CODE MIXING FOUND IN *BUKAN EMPAT MATA* PROGRAM ON TRANS 7 TELEVISION CHANNEL

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Abstract: This study is aimed to find the kinds of code mixing and to know which kinds of code mixing are dominantly used in *Bukan Empat Mata* Program on TRANS 7 Television channel. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. The data were collected through watching, recording, transferring, playing, selecting and transcribing the data from the conversations between the presenters and the guest stars. The collected data were then analyzed through identifying the data, selecting the data related to the code mixing, listing and classifying the data based on the kinds of code mixing and finally drawing conclusion. It was found that there are two kinds of code mixing used by prersenters and guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* program, namely situational and conversational code mixing. Between two kinds of code mixing, conversational code mixing is dominantly used both by presenters and the guest stars in which they sometimes change the pronunciation from English into Indonesian in the conversation.

Keywords: code mixing, kinds of code mixing, *Bukan Empat Mata* program

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of communication systems which is used by people in the life. Without using language, people will get difficulty to communicate each other. Besides, they use a language to avoid misunderstanding in communication. This is related to the definition by Wardhaugh (2006) stating that language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbol by which the member of speech community used as a means of communication to interact and express their ideas, feeling,

and thoughts. This definition shows that the function of language is to make a communication and to deliver information each other. Language is really needed by people as a means of communication in the life.

Indonesian people sometimes use more than one language to communicate to each other. They use Indonesian as a national language. Javanese, Maduranese, Sundanese, and so on as their regional language and also English as International language for Indonesian people. Many Indonesians use English for many purposes such as education, business, and job. So Indonesians can be called as bilingual or multilingual society. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes because people want to make the communication run well.

Wardhaugh (1986) states that in bilingualism and multilingualism people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code.

Code can be used to refer to "any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication" (Wardaugh, 2006, p.1). There are two kinds of code, they are code mixing and code switching. According to Wardhaugh (2006), people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching. In addition, Wardhaugh states that code mixing "occurs when conversant use both languages together to extend that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance" (p.101).

Language and communication are related. Language is certainly used by people when they communicate with others. They can communicate each other by using two ways of communication; oral and written. Oral communication is communication which entails talking using the spoken word, such as talking face-to-face, on a telephone, on dialogue, etc. It can be through visual aid or broadcasting media such as radio and television. Written communication is the process of sending and receiving through press, such as letter, newspaper, magazine, etc.

Talking about television, there are many television channels in Indonesia, such as TVRI, INDOSIAR, AN-TV, RCTI, SCTV, JTV,

TRANS, TRANS 7, etc. Those television channels usually give or show some programs, such as movies, quizes, news, talk show, and other programs. One of television channel which shows talk show program is TRANS 7. One of talk show program which is broadcasted by TRANS 7 is "*Bukan Empat Mata*".

Bukan Empat Mata program is an interesting talk show. This program is considered to have a funny presenter, Tukul Arwana. He is usually accompanied by other presenters. In addition, there are some artists in that program as the guest stars because this program talks about the guest stars' life. Besides, the presenters usually mix and/or switch their language. This phenomena is commonly called as code mixing and code switching in Sociolinguistic study. This study focuses on code mixing and kinds of code mixing used in conversations between presenters and the guest stars of *Bukan Empat Mata* Program. The objectives of this study are to give contribution in the field of sociolinguistics and to find out that code mixing can be applied in conversation not only in talk show but also in daily life.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Bilingualism

Weinrich (1968, cited in Hoffmann, 1991) stated that the practice of using two languages will be called bilingualism and the person involved in it is called as bilingual. Besides, Mackey (1970, cited in Hoffmann: 1991) mentioned that "it seems obvious that if we study the phenomenon of bilingualism, we are forced to consider it as something entirely relative. We must more over include the use not only of two languages, but of any number of languages. We shall therefore consider bilingualism as the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual" (p.15-16).

Furthermore, according to Platt (1975), the term of bilingual and bilingualism covers "a wide range of situation, communities and individuals. In popular usage, one may say that a person is a bilingual if he speaks two languages, no matter to what degree. The term multilingual is less common but is appropriate when it is a matter of more than two languages" (p.85).

Wardhaugh (1986) also states that in bilingualism and multilingualism, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the ability of using two languages to communicate with others. A person who can speak two languages is a bilingual. Bilingual and multilingual use a particular code to switch from one code to another and to mix code in a communication.

Code switching

When a person communicates with other persons, he or she sends a code to the receiver. The speaker and receiver must understand the code. Code will be something he or she may want to call a language which is accessed by the speaker. Bilingual speakers have access to two codes that can be shifted as the converse, either by code switching or code mixing.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), people are usually required to "select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching" (p.100).

Code switching is potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual speech. The most general description about code switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffmann, 1991, p.109-110).

It can be concluded that code switching is the speakers switch their language to totally other language in order to make the addressees understand what their saying to others.

Wardhaugh (2002) divides code switching into situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. Furthermore, metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of a topic requires a change in the language used. The interesting point here is that some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about topic. For examples, the use of the former for an activity always discussed in a particular language, the use of the latter to evoke special feeling, the speaker changes the code as he or she redefine the situation formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

Code mixing

Wardhaugh (1986, p. 103) states that "code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to extend that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance". In addition, Redlinger & Park (1980, cited in Hoffmann: 1991) define language mixing as the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. It occurs when a speaker uses a certain language in his communication; however, he inserts some pieces of another language. Therefore, it can be concluded that code mixing is a speaker inserts or mixes two languages in a single utterances and it usually occurs in informal situation.

According to Wardhaugh (1986) there are two kinds of code mixing. They are situational and conversational. Situational code-mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. What we observe is that one variety is used in a certain set situations and another in an entirely different set. However, the changeover from one to the other may be instantaneous or spontaneous related with the topic being discussed. Situational code mixing occurs when the language used change according to the situation in which the conversant find them; they speak one language in one situation and another language in different one. But, conversational code-mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic change. Plaff (1979, cited in Wardaugh: 1986) provides the following example of conversational code-mixing among Spanish- English bilinguals:

> *No van* a bring it up in the meeting
> 'They are not going to bring it up in the meeting'
> *Estaba* training *para pelear*
> 'He was training to fight'
> Etc.

In short, such conversational code-mixing is often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity marker. A speaker who mixes codes in this way in conversation with a friend of acquaintance will almost certainly shift entirely to English when addressing a

monolingual English-speaking person or entirely Spanish origin. The people to make the situational or condition lively usually use conversational code mixing.

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative based on the nature of situation that was described the phenomena of code mixing in *Bukan Empat Mata* Program. The objects of this study were the presenters and the guest stars of the Program on TRANS 7 television channel. The object of the study was Tukul Arwana as the presenter and he was accompanied by other presenters, Vega Damayanti and Shintia Sari. The data were taken from the conversations between the presenters and the guest stars through watching the program and recording it, transferring and playing the data several times, selecting the data related to the aim of the study and finally rewriting or transcribing the data. Furthermore, the collected data were then analyzed through identifying the data, selecting the data related to the code mixing, listing and classifying the data based on the kinds of code mixing and finally drawing conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study was aimed to find the kinds of code mixing used by presenters and guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* Program on TRANS 7 Television channel. This study reveals that there are two kinds of code mixing, namely conversational code mixing and situational code mixing. The following is the detailed (the bold words/phrases are the code mixing):

1. Theme: **Just for my mom**

    Presenters : Tukul, Vega and Shintia

    Guest stars : Titi Shuman, Christine Hakim, Alya Rohali, Aksan and Miyake

Table 1 Examples and types of code mixing obtained from theme 1

No.	Utterance in conversation	Type of code mixing
1.	**..talk about just for my mom,** *hari ini kan dirayakan sebagai hari ibu nih, nah saya mau tanya nih pada Vega dan*	Conversational

	shintia, hari ini sudah bilang selamat hari ibu ke mama kalian?	
2.	*Sekarang kembali ke laptop! Nggak ditulis, jadi bacanya ya bingung saya.* **Ladies and gentlement** *perawan ledis ngemut permen. Nih mas Ahsan nih woh* **drummer-drummer** *ini.*	Conversational
3.	**I love** *ibu* **from** *Miyake*	Situational
4.	*Masih sehat. Pokolnya* **Happy Mom's day** *buat seluruh ibu di Indonesia. Selamat hari ibu.*	conversational
5.	*Jaga sopan santun, estetika, ya monggo! Ini namanya* **first lady, lady first.**	Situational

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two kinds of code mixing, namely situational and conversational codes mixing. Situational code mixing occurred when the speaker used Indonesian and English together in the conversation. Whereas conversational code mixing happened when there was deliberate mixing of two languages without topic change. Here is the more detailed context of the above data:

1. **..talk about just for my mom,** *hari ini kan dirayakan sebagai hari ibu nih, nah saya mau tanya nih pada Vega dan shintia, hari ini sudah bilang selamat hari ibu ke mama kalian?*

   The clause **talk about just for my mom** was spoken by Tukul to begin the conversation about just for Mom to other presenters after they joked each other.
2. *Sekarang kembali ke laptop! Nggak ditulis, jadi bacanya ya bingung saya.* **Ladies and gentlement** *perawan ledis ngemut permen. Nih mas Ahsan nih woh* **drummer-drummer** *ini.*

   Ladies and gentlemen, **drummer-drummer** was said by Tukul to joke with other presenters and the audience.
3. **I love** *ibu* **from** *Miyake*

   Miyake only read a piece of paper that she wrote to her Mom in Mother's day. Besides, Vega and Tukul asked her to read it for her mother in that evening.
4. *Masih sehat. Pokoknya* **Happy Mom's day** *buat seluruh ibu di Indonesia. Selamat hari ibu.*

Happy Mom's day was expressed by Vega as one of the presenters to give congratulation to all of mothers in Indonesia.

5. *Jaga sopan santun, estetika, ya monggo! Ini namanya **first lady, lady first.***

    First lady, lady first were said by Tukul because Titi shuman is the first guest star at that time

2. Theme   : **Hari Bersamanya**

    Presenters : Tukul and Vega

    Guest stars: Yuanita Kristiani, Devita Kristiani, Endita and Sheila on 7

Table 1 Examples and types of code mixing obtained from theme 2

No.	Utterance in conversation	Kinds of code mixing
1.	*Smart, sama Vega Alhamdulillah dia sekarang juga sudah membuka ya warung tetangga sebelah.*	Conversational
2.	*For two beautiful ladies apa sih barang yang paling.. apa nih?*	Conversational
3.	*For all my guests hari bersamanya jujur ni ya siapa sih orang yang ingin kalian habiskan waktunya bersama-sama mungkin sahabat orang tua atau kekasih yang telah jadi suami?...*	Conversational
4.	*....Wah baunya aja sangat luar biasa sekali ya, begitu wes **smell good**, luar biasa hush jangan dicium! Kasihan nanti rabies dia..*	Situational

Based on the above table, there were also conversational code mixing and situational code mixing. Here are the explanations of data on the table:

1. ***Smart***, *sama Vega Alhamdulillah dia sekarang juga sudah membuka ya warung tetangga sebelah.*

    The word 'smart' was expressed by Tukul to praise Yuanita after she told her business.

2. ***For two beautiful ladies*** *apa sih barang yang paling.. apa nih?*

    For two beautiful ladies was also expressed by Tukul to address his gues starts before he gives a question in the conversation.

3. **For all my guests** *hari bersamanya jujur ni ya siapa sih orang yang ingin kalian habiskan waktunya bersama-sama mungkin sahabat orang tua atau kekasih yang telah jadi suami?...*

   The phrase 'for all my guests' was said by Tukul to address all of the guest stars before he ask a question in the conversation.

4. *....Wah baunya aja sangat luar biasa sekali ya, begitu wes* **smell good**, *luar biasa hush jangan dicium! Kasihan nanti rabies dia..*

   The phrase 'smell good' was used by Tukul because when Yuanita was coming; he smelled a fragrance in that situation. So this utterance included situational code mixing.

3. Theme : **Ekspresi cinta, the expression of love**

   Presenters : Tukul, Vega and Shintia

   Guest starts : Yovie and Nuno, Anang Hermansyah, Aurel, Indra Bakti, and Indy Barens

Table 1 Examples and types of code mixing obtained from theme 3

No.	Utterance in conversation	Kinds of code mixing
1.	**Okay**, *masih di Bukan Empat Mata*, **Good evening duo IB!**	Situational
2.	**Amazing-amazing!** *Kalau mas Anang?..*	Situational
3.	**Okay**, *masih di Bukan Empat Mata! Kembali ke laptop!* **Good evening my friends** *dari kahitna, ini Heidi Yunus, Kano saba, dan mas Marion apa kabarnya?*	Situational
4.	**Okay** *masih di Bukan Empat mata. Pemirsa. Saya hanya* **just kidding**.	Conversational
5.	*Kembali ke laptop!* **For all my guests** *biasanya apa lagu kebanggaan apa kebangsaan kalau sudah valentin. Misal: my valentine cinta atau apa?*	Conversational

Here are the explanations of the data on the table :

1. **Okay**, *masih di Bukan Empat Mata*, **Good evening duo IB!**

   Good evening duo IB! Was said by Tukul to give greeting for his guest stars and it was used because the situation at that time was evening.

2. ***Amazing-amazing!*** *Kalau mas Anang?..*

   The reduplication 'amazing-amazing' was also said by Tukul after he listened his guest stars, indra Bakti and Indy Barends sang a nice song for him in that situation.

3. ***Okay***, *masih di Bukan Empat Mata! Kembali ke laptop!* ***Good evening my friends*** *dari kahitna, ini Heidi Yunus, Kano saba, dan mas Marion apa kabarnya?*

   Good evening my friends was expressed by Tukul because it was in the evening and he wanted to give a greeting for his guest stars.

4. ***Okay*** *masih di Bukan Empat mata. Pemirsa. Saya hanya **just kidding**.*

   Just kidding was the expression that was shown by the presenter to express apologize to the guest stars and the audience.

5. *Kembali ke laptop!* ***For all my guests*** *biasanya apa lagu kebanggaan apa kebangsaan kalau sudah valentin. Misal: my valentine cinta atau apa?*

   For all my guests was expressed by Tukul to address all of the guest stars.

4. Theme   : **Best I ever Had, satu langkah lebih baik**

   Presenters : Tukul, Vega and Shintia

   Guest stars: Syahrini, Ganahadi Ranu Atmaja, Astrid, and Marwoto

Table 1 Examples and types of code mixing obtained from theme 4

No.	Utterance in conversation	Kinds of code mixing
1.	***Amazing-amazing, very amazing, one applouse for Syahrini*** *luar biasa penampilannya dirinya mbak Syahrini memukau.*	Situational
2.	*Dari cara minumnya benar-benar sopan santun. Jasi **table manner**nya itu ngerti. Kalau saya kan kletuk.*	Situational
3.	*Relatif sih mas, aku sih selalu menyesuaikan aja sama kemampuan dan **budget**ku.*	Conversational
4.	*Pada tahun 2002, saya saat itu bertugas sebagai pilot dari salah satu kerajaan uni Arab Emirat.. **image** Libya itu kayak gimana gitu.*	Conversational
5.	*Langsung aja nih ya, **talk about best thing in your life** nih, dirimu merasa kenikmatan hidup yang paling luar biasa adalah dirimu saat SMA **why**?*	Conversational

Based on the above table, situational and conversational code mixings were found in the utterances which were produced by the presenters and the guest stars. Here are the explanations of the above data:

1. ***Amazing-amazing, very amazing, one applouse for Syahrini*** *luar biasa penampilannya dirinya mbak Syahrini memukau.*

   the reduplication word 'amazing-amazing' and a phrase 'very amazing' were expressed by Tukul because Syahrini sang a good song with cleat voice in that situation then he praised them. So this utterance included situational code mixing.

2. *Dari cara minumnya benar-benar sopan santun. Jasi* ***table manner****nya itu ngerti. Kalau saya kan kletuk.*

   The phrase 'table manner' was said by Tukul after Syahrini drank in polite way then he said that Syahrini has good table manner in that situation.

3. *Relatif sih mas, aku sih selalu menyesuaikan aja sama kemampuan dan* ***budget****ku.*

   The word 'budget' was said by Syahrini to tell the price of her accessories based on her money that she had when he wanted to buy.

4. *Pada tahun 2002, saya saat itu bertugas sebagai pilot dari salah satu kerajaan uni Arab Emirat..* ***Image*** *Libya itu kayak gimana gitu.*

   The word 'image' was said by Ganahadi to tell about Libya and the citizen there in the conversation.

5. *Langsung aja nih ya,* ***talk about best thing in your life*** *nih, dirimu merasa kenikmatan hidup yang paling luar biasa adalah dirimu saat SMA* ***why?***

   Talk about best thing in your life was expressed by Tukul to start the conversation with Astrid.

It could be said from the data presented above that code mixing is one of the language varieties which has unique characteristic. The presenters and the guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* Program on TRANS 7 television channel used code mixing in their conversations. They mix Indonesian and English in their utterances when they did conversation. It is classified as Situational code mixing when the presenters and the guest stars used two languages, Indonesian and

English together to extent that they change from one language to another language in a single utterance in the conversation. Besides, the presenters and guest stars also applied situational code mixing when they mixed between Indonesian and English together based on the situation in the conversation and they also mixed both languages without an associated topic change.

The dominant kinds of code mixing which were found in the conversation of *Bukan Empat Mata* program was conversational code mixing in which the presenters and the guest stars sometimes change the pronunciation from English to Indonesian in the conversation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Code mixing was used by the presenters and the guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* Program on TRANS 7 television channel. They used two languages, English and Indonesian together in their utterances. They were able to mix their languages in the conversation spontaneously. It can make the presenters and the guest stars more confident when they did conversation. There are two kinds of code mixing, namely situational and conversational code mixing. It is known that the presenters and the guest stars used situational code mixing to make the program more interesting. Besides, they also used conversational code mixing to make *Bukan Empat Mata* Program more alive. Code mixing in the program used in relaxed and informal condition. The presenters and the guest stars used English and Indonesian code mixing in their conversation. Moreover, their utterances were also understandable to the viewers.

This study was also recommended to the lecturers, the students and the future researchers. For the lecturers, the result of this study can be as additional information especially for sociolinguistics subject. The material can be used as consideration in preparing, selecting and constructing for sociolinguistics class. English lecturers are recommended to get some inspiration in sociolinguistics subject which related to code mixing material. For the students, it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know code mixing between Indonesian and English were used in talk show program and it can be as a reference to study linguistics. For the future researchers, it is hoped that they can find code mixing in other mass media such as advertisement, radio, magazine, etc. Besides, the future researchers

are also hoped that they can find the motivation of the speakers why they use code mixing and they can find other code mixing not only Indonesian and English code mixing but also English and other languages such as German, Spanish, Malay, etc.

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