

Furthermore, Code–Mixing can be found both in spoken forms and in written linguistic forms. The code mixing in the spoken language can be found in the teaching-learning process, television programs, radio programs, and so on. Meanwhile, Code–Mixing in the written language exist in internet media, novels, magazines, newspapers, and so on. The tendency to mix the Indonesian language with a foreign language has obviously been noticed in broadcasting events, especially in radio broadcasts.

Today's society uses radio for more conventional uses, such as listening to music or news. On-campus, radio becomes the medium to deliver information concerning college life, college events, opinions, and entertainment, comprising movies, jokes, and music. The skills of its broadcasters extremely influence the success of a radio program.

In presenting the information, a radio broadcaster performs the function of a radio journalist in every kind of information. Capable broadcasters will be able to deliver the message. Radio broadcasters can not just pick the news from the daily news or the internet, but they have to master various other skills to process and deliver the information. In short, a good radio broadcaster has to deliver the message with a language variety, preferred and understood by the target listeners. For example, when a broadcaster delivers news from various sources that to do not fully use the Indonesian language with English vocabulary, or even if the news is entirely in English, it must be translated into Indonesian. However, to reduce translation errors, the broadcaster sometimes still uses English and makes the broadcaster mix Indonesian and English when delivering news. In sociolinguistics, there are code-switching and code-mixing. However, in this research, we will only discuss code-mixing because code-mixing can be found in casual and not in formal conversations. This study aligns with the Swaraunib radio broadcaster using relaxed conversations and not too formal because Swaraunib radio is designed for you people.

Also what makes communication differences happen in the world is not only because of language differences but also because of gender differences. Males or females, whether in physiology or psychology in language use, could have their very own gender function, which makes variations of gender within the language. Within the observation process they conclude that: in exceptional contexts, males and females have differences in the level of phonology, vocabulary, and grammar, syntactic options. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003) noted that conventional social elements make males have higher social status, which leads them to have speech privileges. Gender variations in linguistic phenomena are not unintentional; they have social roots. Gender variations are the essential facts of social existence and human variations. He displays that there may be a protracted ancient beginning within the phenomenon of linguistic difference. Males and females have specific statuses and play exclusive roles, therefore, they have different duties and distinctive rights.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher was interested in conducting a research entitled ''An Analysis Of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used By Male And Female Broadcaster At Swaraunib Radio Station'' because the researcher saw that the phenomenon of using code-mixing is often encountered nowadays, even people who do not know |English and Indonesian in their communication. The researcher chose the broadcasters of Swaraunib radio station as the subject of this research because the researcher saw that the broadcasters often used code-mixing during programs of Swaraunib radio. Another reason because researcher was also a broadcaster at Swaraunib radio, so at the end, it could ease the researcher in doing this research and also the result of this study could be useful for English learning, especially for material in speaking so the learners could improve their speaking skills to build confidence. The researcher was interested in knowing the most common types of Indonesian-English code-mixing used by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio and the reasons for using Indonesian-English code-mixing by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station.

METHODS

Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

In this research, the researcher used a mixed method. The design of this research was descriptive, using both quantitative and qualitative data. Through mixed methods research, researchers introduced methods of data collection or analysis through quantitative and qualitative research into one research study (Creswell, 2003). Quantitative data were shown to show the percentage of the occurrences. On the other hand, qualitative data was presented to explain the reasons for code-mixing used by the male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station. The data source in this research was the dialogue spoken by the broadcasters. There were six broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station as the subject of this research, with three male and three female broadcasters. The data were taken at three programs, namely "Coffee Morning", "Santai Sore-Sore", and "Nightflight". Each broadcaster was taken 1 audio recording for each program.

Instruments

The instruments in this research were audio observation and interview. The audio observation was used as the data in finding the utterances spoken by the broadcasters that might contain code-mixing to find the most common types of code-mixing used by broadcasters. Meanwhile, the interview was used to find the reasons of using code-mixing by broadcasters.

Data Analysis Procedures

The techniques used by the researcher were classifying the utterances of code mixing used by broadcasters which were gotten from the spontaneous utterances of the broadcasters that had been transcribed into the types of code-mixing by Hoffman's theory. In the analysis, the data put in the data classification table and made a percentage of the classified data by the formula :

$$P = \frac{F \ (the \ sum \ of \ each \ type \ of \ code-mixing)}{N \ (total \ of \ the \ classified \ data)} \times 100\%$$

Furthermore, the techniques used the method as proposed by Miles and Huberman, which could be understood to analyzed research data. Miles and Huberman said that qualitative information evaluation activities have been conducted in an ongoing relationship until completion, so the information becomes saturated. The measurement of information density was indicated by using the lack of facts or new facts. studies activities include information reduction (reduction), information presentation (display), and drawing conclusions and verification (conclusion drawing/verification). most qualitative researchers attempted to acquire information for as long as feasible and meant to research it when they go away from the field. This technique for qualitative researchers isn't good due to the fact many conditions or contexts had been no longer recorded and the researcher forgets to recognize the condition, so the numerous matters related to it can become fragmented. no need. therefore, facts collection work for qualitative researchers will involve writing, modifying, classifying, decreasing, and providing.

FINDINGS

Types Of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used By Male And Female Broadcasters At Swaraunib Radio Station

From the data obtained using audio observation, it was found that there were three types of code-mixing proposed by Hoffman. The results for male broadcasters showed that there were 282 (87%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 31 (9,6%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 11 (3,4%) involvement in a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, the results for female broadcasters showed that there were 357 (89,9%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 28 (7,1%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 12 (3%) involvement in a change of pronunciation.

Tabel 1. The Percentage of types of code mixing used by male broadcasters at Swaraunib Radio station

No	Broadcasters	The percentage of types of code mixing			Total
		IS	IL	ICP	
1	MB1	37	4	6	47 (14,5%)
2	MB2	105	10	2	117 (36,1%)
3	MB3	140	17	3	160 (49,4%)
	Total	282 (87%)	31 (9,6%)	11 (3,4%)	324 (100%)

(According to Hoffman (1991))
Notes:
IS = Intra-Sentential
IL = Intra-Lexical
ICP = Involvement In A Change Of Pronunciation
MB = Male Broadcaster

Tabel 2. The Percentage of types of code mixing used by female broadcasters at Swaraunib Radio station

No	Broadcasters	The percentage of types of code mixing			Total
		IS	IL	ICP	
1	FB1	104	8	3	115 (29%)
2	FB2	137	6	4	147 (37%)
3	FB3	116	14	5	135 (34%)
	Total	357 (89,9%)	28 (7,1%)	12 (3%)	397 (100%)

(According to Hoffman (1991))
Notes:
IS = Intra-Sentential
IL = Intra-Lexical
ICP = Involvement In A Change Of Pronunciation
FB = Female Broadcaster

From the table above, it can be seen that the most common type of code-mixing or the most frequently used by male or female broadcasters was the same, namely Intra-Sentential (IS). Then followed by Intra-Lexical (IL), and finally the one with the fewest results found was Involvement In A Change Of Pronunciation (ICP). Furthermore, it

can also be seen that the occurrences of using code-mixing among female broadcasters were quite similar where there was only a difference between 20 and 32 occurrences of using code-mixing only. Meanwhile, for male broadcasters, there was a significant difference in the use of code-mixing with a difference of 70 to 113 occurrences of using code-mixing.

a. intra-sentential code mixing

The first type was intra-sentential code-mixing. The occurrence of code-mixing in this type was within the sentence boundary. Some of the results of intra-sentential code mixing used by broadcasters are displayed below.

MB2 - *"dicurigakan bisa jadi memang benar gangguan dari google atau youtubenya sendiri yang* **down.***"* (Coffee Morning)

FB2-*"Dan langsung aja kalo pengen* **request** *ataupun pengen cerita sesuai dengan tema..." (Coffee Morning)*

In the utterances above, the bold typing was spoken in English. In this utterance the broadcasters mixed from Indonesian to English word.

b. intra-lexical code mixing

This type of code-mixing was related to morphology. The occurrences of code-mixing in this type were in the context of speech. In other words, the English words were added to the Indonesian affixes. Some of the results of intra-lexical code mixing used by broadcasters are displayed below.

MB3-*"Pokoknya banyaklah* **valuenya** *tentang kehidupan kita yang bisa diambil dari film itu."* (Santai Sore-Sore)

In the utterances above, the word **"valuenya"** consisted of the word "value" and added "-nya" in Indonesia.

FB-3 *"membacakan berita* **terupdate** *kasus covid di Indonesia"* (Coffee Morning)

In the utterances above, the word **"terapdate"** consisted of the word "update" and added "ter-" in Indonesia.

c. involvement in a change of pronunciation

The third type of code mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991) was called involvement in a change of pronunciation. This theory was related to phonology. It dealt with the pronunciation change from one language to the phonological structure of another language. Some of the results of involvement in a change of pronunciation code mixing used by broadcasters are displayed below.

MB2-*"Terimakasih buat kamu semua yang udah dengerin, afdhal pamit, sampai jumpa,* **babai***"* (Santai Sore-Sore)

The word "babai" means "bye bye".

FB2- *"***Emejing** *banget ya itu tadi ada berapa film yang bisa kamu tonton ya kalo kamu nggak tahu pengen nonton apa"* (Coffee Morning)

The word "emejing" means "amazing".

The Reasons For Using Indonesian - English Code-Mixing By Male And Female Broadcasters At Swaraunib Radio Station

After collecting the data from interview with the radio broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station, the researcher found that the reasons for using code mixing by male and female broadcasters were similar. There were seven reasons that were used by male and female broadcasters from the seven reasons of Hoffman's theory. The reasons were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group identity and solidarity. Additionally, the reasons for using code-mixing by male and female broadcasters obtained from interview data were entertainment, communication strategies to attract listeners and learning, especially learning in English for listeners and broadcasters themselves.

Tabel 8. The Reasons For Using Indonesian - English Code-Mixing By Broadcasters At Swaraunib Radio Station

No.	Broadcasters	Reasons of Code Mixing						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	MB1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	MB2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	MB3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	FB1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5.	FB2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	FB3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

(According to Hoffman (1991))
Notes :
1= Namely talking about particular topic
2= Quoting somebody else
3= Being emphatic about something
4= Interjection
5= Repetition used for clarification
6= Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor
7= Expressing group identity and solidarity
MB= Male Broadcaster
FB= Female Broadcaster

Additionally, there were some others findings was found in this research. It can be seen from the expression of the interview results obtained as follows.

Question :
Do you do code-mixing by quoting/repeating other people's previous words in other languages?
Broadcaster's answer :
MB2-"Hm, terkadang kalo **secara sadar engga ya**. Tapi kalo **secara ga sadar ya gatau** namanya juga gasadar toh, tapi kadang orang orang ngerasa loh kok ini mirip yang itu, **berarti ada yang diulang.**"
MB2-"Hm, sometimes, if consciously, no. But if unconsciously, I don't know, but sometimes people feel that it's similar to that one, meaning something is being repeated."
FB2-"Sering, iya dan itu tujuannya untuk menjelaskan kembali nih misalnya dari kata kata yang sebelumnya ada kurang mengerti jadi biar pendengar lebih paham kita ulangi lagi dengan menggunakan bahasa yang lain."
FB2-"Often, yes, and that's the goal to re-explain, for example, words that were previously not understood. For the listener to understand better, we will repeat it using another language."

Question:
Do you include English words or expressions in sentences during broadcasts? Why?
Broadcaster's answer :
MB3-"iya karena udah jadi kebiasaan dan nyamannya begitu."
MB3-"Yes, because it has become a habit and it's comfortable."
FB2-"Iya karena kalo saya menggunakan bahasa *mixing* itu tadi bahasa inggris ya jadi lebih keliatan ekspresif nih kalo misalnya lagi ngejelasin sesuatu ke pendengar dan dengan ekpresi tadi itu bisa menarik perhatian pendengar."
FB2-"Yes, because if I used the mixed language, it was English, so it looks more expressive, for example, if you are explaining something to the listener and with that expression, it can attract the listener's attention."

From some questions and answers from male and female broadcasters above, it can be concluded that sometimes in the use of code-mixing during radio broadcastings, male broadcasters tended to be unconscious and unintentional in using code-mixing. Meanwhile, female broadcasters were more likely to consciously and intentionally use code-mixing when broadcasting radio. Also, female broadcasters used code-mixing to be more expressive than male broadcasters.

DISCUSSION
Based on this research, the researcher found out there were three types of code-mixing that used by by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib Radio station. The types of code mixing that appeared in this research were; intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. The results for male broadcasters showed that there were 282 (87%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 31 (9,6%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 11 (3,4%) involvement in a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, the results for female broadcasters showed that there

were 357 (89,9%) cases of intra-sentential code mixing, 28 (7,1%) cases of intra-lexical code mixing, and 12 (3%) involvement in a change of pronunciation.

Furthermore, the type of code-mixing that appeared the most by male and female broadcasters was the intra-sentential type, followed by intra-lexical, and the type that appeared the least was involvement in pronunciation changes. This is in line with previous research from Lismayanti, Detti & Sari, Miza Anisa (2016). In their study, the results showed the use of intra-sentential code mixing was 53.41% higher than the other types. In addition, based on this study, the researcher found that the most common type of code mixing was intra-sentential. They also explained that all types of code-mixing were used to make the program more interesting and easier to understand for listeners. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the intra-sentential code-mixed type is the most interesting type to use during radio broadcasts.

However, although the most commonly used types were the same, there were differences in the total occurrences. From the data obtained from audio observations, it can be seen that female broadcasters used code mixing more frequent than male broadcasters. Female broadcasters used code-mixing with a total of 397 occurrences, while for male broadcasters it was with a total of 324 occurrences, which means that female broadcasters used mixed code 73 occurrences more than male broadcasters. There was a significant difference in the total use of code-mixing, especially in the Intra-Sentential type, while in the other 2 types it was not too significant. In the Intra-Sentential type, there were 282 occurrences of male broadcasters, while female broadcasters had 357 occurrences of Intra-Sentential code-mixing, meaning that there were 70 more occurrences of female broadcasters than male broadcasters. If we look at every radio program that was delivered by the broadcasters, female broadcasters used code mixing more in each radio program, namely Coffee Morning with 16 more occurrences, Santai Sore Sore with 3 more occurrences, and Night Flight 56 more occurrences. While for Intra-Lexical and Involvement in a Change of Pronunciation the difference was not too significant, with Intra-Lexical in male broadcasters there were 3 occurrences more than female broadcasters and Involvement in a Change of Pronunciation in female broadcasters 1 occurrence more than male broadcasters.

Additionally, if we look at each gender, we can also see differences in the occurrences of code-mixing used by broadcasters. In terms of the female gender, all female broadcasters used code-mixing which was quite similar, where the difference was only a difference of 20 to 32 occurrences. As for the male gender, there was a significant difference in the use of code-mixing among male broadcasters, where the difference in the use of code-mixing was 70 to 113 events. From these results, it can be concluded that female broadcasters pay more attention to the use of code-mixing to make radio broadcasts more interesting. Meanwhile, not all male broadcasters paid attention to this. This can be seen from the presence of one male broadcaster who used code-mixing with less frequency.

Furthermore, after collecting the data from interview with the radio broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station, the researcher found that the reasons for using code mixing by male and female broadcasters were similar. There were seven reasons of Hoffman's theory that used by male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station. The reasons were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and

clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity and solidarity.

However, there were differences behind the use of some of the reasons that male and female broadcasters expressed through the interviews conducted. The difference found was female broadcasters were more likely to use code-mixing consciously and intentionally, while male broadcasters were more likely to be unconscious and less intentional. Also, another difference is in the use of code-mixing, female broadcasters use code-mixing to be more expressive than male broadcasters.

Moreover, the reasons for using code-mixing by male and female broadcasters obtained from interview data were entertainment and communication strategies to attract listeners. Apart from that, another reason was for learning. Especially learning in English for listeners and broadcasters themselves. This result was in line with the study from Lismayanti, Detti & Sari, Miza Anisa (2016). In their study, the result showed that broadcasters used code switching and code mixing is not only used as entertainment, but also improve our knowledge and information's about education. The broadcasters in broadcasting the show sometimes used code switching and code mixing that seem interesting and updated to the listener.

However, in this study there was difference from previous studies even though they have similar results. Previous research only analyzed the types and reasons for using code-mixing by broadcasters. While in this study, researcher analyzed the differences in the types commonly used and the reasons for using code-mixing between male and female broadcasters. From the results of this study, we can see that, although the most common types and reasons for using code-mixing between male and female broadcasters were similar. There were still differences that were influenced by gender factors, where in the use of code-mixing female broadcasters were more conscious and intentional than male broadcasters. And also female broadcasters were more expressive in using code-mixing when broadcasting radio than male broadcastres. It can also be concluded that code-mixing also plays a role in making radio broadcasts more interesting.

CONCLUSIONS

First, the most common type of code-mixing used by male and female broadcasters was the same, namely intra-sentential code mixing from Hoffman's theory. Then followed by intra-lexical, and the least type of code-mixing is involvement in a change of pronunciation.

Second, the reasons for using code-mixing between male and female broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station were similar. There were seven reasons of theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) found in male and female broadcasters, they were talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity and solidarity.

However, although the most commonly used type of code mixing, which is intra-sentential, was the same between male and female broadcasters, there were differences in the number of occurrences. Female broadcasters used code-mixing more frequent than male broadcasters. Meanwhile, for the reasons, there was still a difference in the use of code-mixing reasons. In the use of code-mixing in radio broadcasts, male

broadcasters tended to be unconscious and unintentional in using code-mixing. Meanwhile, female broadcasters were more likely to consciously and intentionally use code-mixing when broadcasting radio. And also female broadcasters were more expressive in using code-mixing when broadcasting radio than male broadcastres.

In conclusion, although the most common types and reasons for using code mixing between male and female broadcasters were similar, there were still differences that were influenced by gender factors. However, code mixing can be used to create a good and interesting communication, especially in broadcasting media. Code mixing used by broadcasters at Swaraunib radio station is not only used as entertainment, but also improve our knowledge and information about education.

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