CODE MIXING PHENOMENON
ON FOOTBALL PRESENTER'S UTTERANCES
AT SCTV SPORTS PROGRAM

Heru Nugroho

13020110130041

herunugroho64@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Every human being has a certain way in communication. One of them is to communicate using another language to facilitate the listener to understand the message that is delivered. Code mixing is a phenomenon that often occurs in bilingual conversation, one of the examples of code mixing phenomenon can be found in sports program, especially in a football match program on television. This study is intended to determine and to explain the types and forms of code mixing that is often used by the presenters in presenting a program. The result of this study shows that the form of code mixing that is often used is the word insertion of outer code mixing, that is a mixing of a language with a foreign language because the football terms in English are more popular than the football terms in Indonesian.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, code mixing, and football presenter

1. INTRODUCTION

Sport program is one of the most favorite programs in television, especially the football match program. How a football match program's presenter presents their comments is very interesting. He or she uses language in certain way in order to give a clear information to the viewers.

Code mixing is one of the phenomena occurred in the way of a football match presenter presents the program. According to Wardaugh (1986:103), "code mixing occurs when two conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to others in the course of single utterance".

The conversation between the two presenters of football match program becomes an interesting language phenomenon as most of the football presenters use two different languages in their conversation. In this case, the presenters usually mix two languages that are Indonesian and English, because the football terms in English are more popular than football terms in Indonesian.

The study of code mixing used by the football presenters is conducted because there are many kinds of code mixing which can be analyzed based on the speaker's (the presenter's) utterances. Although there is a mixture between two languages, the language can still be understood by the football lovers. The code mixing used by the football presenters will be explained and classified based on the theory of code mixing in Sociolinguistics.

The scope of this study is laid on the study of the utterances in the conversation between two presenters in presenting football match program. The writer limits this study on code mixing phenomenon occurred in Football Match Program at SCTV.

In general, this study is aimed at analyzing the relationship between code mixing and bilingualism in society. Meanwhile, the specific purpose is to explain and identify the forms or types of code mixing used in the conversation between football presenters in presenting football match program.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Bilingualism

According to Fromkin (2011:460), bilingualism is the capability of an individual or a group in a society to speak using more than one language in a social situation. Bilingualism is then connected with code mixing phenomenon as there are two or more languages used at the same time by a speaker.

2.2   Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1986:103), explain code mixing as a phenomenon that occurs when more than one language are used at the same time in a single utterance by a speaker who mix more than one language in his / her utterance simultaneously.

Furthermore, Wardhaugh (1986:104) explain that code mixing happened without changing the topic or the subject of a conversation. Basically, there are

two codes involved in code mixing. The first one is derived from the main language, while the second one is only a piece derived from different language. For example, there is a conversational code mixing among Spanish-English bilinguals like, "*No van* bring it up in the meeting", which means, "they are not going to bring it up in the meeting".

Wardhaugh (1986:104) also explain that code mixing is not just a random mixing of two languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of two languages. It requires a speaker to have a good knowledge of both languages. Meanwhile, according to Holmes (1992:50), code mixing happened when the speaker mix up the codes because of his/her incompetence in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes.

In relation to the code mixing types and form, Suwito (1985:77-80) explain that there are two types of code mixing and six forms of code mixing which will be discussed in the following sub chapters.

2.3   Types of Code Mixing.

According to Suwito (1985:77), there are two main types of code mixing: inner and outer code mixing.

2.3.1   Inner Code Mixing

It is a type of language combination in which its language convergences come from native language and the variation**.** It occurs when the speakers of a particular language used their native language and their regional language together in a single utterance.

2.3.2   Outer Code Mixing

It is a type of language combination which comes from a foreign language or second language. Outer code mixing occurs when there is a mixture between native and foreign language in a single utterance.

2.4   Forms of Code Mixing

There are six types of code mixing forms found in our daily life (Suwito, 1985: 78-80).

 2.4.1   Word Insertion

Is a type of code mixing that occurred when a morpheme or a group of morpheme from different language is inserted in a spoken utterance

2.4.2 Phrase Insertion

Is a type of code mixing occurred when a phrase from different language is inserted in an utterance.

2.4.3 Clause Insertion

Is a type of code mixing which occurred when a clause from different language is inserted in the utterance.

2.4.4 Idiom Insertion

Is the type of code mixing occurred when an idiom from different language is inserted in the utterance

2.4.5 Repetition Insertion

Is the use of repetition from different language that is inserted in one utterance during a conversation.

2.4.6 Baster Insertion

Is a type of code mixing occurred when a baster is inserted in the utterance. Baster means the combination of native form and the different form of different language.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data and the Sources

In this study, the writer takes data from two football presenters as data source. The data of this study are the conversation between two presenters in presenting a football match at SCTV Sports Program. Meanwhile, the unit of analysis in this study is the utterance produced by those presenters during the show. Those utterances are analyzed to find the code mixing phenomenon.

3.2. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses Observation Method, particularly Non Participant Observation Method, from Nasution (2009:107) because the writer is not involved in producing the data. Furthermore, the writer uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* Method by Sudaryanto (1993:134) to get the data by paying attention to the conversation process between two football presenters. The writer

then uses Recording Technique by Sudaryanto (1993:135) to record the (audio data) conversation in television. The writer continues collecting data by using Note Taking Technique from Sudaryanto (19993:135) to note necessary material related to the code mixing phenomenon in the conversation.

3.3. Method of Analyzing Data

Moleong (2007:11) said that qualitative research is a study conducted on data which consists of words and pictures instead of numbers. Therefore, this study belongs to a qualitative research as it analyzes utterance as the data. The utterances, spoken by the two presenters, become the data that will be analyzed using *Padan* Translational Method or Translational Identity Method (Sudaryanto,1993:15) because some words in the data comes from different language, that is, English.

Padan Translational Method is used to compare the words spoken by the two presenters in Indonesian and the words or clauses containing code mixing phenomenon in English. It is done by translating the English words or clauses into Indonesian to see how they different or identical in meaning. By using this method the writer can be more comprehensive in analyzing data related to the code mixing phenomenon in the conversation

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The writer analyzes the data collected from the conversation between two football presenters at three SCTV Sports Programs, namely, Barclays Premiere League on 16, 23 March 2014; Champions League on 14, 19, 20 March 2014; and *Uji Coba Timnas* on 21 March 2014.

There are 28 utterances containing code mixing phenomenon in the data that contains outer code mixing and code mixing form classification based on Suwito's explanation. In this analysis, the writer classifies all of the utterances spoken by the two football presenters according to its type and form.

There are 15 utterances that can be classified into word insertion, 10 utterances into phrase insertion, 1 utterance into clause insertion, 1 utterance into repetition insertion, and 1 utterance into baster insertion. The explanations of those utterances analysis are as follows.

4.1 Word Insertion

It is happening when a morpheme or a group of morpheme from certain language is inserted in a spoken utterance of different language. This is an example of word insertion that mixes Indonesian and Javanese in a single utterance, *"**Mangka** sering kali **sok** ada kata-kata seolah-olah bahasa daerah itu kurang penting"*, that means, "Actually, there are words seem like regional language that is less important."

The writer found 15 utterances that contain word insertion of code mixing phenomenon taken from Barclays Premiere League on 16, 23 March 2014; Champions League on 14, 19, 20 March 2014; and *Uji Coba Timnas* on 21 March 2014. The explanation of word insertion of outer code mixing phenomenon can be seen in the two conversations below.

Conversation 1

Redi   : " *Ini artinya bahwa Napoli sendiri akan memanfaatkan sayap untuk melakukan serangan?"*

 Binder   : "*Betul, saya kira ada Calejon yang memang bukan hanya menjadi* **supplier** *bola bagi Higuain."*

In the conversation, two football presenters (Redi and Binder) start the conversation using Indonesian. On the next utterance, there is an outer code mixing phenomenon where presenter 2 (Binder) inserts an English word /supplier/. The word /supplier/ means */leveransir/* in Indonesian. Therefore, the utterance in Indonesian should be, *"Betul, saya kira ada Calejon yang memang bukan hanya menjadi leveransir bola bagi Higuain",* that means "That is right. I think there is Calejon who is not only become the ball supplier for Higuain". Based on the form of language element inserted in the utterance, the phenomenon is classified as the word insertion form of outer code mixing because the presenter inserts an English word /supplier/ in his utterance, while the conversation is still in Indonesian.

Conversation 2

Redi   : "*Kita akan melihat kembali* **highlight** *di babak kedua tadi."*

Anton   : "*Bahkan kiper tidak bisa menebak arah bola."*

The first presenter (Redi) starts the conversation using Indonesian. Then he inserts an English word /highlight/ that means */hal yang penting/* in Indonesian. The utterance in Indonesian should be, *"Kita akan melihat hal yang penting di babak kedua tadi"*, that means "We will see again the highlight in this second rounds". This phenomenon can be classified into word insertion of outer code mixing because the inserted word derived from second language and the form of language element is a word.

Another words insertion of code mixing in the conversation between those two football presenters presented in the following table.

Table IV. 4.1 Word Insertion

English	Indonesian
offensive	*menyerang*
defensive	*bertahan*
draw	*seri*
drawing	*penarikan*
attempts	*percobaan / usaha*
starter	*permulaan*
leading	*memimpin*
coach	*pelatih*
platform	*panggung*
finishing	*penyelesaian*
couple	*pasangan*
pressure	*tekanan*
worthy	*pantas*

4.2 Phrase Insertion

This is a type of code mixing occurred when a phrase from different language is inserted in an utterance, for example, *"Nah karena saya sudah* **kadhung apik** *sama dia ya* **tak teken"**, that means, "Now then because I have known him well, so I sign it." This is a mixing with the phrase insertion form that happened between Indonesian and Javanese.

The writer found 10 utterances that contain phrase insertion of code mixing phenomenon taken from Barclays Premiere League on 16, 23 March 2014; Champions League on 14, 19, 20 March 2014; and *Uji Coba Timnas* on 21 March 2014. The explanation of phrase insertion of outer code mixing phenomenon can be seen in the conversation below

Redi : "*Yak pemirsa. Inilah* **key player** *dari Arsenal, Ade Bayor dan Podolski*".

Anton : "*Dan yang unik adalah ketika Arsenal menang melawan Spurs, Ade Bayor yang mencetak gol*".

The first presenter (Redi) starts the conversation using Indonesian. Then he inserts an English phrase /key player/ in his utterance. In Indonesian the phrase /key player/ means */pemain kunci/*. The utterance in Indonesian should be, "*Inilah pemain kunci dari Arsenal, Ade Bayor dan Podolski*", that means "These are the key players from Arsenal, Ade Bayor and Podolski". This phenomenon can be classified into phrase insertion of outer code mixing because the language item inserted in the conversation is a phrase and it comes from foreign language.

There are code mixing phenomena related to the phrase insertion that can be seen in the following table.

Table IV.4.2. Phrase Insertion

English	Indonesian
second striker	*penyerang kedua*
direct ball	*bola langsung*
last match	*pertandingan terakhir*
north London derby	*pertandingan antar daerah London utara yang sama*
all out	*mati-matian / mengerahkan seluruh tenaga*
first line	*lini / baris pertama*
under twenty one	*dibawah dua puluh satu*
line up	*daftar pemain-pemain*
on target	*tepat sasaran*
big match	*pertandingan besar*

4.3 Clause Insertion

Clause insertion occurred when a clause from different language is inserted in the utterance. There is an example of clause insertion in the utterance that happened between Indonesian and another language, *"Mau apa lagi, **ik heb toch iets gedaan**",* which means "what I should do, I have tried."

Related to the clause insertion, the writer found 1 utterance taken from *Uji Coba Timnas* on 21 March 2014 that can be analyzed. The explanation of the utterance containing clause insertion code mixing found is as follows.

Redi : *"Yak.* **My game is fair play,** *yang merupakan semboyan sudah dikibarkan bung."*

Yusuf : *"Betul bung. Hal ini rutin dilakukan sebagai tanda sportivitas."*

The presenter (Redi) mixes Indonesian and English by inserting a clause /my game is fairplay/ in his utterance that means */permainan yang adil/* in Indonesian. The utterance in Indonesian should be *"Yak. Permainan yang adil yang merupakan semboyan sudah dikibarkan bung" that means* "Then, My game is fair play, as the jargon had been spoken at loud." This kind of phenomenon can be classified as the clause insertion form of outer code mixing because there is an English clause inserted in the utterance using Indonesian.

4.4 Repetition Insertion

It is a form of code mixing that occurs when a repetition of word derived from another language inserted in one utterance during a conversation, for example, *"Sudah waktunya kita mengindari* **backing-backing***",* that means, "It is the time for us to avoid backings." That is an example of repetition insertion of code mixing between Indonesian and English.

The writer found one conversation containing this phenomenon taken from *Uji Coba Timnas* on 21 March 2014 that will be explained in the following conversation below.

Yusuf : "*Kita melihat ketika menghadapi Persebaya, mereka masih butuh* **pressure-pressure** *untuk mengetahui bagaimana mereka bermain."*

Redi : *"Betul bung. Mulai dari lapangan tengah sudah dilakukan* **pressure**."

The first presenter, Yusuf, inserts a repetition of word /pressure/ in his utterance. He uses the repetition /pressure-pressure/ which means */tekanan-tekanan/* in Indonesian. The utterance in Indonesian should be *"Kita melihat ketika menghadapi Persebaya, mereka masih butuh tekanan-tekanan untuk mengetahui bagaimana mereka bermain,"* that means "We see when they fight Persebaya, they still need pressure to know how they are going to play." The insertion of repetition above shows that there was a code mixing phenomenon occurred in the conversation because the inserted repetition spoken by the presenter, Yusuf, derived from English while the conversation is in Indonesian.

4.5 Baster Insertion

Baster insertion is a type of code mixing occurred when a baster is inserted in the utterance. Baster means the combination of native form and the different form of different language, for example, *"Banyak **kelab malam** yang harus ditutup",* that means, "There are many night clubs that should be closed." The example shows the combination between Javanese and Indonesian in the single utterance.

The writer found 1 utterance that contains code mixing phenomenon taken from Champions League on 19 March 2014 related to the baster insertion form. The analysis of that utterance can be seen in the conversation below.

Kusnaeni : *"Yang menarik adalah Chelsea sangat disiplin , Lampard dan Ramires*

            *jarang **men**-support serangan mereka lebih focus pada pertahanan."*

Kinoys : *"Betul bung. Itu sebabnya Etoo masih bisa mencetak gol."*

The first presenter (Kusnaeni) mix two codes that are Indonesian and English by saying /men-support/ to show that there are two codes involved in a single utterance. The word /*men*/ is one of the Indonesian prefix meaning to /doing something/ while, the word /support/ is an English word.

This phenomenon can be classified as baster insertion because there is a combination between two different language elements that are combined as one unit. The word /Support/ means */dukungan/* while the Baster Insertion /mensupport/ means */mendukung/*. The utterance in Indonesian should be *"Yang menarik adalah, Chelsea sangat disiplin. Lampard dan Ramires jarang*

mendukung serangan. Mereka lebih fokus pada pertahanan" which means, "The interesting thing is that Chelsea plays defensive. Lampard and Ramires rarely support the attack. They are more focus on the defense." This is also classified into outer code mixing because the baster inserted in the utterance comes from second language.

5. CONCLUSION

Code mixing is one of the language phenomena that we often encountered in bilingual community. In this kind of community, we need master another language as it would be very helpful for us and the hearer to understand what we said. The use of code mixing requires the capabilities in mastering more than one language. Code mixing is done by the presenters in presenting football match program in Indonesian because the football terms in English are more popular than that of Indonesian.

From the analysis, there are five forms of code mixing performed by two football presenters, which are Word Insertion, Phrase Insertion, Clause Insertion, Repetition Insertion, and Baster Insertion. From those five forms of code mixing, there are two forms of code mixing which is often used in the conversation, namely, Word Insertion and Phrase Insertion because many of the football terms are used in their original version, that is English. It can be concluded that code mixing has become a common thing in presenting a sports program, particularly football match program, in Indonesian.

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