

CODE MIXING USED IN THE ARTICLES OF ONLINE MEDIA NEWS KABAR MEDAN

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Abstract

Code mixing is changing one language into another during a conversation or in a written or spoken text. The data used in this research is the article Kabar Medan 2021 edition as many as 35 articles. This study aims to find out how the form of code-mixing is found in news articles in Kabar Medan and to find the dominant type that appears in the articles under study. The method used is a qualitative method. In this study, the researcher used several steps to analyze the data, namely reading the article, identifying words related to the article in Kabar Medan and containing code mixing, classifying the types of code mixing, describing the data and finally making conclusions. The results of this study indicate that there are 3 types of code mixing based on the theory, namely (Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization). Researchers found 105 data, including insertion of 89 words, Alternation of 4 words, and Congruent Lexicalization of 12 words. Based on the calculation results, the researcher concludes that Insertion is the dominant type of code mixing that appears in the Kabar Medan news article.

Keywords: News articles, Online Media, Code Mixing, Kabar Medan

Abstrak

Campur kode adalah mengubah satu bahasa ke bahasa lain selama percakapan atau dalam teks tertulis atau lisan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah artikel Kabar Medan edisi 2021 sebanyak 35 artikel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana bentuk campur kode yang terdapat pada artikel berita di Kabar Medan dan untuk mengetahui peminoran yang muncul pada artikel yang diteliti. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan beberapa langkah untuk menganalisis data, yaitu membaca artikel, mengidentifikasi kata-kata yang terkait dengan artikel di Kabar Medan dan mengandung campur kode, mengklasifikasikan jenis campur kode, mendeskripsikan data dan terakhir membuat kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 3 jenis campur kode berdasarkan teori, yaitu (Inserstion, Alternation, dan Lexicalization Congruent). Peneliti menemukan 105 data, meliputi insertion 89 kata, alternation 4 kata, dan lexicalization congruent 12 kata. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa insertion merupakan jenis campur kode yang dominan muncul dalam artikel berita Kabar Medan.

Kata Kunci: Artikel Berita, Media Online, Campur Kode, Kabar Medan

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication. Language is also the most important aspect in the life of all being because it can be uses to communicate to each other. A human cannot communicate in any real sense without language. As a communication, language has sounds, gesture, or marks having understood the meaning. However, not everybody has same language and dialect. The human cannot be separated of language. Because, the language is as a system

to communicate between human to other human, (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). Nowadays, people around the world speak by using English Language to utterance something. Crystal, 2000:6 as cited (in Purba & Herman, 2020) stated that English is the global language.

Language expressed by writing and speaking, one of media used to express language writing is by use online media. Online media is a news media published online on the internet, (Fitri et al., 2021), such as Waspada Online, Suara.com, KabarMedan.com and others.

KabarMedan.com is a local media company based in Medan, North Sumatra and has been present since August 1, 2012. The *KabarMedan.com* media portal presents news that is factual, reliable, and credible. Not only giving, but *KabarMedan.com* also produce journalistic works with a fairly high standard and fulfill a journalistic code of ethics that puts forward the principle of independence of a *news room* that is free from intervention from any party.

KabarMedan.com has been certified as a verified media from the Indonesian Press Council, so it deserves to be trusted by the public and has high credibility as a source of information. This certification is an acknowledgment of the principles of *Good Corporate Governance* applied in media management.

In presenting news content, *KabarMedan.com* is a licensed affiliate of VOA (Voice of America) and *KabarMedan.com* is also the *official content partner* of Suara.com. *KabarMedan.com* can be accessed through all devices such as computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones around the world. Present anywhere and anytime for 24 hours a day/7 days a week/365 days a year, making viewers' ads will always be seen at any time.

Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted that today's technology is very important to communicate at an affordable distance. Therefore, the researcher will discuss further about "Code Mixing Used in the Articles of Online Media News *Kabar Medan*"

Therefore, the objectives obtained in this study were to find out how the form of code mixing contained in the articles in *Kabar Medan* was and to identify all the English terms used.

Problem of the Research are, what types of code mixing used in the articles of online media news *Kabar Medan*? What is the most dominant type of code mixing used in the articles of online media news *Kabar Medan*?

This study aims to identify the types of code mixing that appear in news articles and then to determine the dominant types appear in the data. In this study, code mixing will be analyzed in *Kabar Medan* news articles based on Muysken's Theory.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this research is qualitative research. In this regard, essentially, research is an attempt to find the truth or to further justify the truth. Qualitative methods are research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation, (Strauss & Corbin, 2009). Qualitative research can also be said to be direct research. Because the researchers directly conduct their research on the object that is the source of their research without going through statistical processes or other forms of calculation.

The data in this study is code-mixing contained in the online media articles *Kabar Medan*. The edition used as research material for the article is taken randomly based on the month of publication of the articles in 2021. The data source will be taken from the article in a different month. In collecting data, researchers used documentation techniques, namely data collection techniques through collecting documents to strengthen information. Data collection techniques with documentation are data retrieval with those obtained through documents, (Usman & Akbar, 2008). In this study, the data collection technique used several steps. First, searching for data in articles from *Kabar Medan*, second reading Articles. Then, collecting data from articles containing code mixing and identifying the data by types. After, the researcher got the data, the researcher entered the data into a classification form and determined the type of code mixing that appeared in the *Kabar Medan* articles. The technique of analysing data are, reading the articles, identifying the words related to articles in *Kabar Medan* and contains code mixing, classifying the types of code mixing, describing and analyzing the data, and concluding the data analysis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Findings

The types of code mixing contained in news articles in the online media *Kabar Medan* will be presented in a table consisting of 36 news articles.

Table 1. The number of code mixing in each of the articles

Articles	Types of Code Mixing		
	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1.	3	-	-
2.	-	-	1
3.	5	-	-
4.	9	-	1
5.	2	-	1
6.	5	-	-
7.	1	-	-
8.	4	-	-
9.	5	-	-
10.	1	-	-
11.	3	-	1
12.	13	-	2
13.	9	-	-
14.	6	-	-
15.	8	-	-
16.	2	-	-
17.	6	-	-
18.	4	-	-
19.	4	-	-
20.	2	-	-
21.	13	-	-
22.	2	-	-
23.	11	-	-
24.	10	-	-
25.	1	-	-
26.	5	-	2
27.	2	-	-
28.	29	-	-
29.	2	2	-
30.	1	-	-

31.	3	-	1
32.	3	-	-
33.	3	1	-
34.	3	-	-
35.	2	-	-
36.	1	-	2
Total	183	3	11

After the data reduction process, all the Indonesian-English data found by the researcher in the *Kabar Medan* news article contained 183 data for 36 articles *KabarMedan*.

Total of all the data calculations found without any repetition of words from each article:

Table 2. The total number and percentages of code mixing

No.	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Insertion	89	86,41%
2.	Alternation	3	2,92%
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	11	10,67%
Total		103	100%

After the data reduction process, all the Indonesian-English data found by the researcher in the *KabarMedan* of words that do not include repetition 103 (100%) data. Types of code mixing in 36 news articles were classified into Insertion of code mixing 89 (86,41%) words, Alternation 3(2,92%) words, and Congruent Lexicalization 11 (10,67%) words. Meanwhile, the most dominant type of code mixing used in online media news articles is *Insertion*.

3.2 Discussions

In this section, the researcher explains that based on the findings above. There are 3 types of code mixing found in the news article: 89 insertion words, Alternation 3 words, and Congruent Lexicalization 11 words. The following is the explanation:

1 Insertion

- **Article-1: Waspada! Berbagai Penyebab Perut Terasa Panas dan Cara Mengatasinya**

“Serta makanan yang berbahan dasar tomat, bawang, mint, kopi dan coklat”.

Mint is a single word that has meaning the leaves that come from herbal plants. It is a form of noun.

“Dapat mencoba membiasakan melakukan teknik meditasi seperti yoga atau tai chi”. Tai chi is a martial art that was born in China either as a sport or meditation. It is a form of noun.

- **Article-2: Yuk Bersepeda, Dapatkan 5 Manfaat Kesehatan Dalam Tubuh**

“Terkadang, stress sering dialami oleh seseorang karena berbagai sebab”. Stress is means someone’s mental or psychic. It is a form of noun.

- **Article-3: Diet Sirtfood, Cara Cepat Turunkan Berat Badan dan Boleh Konsumsi Coklat**

“Diet sirtfood adalah pola diet dengan aturan makan” Sirtfood means diet pattern. It is form of noun.

“Memperbolehkan Anda mengkonsumsi coklat dan red wine dalam jadwal diet yang dilakukan”. Red wine a type of wine made from dark colored grape varieties. It is a form noun.

“Coklat hitam (dark chocolate) dengan 85 persenkaka”. Dark Chocolate is made from cocoa beans. It is a form noun. A negative impact is something that creates dignity, value or image. It is an adjective form.

“Tubuh perlu mengeluarkan energy tambahan untuk memulihkan suhu normalnya”. Energy is a single word, also called power. It is a form noun.\

“Sejumlah makanan yang biasanya menjadi pemicu alergi yaitu makanan seafood”. Seafood namely the term for food in the form of marine animals and plants. It is form of noun.

“Smoothie sayuran yang rendah gula dan tinggi serat”. Smoothie which is a drink made from raw fruit and vegetables. It is a form noun.

“Nutrisi dan kandungan kafein halus pada matcha dapat lebih meningkatkan fokus”. Matcha comes from Japanese, which means green tea in powder form. It is form of noun.

- **Article-13: Cuci Tangan atau Hand Sanitizer? Mana yang Lebih Efektif?**

“Menjaga kebersihan tangan juga bisa dengan menggunakan hand sanitizer”. Hand sanitizer is an alcohol-based liquid or gel. It is a form of noun.

“Clay mask dipercaya cocok digunakan pada kulit berminyak”. Clay mask is a mask that some types are made of clay. It is a form noun.

- **Article-18: Yuk, Intip Trik Perawatan Kulit Di Pagi Hari Agar Wajah Terlihat Lebih Glowing**

“Apasihrahasiakulit agar tampaklebihberkilau alias *glowing*”. Glowing means healthy, glowing and radiant skin. It is a form noun.

“Aplikasikanlahproduks*skincare*berupapelembapkewajah,” Skincare is a variety of skin care products. It is a form noun.

- **Article-21: 5 Rekomendasi Buku Self Healing untuk Recharge Diri**

“Mampumengangkat*insecurity*daridadamu yang sudahsesak” Insecurity which refers to low self-confidence. It is a form noun.

“Belanja*online*merupakanpilihan yang tepat di masapandemisepertiini”. Online in shopping is the purchase of goods or services through the internet. It is a form adjective.

- **Article-25: Kenali Manfaat Membersihkan Wajah dengan Minyak Zaitun**

“Hal itujugamenjadiganjalanbagikitasaaathendakmemakai *make up* bagiwanita”. Make up means cosmetics that are used on the face. It is a form noun.

- **Article-28: Mengenal Black Friday yang Ramai Diperbincangkan dan Kisah Kelam di Balikny**

“*Black Friday*dirayakanpadaJumatkeempatsetiapbulan November”. Black Friday was a day that brought much happiness to many shopkeepers and entrepreneurs. It is a form noun.

“Semua orang mulaidari*Wall Sretth*inggaparapetani”. Wall street used as a term to refer to large-scale trading (stocks or finance). It is a form noun.

2 Alternation

- **Article-28: Jokowi Tekankan Negara G20 Perkuat Peran UMKM dan Perempuan di Event KTT G20**

“Mekardalambahasainggrisitu *to grow, to blossom*, yang berartimelambangkansemangatdalamperanekonomiperempuan”. From the word to grow, to blossom occurs when the structure of two languages changes by itself. It is a form noun.

“Kita pastikanpemulihaninidilakukansecarabersama-samadanterusmenerus.*Recover together, recover stronger*”. The word occurs when the structure of two languages changes by itself. It is a form noun.

- **Article-30: Media Sosial Facebook Berencana untuk Ubah Nama Baru**

“*Chief Executive Officer*Facebook Mark Zuckerbergberencanauntukberbicaratentangperubahannamapadakonfrensitahunanperusah

aan Connect”. Chief Executive Officer that is to declare a person's position in a company.

It is a form noun.

- **Article-32: Bobby Nasution Janjikan Kolaborasi UMKM Bali dan Medan**

“Hal ini kemudian didiskusikan dalam acara Sharing Pengembangan Ekosistem Start Up Digital”. The word is to express information. It is a form noun.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

- **Article-2: Bobby Nasution Respons Soal Fasilitas Lapangan Merdeka yang Rusak**

“Wali Kota Medan Bobby Nasution merespons video viral yang menunjukkan fasilitas rusak di kawasan Lapangan Merdeka Medan”. Merespons means to respond. That is to give a respond to something. Actually, it is an English word spoken in Indonesian. It is of form verb.

- **Article-4: Diet Sirtfood, Cara Cepat Turunkan Berat Badan dan Boleh Konsumsi Coklat**

“Dalam melakukan diet sirthfood, terdapat dua fase yang dilakukan selama tiga minggu”. Sirthfood in writing in the wrong article, the correct writing is Sirtfood. It is a form noun.

- **Article-5: Minum Air Dingin Setiap Hari, Simak Dampak Negatif dan Positif Bagi Kesehatan**

“Akibatnya suplai oksigen ke organ tubuh berkurang”. Suplai it means supply. It is a form of verb.

- **Article-11: Waspada 5 Efek Samping Dalam Berolahraga Secara Berlebihan**

“Berolahraga dalam jumlah sedang membantu merilekskan tubuh dan meningkatkan kualitas tidur”. Merilekskan it means relaxed. It is a form adjective.

- **Article-12: 5 Manfaat Kesehatan dalam Konsumsi Sebatang Dark Chocolate**

“Kemudian, dark cokelat sendiri bercita rasa lebih pahit dari cokelat susu”. Dark cokelat it means dark chocolate. It is a form noun.

“Padahal di dalam sebatang dark chocolat, terkandung berbagai nutrisi”. Dark chocolat the writing in the article is wrong, the correct writing is dark chocolate. It is a form noun.

- **Article-20: 5 Rekomendasi Buku Self Healing untuk Recharge Diri**

“Membaca buku di waktu luang, dapat member dampak positif bagi tubuh dan membuat pikiran lebih rileks”. Rileks it means relax. It is a form verb.

“Sang penulis, Andrea Rianda menggunakan sebuah qoutes pada bagian sampul depan dengan tulisan ‘Cintasejati’. Qoutes the writing in the article is wrong, the correct quotes. It is a form noun.

- **Article-25: Ilmuwan Jepang Tengah Ciptakan Masker yang Dapat Nyala Jika Terpapar COVID-19**

“Masker bersinaritudisebutmengggunakanantibodi”.Antibodi the writing in the article is wrong, the correct antibody. It is a form noun.

- **Article-35: Pemerintah Batal Terapkan PPKM Level 3 saat Nataru, Luhut: Kasus Harian Covid-19 Masih Terkendali**

“Selainitu, hero-surveijugamencatatSelainitu, hero-surveijugamencatatantibodi Covid-19 masyarakat Indonesia saatinisudahtinggi”. Hero-survei the writing in the article is wrong, the correct hero-survey, for the word antibodi that is antibody. Both are English word that are spelled wrong. It is a form noun.

4. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and getting the results, the researcher found some code mixing in the news articles of the online news media *KabarMedan*. The data are classified into types and dominant types of code mixing, based on Muysken's theory. The type of code mixing is categorized into three types, namely, Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The result is that in the type of code mixing in the news article, there are all the data, namely 183 words that were found by the researcher. The data shows that the most dominant code mixing in the whole article is 89 words from Insertion. Under Insertion there is Congruent Lexicalization with 11 words, and the lowest result is Alternation with 3 words. Based on these calculations, it can be seen that the Insertion type is the type of code mixing that most often appears in *KabarMedan* news articles.

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