Code-Mixing in Writing Opinion Column: Content Analysis at Media Indonesia Newspaper

La Ode Firima
SMA Negeri 1 Baubau
firimaima@yahoo.co.id
+6285281549733

Abstract

In daily conversation or communication and social interaction process appears a speaker to use language variation, like: code switching and code-mixing. This research only focused in code-mixing. Code-mixing was mixing foreign language elements in to the structure of main language. The purpose of this research was to describe the shape, background and function of the use of code-mixing in the opinion writing of Media Indonesia newspaper. This study used qualitative research. Based on the data analysis, obtained descriptions of the use of code-mixing form of phrases, words, baster and clauses, description of the background of code-mixing that used outer code-mixing and a description of the use of code-mixing which serves to identify the role, identification of diversity, and the desire to explain and interpret.

Keywords: bilingualism, code-mixing, opinion

A. Introduction

In general, languages, such as regional languages, national and foreign languages have a very important role in communication to convey messages to others. Especially Indonesian language, not only as a means of daily communication for Indonesians but even Indonesian language since the inception of Sumpah Pemuda. This is as vowed by the youth through the Sumpah Pemuda on October 28, 1928 has become the unifying language of Indonesian tribe whose contents are claimed to be one land, the motherland of Indonesia, nation one, the nation of Indonesia and most importantly in order to unite the nation of the plural and multicultural society in Indonesia is the third point of the youth pledge is to confess one language, the Indonesian language.

With the unity language of every citizen or group of Indonesian citizens who travel to other areas and finally they choose to live forever in the destination or the people through government programs deliberately moved in a certain area, they have no difficulty in communicating with local peoples because of the Indonesian language as a language of unity. Even the local languages spoken by migrants and the language of local residents can gradually be used simultaneously by local people because the two languages are equally understood.

Through such a mixture of cultures of Indonesian society with different ethnic and regional languages, people have the opportunity to become bilingual and multilingual societies because Indonesia, once again a country that has multi ethnic and regional languages. The tribes spread to various islands in the Indonesian territory from Sabang to Merauke with various occupations,
they are domiciled in urban and rural areas. The occurrence of cultural acculturation is not only due to travel or a visit to a place due to certain interests, but acculturation even occurs through marriage between immigrants and local people, this is especially visible in transmigration areas. As a result of this cultural mixing process, daily communication is often found in a mixture of languages, in sociolinguistics known as code-mixing.

So code-mixing is not only found in the use of Indonesian language with local languages such as Sundanese, Javanese, Lombok, Bugis, Muna, Butonese, etc but often in formal and non-formal communication found Indonesian mixed with English. In this regard, although in Indonesia there is no English tribe but from generation to generation until now, starting from elementary school until college, English has been made as one of the main lessons. The goal is to answer the challenges of the global era and the era of free trade. In this case English is very important in providing solutions in communication problems in this era. Thus, the mix of codes in English in both oral and written communications can not be avoided even though some people consider them a language disorder, sometimes even the use of code-mixing, especially mixed codes in English in a particular community, regarded as a pride, but it is understandable because of his ignorance in the code-mixing language itself.

This is a social issue as well as a uniqueness in the study of mixed codes and interesting to examine, and most importantly it should be understood to the public that the mixed code can not be regarded as a language disorder, haphazard and even as a pride by the wearer, but the mixed code should be understood as a necessity certain reasons such as the desire for the user to explain or make an affirmation of the opinions conveyed during communication. It should be understood, however, that not everyone can mix code in communicating, except those who know the language. Therefore related to this phenomenon should be a motivation for younger generations to be diligent and always equip themselves with foreign language skills, especially English as a supporter of future acquisition brilliant and most importantly that the use of mixed code will not be misunderstood again in the community.

So it should be understood to the public that code-mixing is the use of two or more languages, as suggested by Kachru in Suwito which is quoted again by Fathur Rokhman giving the code mixed restriction that "Code-mixing as the use of two or more languages by consistently inserting one language element into another language" (Fathur Rahman, 2011: 38). It means that, code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by consistently inserting one language element into another language

The reason why researchers choose code-mixing in Media Indonesia opinion as a source of data: first, Media Indonesia has been educating people in almost all cities in Indonesia including in Baubau City. Long before the researchers took S2 Language Education (PB) at the State University of Jakarta (UNJ) has often read news and opinion column from the newspaper Media Indonesia. As a positive impact of frequent reading of news and opinion writings on the media, researchers also have been able to write opinions even though it can only be published by local newspapers in Southeast Sulawesi namely Kendari Pos, Buton Pos and Newspaper Jakarta. Secondly, Media Indonesia has an editorial program with accurate and up to date topics discussed thoroughly by Editorial Media Indonesia through Metro TV among the discussors are Ilman Saragih and Suryopratomo. The editorial dialogue always involve the community interactively via mobile. Researcher always follow the event because the progam is very enlightening to the viewers. Thirdly, as far as the researcher knows there is no other research that take the title of code-mixing with data source Media Indonesia newspaper.

A code-mixing study was conducted by Abdul Kholiq, et all. (2013) entitled "Code-mixing on the Speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono". The results of his research found that first, there are five forms of code-mixing that is in the form of code-mixing in the form of words, code-mixing in the form of phrases, code-mixing in the form of baster, code-mixing word-shaped, and code-mixing shaped clauses. Second, code-mixing types are found in the form of two types of code-mixing, ie code-mixing into (inner code-mixing) and mixed out code (outer code-mixing). Third, the function of code-mixing usage in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Mr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, among others, for the identification of roles, identification of variance, and the desire to explain and interpret.

While in this study not only find the form of code-mixing, the background use of code-mixing and code-mixing function, but more importantly, researchers and all talented readers can adopt and follow the steps of opinion writers who are competent in Media Indonesia to be able to write opinions in an original manner according to personal versions to be published using code-mixing that suit their needs.
The purpose of this study is to describe the code-mixing in relation to: 1) the form of code-mixing in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper, 2) background use of code-mixing in the opinion column writing in Media Indonesia newspaper, 3) function use of code-mixing in the writing of columns opinion on Media Indonesia newspaper.

B. Literature Review
1. Code-mixing
   Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages (Suwito, 1986). As for Fathur Rokhman (2011:38) gives the code mixed restriction that "Mixed code as the use of two or more languages by consistently incorporating the elements of the language into another language".

2. Form of code-mixing
   In relation to the code-mixing form, Suwito (1983) distinguishes: the code-mixing into several sorts among others: 1) the insertion of word form elements, 2) the insertion of phrases form elements, 3) the insertion of baster form elements, 4) the insertion of clauses form elements, 5) the insertion of idioms form elements, and 6) insertion of clauses form elements.

3. Background using of code-mixing
   Background using of code-mixing, Wardhaugh said: In general, however, when you open your mouth you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety- that is a particular code. You can not avoid doing so. Moreover, you can and will shift, as a need varies, from one code to another (Wardhaugh, 2010:84). As the important point from Wardhaugh above about background of code-mixing usage intervention is driven by a need for variation from one code to another. Meanwhile Muysken says that: Although the focus of the present work is grammar, it does not mean attention will not be given to crucial role of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors influencing code-mixing, such as degree bilingual proficiency, mode of bilingual processing, political balance between the language, language attitude, and type of interaction setting (Muysken, 2000:84). The important point of the concept is that the use of code-mixing is based on the proficiency of bilingualism. And Holmes said: People may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking (Holmes, 2013:25). It means that selection of variations or specific codes is intended to make it easier to make sure the topics that written.

4. Function using of code-mixing
   The function of code-mixing, Ronald Wardhaugh also illustrates the following: "As we seen, your choice of code also reflects how you want to appear to others, i.e, how you want to express your identity and/or how you want others to view you (Wardhaugh, 2010:111). In this case the code-mixing serves to express themselves in order to get the attention of others, in the context of writing the opinion of the function of mixed code so that the resulting text gets the attention from the redactors and readers.

   Code-mixing also can be explained that language functionare: the language function used in a speech event is based on the purpose of communicating. The function of the language is an expression associated with a particular purpose, such as command, offer, announce, rebuke and so on. Speaker, using the language according to the desired function in accordance with the purpose, context, and communication situation. In the communication activities in the multilingual community over code and mixed code is generally done among others for the following purposes: a) to make familiar the condition, b) to respect the opposite speech, c) to make sure the talking topic.

C. Methodology
   The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach, while the research method used in accordance with the type of qualitative research, is using the method of content analysis or literature analysis. The procedures or steps of the research to be used are: (1) collect the articles opinions in the Media Indonesia opinion column, all of which are opinion papers consist of 25 articles of opinion used English code-mixing, (2) clipping the opinion article from Media Indonesia newspaper that has been collected, (3) identifying and marking with a highlighter or underlining any form of English code-mixing on clippings of opinions that have been collected, (4) performing tabulation of data code-mixing used in opinion writing, (5) conduct analysis which is the core activity of research conducted by researchers with reference to the theory of the occurrence of mixed mixing.
D. Findings and Discussion

1. Findings

Referring to the purpose of this study, the results of the study found code-mixing concerning the code mixed form found in Media Indonesia opinion writing, the code-mixing in Media Indonesia newspaper opinion writing and code-mixing functions in opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper. The result of the research found that there are four forms of code-mixing in the opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper which is mixed code in the form of phrase, word, baster and kalusa. And code-mixing that used is code-mixing out, English (outer code-mixing).

Based on the findings of the form of the code-mixing used is a mixture of phrase-shaped code, mix the code in the form of words, mix the code in the form of a baster and mixed code-shaped clauses. What kind of mixed code model in the writing of opinion on the newspaper Media Indonesia which involves two languages namely Indonesian and English. Consider the Media Indonesia opinion quote on the following three articles of opinion:

a. The opinion paper entitled "Leadership Character Jakarta" written by Andy Ahmad Zaelany as Researcher of LIPI - Population Research Center which has been published by Media Indonesia, October 22, 2016:

Sebagai seorang prajurit, dia orang yang dikenal berani berkelahi semenjak kanak-kanak, tidak hanya membenamkan diri di sekolah, tapi juga tersosialisasikan dengan budaya jalan (street culture 1 paragraf 2 baris ke 6) bersuara keras, dan kurang mengikuti protokol. Problem pembangunan kota Jakarta yang begitu berat membutuhkan pemimpin yang tangguh, Jakarta ialah suatu melting pot (paragraf 5 baris ke 4) ketika masyarakat dari beragam suku, berbagai agama, berasal dari berbagai daerah di seluruh Indonesia mengadu nasib di Ibu Kota. Dia seharusnya bukan typical leader (paragraf 5 baris ke 10) bagi suatu kelompok masyarakat tertentu (monomorphic/paragraf 5 baris ke 11). Bercampur Typical leader Pemimpin yang khas monomorfik. Masalah kedua tentulah mengatasi kesenjangan ekonomi yang melahirkan begitu banyak jumlah slum area (daerah kumuh/paragraf 7 baris ke 3), kriminalitas, kerusuhan dan kemiskinan. Kemudian menyebarkeyakinan kalau ayam yang dipilih bertarung fighting cock (paragraf 10 baris ke 3) sebaiknya bukan ayam yang single colour bulunya, misalnya hanya berbuluh putih atau berbuluh hitam. Perjalanan bangsa ini menunjukkan banyak juga pemimpin-pemimpin masyarakat yang muncul bahkan melejeng ialah orang-orang brintik, seperti bandit, perompak, anak jalanan. Orang brintik ini bisa diartikan sebagai peribadi yang keagamaan abu-abu (grayish/paragraf 11 baris ke 8). Siapakah gerangan tokoh brintik yang seharusnya seorang polymorphic manager (paragraf 14 baris ke 18) yang akan diperdaya masyarakat untuk memanggul sengkarut beban pembangunan ibu kota ini?

b. The opinion paper entitled "Digital Democracy" was written by Yanu Endar Prasetyo as Researcher of LIPI, PhD Student at University of Missouri, USA published by Media Indonesia, October 26, 2016:


c. The article of opinion entitled "Understanding the Language of Religion" was written by Nasaruddin Umar as the Jakarta High Priest Istiqlal Mosque published by Media Indonesia, November 9, 2016 with the use of code-mixing as shown in the following quote:

Di sinilah pentingnya mengkritisi sebuah dalil. Apakah teks dalil agama itu memiliki historical background (paragraf 4 baris ke 4) atau tidak? .....atmosfir kehidupan bermasyarakat akan terasa sumpek dan membosankan. Seolah-olah tidak ada lagi space (paragraf 9 baris ke 19) yang tenang bagi kita karena dimana-mananya sudah terjamkah oleh alat komunikasi. Sungguh sangat menyedihkan, katanya kita bangsa yang beragama, bangsa yang santun, bangsa yang beradab, tetapi bahasa komunikasi kita sedemikian kasarnya, semendikian menyakitikannya, dan semendikian vulgar-nya (paragraf 10 baris ke 8). Apa yang salah di dalam masyarakat kita? Mengapa di negeri yang mayoritas beragama Islam, tuntunan berbahasa di dalam ayat-
ayat Al-Quran yang sedemikian rigged (paragraf 10 baris 18) tidak diindahkan? Bahasa agama mempunyai power (paragraf 11 baris ke 2) luar biasa untuk pengembangan warga bangsa.

From the above quotations, its clear that in Media Indonesia opinion writing there are the use of code-mixing. With the title of the research, "Mixed the code in the writing of opinion column (Content Analysis on Media Indonesian newspaper)" and to know exactly the form, background and function of the use of code-mixing in the writing of the opinion referred, make the researcher interested to examine the code-mixing that includes the form, background use of code-mixing functions contained in the opinion writing in the Media Indonesia newspaper.

2. Discussion

In accordance with the findings of this study, then it will be discussed the authors' findings, including: the code-mixing form found in the writing of newspaper opinion columns of Media Indonesia, the background of the use of code-mixing in opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper, and the use of code-mixing function in the writing of opinion columns on the Media Indonesia newspaper. And the use of code interfaces will focus on the three opinion papers below:

First, the code-mixing form found in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper.

Code-mixing form contained in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper, are: code-mixing in the form of phrases, words, baster, and code-mixing in the form of clauses. First, the mixed form of code contained in the writing of opinion in the form of insertion of phrase form are: street culture, melting pot, typical leader, slumarea, fighting cock, single colour, polymorphic manager, digital democracy, big data, crowd sourcing, the democratic divide, historical background. Second, the code-mixing form contained in the writing of opinion in the form of insertion of the word form are: monomorphic, grayish (adjective), space (noun), rigged (adverb), power (noun). Third, the code-mixing form that contained in the writing of opinion in the form of insertion of the form of a baster is: vulgar-nya, is a form of code-mixing in the form of a baster, namely the existence of two elements of language that is vulgar namely word derived from English and the word "nya" it is the word belongs of the Indonesian language. Fourth, the code-mixing that contained in the writing of opinion in the form of insertion of clauses are: the democratic divide dan political internet user.

Second, the background of the use of code-mixing found in the opinion column writing in the Media Indonesia newspaper: Regarding the background of the use of code-mixing, Wardhaugh explains as follows:

In general, however, when you open your mouth you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety- that is a particular code. You can not avoid doing so. Moreover, you can and will shift, as a need varies, from one code to another (Wardhaugh, 2010: 84). An important point from Wardhaugh above concerns the background of code-mixing usage intervention is driven by a need for variation from one code to another. Meanwhile Muysken says that: Although the focus of the present work is grammar, it does not mean attention will not be given to crucial role of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors influencing code-mixing, such as degree bilingual proficiency, mode of bilingual processing, political balance between the language, language attitude, and type of interaction setting (Muysken, 2000: 84). The important point of the concept is that the use of code-mixing is based on the proficiency of bilingualism. And Holmes said: people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking (Holmes, 2013: 25). It means that selection of variations or specific codes is intended to make it easier to review the topics covered.

Referring to the views of Wardhaugh and Muysken and Holmes, researchers found the code-mixing background contained in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper: 1) the effect of the need for variation from one code to another code found on: big data (phrase) and power (noun), 2) the smoothness of bilingualism found in the code-mixing form of insertion of the phrase form are: street culture, melting pot, typical leader, slumarea, fighting cock, single colour, polymorphic manager, 3) to facilitate the discussion of topics initiated by the authors contained in the following code-mixing form: space (noun) and vulgar-nya (baster).

Third, the code-mixing function in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper. Regarding the code-mixing function, Wardhaugh illustrates the following: "As we seen, your choise of code also reflects how you want to appear to others, i.e, how you want to
express your identity and/or how you want others to view you (Wardhaugh, 2010: 111). In this case the code-mixing serves to express themselves in order to get the attention of others, in the context of writing the opinion of the function of mixed code so that the resulting text gets the attention from the redactors and readers.

Code-mixing can be explained related to the language function, that the language function used in a speech event is based on the purpose of communicating. The function of the language is an expression associated with a particular purpose, such as command, offer, announce, rebuke and so on. Speaker, using the language according to the desired function in accordance with the purpose, context, and communication situation. In the communication activities in the multilingual community over code and mixed code is generally done among others for the following purposes: a) to make familiar the condition, b) to respect the speech opposite, and c) to make sure the talking topic.

Referring to the above concept, in this study, the researcher finds the function of code-mixing in the opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper. First, code-mixing serves to assert or convince the topic of conversation or in the context of writing opinion convincing the topic of opinion writing in the form of phrase ie: street culture and fighting cock and code-mixing that serve convincing topics that are word-shaped ie: grayish. Second, code-mixing that has function to express himself with phrase form are: melting pot, typical leader, polymorphic manager, digital democracy, big data, crowd sourcing and historical background. Code-mixing that function to express himself in clause form are: the democratic devide and political interest user, in word form are: monomorphic, space, rigged and power. The last , code-mixing that function to express himself in baster is: vulgar-nya.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings in the research and the results of the discussion about the code-mixing found in the writing of opinion columns in the Media Indonesia newspaper can be summarized as follows. First, code-mixing in the opinion writing in the Media Indonesia newspaper is the form of phrases, words, baster, and clauses. Second, the code-mixing used in the opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper is based on the mastery of bilingualism using outer code-mixing. Thirdly, the use of code-mixing functions found in the opinion writing in Media Indonesia newspaper is for identification role, identification of variety, and desire to explain and interpret.

With regard to the research that has been carried out regarding the use of code-mixing in the opinion writing of Media Indonesia newspapers, the researcher suggests: First, the use of code intervention should not be regarded as a haphazard, indiscriminate, disorderly use of language and language chaos, but the use of code-mixing is a needs and motivate the young generation to activate themselves into human beings bilingualism and multilingualism not only Indonesian language with local languages but also foreign languages especially English in order to respond to communication challenges in the era of global society. Second, mixed code is absolutely applied and used in oral and written communications, provided not excessive and make it up. Remember that the main function of code-mixing usage is to clarify and affirm the speaker or author’s intent so that what is conveyed and exposed can be understood as the speaker and/or author mean.

F. References


