THE USE OF CODE MIXING AND BORROWING IN THE HEADLINES OF NEWS.DETIK.COM ON THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY 2015

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ABSTRACT

Kinibanyak orang di Indonesia yang mencampurekspresibahasaInggrisdalam kata-kata merekabaikdalamberbicaraataupunmenulis. Gaya orang modern yang sudahterbiasaberbicaralebihdarisatubahasainimengakibatkan media jugamenyesuaikangayadalammenyajikanberita. DalamhalinibahasadicampurdalampenggunaannyaatauseringdisebutCampurKode (Code Mixing).Masyarakat Indonesia jugamenyerapbeberapa kata daribahasaasinguntukmemperkayakosa kata dalamBahasa Indonesia.Dalamstudiini, penelitianhanyamembatasipadaCampurKode, yang berartipenggunaanduaataulebihbahasadalamsatuucapan, dan kata serapan (*borrowing*), yang berartisejumlah kata yang dipinjamdariberbagaibahasa lain. TujuanpenelitianiniadalahuntukmenjelaskanperbedaanantaraCampurKodedan kata serapansertamenggolongkan kata tersebutdalamjenisnya.

LandasanteoridaripenelitianinimengacupadabeberapateoriSosiolinguistikyaituteoridari Hoffmann tentangCampurKode, danteoridari Haugen tentang kata serapan.Adapunmetode yang penulisgunakanadalahMetodePadandanMetodeAgih.Tekniklanjutan yang digunakanadalahTeknikGanti (Substitusi).Penulismengambil data dari news.detik.com padatanggal 1-7 Januari 2015.Data yang digunakanberupakepalaberita (headline) yang mengandungCampurKodedan kata serapan.Penulismenganalisis data berdasarkan KBBI edisikeempat, Kamus Kata – Kata SerapanAsingdalamBahasa Indonesia oleh JS Badudu, dan Etymology Dictionary dari etymonline.com. Hasilpenelitianinimenunjukkanbahwadari 907 data, terdapat 140 Code Mixing yang terdiridari 137 Intra Sentential Code Mixing, 2 Intra Lexical Code Mixing, dan 1 Involving a Change of Pronunciation. Sedangkan kata serapanditemukanpada 398 *headline*, yang terdiridari 58 *Loan Word*, 339 *Loan Blend*, dan 1 *Loan Shift*. SelainBahasaInggris, penulismenemukan pula CampurKodedalambahasaJawadanBelanda, serta kata-kata serapandaribahasaPerancis, Latin, Arab, danPortugis.

Keywords: *campurkode, kata serapan, bahasa, media*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, many media publications are usually using 'code mixing' and 'borrowing' words to present information. This fact also happens in detik.com, one of the largest online media companies in Indonesia.Detik.com presents the news by using Indonesian language that most of them are mixed with some English lexical items. English is a foreign language in Indonesia that is considered as an important language to learn because as a global language, English can improve the development of education, technology, art, and culture in Indonesia. But detik.com not only uses English when presenting information, it also

borrows some foreign words because Indonesian language does not have the proper vocabulary items to describe those words.

Wardhaugh (1986:103) stated that Code Mixing occurs when the speaker uses two languages together and they change from one language to another language in the course of a single utterance. While Yule (2006:54) added that Borrowing is the taking over of word from other language. Code Mixing and Borrowing make the readers easier to interpret the news when their first language cannot express what they are meant to be.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The problems of this research can be stated as follows.

1. What types of Code Mixing and Borrowing are used in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1st week of January 2015?

2. What are the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing found in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1st week of January 2015?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- **CODE MIXING**

In many situations, people often say that they 'can't find the words' to express their thoughts and feelings. In other words, they are 'hunting for the right word' (Downes, 1998:2). Therefore, people usually use code mixing in their utterance intentionally or unintentionally. Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a dominant language to support his or her utterance that is inserted with some elements of other languages (Chaer and Agustina, 2003:114). Hoffmann (1991:104-105) shows several types of code mixing based on the juncture where the languages take place. Each type will describe below:

1. **Intra-sentential mixing**

   This kind of code mixing occurs within a clause or a sentence boundary. For example: as when a Yoruba/English says, *"Won o arrest a single person"* (**Won o** means they did not).Wardaugh (1986:111) gives another example: *"Estabatraining parapelar" (He was **training** to fight).*

2. **Intra-lexical mixing**

   This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary or at the lexical level within a sentence. For example: *shoppa*(English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy*(English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku-* meaning *–to).*

3. **Involving a change of pronunciation**

It occurs at phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it into Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word *'strawberry'* is said to be *'stroberi'* by Indonesian people.

- **BORROWING**

   Then, Haugen (1950:214) also distinguished the types of lexical borrowing as follows.

   ➢ **Loan word**

      This kind of borrowing words adopts the item or idea and the source language word for each. Loanword shows morphemic importation without substitution, e.g. the word French *rouge,* which was borrowed into English. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well (Hockett, 1958:402)

   ➢ **Loan blend**

      This kind of borrowing words shows morphemic substitution as well as importation. In loan blends only a part of the phonemic shape of the word has been imported, while a native portion has been substituted for the rest. These are including such hybrids as Dutch *software huis* from English *software house.* Hockett (1958:553) adds that a loan blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element, as in the borrowed *preost*(priest) + the native *–had* (hood) in Old English to produce *preosthad*(priesthood).

   ➢ **Loan shift**

      Loan shift, which is also called loan translation, show morphemic substitution without importation. It occurs when speakers adapt material already present in their language for the object and concepts belonging to the donor language. A loan translation is created by literally translating elements from the donor language into compounds words in the borrowing language (Fasold, 2006:294).

      Haugen (1950:214) gives such an example as *English weekend*, rendered in Canadian French by morpheme-by-morpheme translation as *fun de semaine*. Fasold (2006:294) also adds some examples from the English words *almighty, handbook,* and *Monday.* Those are loan translations of Latin *omnipotens*(*omni – 'all' + potens – 'powerful), manualis liber (manualis – 'hand' + liber – 'book')* and *dies lunae (dies – 'day' + lunae – 'moon).* Other examples of loan translation are the English word *librarian, clerk, pilot, journalist* imported into Indonesian as *jurupustaka 'expert book', jurutulis 'expert writer', juruterbang 'expert fly', juruberita 'expert news'.*

      The major criteria according to which Haugen differentiates between the

three groups are morphemic importation and morphemic substitution. Haugen's typology is represented in Table 1, formed on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria.

Table. 1

Haugen's typology

	morphemic importation	morphemic substitution
loan word	+	-
loan blend	+	+
loan shift	-	+

According to Sridhar & Sridhar (1980:407), Code Mixing is distinguished from Borrowing on the following grounds.

1. The mixed elements of code mixing do not fill the "lexical gaps" in the host language. It means that the set of borrowed expression in a language typically represents semantic field outside the experience of the borrowing language, whereas the expression that occur in code mixing may duplicate existing expressions.

2. The mixed elements of code mixing often sequences longer than single words. Code mixing involves every level of lexical and syntactic structure, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Conversely, borrowing may occasionally involves a few set phrases but it is usually restricted to single lexical items.

3. The mixed elements of code mixing are not restricted to a more or less limited set accepted by the speech community of the host language. On the contrary, the entire second language system is at the disposal of the code mixer. Code mixing draws on every category and constituent type in grammar, while borrowing usually represents mostly nouns, and marginally a few adjectives and other categories.

4. The mixed elements of code mixing are not necessarily assimilated into the host language by regular phonological and morphological process. Code mixing draws creatively upon practically the whole of the vocabulary and grammar of another language, while borrowing represent a restricted set of expressions with some creativity in the margins.

5. The two terms, both code mixing and borrowing, make totally different claims about the competence of the individual speaker. Borrowing words can occur even in the speech of monolinguals, whereas code mixing presupposes a certain degree of bilingual competence.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive method is a method that illustrates the characteristics of a population factually and accurately (Djajasudarma, 1993:16). Isaac & Michael (1987:42) adds that descriptive method provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area. Descriptive means describe, make a note, and analyze the conditions that occur.

According to Djajasudarma (1993:10), there are two types of approach in a research; they are quantitative approach and qualitative approach. The writer applies qualitative approach because the data are consisting of the words, not the numbers. This research is called a qualitative one because the collected data are in the forms of sentence.

METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA

In conducting this research, I used some methods of collecting the data. First, I use Observation or Simak Method especially Non-Participative Observation Method because I collect the data by reading the material. I did not involve or take a part of making the data (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). Besides, I also use Note-Taking Technique for selecting and making some classification of the data.

METHOD OF ANALYZING DATA

In analyzing data, I use two method in this research namely padan method and agih method. Padan or identity method is used to identify the features or aspects that are investigated (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). While agih method is a research method, which its determiner device is inside of language (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). The technique used in agih method is substitution; it is an analysis, which is substituting the linguistic units of the data. For example in this research is the substitution from Indonesian into English language. The steps in analyzing data can be stated as follows.
1. Reading carefully the raw data from the news.detik.com
2. Rewriting and putting the data into tables

3. Selecting any words, phrases, or clauses containing Code Mixing and Borrowing according to KBBI the 4th edition and Kamus Kata – Kata SerapanAsingdalamBahasa Indonesia by J.S Badudu (2003)
4. Classifying the data into the types of Code Mixing (Hoffman's theory) and Borrowing (Haugen's theory)
5. Describing the types of Code Mixing and Borrowing
6. Explaining the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing
7. Drawing conclusion

DATA ANALYSIS

The Differences of Code Mixing and Borrowing

- Code mixing is used to support an utterance when the words existing in native language cannot truly describe something or cannot express thought and intentions. While borrowing is used to enrich vocab in the host language due to there is no word to describe an idea or an object. So the translation of words borrowed is created when the object or the idea was introduced in the host language. The examples can be found below:

  Example 1:

  Blusukanke Kantor AirAsiaCengkareng, Menhub Jonas MarahBesar

  *[**Blusukan** to AirAsia Office in Cengkareng, Jonas, The Minister of Transportation, was Enraged]*

The bold-typed in the example above is Javanese code mixing in an Indonesian sentence. The writer of news.detik.com used 'blusukan' because this word has more meaning than a 'kunjungan' (a visit), it is also checking one by one and overall in detail. The Indonesian word 'kunjungan' in cannot represent the idea of 'blusukan' yet.

  Example 2:

  KebijakanLaranganRapat di **Hotel**, Negara HematRp 1,3

  *[Prohibition about Meeting Policy in **Hotel**, The Country Could Save Rp 1.3 T]*

The word *hotel* was first formed in 1640s, which means "public official residence" from French *hotel* (etymonline.com). This word was later borrowed into Englishand then admitted to Indonesian language to enrich vocabulary in Indonesian. The equivalent word of *hotel* that is *penginapan*was then created when it was introduced in Indonesian as the host language. So that word borrowed did not exist in Indonesian language before it was introduced.

- The mixed elements of code mixing do not fill the lexical gaps, because code mixing only duplicates the existing expressions in the host language. Whereas borrowing replaces the native counterparts and fills the lexical gaps in the host language.

Example 1:

RSUD ImanuddinMendapatPinjaman***Cold Storage***untukAmankanJenazah

[RSUD Imanuddin Receive Cold Storage to Save the Victims]

⇒ CegahPembusukan, JenazahKorbanAirAsiaDisimpan di ***KontainerPendingin***

[*To Prevent Putrefaction, the Dead Victims of AirAsia were Saved in **Cold Storage**]*

⇒ DVI PolriMendapatBantuan***LemariPendingin***Jenazah di Pangkalan Bun

[DVI of Polri will Receive ***Cold Storage*** for the Dead Victims in Pangkalan Bun]

The bold-typed word ***cold storage*** is English code mixing in an Indonesian sentence. There are also found the existing Indonesian word of ***cold storage*** in another headlines, which are ***kontainerpendingin***, and ***lemaripendingin***.This repetition use did not mean that it is borrowing, instead it is considered as code mixing because it is not assimilated into the host language. This occurrence has proved that the word ***cold storage***as a mixed element derived from English, did not fill the lexical gaps in Indonesian.

Example 2:

DidugaKorupsi, Diplomat **Senior** China Dipecat

*[Suspected Corruption, **Senior** Diplomat of China was Fired]*

⇒ *DidugaKorupsi, Diplomat **Superior** China Dipecat*

⇒ *DidugaKorupsi, Diplomasi**Kawak**China Dipecat*

I substitute the word ***senior*** into its synonyms: ***superior*** and ***kawak*** in the same sentence. The results showed that those sentences have become awkward and not easy to understand because the word ***superior*** and ***kawak***are rare to use in daily conversation of Indonesian modern people.It means that the loan word in those headlines can fill the lexical gaps in Indonesian language as the host language because it can replaces the native counterparts.

- Borrowing adopts the elements of another language; both form and meaning are borrowed, then assimilated and incorporated into the new language. While in code mixing, people usually create a new word in host language, but it is not assimilated, based on what they heard from pronunciation of origin language or what they see from writing of origin language. The examples can be found below.

  Example 1:

  Begini Cara ***Kru***KRI PattimuraSambut 2015 SaatBertugasMencari QZ8501

  [*This is the Way of KRI Pattimura**Crew** to Welcome 2015 while still Working to Find QZ8501]*

The word **kru**is borrowed from English **crew**(derived from French **crue**). The change of **crue-crew**into **kru**was an adaptation phonological structure. Indonesian speakers nativized and used this word as closely as possible into its phonetic form, i.e., **crew** /kru:/. As we know, in Indonesia, the phonetic symbol or the pronunciation of a word is the same with its writing symbol. So when an Indonesian was introduced a new word from donor language, he or she will accepted it based on what he heard and also used it also as a writing system. For example in the word **crew** which is pronounced as /kru:/, the phonemic of those words has already imported while the native phonological structure (Indonesian language) has substituted for the rest. Indonesian people say and write **crew** with /k/ not with /c/, according to its phonetic symbol and its pronunciation.

Example 2:

KapalBaruna Jaya TemukanJasadPenumpangAirAsiaSaatCari**Bodi**Pesawat

[Baruna Jaya Ship has Found the Dead Passengers of AirAsia When was Looking for Aircraft's Body]

In the examples above, the word **bodi**was considered as code mixing because it is derived from English **body.** According to Oxford Dictionary, **body** is pronounced as /b :di/, therefore Indonesian people modified it into Indonesian phonological structure but it is not assimilated in Indonesian. It is showed that the occurrence of code mixing in that headline was used as a stylistic use of language.

- Code mixing words can be mixed with elements from the host language (mixed with suffixes) without any change at all. Whereas borrowing can also be inserted by suffixes but the word borrowed must be adapted first into the host language.

Example 1:

SakingRamainya, PengunjungTempatWisatainiHarus**di- Waiting List**

*[Due to Full of Visitors, The Tourists of This Recreation Spot Must be in **Waiting List**]*

The code mixing word **di- Waiting List** is the mix of Indonesian prefix **–di** with the English adverbial phrase **Waiting List**. It is showed in that Indonesian sentence **waiting list** is mixed with prefix **–di** without any change at all.

Example 2:

Jakarta **Diprediksi**CenderungBerawan di HariPertama 2015

*[Jakarta **was Predicted** Cloudy on the First Day of 2015]*

The word **diprediksi**in example above is a blend of Indonesian prefix **di-** and the loan blend French word: **predict,** but this word has already imported and substituted into Indonesian, so it changed into **prediksi**. It is showed that the word **prediksi**must be adapted into Indonesian first before it is blended with Indonesian prefix **–di**.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the types of code mixing and borrowing, I can take some conclusion as in the following:

1. There were 907 headlines in news.detik.com on the first week of January 2015. But the Code Mixing phenomenon found were 140 headlines only. They were Intra Sentential Code Mixing (137 occurrences), Intra Lexical Code Mixing (2 occurrences), and Involving a Change of Pronunciation (1 occurrences). Then there were found the types of Borrowing words, they were 398 occurrences that consist of Loan Word (58 occurrences), Loan Blend (339), and Loan Shift (1 occurrences). Intra-Sentential Mixing is the highest occurrence because it is the easiest way to use it in a headline, while Loan Blend is the highest occurrence because it has Indonesian style, it is obtained in KBBI, for example the word *kru* from English *crew* (derived from French *crue*) changes into *kru* in Indonesian language.

2. From the findings, it was known that there are large amount of code mixing and borrowing word used in news.detik.com when presenting news. The use of borrowing words in news.detik.com is more frequently used rather than the use of code mixing. Among all borrowing words in Bahasa Indonesia, most of them are adapted and assimilated into Bahasa Indonesia's spelling to be able to be uttered comfortably by Indonesian. While code mixing words were used as stylistic use of a language. Without a doubt English language is the most influential language of the contemporary world. As a result, English language has begun to influence other language, especially Indonesian, in enriching their vocabularies. But it was not only English that used in headline of news.detik.com. There were also found Javanese and Dutch code mixing; French, Latin, Arabic, and Portuguese borrowing words.

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