1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Wilkin (1974 : 1) says, “Language is a means of communication of human being when interacting in society. Language is used to express feeling, ideas and desires of language users through spoken and written ways. Human uses language to convey meaning that they intend to express. Language is not only expressed orally or written, but also by gesture. In Indonesia, people sometimes use more than one language to communicate”.

They are Indonesian as national language, regional language like Batakes, Javanese, Sudanese, Maduranese, etc, and also English as International language. Many Indonesians use English for many purpose such as business, job, relationship and education. For that reason, they want to master it.

Communication is a process of transferring ideas that allows organism to exchanges information by several methods. Communication requires that all parties understand a common language that is exchanged. There are two ways of communication. They are oral and written communication. Written communication is the process of sending and receiving through press like letter, newspaper, book and so on. In oral communication, they always face others when they communicate. It can be through broadcasting media such as radio and television.

In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes. They produce some codes because they want to communicate with others smoothly and as a result, they communication run well.

Code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing on the linguistic rules that underpin the variety. There are two kind find of code that are code mixing and code switching. If utterance is switched from one language to
another language supporting a distinctive function, it is called code switching. Conversely, if an utterance, either phrase or clause, consists of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function, it is called code mixing. In conclusion, it is clear that code mixing is a mixture of word, phrases, and clauses of several language.

People often mix their language especially mixed with English. They do this for some reasons such as bilingual societies, for the sake of prestige, even habitual to impress other people. People often use code mixing when they do their job or just talking with others who also use it. This condition also happens on broadcasting job. Some broadcasters are supposed to use code mixing to support their performance, to help them easier to share information globally. People usually mix their language with English and utter it with their own version.

Muysken (2000) says, “code mixing has three main types which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In insertion type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language”. In alternation pattern, both languages can occur alternately with their structure. It seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other. Congruent lexicalization concerns with mixes where lexical material from either language occurs in a shared grammatical structure.

Kiss FM Medan is one of the most famous radio stations in Medan, North Sumatera. It is managed by Mr. Beldi Dimardi Abas. This radio is music radio for energetic, dynamic, and creative young listeners. Radio Kiss FM Medan is located in Cut Nyak Dien Street No. 16 Medan. The broadcaster may the request from listeners, interview quest, and manage listener’s contests that use code mixing. Usually they mix English language into their daily language that is
Indonesian language when they are broadcasting. For example: “tapi you have
take to break rekan sebaya. Nisa bakalan muterin single yang beneran hits.

There are many factors the broadcaster in Kiss FM used code-mixing.
Tripp in Grosjea (1992) mention that there are four main factors on code choice:
First, the setting (time and place) and situation such a party, a lecture, or a date.
Second, the participant in interaction: their age, sex, occupation, socioeconomic,
status, origin, and their roles relation to one another such as employer and lecture
student. Third, the topic (work, sport, national events). And fourth, the
function of interaction such as greetings, thanks, and apologies.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

1.) What types of code-mixing were used by the broadcaster Kiss FM while she
is broadcast?

2.) Why does she do it?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In writing this paper, the writer limits the analysis broadcaster Kiss FM.
To provide code-mixing restriction or interference as the use of language units of
one language to another to expand the style of language or language variety;
including the use of object, predicat, subject, adverb, and conjunction.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.) To analyze types of code mixing were used by the broadcaster Kiss FM
while she broadcast.

2.) To find out the reason broadcaster used code-mixing.
1.5 Significance of the Study

To get information and to increase knowledge about code mixing between English and Indonesia language and to understand code mixing that used by broadcaster.

1.6 Method of the Writing

The method of the writing uses direct observation research. The researcher come to the broadcaster directly in Kiss FM to collect more information.