

ABSTRACT

Arfa Utami Gusni: “Code Mixing in Radio’s Broadcasting Program” Thesis, English Department Of FKIP UMSU Medan 2011

This study was carried out to find investigate of code mixing in radio programs by using a descriptive research in getting the data, the researcher used tape recorder as the instrument of the study. The perpose of this study was to find out the classifications of code mixing which used by the broadcaster of Radio Kiss FM medan. The data were obtained from utterances made by the broadcasters, while they were broadcasting. The broadcaster’s speeches were recorded. It is found that the broadcaster did code mixing while broadcasting. The analysis of code mixing were on the Rock in morning, Daily Show, Parade on Air, GTALK/girls talk. Time of recording has a two process, where the dominant data speeches were first recorded the Rock in Morning 26,42 % Daily Show 12,85 Parade on Air 18,57 % GTALK/girls talk 13,57 %. And the socond recorded the Rock in Morning 8,57 %, Daily Show 6,42 %, Parade on Air 8,57 %, GTALK/girls talk 5 %. That appears from time recorded frequency of the code mixing performed by the broadcaster of Radio Kiss FM Medan. The broadcaster sometime mix indonesia and english language to repeat the vocabularies to make easier to listen and to understand. Code mixing impact is the mixing of language this is caused the changing situation.

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The Writer

Arfa Utami Gusni

APPENDIX

1. Recording of “Rock on Morning” 06.00-08.09.00

Yup rekan sebaya 105 Kiss FM the Hottest hits in Medan, selamat pagi *good morning* apa kabar !? terus aja wan semua bahasa wan, biar nanti aku pakai bahasa arab aja. Yup, apa kabar Mia pagi ini? Baik.

Mia hari ini puasa? Puasa dong. *Okey* deh, tapi yang jelas sampai di jam 9 nanti rekan sebaya kita bakal balik lagi seperti biasa ya dari hari senin sampai sabtu jam 06.00 sampai 09.00 pagi *with* kita berdua. Jadi disini kamu bisa cerita dan seru-seruan, banyak banget hadiah mercendise keren yang bisa kamu dapetin hari ini, jadi jangan kemana-mana ya. *Request single favorite* kamu yang bisa buat semangat pagi-pagi mungkin dijalan lagi dingin-dingin ni. Dimobil jangan lupa tetep nyalain lampu kamu ya. Ketik REQ lagu *request*-annya kamu rekan sebaya, *okey*. Yup, nanti kita balik lagi jadi jangan kemana-mana tetep di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. This is Lilway “How the Love”

Yup rekan sebaya *once again* this is Lilway “How the Love”. *Yes*, asoy ya ujan-ujan begini emang asik banget kalau tidur. Ada gak sih sama pacar berduaan ni sekarang ujan-ujan begini, uuuu. Ada aja ya, yang asmara subuh ya gak peduli hari senin, mau hari *weekend* asmara subuh aja pokoknya. Tapi yang pasti ya rekan sebaya kalau misalnya kamu sekarang sama temen kamu ni atau lagi sama pacar kamu, kamu ajakin deh ntar buka puasa bareng di KFC. Yang pasti rekan sebaya kalau mau buka puasa seru-seruan ntar sore, ajakin temen kamu ke KFC ntar sore karena kamu bisa dapeti *discount 50%*. Tapi, ada tapinya kalau kamu pelanggan telkomsel. Jadi kalau kamu pakai providernya seperti Kartu Hallo, Simpati atau Kartu AS kamu bisa dapetin *discount 50%* untuk paket praktis KFC. Itu ada Oriental Bentio, OR Berger, Twisty, Chickhen Ville dan Fish Ville pokoknya masih banyak lagi deh. Seru banget !! kalau kamu pengen tahu

caranya, gampang rekan sebaya. Kamu tinggal tukeri aja 50 poin kamu dengan cara mengetik KFC dan kirim ke 777. Nanti dapet balasan, nah langsung deh tunjukkan balasannya kekasir pas transaksi di KFC manapun ya. Inget promo ini berlaku untuk seluruh Indonesia sampai dengan tanggal 31 Agustus 2011. Nah rekan sebaya, pagi-pagi gini kita juga pengen ngajakin kamu ngobrol-gobrol ya. Kalau Mia, apa sih yang belakangan ini deh kita gak usah terlalu jauh-jauh lama banget gitu ya. Kalau aku ikat rambut. Ikat rambut, kenapa?

Aku selalu ketinggalan ikat rambut, gak tahu kenapa. Kayaknya Mi, aku gak pernah liat kau ikat rambut. Nah, itu dia. Itu salah satu yang harus ku bawa kemanapun. *Cause* ni, kalau misalnya *bed hair day* atau rambut aku agak ngak berapa bagus, aku langsung ikat. Nah, kalau kamu gimana rekan sebaya. Apa barang yang biasanya sering banget ketinggalan. Kayak Awan berkas-berkasnya yang ketinggalan. Sampai tempat kayaknya baru aku ingat 'aduh barangnya ketinggalan'. Misal ya Awan berkas-berkas kampusnya Mia ikat rambutnya atau mungkin ada jam tangan yang kamu rasa itu harus selalu dibawa Mi. Boleh kamu ceritain ke kita reka sebaya via sms atau bisa juga mention @kissFM Medan bisa juga telp. 4538844. Nanti kita balik lagi jadi jagan kemana-mana tetep di Rock in Morning. *This is the Coops* "Jung Of The Heart"

Yup rekan sebaya *once again this is Aursery* "Dear In The Highlight". *Okey*, sekarang saatnya kita bareng-bareng ngobrol seputar olah raga cuma di *Sport News*. Yup silahkan, apa ni kabar terbaru dari seputar olah raga. Yang pertama Tennis ni rekan sebaya, Andimonray mejuarai cincinati masters setelah di partai *Final* dia mengatasi petenis terbaik dunia si Noval Jokofik Akhirnya mundur ditengah-tengah set ke-2. *Okey*, gokil ya si Jokofik ya. Jadi ni dini hari tadi sih pertandingannya gitu ya. *Okey*, dari tennis kita pindah ke *basketball*. Ini sebenarnya nggak *basketball* sepenuhnya ni infonya agak nyerempet-nyerempet ke bintang hollywood. Si Kimcardeshion yang baru aja kemaren menikahi pemain NBA. pernikahannya itu

digelar disebuah perumahan *private* diSanta Barbara California. Tamu khususnya sekitar 450 oranglah. Pokoknya *private* bangetlah *party*-nya. Dan juga ini masih datang dari basketball ini bintang deriscikabels bilang timnya itu tidak perlu didatangkan pemain baru. Katanya itu dengan materi yang ada dia yakin timnya tu dapat mengukir prestasi lebih baik gitu. Jadi gak perlu ada rekrutment biar jadi lebih baik gitu. Kalau Awan ada cerita apa ! *okey*, aku baru aja *nge-up date* seputar persepak bolaan. Tundukkan Juve 2-1 Milan juara ya. Jadi AC Milan sukses menang ni dini hari tadi ya waktu ngelawan Juve tadi Milan menang tipis dengan skor 2-1. Yaudah deh itu aja info dari kita mengenai berita olah raga. Jangan kemana-mana kita bakal tetep barengan kamu sampai ke jam 09.00 pagi nanti. Tetep di Rock in Morning.

Yup rekan sebaya 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan, *this is* Cathyhersday “Hey nana...hey nana”. *Okey* jam 06.56 Menit rekan sebaya selamat pagi rekan sebaya buat kamu yang baru gabung dengerin Kiss FM ya. Ini kita bacain sms dan mentionan kita yang terakhir rekan sebaya untuk obrolan kita pagi ini. *Item* apa sih yang sering banget ketinggalan?

Kalau kata Sasha, kalau dia bilang saputangan. Walaupun ditas selalu tersedia tisu tetep aja yang mananya saputangan harus ada. Tapi itu juga bisa ketinggalan katanya. Yaudah deh rekan sebaya *thank you* dah ngobrol bareng kita. Mudah-mudahan hari ini gak ada yang ketinggalan lagi ya. *Check-check* ulang deh dibagian kecil, dibagian gede' kalau udah langsung deh berangkat. Mudah-mudahan gak ada yang ketinggalan ya. Yaudah deh rekan sebaya jangan kemana-mana sampai ke jam 09.00 nanti. Mia dan Awan bakal tetep nemeni kamu di Rock in Morning.

Beberapa menit kemudian

Yup rekan sebaya 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. *This is* Rihana “Cheers”. yeahh...tinggal beberapa hari lagi lebaran nie, mmmm lebih kurang 10 harian gitu. Ini mungkin

kamu yang pengen ngebantuin mama kamu ngebuat *cake*. Tapi sampai sekarang bingung nyari resepnya dimana. Buat *cake* yang lucu-lucu kayak yang ditoko-toko untuk di jual, Nah, kamu gampang banget, langsung deh kamu *connect in* ke internet tapi jangan sembarangan make' providernya. Jadi apa Wan !. Cuma simpati yang bisa ngasih koneksi cepat dan murah ya. Langsung ambil HP kamu, karena simpati ngasih kejutan dibulan ramadhan. atau kamu telp *chef-chef* terkenal, bisa ! cukup hubungi *999#. Untuk info lebih lanjut tinggal klik aja di www.telkomsel.com okey. Jangan lupa, *no more* lupa ya! Dan jangan lupa juga kamu jawab pertanyaan kita melalui simpati kan !!!

Bener sekali, jawab pertanyaan Ida. 3 *clue*-nya sudah di *up-date* di @kissFM. Kamu coba ngejawab aja, yang menang bakal dapetin *super request*. Jadi jangan kemana-mana kita bakal balik lagi dengan kita berdua, ada Mia Awan di Rock in Morning.

Masa lalu Mia ni, eee...kurang ajar !!! Saja mm kat barusan rekan sebaya "first of ". Okey Mia kita dandan. Pake apa? Kosmetik yang paling hits saat ini. Ya adora dong. Tiap hari Pakek Adora. Jadi ni untuk kamu *special* perempuan-perempuan berusia 16-25 tahun, kalau misalnya mental kamu tu dari lahir udah jadi idola. Langsung salurin mental kamu itu di idola Adora 2011 ya. Ini adalah pemilihan brand ambasador adora dengan total hadiah puluhan juta rupiah dan jalan-jalan keluar negri untuk para pemenangnya. Untuk information lebih lanjut silahkan *add* pin Bbnya 319C4D92. Adora beauty without limit. *Now* kita dengerin dulu komersial *break* berikut ini jadi jangan kemana-mana tetap di Rock in Morning.

Welcome back di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. This is Arlen The Carnival "This Night". Okey, ni salah satu *new entry* kita rekan sebaya. Langsung aja kalau kamu pengen tahu 10 lagu barunya *check* di www.kissFM.com. Assoy....tu dia jangan lupa ntar hari kamis di

up-date lagi 10 lagu *single* baru yang jadi new entry seperti biasa ya mingguannya. *Okey*, kita panggil adik Ida, adik sini !!!

Mari kita pilih pemenang siapakah yang beruntung mendapatkan super *request* kita pagi ini. Langsung deh kita kasih tau ya, “Ester” jawabannya Nazaruddin. Ntar kita puterin *request*-annya Ester. *Okey, thank you ya bye...bye.* ntar kita bakal seru-seruan lagi jadi jangan kemana-mana tetep di Rock in Morning.

Yup rekan sebaya 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Sekarang kita cari tahu apa yang terjadi ditanggal 22 agustus beberapa tahun silam. Ditahun 1945 Jepang secara terbuka menyatakan menyerah. Pasukan Jepang dilucuti senjata oleh pasukan Heiho. *I say hip you say ho.* Trus tahun 96’ peristiwa penting untuk hidupnya KD. Dia *merried* dengan seorang seniman yang bernama Anang Hermansyah. Pada tahun 1998 Lili Suryani berulang tahun. *Okey*, itu dia beberapa info beberapa tahun silam. Jangan kemana-mana nanti kita balik lagi rekan sebaya sampai ke jam 09.00, masih banyak waktu kita seru-seruan ya. Tapi sekarang kita denger dulu *single* satu ini yang salah satu personilnya lagi berulang tahun. Ada Simpleplan sekarang Feat Natasya “Jet Black”.

Dari koleksi kiss me kiss info musik Indonesia. Ada Smash “Ada Cinta”. Dan saatnya sekarang kita bahas *up date*-tan terbaru dari *sport news*. *Okey*, kita *review* ulang berita olah raga yang tadi udah kita *up date* di jam 06.45 menit ya. Ini Monray berhasil mengalahkan Jokofik di cincinati. *Okey* rekan sebaya dan juga, udah segitu aja. (Mia) ini juga ada kabar dari Juve Vs Millan yang dimenangkan oleh Millan. *Thank you Juve.* Yaudah rekan sebaya itu aja *review* kita pagi ini di *Sport Light News*. Besok kita *up-date* lagi info-info seputar olah raga. Di jam 06.45 dan 08.15 cuma di Rock in Morning. Kita dengerin dulu ada lady gaga sekarang with you and I.

Dari koleksi kiss me kiss Indonesia barusan kamu dengerin twenty first night “selamanya Indonesia”, bener-bener lagu yang membangkitkan semangat perjuangan ya, walaupun tanggal 17 dah lewat tapi tetep setiap hari kita tu harus merasa kemerdekaan. Kemerdekaan itu harus selalu didada. Nasionalisme kita harus kuat dong. Kita masih ngobrolin soal transportasi. Tadi ada macet kan ya ! *No...no..no*, tidak macet !! tapi kita pengen tahu rekan sebaya, kamu kalau keluar kota (mudik) lebih suka yang mana tu terus pernah naik apa aja sih?. Kalau Mia tu naik KA sebenarnya tapi justru naik KA Mia cuma sekali doang. Nah kalau kamu itu lebih seneng naik apa?. Kasih tahu juga alasannya ya. Ada Rifki dari via telp. Kalau dia bilang dia suka naik kapal Wan karena dia tu suka liat laut. Yaudah deh rekan sebaya, kita masih tungguin sms atau mentionan kamu @kissFM.

Atau kamu adalah seorang *jumper*, langsung lompat. Boleh ! kasih tau kita ya. nanti kita balik lagi jadi jangan kemana-mana tetep di Rock on Morning.

Yup rekan sebaya *this is one of* kiss weekly hard 40 edition minggu ini ada Mika “Alamagi” langsung aja deh kamu liat list selengkapnya dan *single* yang keren ini ya selain mika di webside-nya Kiss FM www.kissfm.com. *Okey* rekan sebaya sekarang kita bacain sms yang terakhir, karena sekarang kita lagi ngobrolin soal mudik keluar kota atau kemanapun kamu lebih seneng naik transportasinya jalur mana. Jalur darat, laut atau udara. Felish, kalau katanya sih kalau pulang ke Medan naik pesawat trus kalau ko Jogja naik KA. Karena lebih asik liat pemandangan sawah dan sebagainya, katanya gitu. *Okey* ni dari twitter dulu ya. Ni ada Marhen, gak tiga-tiganya kata dia. Mudik ribet ujung-ujungnya pasti mabok, muntah deh. Trus kita *refresh* lagi ada siapa...!

Okey tadi ada yang telp namanya Rina, kalau Rina bilang dia lebih seneng naik pesawat karena asik aja liati awan trus liat cuaca berubah. Apalagi kalau misalnya dari sore sampek malam.

Kalau ami bilang, aku lebih suka bawa mobil sendiri jadi kalau ada *view-view* yang indah bisa singgah. Trus kita *refresh* lagi tu mmmm ada spa, *done...done...done* ini udah trus ini ohh dah abis berarti ya. Yaudah jangan kemana-mana tungguin kami tetep di Rock in Morning. Nanti kita balik lagi.

Okey rekan sebaya udah jam 09.00 ya. Ini waktunya kita berdua buat pamitan. *Thank you* banget yag udah dengerin kita dan yang udah ikutan ngobrol bareng, yang udah ikutan kuis ida. Besok kita balik lagi seperti biasa dari hari senin sampai sabtu jam 06.00 sampai 09.00 pagi ada Mia Awan di rock in morning. Mia pamit awan juga, *bye*.

2. Recording of “Daily Show” at 12.00-14.00

Okey rekan sebaya 105 Kiss FM the Hottest hits in Medan *hey there, good happy back here again* on Kiss FM Medan. Apa kabar kamu hari ini rekan sebaya. Barusan kamu dengerin *single*-nya ASSER dan AKON with “*Last Man Standing*”. Rekan sebaya, gak terasa ni sebentar lagi kita bakal ngejalani puasa. Nah, kalau gitu mulai sekarang kamu harus puas-puasi makan yang enak-enak supaya ntar kalau dah puasa kamu gak bakal mikir makan yang gituan lagi. Dan *now* kita dengerin dari koleksi Kiss Musik Indonesia ada Twenty First night dengan “Selamanya Indonesia”.

Still on 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Barusan kamu dengerin Cassership with “*Little Shock*” yang masuk sebagai 1 dari 9 new entry Kiss weekly heart 40 minggu ini dan kalau kamu mau tau 9 lagi silahkan *check* di www.kissmedan.com . Rekan sebaya kalau kamu pengen jadi yang pertama liat produk baru dari DAIHATSU on new cerrion sindicard terancangih yang berkonsep *Everything Inside*. Kamu bisa langsung datang di Atrium Cambridge Mall ditanggal 25-31 Juli 2011. Kamu juga bisa ngedapetin paket *credit special* khusus yang beli selama

pameran berlangsung *and also* bakal ada undian dahsyat berhadiah. Nah yang jago photography, ini kamu juga bisa ikutan lomba *Everything Inside. Photography contest* yang bakal diadakan tanggal 29 Juli 2011, dan untuk pendaftaran kamu bisa langsung datang di Win-win enterprize di Jn Karo tepat di belakang pajak pajak golden atau kamu juga bisa langsung ke lokasi pameran Atrium Cambridge Mall. Dan kalau kamu mau info lebih lanjut kamu bisa telp Juli di 081396777773 dan acara ini didukung sepenuhnya oleh 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Barusan kamu dengerin Take that *with 'Love-Love'*. Nah rekan sebaya, buat kamu yang ngerasa jago ni dibidang photography langsung aja ikutan lomba photo 2011 *one world, one home, one heart* yang bakal berhadiah jutaan rupiah. Jadi ni, objek photonya tu *really* harus berhubungan dengan kegiatan hidup sehat atau kegiatan yang berdampak buruk sama kesehatan jantung. *And* syarat buat ikutan lomba ini, kamu cukup nyerahhi poto yang belum pernah dipublikasikan, ngak boleh mengandung syara', pornograpy, sadisme dan sarkasme *cause'* seluruh poto itu nanti tanggung jawab si photografer itu sendiri. Dan karya poto kamu diterima paling lambat tanggal 10 September 2011 disekretariat panitia lomba poto hari jantung sedunia ke-11 dan acara ini didukung sepenuhnya oleh 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Barusan ada Crish Brown *with 'Same Like Me'*. Rekan sebaya kalau kamu pengen puasa kamu ngak ngebosenin kamu harus datang ke Atrium Plaza Medan Fair dari mulai tanggal 29 Juli *till* 31 Agustus 2011, karena Plaza Medan Fair bakal bikin banyak acara keren kayak Bazar Fashion Ramadhan, Road Show Ramadhan Peageon, Lomba Menggambar dan Mewarnai dan masih banyak lagi. Pokoknya kamu wajib datang. Kalau kamu mau puasa kamu makin seru, dan bakal ada gratis takzil selama bulan

ramadhan dengan minimal belanja Rp 350.000,-. Acara ini didukung sepenuhnya oleh 105 Kiss Fm the hottest hits in Medan. *Still around here with me only.*

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Barusan kita dengerin David Archuletta with everything and more yang merupakan salah satu new entry kiss weekly heart 40 minggu ini dan kalau kamu pengen tahu 9 lagi silahkan *check* in www.kissfm.com. Rekan sebaya, kalau selama ini kamu selalu ketinggalan berita terbaru itu tandanya kamu belum beli harian Tribun Medan Spirit Sumatra Utara. Karena setelah baca Tribun Medan kamu bakal gak ketinggalan lagi berita-berita terbaru. Soalnya dengan bahasa yang mudah dimengerti dan berita yang eksklusif. Harian Tribun Medan juga punya rubreak-rubreak yang keren banget kayak Tribun Bisnis, Tribun Market dan Finance, Superball, life style dan masih banyak lagi yang harganya cuma Rp 1.000,- aja. And kalau kamu mau berlangganan hubungi di 081530555005. Tribun Medan Spirit Baru Sumatra Utara.

Okey, masih di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Barusan koleksi dari Kiss Info Musik Indonesia Royal Ego dengan “Senandung”. Rekan sebaya kalau kamu gak mau ketinggalan untuk ngeliat produk terbaru dari Daihatsu on new serieon indicart terancang dengan konsep *Everything Inside*, kamu bisa datang ke Atrium Cambridge Mall tanggal 25-31 Juli 2011 nanti. Dan kamu bakal dapet paket kredit *special* buat kamu yang bakal beli selama pameran berlangsung dan untuk yang jago photography ni kamu juga bisa ikutan lomba *Everything Inside Photography Contest* yang bakal diadakan tanggal 29 Juli 2011 dan acara ini didukung sepenuhnya oleh 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.

Masih di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. Rekan sebaya yang kemaren gak sempat nonton jave rock in land 2011, aaaa...kasihan deh lo ! Karena ternyata kemaren tu ada kejadian

lucu yang terjadi disana. Jadi Godcarlot bawain *Single*-nya smash “I Heart You” sambil nari-nari gak jelas gitu. Wah, pokoknya konyol banget deh. Dan Mike ngerasa kalau mereka itu bukannya seneng bawainnya tapi kayak ngejek jadinya. Tapi kalau kamu penasaran *you can see* di youtube udah ada kok.

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan. *You just listen david with* “Stay with Me My Baby”. Rekan sebaya gak terasa ni udah 2 jam Mike nemeni kamu. Tapi jangan kuatir karena *after this* kamu bakal seru-seruan bareng temen-temen dari After School. *And now this is the last song* Sean Paul ft Alexis Jordan “got to love you”. Mike pamit *bye*

3. Recording of “Parade on Air” at 15.00-16.00

Okey, selamat sore rekan sebaya hai...hai...hai *Happy Rock In Friday. Yes, hello.* Walaupun berpuasa tapi tetep semangat ya. Ia dong harus, jangan buka dulu Mad ya jangan mempengaruhi orang-orang. Blum tau dia!!!

Rekan sebaya selama 1 jam dari jam 15.00-16.00 sore barengan Bea dan juga Madi, dan seperti biasa juga kamu pengen *request* boleh banget di line sms kita di 08163105477 atau mention @kissFM atau bisa juga telp di 45388544, yang pastinya rekan sebaya kita kali ini punya satu yang *special* banget ya, ooo...pastinya. ada dong. Ada *live performance* ada, jagoan lokal kita juga ada. Seru bangetlah pokoknya. Ntar ada topik yang bisa nambah-nambah wawasan dikit. Yoai, bener banget. Ngobrol-ngobrol bareng kita ntar dan juga kita bakal ngulas satu *even* yang sebenarnya selama bulan puasa sudah terlaksanakan ya. Yoai, untuk hari jum’at nanti sore ya.

Dan kita tetep membahas gejolak akustik acara yang dibikin anak-anak kirana selama sebulan penuh, Kiss FM ngedukung total. *Supported total by Kiss FM*. Asik, seperti biasa ni kita bakal ngasih tau dulu deh *live performance* hari ini kita punya sapa mad? *Saudgetintraport*. *Yes* ni mereka band yang baru terbentuk yang anak-anaknya ada yang masih SMA. Berarti sama kayak aku gitu dong! Ntar kita tanya-tanya langsung soal mereka kemaren maen di gejolak akustik *live performance*. Pasti mereka bagus banget. Pastinya !!!

Yaudah deh seperti biasa rekan sebaya kita tungguin *request*-annya kamu via sms, twitter atau boleh banget telp langsung. *Okey*, yang pasti sekarang sambil kita nunggu *Saudgetintraport* -ya masuk kedalam ruangan kita dengerin dulu deh versi rekamannya.

Yeee, balik lagi di *Parade On Air* barengan Madi dan Bea, pastinya ni sampai ke jam 4 sore nanti. Kalau sudah denger anjing menggonggong maka saatnya kapilapun berlalu. Apa ya, tapi yang pasti ni rekan sebaya tadi kita udah ngasih tau kekamu bakal kedatangan *live performance* dari *Saudgetintraport* akustik ntar di studio-2. Bener, tapi gak sekarang, nanti. dan *by the way* ni kita punya 1 hadiah buat kamu uuu...ada 1 hadiah voucher dari toko medan. Yoai, buat..buat apa coba, nanti aja kita omongin. Pokoknya ada hubungannya sama *Saudgetintraport*. Pokoknya siapin aja pulsa kamu buat nelp kita di 4538844. Dan hari ini kita punya topik ya Mad ya. Haaa..sebelum topik aku mau ngomongin dulu ni kalau misalnya kamu punya band atau punya grup repper atau punya apasih, semua yang punya rekaman, ngapaen disimpenn-simpenn dirumah, mendingan langsung kamu kirim aja ke Jn Cut Nyak Dien no 16 Medan rekaman kamu itu dan kita bakalan puterin *on air* dan kita bakal *interview on air* ya gak. Mmm bener banget, apalagi nanti kalau misalnya udah *ok*, rekamannya juga asik, lagunya juga enak, yaudah udah punya banget kesempatan untuk bulan depan pastinya. Nah untuk mengirimkan demo gampang banget, cukup kirimkan CD berformatkanwaf beserta dengan profil disertai no telp,

asikk. Hari ini kita bakal ngobrolin soal acara yang kepengen aku tau ya juga madi pengen tau dari kamu ya rekan sebaya. Kasih tau dong satu alasannya kamu kenapa suka banget ngedatangi *even* atau gak giks musik lokal. Satu alasan aja. Apakah itu mau bilang, oh aku mau datang pasti cowok-cowok ganteng banyak Be' ya cewek mungkin gitu, atau mungkin cowok-cowok setiap kali aku datang acara-acara giks bisa nambah temen Be', kan bisa! Banyak macem, banyak alasan ya. Jadi kita tungguin deh rekan sebaya menurut kamu. Kasih tau sama aku dan juga madi di acara *Parade* kali ini. Tapi yang jelas rekan sebaya sambil nungguin kira-kira pendapat kamu untuk topik hari ini kita dengerin dulu deh yang agak sedikit metal-metal dulu ni biar semangat ya di *Parade On Air* sore ini.

Balik lagi di *Parade On Air* masih barengan Mia dan juga Madi sampai ke jam 4 sore nanti. *By the way* kira-kira masih topik ya Mad ya. *Yes* kasih tau dong satu alasan kenapa kamu suka banget ngedatangi *even* atau gak giks musik lokal yang ada dikota Medan. Kalau aku sih Be pengen tau ada band-band baru apa sih yang keren-keren. Aku selalu *up-date* itu. *Okey* deh, kalau di twitter ni Mad, banyak juga ni yang ngasih pendapat kayak Ali Fadaot, dia bilang buat nambah temen aja sekalian buat seru-seruan. Trus ada Inan, alasannya sama cuma pengen liat penampilan band Medan yang keren-keren. Tunggu aja keren banget soalnya gue. Sombongnya !

Tapi yang jelas *thank you* banget buat kamu ya rekan sebaya yang udah ngasih pendapatnya untuk topik kita kali ini. Tapi ini ternyata ya Mad ada satu orang yang gak sabar banget nanyain seputar gejolak akustik dan untuk live *performance* nanti. O gitu ya, bener banget. Sabar donk, tapi yang pasti *once again* terima kasih banget buat kamu yang udah sms dan juga yang udah mention via twitter @kissFm. Yang pasti, ini kita bakal ngenali langsung jagoan kita sore kali ini. Siapa dong jagoan lokal yang sangat beruntung untuk kita perkenalkan Be. Riski Pratama

Sembiring. Meskipun baru lulus SMA tapi dia tetep konsisten ngeluarin lagu-lagu *single-single* ya. Mungkin Riski Pratama ini tipe-tipe kalau misalnya aku bermusik tu, aku jadi banyak ide, jadi aku bisa lebih gampang belajar. Mungkin kayak gitu Mad. Tapi yang pasti rekan sebaya langsung aja deh kita dengerin salah satu artis lokal kita yang senang banget ngeluarin *single-single* baru yang pastinya *ear cathy* Mad. Langsung aja Mad jagoan kita untuk minggu ini *please welcome* Riski Pratama Sembiring '*you are so pretty*'.

Okey rekan sebaya masih barengan Bea dan juga Madi di *Parade on Air*. Hallo Be, yeee, *I'm back...I'm back from the black out*. Ada apa tadi? Kenapa kok diam-diam?. Luar biasa ya, lagi asik-asiknya dengerin lagu gitu ya, kesalahan bukan pada radio anda, tapi pada listrik yang ada disekitar anda saudara-saudara. Ya sudah, PLN begitu memang keadaannya. Yang pasti ni, kenapa Madi tiba-tiba pindah ke studio-2 udah deket banget ni nampaknya sama anak *Saudgetintraport* kayaknya. Yoai, sekarang aku udah ada sama anak *Saudget*. Tapi sebelumnya ni, kita bakal obrolin soal acara yang bakal ada sore ini deh Be. Pasti gejolak akustik dong. Pastinya !

Ini kira-kira boleh gak sih dikasih tau sama rekan sebaya mungkin ada beberapa yang, apa tu gejolak akustik, apa gitu, kayaknya seru banget acaranya.

Gejolak akustik itu adalah acara akustikan yang diadain setiap hari jum'at selama bulan puasa di studio Kirana jn Darussalam. Okey, nah ini udah minggu ketiga. Udah ada 2 kali sih kemaren. Nah ini, jum'at ini dari mulai jam 4 sore bakal ada penampilan Hellokenji, ada Ahimsa, ada Moment Midnight, ada ther Last Simponi, *and the last* ada fintage Glasess. Nah ini semua band-band keren-keren semua. Kalau biasanya kamu udah sering liat mereka *performance live*, kali ini mereka *special perform* akustikkarena bulan puasakan jadi agak-agak *slow..slow*. Ooo...ia juga ya. Tapi kali ini minggunya ada yang berbeda ni Mad, *Yes*, ada. Keliatan gambar Bungkarno,

ada gambar merah putih untuk mengisihari kemerdekaan yang ke-66. Yoai, bener banget. Ini kayaknya cowok semua. Mungkin ini dekorasinya ada merah putih dengan pertumpahan darah dimana-nama mungkin. *Okey* deh yang pastinya acara ini tetep ya gratis. Mulai dari jam 4 sora sampai berbuka. Nah kalau misalnya kamu yang mau buka puasa disana jangan takut. Soalnya disana udah nyediain bukaan. Jadi kamu tinggal siapin duit buat beli bukaan disana. Sholat magrib juga bisa disana, santai. Wahhh... mesjid deket, tiket ga bayar, makanan disitu udah tersedia tapi bayar sih sebenarnya, yoai. *Okey* abis ini kita bakal ngobrol langsung sama salah seorang performer yang udah pernah maen di gejolak akustik. Nah, buat rekan sebaya yang pengen dapati voucher dari Toko Medan. Kalian siapin pertanyaan buat *Saudgetintraport* dan kalian bisa sms ya atau twitt langsung @kissfm Medan. Kalau misalnya berani, boleh juga ngobrol-ngobrol langsung. Kita kasih langsung hadianya ya kan Mad. *Okey* deh kalau gitu langsung aja kita kenalin temen-temen kita dari *Saudgetintraport*. Hallo apa kabar abang..abang. ini mereka masih SMA kelas-3. Band ini terbentuk karena satu SMA, sama-sama suka musik, minat musiknya juga sama. Emang *influence*-nya apa ni buat kalian. *Influence*-nya sendiri tu dari sevenfort. Jadi kira-kira hari ini mau bawain *live performance* yang mana. Ada direkaman atau gak ada ni?

Kebetulan ini lagu yang terbaru. O..*okelah...okelah*. anyway aku boleh nanyak gak sih, kalian dah berapa lama ngebentuk band ini?.

Hampir 9-10 bulanan gitu. Dan *by the way* rekan sebaya, kalau kamu pengen tanya-tanya sama *Saudget* ayo dong, pertanyaan paling gokil bakal kita kasih hadiah ya kan Mad ya. *Voucher* dari toko Medan, lumayan. Mmm jadi ni selamat buat Za, selamat kamu dapat *voucher* dari toko Medan. Jadi kata Za ni, apa yang ngebikin band kalian ini berbeda?.

Jadi menurut kalian sendiri, yang buat band kalian ini beda tu karena kalian lebih melow-melow gitu maksudnya. Jadi sebetulnya *Saudget* ini band-band yang mengarah ke *broken hearted* gitu dong ya. Bisa juga kumpulan-kumpulan muda mudi galau. Baiklah kalau begitu, ya udah deh rekan sebaya *thank you* banget yang udah dengerin Bea dan juga Madi di *Parade on Air* sore kali ini. Kita bakal ketemu lagi minggu depan dari jam 3 sampai ke jam 4 sore cuma di Kiss FM *and of course* sekarang kita dengerin *live performance* dari *Saudgetintraport*. Bye !!!

4. Recording of “*Gtalk (girls talk)*” at 20.00-21.00

Selamat malam, *good night*...loh kok jadi disuruh tidur ! *happy good dream* ya mia. Ya *sleep* lagi, mati lampu, kunci pintu ya git. Aku selimut sebelah kanan jangan ketukar sama sebelah kiri ya git. Kalau aku sih gulingnya jangan ketukar ya mi. Gimana hari minggunya? *Flat* ! kenapa tu? *Life is never flat*...kenapa gitu, kenapa...kenapa...kenapa? karena biasanya kalau hari minggu tu aku selalu memuaskan untuk yang mananya tidur tapi dihari aku yang banyak kesempatan untuk tidur justru mata ku ini yang tidak mau tidur. O... matanya yang gak mau tidur ka! Kirain lagi banyak kerjaan. Nggak...geramkan jadinya, punya waktu ehh matanya yang gak mau tidur. Besok-besok dia yang mita tidur. Tapi yang pastinya ni rekan sebaya Gita and Mia bakal nemeni kamu sampai jam 9 malam nanti di GTALK, *girls talk*.

You baby...balik lagi, masih ditemeni sama Mia Gita di GTALK (*girls talk*), *yes*. Di GTALK ini selalu ada yang namanya Ngocol bukan ketawa-ketawa tapi ngobrol colongan. Kemaren tu ada temen ku bilang, 'in kau Mi siaran cakap-cakap kotor ngo...ngo..ngo apa gitu. Padahal kan ngocol pake' L. Aku juga bingung ni sama tu kuping. Tu kuping apa jamur ya?!. Bukan Mi, sebenarnya dia itu sedang mengalami *ear fungi*. Kuping yang berjamur gitu ya. Kasihan...kasihan tu yang ngalami kuping kayak gitu ya. Tapi yang pasti ya rekan sebaya, *yes*.

Untuk malem ini di ngobrol colongan, kita ngomongin soal terlalu banyak perempuan-perempuan cantik yang mengintimidasi kita. Seperti kami ni, siapa tau sih salah satu cewek cantik yang mengintimidasi kamu rekan sebaya.

Sorry gak mau, maaf ya. Mungkin dari *innerbeauty* kita yang terlalu mengintimidasi orang-orang sekitar. Ya maaf...ta alhamdulillah ya punya kesesuatan banget, *okey*. Tapi yang pasti malem ini kita akan ngomongi cewek-cewek yang mengintimidasi. Soal cewek yang mengintimidasi tu, mungkin rekan sebaya bingung. Apa, gimana gitu kan?!. Jadi tu cewek-cewek yang bener-bener kalau kita melihat dia tu ngerasa ichh...cantiknya !!. banyak gitukan cewek-cewek yang kita anggap cantiknya luar biasa. Nah, kalau cowok mungkin pertama kali liat cewek menarik atau tidak tu diliat dari fisiknya dulu, pasti. Mmm pasti. Jangan bilang deh, cowok kalau kamu liat dari *innerbeauty*. Itu nanti, pasti penilaian pertama kali tu dari fisik baru badan. Itu aja sih, dua itu aja pasti diliat cowok pertama kali. Dua itu aja, *please* deh kita udah tau sama tau gitu kan. Jadi jangan pernah nembak cewek, aku pertama kali liat kamu tu liat *innerbeauty* atau kebaikan kamu. Gak...gak bakal ketebak- gak bakal ketebak. Bener, nihil. Dan untuk itu rekan sebaya malam ini Mia dan juga Gita tu kepikiran gimana sih kalau cewek menilai cewek lain tu menarik. Mia pertama kali liat cewek menarik tu dari mananya?. Dari auranya Git. Aura apaan ni. Mmm misalnya gini, aku liat dari wajahnya bukannya cantik atau gimana. Kan ada sih orang yang keliatan auranya itu enak. Ngerti? Ada orang yang biasa aja mukanya tapi auranya *ok*. Mungkin ada banyak orang yang aku suka. Aura keibuan, sama yang auranya memang ramah. Kayak baik sama semua orang. *Let's say* dari artis dulu deh yang auranya baik menurut mia. Syahrini, *no*...Syahrini tu auranya aura topeng. Maksudnya bedaknya tebal gitu. Jadi gak bisa keliatan auranya. Mungkin auranya *ok*. Yaudah, jadi rekan sebaya boleh deh kamu kasih tau ke kita yang cewek ni, menurut kamu cewek yang bisa mengintimidasi kamu tu yang kayak gimana sih yang

bisa dianggap menarik. Tapi terserah deh, kamu bisa jawab lewat sms di 08163105477 atau lewat twitter mention @kissfm Medan. Apa sih pertama kali kamu nilai untuk menilai cewek lain tu menarik. Jadi jangan kemana-mana rekan sebaya, tetep di *Gtalk, girls talk*.

Memang kayak gitu sih kelakuannya, aku kadang-kadang ya gitu. Serius...ya ampun. Emang gosip selagi *off air* itu enak banget rekan sebaya. Asik banget. Andai disini ada kamera CCTV mungkin udah gak ada lagi yang dirahasia-rahasiain ya kan Mia. Pastilah semua ketahuan. Tapi yang pasti rekan sebaya, ini yang kita obrolin tu tentang ngobrol colongan kita kok malem ini. Kalau cewek menilai cewek lain tu menarik itu dari apanya sih rekan sebaya. Ini kita bacain via twitter Picahairani, dari cara bicaranya. Yaudah deh, tapi yang pastinya rekan sebaya kamu masih boleh kasih tau kekita berdua ya, apasih kriteria cewek menarik kalau misalnya cewek sendiri liat cewek itu, dinilai dari apanya rekan sebaya. Boleh kirimi kita via sms atau kamu bisa kirimi opini kamu mention @kissfm Medan. *Yes, pokoknya don't go any where* sampai ke jam 9 nanti ada Gita Mia dia GTALK, *girls talk*.

Okey rekan sebaya, kamu masih barengan kita berdua di GTALK, *girls talk*. 'Somehow' barusan kita dengerin dari Joshton. Tau gak Mi yang menarik dari Joshton tu ap?, apa ! rambutnya yang pertama trus suaranya. O denger suaranya aja kalau ngomong luar biasa banget ya Git. *Okey* ni kita terima telp. Hallo, selamat malam....!

Okey Mia, kita bacain sms aja, ada Melani. Dari bagus dan rapinya rambutnya. Aku sih gak perlu rapi, bagus aja. Kalau Gita? Bagus. Kilat gaknya rambutnya. Sehat atau ngak rambutnya. Menarik kalau misalnya aku jujur menilai kalau cewek menarik itu dari potongan rambutnya. Kalau misalnya aku, emang lebih suka sama cewek yang rambutnya panjang. Kan apalagi kalau misalnya bergelombang. DiMedan ini cewek yang menurut aku yang mengintimidasi aku itu

rambut Devina Dennis. Luar biasa memang rambutnya rekan sebaya. Tapi yang pasti ni ada juga yang bilang dari itunya. Ada Budilcom. Ahhh kamu budil. Gak twitt, gak anu semua itu, nanti. Cewek liat kamu dari mananya ni? Anunya, kamu ada apanya?, ada anunya. Tapi yang pasti rekan sebaya *thank you* ni buat rekan sebaya yang cewek-cewek udah ngasih tau. Kalau cewek-cewek nilai cewek lain tu dari apanya dulu. Dan ternyata cewek gak suka liat cewek yang *fiek* yang jaim. Yang semuanya diatur. Cara makan, cara minum, cara ketawa itu jangan deh, dan dari pandangan mata. Semua setuju dilihat dari mata bisa tau kepribadiannya, ya ga Mi. Yoai, jadi jangan kemana-kemana tetep di GTALK, *girls talk*.

Okey rekan sebaya masih di GTALK, *girls talk*. Yeah...sekarang kita mau ngasih rekomendasi ni rekan sebaya buat kamu yang pengen gayanya jadi berbeda. Diakhir tahun kali ini, diMedan itu ada *line fashion* wardrop itu dari laping. Ooou...itu lucu-lucu tu. Iya kemaren aku liat DP si Ela ya. Itu bajunya tu lucu-lucu banget. Banyak juga buat stock lebaran kan Git. Makanya, kalau misalnya kamu pengen sesuatu yang berbeda, jadi gayanya yang simple, *chick* karena gayanya enak gitu dipakai buat sehari-hari terus nyaman banget dan juga gak ketinggalan rekan sebaya tetep *Up to date*. Ditambah lagi gaya berpakaian yang punya merek gitu ya kan. Wah...jadi percaya deh kamu bakal berubah banget setelah makek merek laping. Cieee...sekarang sudah hampir jam 9 ya. Udah sejam juga kita udah nemeni kamu diminggu malam ini ya. Dan yang pasti ini adalah minggu malam yang luar biasa menurut aku karena udah pada heboh dengan urusan perkuliahan mulai senin tanggal 5 September. O ya bener.!. karena 5 september udah kulian dan ini udah heboh KRS yang terlambat KRS. Tapi yang pasti *thank you* banget ni rekan sebaya dah nemeni kita berdua ya kan, ngobro-ngobrol, cerita tentang perempuan-perempuan luar biasa termasuk kita sendiri ya Mi. Iya dong ! Kita dipercaya untuk *host* Gtalk itu karena kita luar biasa. Yang pasti kita ketemu lagi minggu depan di jam yang sama.

Jam 20.00 sampai dengan 21.00. Pastinya setiap hari Minggu selalu ada Gita dan Mia di GTALK, *girls talk. Bye...bye*

5. Recording of “Rock on Morning” 06.00-09.00

Yup, *good morning* semua rekan sebaya, selamat pagi ! gimana kabar anda pagi ini? Diahari Selasa ini kita harus punya *planning* yang baru dan tetep menyenangkan, hilangin deh itu *mood-mood* yang ga bagus kamu semua karena saya Mia dan juga Awan akan nemeni kamu di Rock In Morning dari jam 06.00-09.00 pagi nanti. *Oke, the first single* penambah semangat kamu ada Akon with “Right na na na”.

Kenapa Mia !?? ga da tu. Aku tu biasa kalau kamu tinggal-tinggal sendiri. *Oke*, lima belas menit dari jam enam pagi senang sekali kamu tetap *stay tune on* Kiss FM Medan yang menemani kamu mempersiapkan diri untuk beraktifitas di pagi ini. *Oke* rekan sebaya *next* ni ada *single* nya Justine Bieber with “title is one step closer”. Semoga *single* ini dapat menambah *spirit* kamu di pagi yang cerah ini. Buat rekan sebaya yang mau berangkat Kuliah ya Awan ya, boleh deh *check your bag again*, siapa tau ada tugas-tugas harus kalian kerjakan tu and buat kamu yang mau berangkat kantor or kesekolah siap diri aja untuk ngerjain segala aktifitas kalian deh... Mmmm Cuma satu pesan kita ni rekan sebaya, *be carefull* yach alias titi DJ hati-hati di jalan.

Oke rekan sebaya masih di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan barengan Mia and Awan. Ngomongin soal Ratu ni, pasti kebayang dong rekan sebaya dua cewek seksi , energik dan modis. Karena kalau kita liat *fashion* yang mereka pakai itu berkiblat pada kejepang-jepangan gitu ya kan Mia. Bener banget wan, walau kedua-duanya udah gak *single* lagi. Tapi masih ngebuat cowok-cowok ngelotot liat mereka. Wkwkwkwk.....

Now the last single kita dengerin ada ratu dengan lelaki buaya daratnya. Kalau begitu saya Mia dan saya Awan pamit dari ruang dengar anda. *Thanks* untuk atensinya, *have nice day and bye...bye.*

6. Recording of “Daily Show” at 12.00-14.00

Okey rekan sebaya still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan *welcome back with me* Mike di siang yang aduhh panas banget diluar sana ya. Tapi tenang rekan sebaya Mike akan tetep nemeni siangnya rekan sebaya sampai ke jam 2 siang nanti untuk ngedengerin *hits- hits* bagus request-an rekan sebaya. *Single* pembuka kita di siang ini ada

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan, panas-panas gini dengerin lagu Rock bikin kita tidur ga ya sih. Buat Wandu yang lagi kerja demi sesuap nasi dan sebongkah berlian, wah macam bang toib jadinya. Semoga *happy- happy* aja kerjanya. Jangan malas-malas ya darinya Miechan. Dari Lili buat *someone special* nya ucapanya met beraktifitas aja. Jangan lupa makan siangnya. *Oke* deh *next* ada lagu buat kamu untuk para penggemarnya justin biber jadi tetep *stay tune* rekan sebaya di 105 Kiss FM Medan.

Still 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan, oke *now twenty minute* dari jam 1 siang. Selamat siang buat kamu rekan sebaya yang baru aja dengerin Kiss FM Medan. Yang baru aja pulang dari kampusnya atau buat anak-anak yang lagi sekolah ni, jangan lupa tu pulang sekolah ya pulang. Terus jangan lupa juga *lunch* nya ya. Ini ada *single* yang di *request* dari rekan sebaya kita May, dia minta lagunya Anji yang diaransemen dari lagunya Padi “dan ternyata cinta”. Dan kemudian ada Yanti di Marelan, dia bilang *please* dungs puterin lagunya Anji buat temen aku yang lagi *broken heart*, udah dunks jangan sedih lagi. Hari gini masih putus cinta *please* deh

rekan sebaya. O ya Mike sampai lupa buat anak sekolah yang lagi ujian selamat ujian aja ya. Jangan bosan- bosan tuk belajar. Ini dia kita dengerin Anji *with* Ternyata Cinta.

7. Recording of “Parade on Air” at 15.00-16.00

Selamat siang menjelang sore rekan sebaya, hai...hai..hai. senang sekali ya Mad kita bisa pasangkan kembali bawain Parade on air ini. Gitukan Mad?

Bener banget Be, sebenarnya aku juga dag bosen banget selalu sama dirimu siaran. O jadi maksud mu, o gitu..o ya ya ya. Tau aku mad, tau banget aq mad. Siapa dirimu. Tapi yang jelas ni rekan sebaya sampai kejam 4 sore di Parade on Air barengan Bea and Madi jadi tetep tungguin terus jangan kemana ya rekan sebaya.

Ninety day di bulan September, gimana ni hari ini cuaca di luar? Kayaknya bersahabat banget dech, gak panas and gak ujan juga. *The thirtd week on September, weekend* dengan cuaca yang bagus ini ya kan Be. Bener banget mad, jadi ayo dong bikin *planning* sendiri *for today*. *Party-party* atau hanya sekedar jalan-jalan keliling kota, ketempat rekreasi *whatever* lah ya pokoknya.

Oke, nemeni kamu di siang menjelang sore ini. Ada *single* dari J-Rock *with falling in Love*. Buat yang lagi *falling in love* aduh senengnya... ya bok diajak jalan dong gebetannya mumpung nie hari cerah banget kayaknya ya Mad. Bener banget ya Be, *anyway back to music* ini dia J-Rock “Falling in Love”.

Barusan ada telp dari nya sapa ya mad, lupa aku. Katanya dia minta lagu buat *soulmate* nya yang baru aja jadian. Duhh *so sweet* banget ya Be. Iya deh ntar lagunya di puterin buat kamu. Yang lagi dirumah dan gak kemana-mana, ya udah deh idupkan aja radionya kamu terus dengerin Kiss FM ada bnyak informasi yang seru-seru buat kamu.

8. Recording of “*Gtalk (girls talk)*” at 20.00-21.00

Kehadiran tiga cowok *cool* ini seperti yang kita tau, *so popular* di seluruh dunia, *especially* in Asia and Amerika. Band fenomenal Amerika ini gak habis-habisnya bikin sensasi and berhasil mencetak rekor pada penjualan albumnya. Segudang penghargaan *music* pun menghampiri mereka. Atas rekor-rekornya itu, makanya setelah sukses dialbum *absolution*, Muse pun di daulat untuk membeberkan *the best songnya* dalam the Muse. *Single-single* beken mereka telah di ramu jadi satu dalam album Platinum. Kenapa harus pakai platinum ya? *And* penampilan mereka untuk yang pertama kalinya di Indonesia juga dapat sambutan yang meraih dari penggemarnya.

Dibeberapa negara Muse berhasil menggaet penghargaan sebagai tolak ukur kesuksesan penjualan albumnya. *Absolution* berhasil menggaet beberapa platinum. Dengan penghargaan inilah akhirnya terbesit keinginan lebel rekaman mereka. BMG and Road rune, Group buat merumuskan kompilasi lagu-lagu *the best of Muse* album.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an indispensable instrument of human society. It means that each individuals understands each other and able to make it functioning together. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech we can call the system communication that they employ a code in most cases that code will be something we may want to call a “language”.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol which permits all people in a give culture or other people who have learnt the system of that culture to communicate or to interact (Hudson: 1980: 99).

Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means that of voluntary produced symbols (Sapir, 1921: 8). These symbols are, in the first instance, auditory and the produce by the organs speech. A Study of language is called linguistic (Richard, Platt, 1992: 221). It has several branches such as descriptive linguistic, psycholinguistics, phonetic, sociolinguistic and morphology.

Code-mixing will discuss under a variety of heading by many investigators. Hymens as quoted by Abdul and Agustina (1995: 12) say that code mixing has become common term of alternate use of two or more language, or even speech styles. In code- mixing the point at which the language change corresponds a point where the situation change, either it is own or precisely because the language change. There other cases, however where a fluent bilingual change language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code- mixing. Language has variations which are usually happening in multilingual society or in society which is develop time to me. Robert Lado states: “ language no develops in a vacuum”. “ A language therefore is both a components and expressed” (Lado, 1964: 24).

In communication human get new way in speaking like use of code-mixing in speaking Code mixing means a combination of the two languages together for examples to combine both Indonesia and English language.

In relating to the communications in daily life, human sometimes like to try a new way in speaking code mixing it self means combinations use of two languages together. Code mixing is often use by the high social class (but it just a while assumption). It will be consider that many user of language do this term (code-mixing). Typically, they combine both of Indonesia and English language.

But not all speakers use it. Because the speakers who want to use code mixing at least will know even bit of English language, and it will bring to the social class of language user. This condition can be see on TV or radio Program.

Commonly, code-mixing is use in information media such as television and radio, but in this case the researcher just analyzes the use of code-mixing radio programs. Here the research will eager to analyze the use of code-mixing in radio's broadcaster. Because some of the broadcaster always use code mixing is reporting.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the back ground, the problems of the study are formulate as follow:

- a. The use of code-mixing in Radio Kiss program.
- b. The factors of that influence making the code mixing.

C. Scope and Limitation.

Code-mixing is a broad area to study and to analyze therefore, this study was limited to the code-mixing used by the broadcaster of Radio Kiss FM Medan in "*Rock on Morning*" at 06.00-09.00 with Mia and Awan, Daily program "*Tahukah Kamu*" at 12.00-14.00, "*Parade on air*" at 15.00-16.00, "*Gtalk*" at 20.00-21.00.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study are formulate as follows:

1. What the use of code-mixing in the Radio Kiss program?
2. What factor is dominantly influence doing the code mixing?

E. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the researcher are

1. To describe the used of code-mixing in the Radio Kiss program.
2. To derive the dominant factors that influence doing the code-mixing.

F. Significance of the Problem

Finding of the study are expected to be useful and relevant to :

1. The students, who are interested in studying code-mixing.
2. The students, who want to study sociolinguistic and to conduct further researcher on the code-mixing. And
3. The students, who are used code mixing especially on the Radio Kiss FM Medan.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Description of Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects including society, cultural norm, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter's focus is on the language's effect on the society.

Wardhaugh (2002: 12) says that "sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society". So, when we study about sociolinguistics we must learn about society, the culture and the language. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in social context. And they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Holmes (2001: 1). Sociolinguistics can be defined as a study of language in relation to society and it has become a recognized part of most courses at university level on linguistics or language and it is indeed one of teaching and research. There are now major English language journals devoted to research publication in language and society, language variation and change and the international journal of the sociology of language and a number of introductory textbooks, apart from the present one.

Wardhaugh (1993: 13) concludes "sociolinguistics theory as a discussion in which we discuss about the relationship between language and society and how that language has function in communication". Sociolinguistics encompass a broad range of phenomena, including bilingualism, pidgin and creole language and other ways in which language is influenced by contact among people of different language communities. i.e. speakers of Arabic, Chinese, even English and Indonesian. The basic underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple. Symbolically language represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. The communication ways in which language is reflected by human beings has been influenced by social context.

Sociolinguistics is partly empirical and partly theoretical partly a matter of going out and amassing bodies of fact and partly of sitting back and thinking.

The 'armchair' approach to sociolinguistics can be fairly productive, whether based on facts collected in a systematic way as part of research or simply one's own experience. In particular, it allows the

beginnings of an analytical framework to be worked out, containing terms such as language (a body of knowledge or rules), speech (actual utterance), speaker, addresser, topic and so on. And of course personal experience is a rich source of information on language in relation to society. It will soon become clear that the armchair approach is dangerous for two reasons if it applies to personal experience alone. First, we may seriously be wrong in the way in which we interpret our own experience, since most of us are not consciously aware of the vast range of variation in speech which we hear, and react to, in our everyday lives. And secondly, personal experience is a very limited base from which to generalize about language in the society, since it does not take account of all other societies where things are arranged very differently.

Sociolinguistics must be something more than just a simple mixing of linguistic and sociolinguistic and sociology which take concepts and findings from two disciplines and attempt to then through correlation techniques or in any other societies where things are arranged very differently.

“Sociolinguistics must be something more than just a simple mixing of linguistics and sociology which take concepts and findings from two disciplines and attempt to then through correlation techniques or in any other simple way” Wardaugh (1986: 11). In order to understand the interrelation between both of these sciences, Nancy Parrot Hickerson as quoted by Muhizar (2001: 5) says “sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variations or its social context”. J. Fishman (1987: 99) stated that “sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community”.

Sociolinguistics also has two problems in multilingual society, they are the major and minor problems, consist of language, the language changing problems, the children language problems, the language problems, the language relativism: e.g: The influence of language to the world orientation of

speakers. And it is major problems talk about the sociolinguistic dynamic which is made by searching its characteristic to the variety of sociolinguistics situations, as follows:

- a. The variety of code mixing
- b. The sociolinguistics process which relates to the mechanism that makes the sociolinguistics situation to come to surface.
- c. The Study about the specific topic

2. The Description of Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a sociolinguistic form, which refers to individual competence in using more than one language in this daily communication. We often mix feeling when we meet that someone is fluent in several languages.

Bilingualism is seen as a personal and social problem, not something that has strong positive connotation. A bilingual or multilingual can produce still other effect on one or more of the language involved. In Indonesia who has lived in France many years has a good competence in speaking French. When he was in France, he used French daily. When he came back to Indonesia he didn't use French anymore but he had the competence to speak it. He is also called a bilingual man. Thus, it is possible for someone to know two languages but speak one language only and is still called bilingual.

From the illustration above we can infer that a bilingual can be a person who masters two languages but she/he uses one language only or a person who masters two languages and uses them in his/her communication.

The definition of bilingualism is relative in view of the emphasis each has. It depends on who defines it and its focus. Lado (1964: 17-23) considers the definition "popularly, the ability to speak two

language equally almost equally well. It is used technically to refer to any degree knowledge of two languages by some person”.

As we have just seen, it can lead to loss. E.g. Language loss among immigrants. But sometimes it leads to diffusion that is, certain features apparently spread from one language to the other as a result of the bilingual situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features. This phenomenon will be observed such as the Balkans, the south India and Srilangka. Gumperz and Wilson (1971: 112) report that “in Kupwar, a small village of about 3000 inhabitants in Maharashtra, India, three languages are spoken: Mirathi and Urdu both which are Indo Aryan) and kannada (a non Indo Aryan Language)”. A few people also speak Telugu, also a non-Indo Aryan language. The languages are distributed by caste must communities with one another, so bilingualism, or even trilingualism, is normal, particularly among the men. Consequently, there will be a considerable leveling of the language which will be spoken in the village so far as syntax is concerned, but vocabulary differences have been maintained (some of the process actually resemble this found in pidginization and creolization). It is vocabulary rather than syntax which now serves to distinguish the castes, and the variety of multilingualism that will result is a special local variety which will develop in response to local need.

2.1 Co- ordinate Bilingualism

Co- ordinate Bilingualism is Bilingualism which will two or more systems of languages which are separate. Thus, one who is a co-ordinate Bilingualism is not influenced by other languages when using and switching his/her language to another language. She/he would not mix two systems of languages.

2.2 Compound Bilingualism

Compound bilingualism which will two or more systems of languages which are integrated. Therefore, one who is a compound bilingual will find difficulty in using a second language, because he is

influence by his mother tongue, so if he speaks in his second language he should have translate it form the first language. It can be said that the speaker always translates his mother tongue to his second language.

2.3 Subordinate Bilingualism

Subordinate bilingualism is bilingualism which will two or more system of language which is separated, but the speaker finds a process of translation from the dominant language. Therefore, someone who is a subordinate bilingual usually mix concept of the dominant language with the concept of his mother tongue.

3. Multilingualism

“Multilingualism is a norm unremarkable necessity for the majority in the word today” (Edwards, 1994: 1) quoted by Cenoz and Genessiee. Community multilingualism can be the result of some factors namely historical, political, and economic.

Edwards (1994: 1) says that “a great number of people are multilingual which use more than one language in everyday life”. The languages that are used have different statues as majority or minority languages both in their community an internationally and some of the languages are used primarily in the public domains.

4. Description of Code

Actually, when someone speaking at the time, he/she sending the code to hearer. This code accurances trougt a process. The code using should be understood by the hearer, if it is not the speaker decides to stop the talk or repeat the statement again in the order ways.

Wardhaugh (1986: 36) says “when two people or more communicate with other in speech, we can say the system of communication in employing a code will be something we call a language”. We should also note that two speakers who are bilingual, that is who have access to two languages as they converse, either by code- mixing or code switching.

This code can be a language use for communication between two or more people in society, it refers to any kind of system that two or more people employ in communication. The system of communication will employ a certain code in interaction. Further more, Giglioli (1983: 34) states that code is are:

- a. Symbol or meaning or system which is use for describing a certain meaning human language is a kind of code.
- b. Language is a system in a society.
- c. There is certain variation in a language.

Then, Poedjoswudarno in Nababan (1993: 26) stated that “code is an utterance system in which the aspects of language have the unique characteristic with the user of language”. The relationship between language users and the present condition of speech It means that code is a speech system that language components have special characteristic which are relevant to the speakers background, the relation between speakers and hearer and situation of speech community.

Wardhaugh (1984: 86) say that “code refer to the a language or a variety of language that two or more employ it for communication”. Actually, it can by a single person as when someone device a private code to protect a certain. In short, code is a system of language that people employ for communication. Code will be that taken as a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as entire system of language.

As the it will be observed that the particular dialect or language one chooses to use for communication between two or more parties" Wardhaugh (1989: 99). And it will be unusual for a speaker to command several varieties of any language they speak. Bilingualism, and even multilingualism people, then are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.

5. Description of Code Mixing

In code-mixing the point at which the language changes corresponds to a point where the situation changes, either on its own or precisely because the language changes, there are other cases, however where a speaker is not fluent at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code mixing.

Code-mixing will be discussed under a variety of headings by many investigators. Hymes as quoted by Abdul and Agustina (1995: 142) say that "code-mixing will become a common term of alternate use of two or more languages, or even speech styles". Apple as quoted by Abdul and Agustina (1994: 141) say that "code mixing is the mixing of language usage that is caused by the changing situation". We will observe that a particular dialect or language in any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties. We also indicate that it is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use only one such code or system. Command of only one variety of language whether it be a dialect, style or register will appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon, one likely to occasion comment. Haugen as quoted by Bahren (1996: 17) extends his definition of code-mixing "the alternate use of one language including everything from the introduction of a single unassimilated word up to a complete sentence or more into the context of another language". It can be seen in the following examples:

1. *Slamat pagi listener*
2. *Oh no ! pagi-pagi gini enak ngapain ya.....*
3. *Kamu harus stay tune terus...*

4. *Ini ada request annya dari...*

5. *Non-stop terus di...*

However, Gumperz as quoted by Bahren Umar (1996: 18) said that “code-mixing is a type of borrowing, speaker could borrow items of various sizes, depending on various linguistic and social factors in constructing a code mixed or code-mixing discourse”. Meanwhile, Clyne in Bahren (1996: 17) purpose “the term code-mixing as transference which is to cover term like words and borrowing”.

In this case, some words of English are slip and borrow into the context of Indonesia. Crystal (1987: 34) says that “code or language, mixing occurs when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his/her speech with another bilingual person”. A person who is able to communicate, to varying extents, in a second language this includes those who make irregular use of second language are able to use a second language but not for sometimes (dominant bilingual) or those who have considerable skill in a second language. Berthold, Mangubhai and Bartorowicz (1997: 1: 13) supplement the definitions of code-mixing thus far with notion that it occurs where speakers change from one language to another in the midst of their conversations the purpose of code-mixing seem to be symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the light effect the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail. A few words of one language, then a few words of the others, then back to the first for a few more words and so on. The changes generally take place more or less randomly as far as subject-matter is concerned, but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure, as we shall see. The actual choice of code in a setting clearly marked as bilingual can be a difficult task.

As Heiler (1982: 11) will observe language plays a symbolic role in our lives, and there is a choice of language the actual choice made may be very important, particularly when there is a current shift in the relationship between both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance”.

A particular group of people may employ different kinds of code-mixing and code switching for different purposes. In their account of how the population of Hemnesbergt, a small Norwegian town of 1.300 inhabitants locates close to the arctic circles, use a local northern dialect of Norwegian Ranamal. And one of the standard varieties, Bokmal, Qweloin and Gumperz (1972: 113) show “how both situational and metaphor code switching”. An important question about code-mixing is what syntactic constraints apply to it and attempt to answer this question will constituted one of the main points of contact over the last few years between sociolinguistic and non sociolinguistics. There is no doubt that there are syntactic constraints people who belong to code-mixing communities can judge whether particular construct code- mixing example are permitted or not, these judgment are on the whole born by studies of text. For example, both Spanish and English have a word which is use just before an infinitive to in English and Spanish and language change is possible after either to can be follow by to instead Blake (1987: 88) this example is typical and could be multiply from the growing literature.

Code-mixing may be a very useful social skill. The converse of this, of course, is what will be judge by the code which is chose to employ on a particular occasion. People will distinct feeling about the various codes they find some accents ‘unpleasant’, other beautiful: some register ‘stuffy’ some style ‘pedantic’; some languages or kinds of languages ‘ unacceptable’ or their speakers ‘ or their speakers ‘less describe, and so on. It can not be discount such reaction by simple labeling them as instances of linguistic prejudice, either for or against particular dialect of languages, is a fact of sociolinguistics life fact must be recognize. or acquaintance will almost certainly shift entirely to Spanish addressing a complete stranger who is obviously of Spanish origin,

Monolingual are likely to be critical of code-mixing. They may even use derogatory term describe the perceived result, e.g. Franglais, Spanglish, or text mix. This kind of dismissal of the phenomenon is unjustified in that is demonstrate how badly it is misunderstand. Conversation code-

mixing is not haphazard mixing of two language brought about by laziness or ignorance of some combination of these. Rather requires conversant to have a sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be acutely aware of community norms. These norms require that both languages and to be use in this way is now often a source of pride, e.g., the ability to use pocho or carlo, as these varieties are called by many Spanish speaking, north American. Code-mixing may also way to situational or metaphorical code switching that any time.

6. The Types of Code Mixing

Six types of code mixing. They are:

1. Situation Code Mixing

Situation code mixing occurs when one changes his/her language according to the situations in which the conversation find themselves. They speak one language in one situation and another in different one. The changes of topic are not involve.

The instances of situational code switching are usually fairly easy to classify for what they are. What we observe is that one variety is used in certain set of situation and another in entirely different set. Sometimes, the situation are so socially prescribed that they can be noticed in certain situation, such as ceremonial and religious situation.

2. Metaphorical code mixing

When a change of topic requires into language use, we have metaphorical code mixing. Some topic may be discussed in a certain code, but when a certain code changes, it might be suitable discussed in another code. Likewise when residents step up to a clerk's desk. Greeting and in

requires about family affairs tend to be exchanged in the dialect. While the business part of the transaction is carried on in the standard it shows that the speakers are able to manipulate the norms governing the use of varieties in just the same way as they can manipulate those governing the meaning of words by using them metaphorically.

3. Conversational code mixing

A speaker may switch code mixing a single sentence and they even do so many times. Jon Gumperz (1976: 92) suggests the term conversational code mixing for this type. There is no such change in the situation nor the topic that cause conversational code mixing.

4. Tag Mixing

Tag mixing involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is entirely in the other language. Example:

- a.you know I mean...., we...this tag may be inserted easily at a number of points in an utterance.
- b. I mean...kari, you...
- c. You know....itu tidak begitu menarik...mm....yeach sama saja.

5. Intersentential Code Mixing

Intersentential code mixing is a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is one language or another.

Example: From Puerto Rican bilingual Spanish English speech is given by Poplack in Romaine (1980:84). Example : Sometimes I start a sentence in English, yet I finish it in Spanish.

6. Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Intra sentential code mixing involves switching that occurs within the clause or sentence boundary. This example is taken from Tork Pisian English.

a. What's so family? Come, be good, otherwise you bai go long kot (you'll go to court).

It also includes mixing with in word boundaries, such as Punjabi inflectional morphology: shoppa for shop in English.

In intra sentential code mixing, nouns are considered the largest proportion of mixing. One reason why nouns are so frequently borrowed is that they are relatively free of syntactic restriction.

7. The Kinds Of Code Mixing

In this study, the writer describes six kinds of code mixing, they are prestige, absence of words, simplifying of the communication, paying a little attention to the topic, interference of the mother tongue, and choice of topic. Those kinds would also can be concluded as the reason of people mix one language to his language.

Code is the neutral term which can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication.

a. Communicative code

It can actually be used for a system used by a single person, as when someone devises a private code to protect certain secret or to have special meaning for some items such as: Indonesia code, Lutheran code, as special term.

1. Felicity Condition

The language facts in refers to how the speaker comprehend, process language with the suitable or felicity condition to decides what speech act do they used to say and to understand the goal.

2. Communicative Function

The way of language communities communicative function processing is leading to producing fine normal interpretation which is spoken by the speaker of a given language and historically, man is a product of what they are doing in speech communities in their style.

8. Description of Code Switching

HYMES as quoted by Tarigan (1987: 72) says that “code switching will become as common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech style”.

Then, Hougén in Tarigan (1987: 72) states that “code switching is the alternate use of two languages including everything from the introduction of a single, unassimilated word up to the complete sentence into the context of another language”. This definition is also into can be seen not quite different as what Sinurat (1994: 46) says “it can be said that in bilingualism situation, there is possibility in which a speaker often changes his/her language or variety to another”.

However, Weinreich in Tarigan (1987: 72) use the term interference to cover code switching and other phenomena resulting from languages in contact. He divide interference into several types of interference base on the their occurrence at various linguistic levels such as grammatical, lexical, and morphological influence within the category of lexical interference, he employ the word transfer for borrowing or loan word. Lexical items from English, for instance, might be insert in to Indonesia synthetic structure. For example:

7. *We can say istilah tersebut dalam bentuk yang spesifik*

8. *The title of that song agak susah ditafsirkan*

In this Lexical items are accommodate with Indonesia lexical items.

However, Reyes as quoted by Yule (1985: 91) say that “items which clearly belong to another language could accommodate, within this view, in terms of having been “borrowed” or just “slipped in” through interference”. Then Gumperz (1977: 45) say that “code switching as a type of borrowing. Speaker could borrow items of various sizes, depending on various linguistic and social factors in constructing a code-mixing or code switching discourse”.

9. *Vino G Sebastian mengumumkan nominasi the title the song for rock alternative this week*

10. *Junot biasanya menginformasikan the group for this month*

In this case, some words of English are slipped and borrowed into the context of Indonesia.

To enrich the clarification of code switching the writer also quoted Denison in Yule (1985: 91) that says “since so called varieties may be hopelessly mixed up together in the same stretch of speech”. The most obvious and widespread of that is called code switching in which a single speaker uses different varieties at different times.

9. The Cause of Code Switching

Three main reason that govern people to do code switching. They are:

- a. Lack of knowledge in one language or lack of facility of a language on a certain subject or topic. This lack necessitates switching from one language on a certain subject or topic. This lack necessitates switching from one language to another from in a certain part of conversation.
- b. Code switching is use excluding certain person present from a portion of the conversation if it is known that these do not know the language use for switching. It is use to remain secrets unknown. For instance, many parents speaks a foreign language when they do not want their

children to understand what is being talked. The opposite is to include a person by using her/his language. A person may have joined the participants in an interaction.

- c. Code-Switching is also use as a stylistic device to indicate a change in the tone of a conversation at a certain point or signal to the introduction of a subject more or less formal than what had been under discussion.

9. **Borrowing**

“Another way in which different languages may become mixed up with each other is through the process of borrowing” Heath (1994: 23). At this point, however we are shifting our view from speech to language system where as code-mixing and code switching involve mixing languages in speech. Borrowing involves mixing the systems themselves, because an item is ‘borrowed’ from one language to become part of the other language.

10. **Speech Communities**

The term of speech communities is widely use by sociolinguistics to refer to a community base on language, but ‘linguistic community’ is an also with the same meaning. If speech communities can be delimit, then they can be study, and it may be possible to find interesting differences in their language. “The study of speech communities will therefore interest linguists for sometimes, at least since Leonard Bloomfield wrote a chapter on speech communities in his book language” (1993: 3). However, there will be considerable confusion and disagreement over exactly what a speech community is as the following survey shows:

The simplest definition of ‘speech community’ is that of John Lyons (1972: 326). Speech community is all the people who use a give language or dialect. According to this definition, speech communities may overlap (where are bilingual individuals) and need not have any social and culture

unity. Clearly is possible to delimit speech communities in this sense only to the extent that is possible to delimit languages and dialect without referring to the community that speaks them.

A more complex definition is give by Charles Hockett (1958: 8) “each language defines a speech community: the whole set of people who communicate with each other”. Either directly or indirectly, via the commonly language. Here the criterion of communication whit in the community is add, so that if two communities both spoke the same language but have no contact with each other at all, they would count as different speech communities

The next definitions shift the empwillis entirely from share language to communication. A simple from of it will give by Leonard bloom field (1933: 42). A speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech. This leaves open the possibility that sonic interact by means of one language and others by means by other. This possibility in explicitly recognized in the definition give by John Gumperz (1962: 22) we will define “linguistic community as asocial group which may be either monolingual or multilingual, held together by frequency of social interaction pattern and set off from surrounding areas by weakness in the lines of communication.”

A later definition by Gumperz, (1962: 77) however, “introduces the requirement that there should be some specially linguistic differences between the members of the speech community and this outside it the speech community any human aggregate characterize by regular and frequent interaction by means of share body of verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences by significant differences language”.

In this sense ‘speech community’ is very abstract is very abstract concept, one likely to create not a few problems, because the particular norms that a community uses may or may not be exclusively linguistic in nature, and even the linguistic norms themselves may very considerable among small subgroups. For example, speakers of Hindi will separate entirely from speakers of Urdu: most Ukrainians

will separate themselves from most Russian, but possibly not vice versa and most Chinese will see themselves as members of the same community as all other Chinese, even through speakers of Cantonese or Hokkien might not be able to express that sense of community to a speaker of Mandarin or to each other except through their shared writing system.

11. The Ethnography of Speech

How people speak, what language they use or choose, to whom and where they are speaking are influenced by ethnography of speech. A Hymans in Wardaugh (1986: 47) will propose “an ethnography of speech which takes into account the various functions that are involved in speaking”. Ethnography of communicative events is a description of all the factors that are relevant in understanding how the particular communicative event achieves its objectives.

The word speaking is used as an acronym for the various factors that are relevant to language use. The factors will be considered one by one as concluded by Wardaugh (1986: 47) as the following:

- a. The setting and scene (S) of speech are important. Setting refers to the time and place, that is the concrete physical circumstance in which speech takes place, and scene refers to the abstract psychological setting for the cultural definitions of the occasion.
- b. The participants (P) include various combinations of speaker-listener, addresser-addressee, or sender-receiver, for example, a teacher and students in a classroom, judge and accused, and doctor and patient.
- c. Ends (E) refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions.
- d. Act sequence (A) refers to the actual form and the content of what is said. The precise words used, and how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. This is one of the interesting aspects of speaking in which linguists have been investigating,

particularly, this whose study discourse and conversation. For example, psychologists and communication theorist with content analysis.

- e. Key (K) refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, sarcastic, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally as a certain kind of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.
- f. Instrumentalities (I) refers to the choice of channel, for example, oral, written, telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such the language, dialects code or register that are chosen.
- g. Norms of interaction and interpretation (N) refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking, for example, loudness, silence, gaze, return and so on.
- h. Genre (G) refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance, such as, poems, proverbs, riddles, sermon, prayers, lectures and editorials. These are marked in specific ways in contrast with casual speech.

The consideration of ethnography of communication will make language use will social meaning.

The point of the interaction here is the elements of speech acts and their relationship with or influence toward the form of language use or elements intend here are who speak to whom, about what topic what setting or situation, for what purpose, by what means and in what variety. One may mix switch his/her language or not is influenced by those factors.

B. Conceptual Framework

From previous explanation, that a person who is not bilingual or multilingual can not do code mixing, because in code mixing one should master at least mixing a code in conversation for a bilingual is a common case.

The code mixing that includes one of the varieties of sociolinguistic situation is the alternate use of two languages including everything from their introduction of a single, unassimilated word up to a complete sentence or more into a context of another language. There are several reason for a governing the speaker to do code mixing while there are talking. Some of them topic, participants, ethno linguistic necessity, speakers, language competence, prestige, function of activities, social, personality, purpose, situation and setting.

In addition code mixing is one of the communication ways in conversation. People who have enough knowledge about English tend to use or combine the language (in this cases Indonesian and English language). But the situation of code mixing of' course, not every where, commonly, people who use code mixing will attend to whom he/she speak. So the use code mixing is only in certain situation and certain participant.

The variation of languages will make a development of it even our national language in Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia), the society tend to use English. But, they cannot speak will English, they combine both language. And this situations will invite the reseacher interesting to the use of code mixing of broadcaster in Radio Program.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Source of Data

The research was focus on the analysis of the code mixing in Radio Programs, especially when the broadcaster speech on Kiss FM Jln Cut Nyak Dien No 16 Medan. They are people who announce the

show in Radio especially the Kiss FM Medan in Daily program “Rock on Morning” at 06.00-09.00 with Mia and Awan, in Daily program “Tahukah Kamu” at 12.00-14.00 with Mike, “Parade on Air” at 15.00-16.00 with Bea and Madi, “Gtalk” at 20.00-21.00 with Gita and Mia.

B. Reseach schedule

Table 3.1
Research Schedule

No	Activities	Month																															
		March				April				May				June				July				August				September				October			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Consultation of Title			■																													
2	Conducting Proposal					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																				
3	Seminar Proposal													■																			
4	Revising Proposal														■																		
5	Conducting Research														■	■																	
6	Conducting Skripsi															■	■	■	■	■	■												
7	Revising Skripsi																			■	■	■	■	■	■								
8	Pengesahan Skripsi																											■					
9	Green table																																■

C. Research Design

The method of the research in this study in qualitative research to identified and classified the situation to acquire the data on the use code mixing of broadcaster speech at Radio Kiss FM Medan.

D. Instrument of the Research

Each expression of the broadcaster was recorded in Radio program. The researcher was used a tape recorder as the instrument of this research.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

There are some steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Come to Radio Kiss FM Medan.
2. Recording each expression from the Broadcaster in Kiss FM Medan.
3. Listening to the record from broadcaster in Kiss FM Medan.
4. Identifying the code-mixing was made by the broadcaster in Kiss FM Medan.
5. Separate the code-mixing which is use by broadcaster who presents the program.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The research was classified the data in accordance with the time they will be produce. In the case a one hour the speech was analyzed. After that the researcher separate the code mixing from non code mixing expression was can and latter they was analyzed in number and the way of pronunciation.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this research were the utterance of the broadcaster, especially those that belonged to code mixing obtained or collected by recording using the tape recorder while the broadcaster was broadcasting on the Radio Kiss FM Medan.

B. Data Analysis

B.1. The Code Mixing in Radio Kiss FM

As started earlier that analyzing the data. The writer classified the situations. The classification of situation were indicate by Rock in Morning (everyday 06.00-09.00), Daily Show (everyday 12.00-14.00), Parade on Air (everyday 15.00-16.00), GTALK /girls talk (everyday 20.00-21.00). The result are presented in table I: Rock in Morning, table II: Daily show, table III: Parade on Air, table IV: GTALK /girls talk.

Date : 22 Agustus 2011

Time : 06.00-08.09.00

The droadcaster : Mia and Awan

Table 4.1

The first recording of code mixing in Rock in Morning on the Kiss FM Medan

No	The Data Code of Mixing
1	Good morning apa kabar rekan sebaya.....
2	Okey deh Yes , asoy ya.....
3	Sabtu jam 06.00 sampai 09.00 pagi with kita berdua.....
4	Lagu request -annya kamu....
5	Once again this is Lilway "How the Love"
6	Mau hari weekend asmara subuh aja pokokya.....
7	Misalnya bed hair day atau rambut aku ngak berapa bagus.....
8	Partai Final dia mengatasi petenis terbaik.....
9	Dari tenis kita pindah ke basketball
10	Perumahan private diSanta Balbara California.....
11	Pokoknya private bangetlah party -nya.....
12	Aku baru aja nge- up date seputar persepak bola.....
13	Item apa sih yang sering banget ketinggalan?.....
14	Rekan sebaya thank you dah ngobrol bareng kita.....
15	Check-check ulang deh dibagian kecil, dibagian gede'.....
16	Buat cake yang lucu-lucu.....
17	Kamu connect in ke internet.....
18	Kamu telp chef-chef terkenal, bisa !.....
19	No more lupa ya!.....
20	3 clue -nya sudah di up-date
21	Yang menang bakal dapetin super request

22	Untuk kamu special perempuan-perempuan berusia 16-25 tahun.....
23	Silahkan add pin Bbnya 319C4D92.....
24	Now kita dengerin dulu.....
25	Commercial break berikut ini.....
26	Welcome back di 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.....
27	I say hip you say ho.....
28	Dia merried dengan seorang seniman.....
29	Kita denger dulu single satu ini.....
30	Kita review ulang berita olah raga.....
31	No...no..no , tidak macet.....
32	Atau kamu adalah seorang jumper
33	This is one of kiss weekly hot 40 edition minggu ini.....
34	Trus kita refresh lagi ada siapa...!.....
35	Kalau ada view-view yang indah bisa singgah.....
36	Thank you banget yang udah dengerin kita.....
37	Mia pamit awan juga, bye

Based on the analysis, the broadcaster get new speaking. The broadcaster used greeting **good morning**, and broadcaster used conjunction **with**, and on the data above the words **request, check-check, up-date, special, Now, Commercial break, single, review**. that words are very familiar and almost used in daily conversation and not just teenagers used that words. Phrase in sentences such as **Once again this, weekend, private party, connect in, merried, No...no..no, refresh**. Combine English-Indonesia because prestige **basketball, Item, jumper**. And polite expression in sentence **Thank you, bye**.

The purpose of this program is to attract the teenager's insert so they can enjoy and like to this program. On the other hand the teenagers can extended their English and increase their vocabulary and the broadcaster can practice the language with code mixing even just a little bit.

Date : 23 Agustus 2011

Time : 12.00-14.00

The droadcaster : Mike

Table 4.2

The second recording of code mixing in Daily Show on the Kiss FM Medan

NO	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Hey there, good happy back here again on Kiss FM Medan.....
2	Barusan kamu dengerin single -nya.....
3	Dan ok, now kita dengerin dari koleksi Kiss Musik Indonesia.....
4	Silahkan check in www.kissmedan.com
5	Ngedapetin paket credit special
6	And also bakal ada undian dahsyat berhadiah.....
7	Lomba photo 2011 one world, one home, one heart
8	Objek photonya tu really harus berhubungan.....
9	And syarat buat ikutan lomba ini.....
10	Cause' seluruh poto itu nanti tanggung jawab si photographer.....
11	Tanggal 29 Juli till 31 Agustus 2011.....
12	Special buat kamu.....
13	You can see di youtube udah ada kok.....

14	You just listen David with "Stay with Me My Baby"
15	Still on 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.....
16	Still around here with me only
17	Karena after this kamu bakal seru-seruan.....
18	And now this is the last song , Mike pamit bye

From the data above the broadcaster always used the sentence occurrences of the code mixing expression were from English language. The sentence contaminated by word which come from English. In sentences **Still on, ok now** and used conjunction **And, And also , with**. Phrase in this sentence **check in, And now this is the last song, after this, You just listen, You can see**. And polite expression in sentences **bye**.

The purpose are to make the variation for this program and especially for the teenagers they can increase their English vocabulary with listen the 105 Kiss FM. The broadcasters always insert English between Indonesia language, the other purpose the broadcaster is eager to develop her English vocabulary.

Date : 22 Agustus 2011

Time : 15.00-16.00

The droadcaster : Bea and Madi

Table 4.3

The third recording of code mixing in "Parade on Air" the Kiss FM Medan

NO	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Happy Rock In Friday
2	Yes, hello
3	Punya satu yang special banget ya.....
4	Ada live performance
5	Kita bakal ngulas satu even
6	Supported total by Kiss FM.....
7	Kita tungguin request -annya kamu.....
8	By the way ni kita punya 1 hadiah buat kamu.....
9	Kita bakalan puterin on air
10	Kita bakal interview on air ya gak.....
11	Aku selalu up-date itu.....
12	Okey deh.....
13	Thank you banget buat kamu ya rekan sebaya.....
14	Yang pasti once again terima kasih banget.....
15	Ngeluarin single-single baru.....
16	Yang pastinya ear cathy
17	Please welcome Riski Pratama Sembiring 'you are so pretty'.....
18	I'm back...I'm back from the black out
19	Okey , nah ini udah minggu ketiga.....
20	And the last ada fintage Glasess.....
21	Jadi agak-agak slow..slow
22	Emang influence -nya apa ni buat kalian.....
23	Anyway aku boleh nanyak gak.....
24	By the way rekan sebaya.....

25	Band yang mengarah ke broken hearted gitu dong.....
26	And of course sekarang kita dengerin live performance dari <i>Saudgetintraport</i> , Bye

From the table above, the researchers find out word, which insert English between Indonesia Language. For example **anyway, by the way**. Broadcaste used **happy Rock In Friday**, as greeting. In sentences **supported total, once again, broken hearted, live performance, influence, slow..slow, please welcome, single-single, request, I'm back...I'm back from the black out** it phrase at next sentences it used conjunction such as **And of course**. Polite expression in sentences **okey, thank you, bye**.

Broadcaster always repeats that words and he/she insert English words into Indonesia Language. Broadcaster wants to develop the English with mixing the English between Indonesia language the broadcaster insert that words into this sentences he/she wants the listener understand the massage that he/she was said in this ptogram.

Date : 21 Agustus 2011
Time : 20.00-21.00
The droadcaster : Mia and Gita

Table 4.4
The forth recording of code mixing in "Gtalk (girls talk)" on the
Kiss FM Medan

NO	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Good night ...loh kok jadi disuruh tidur.....
2	Happy good dream ya mia.....
3	Ya sleep lagi.....
4	Life is never flat
5	Sebenarnya dia itu sedang mengalami ear fungi
6	Sorry gak mau, maaf ya.....
7	Mungkin dari inerbeauty kita.....
8	Dua itu aja, please deh kita.....
9	Let's say dari artis dulu deh.....
10	No ...Syahrini.....
11	Mungkin auranya ok
12	Gosip selagi off air itu enak banget rekan sebaya.....
13	Pokoknya don't go any where sampai ke jam 9 nanti.....
14	Thank you ni buat rekan sebaya.....
15	Yang fiek yang jaim.....
16	Di Medan itu ada line fashion
17	Dan juga gak ketinggalan rekan sebaya tetep Up to date
18	Kita dipercaya untuk host Gtalk.....
19	Pastinya setiap hari Minggu selalu ada Gita dan Mia di GTALK, <i>girls talk</i> . Bye...bye

The last from the data analysis is on the GTALK (girls talk) the broadcaster used closing **Good night, Happy good a dream, sleep** with listener. And also broadcaster used slogan **Life is never flat**. And

mix or combine the words and vocabularies between English-Biology *ear fungi*, and English-Indonesia *Let's say, Up to date, line fashion, fiek, don't go any where, off air*. And polite expression in sentence *Sorry, no, ok, Thank you, Bye...bye*.

This code was made by broadcaster for emphasizing a message and giving the meaning in the tent. The broadcasters always insert English between Indonesia language, the other purpose the broadcaster is eager to develop her English vocabulary.

Date : 23 Agustus 2011

Time : 06.00-08.09.00

The droadcaster : Mia and Awan

Table 4.5

The fifth recording of code mixing in Rock in Morning on the Kiss FM Medan

No	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Good morning semua rekan sebaya....
2	Kita harus punya planning yang baru....
3	Hilangin deh mood-mood yang ga bagus kamu...
4	Oke, the first single penambah semangat kamu...
5	Tetap stay tune on Kiss FM Medan...
6	Next ni ada single nya Justine Biber with "title is one step closer"
7	Semoga single ini dapat menambah spirit kamu...
8	Boleh deh check your bag again...

9	Pesan kita ni rekan sebaya, be carefull yach...
10	Kita liat fashion yang mereka pakai itu berkiblat pada kejepang-jepangan..... Now the last single kita dengerin ada ratu....
11	Thanks untuk atensinya, have nice day and bye...bye.
12	

The broadcaster used greeting **Good morning**, and the sentences occurrences of the code mixing expression were from English language **mood-mood, the first single, stay tune on, spirit, be carefull**, and the broadcaster used conjunction **and**, phase in this sentences **check your bag again** and polite expression in sentences **Thanks** and **have nice day**.

Date : 23 Agustus 2011

Time : 12.00-14.00

The droadcaster : Mike

Table 4.6

The sixth recording of code mixing in Daily Show on the Kiss FM Medan

No	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Welcome back with me....
2	Semoga happy- happy aja kerjanya....

3	Dari Lili buat someone special nya...
4	Tetep stay tune rekan sebaya di 105 Kiss FM Medan...
5	Oke now twenty minute dari jam 1 siang...
6	Lupa juga lunch nya ya...
7	Dia bilang please dungs puterin lagunya...
8	Buat temen aku yang lagi broken heart...
9	Kita dengerin Anji with Ternyata Cinta.

On the data above the broadcaster changes the sentences kembali lagi bersama saya Mike into **Welcome back with me** and on the data above the words **happy- happy, someone special, stay tune, Oke now twenty minute, lunch, please, broken heart**. That words are very familiar and almost used in daily conversation and just teenagers used that words. And also **with** as conjunction.

Date : 23 Agustus 2011

Time : 15.00-16.00

The droadcaster : Bea and Madi

Table 4.7

The seven recording of code mixing in "Parade on Air" the Kiss FM Medan

No	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Ninety day di bulan September....
2	The thirtd week on September...
3	Weekend dengan cuaca yang bagus ini...

4	Bikin planning sendiri...
5	For today...
6	Party-party atau hanya sekedar jalan-jalan keliling kota...
7	Whatever lah ya pokoknya...
8	Ada single dari J-Rock with...
9	Buat yang lagi falling in love...
10	Dia minta lagu buat soulmate nya yang baru aja jadian....
11	So sweet banget ya....

In this case the reseachers find out word, which insert English between Indonesia language. The example anyway back to hits are frequently used the broadcaster when he was broadcasting when broadcaster use code mixing they want to increase the vocabularies and ro make the program more enjoyable to listen and especially for the teenagers that can develop their English with listening this program.

The sentences in code mixing between English in Indonesia such as: **ninety day, The third week on, weekend, falling in love, soulmate, so sweet**. It used the several pharse, and the used words English **planning, party-party**.

Date : 21 Agustus 2011

Time : 20.00-21.00

The broadcaster : Mia and Gita

Table 4.8

The forth recording of code mixing in "Gtalk (girls talk)" on the

Kiss FM Medan

No	The Data of Code Mixing
1	Kehadiran tiga cowok cool ini seperti...
2	So popular di seluruh dunia...
3	Especially in Asia and Amerika...
4	Single-single beken
5	the best songnya dalam the Muse
6	And penampilan mereka
7	Absolution berhasil menggaet beberapa platinum

The researcher found out the word **cool**, **single-single** and phrase in **so popular**, **especially**, **the best song**. And also it used conjunction **and**. The purpose are to make variation for this program and especially for teenagers they can increase their vocabulary with listen 105 Kiss FM the hottest hits in Medan.

Table 4.9

The table bellow will show the frequency of Code Mixing expression.

No	Time of recording	Frequency of Code Mixing	Percenteges
1	first	37	26,42 %
2	second	18	12,85 %
3	third	26	18,57 %
4	forth	19	13,57 %
5	fifth	12	8,57 %

6	sixth	9	6,42 %
7	seventh	12	8,57 %
8	Eight	7	5 %
JUMLAH		140	100%

B.2. The Causes of Influence for the Broadcaster Use Code Mixing

Scotton as quoted. In Cormak (1979:59) to do code mixing, they are:

1. Lack of knowledge in one language or lack of facility of a language on a certain subject or topic. This lack necessitates mixing from one language to another form in a certain part of conversation.
2. Code mixing is used in excluding certain person to not know the language used for mixing it is used to remain secrets unknown. For instance, many parents speak a foreign language when they do not want their children to understand what is being talked. The opposite is to include a person by using her/his language. A person may have joined the participants in an interaction.
3. Code mixing is also used as a stylistic device to indicate change in the tone of the conversation at a certain point as a signal to the introduction of a subject more or less formal than what had been under discussion.
4. A man by using code mixing attempts to impress another with his virtuosity in several languages or at least in one prestige language. It can be seen in a conversation between market sellers and customer in Nairobi. Example: of this function is when speakers mix between different codes to impress the other participants with a show of linguistic skill.

According to Hammer Blanc as quoted by cormack (1979: 118) “code mixing is caused by four namely language ability ethno linguistic necessity, thr purposes of speakers and personality”. The factors can be explained on this way:

1. Languages ability is related to speakers competence in language. Bilingual who has higher language competence will do code switching more frequently than billingual with lower language competence.
2. Language necessity that covers language attitudes which is considered right or a necessity of culture.
3. The main purpose of speakers is one important factors for mixing code. Billingual will use language which is considered more effective as a means of communication to reach his/her purpose.
4. Personality, situation and social factors are also treated as reasons for code moxong.

C. Findings

From the analysis in each recording the researcher found hundreds sentence. Which contained by code mixing expression. The code mixing happened as the combination of the two languages, Indonesia and English language. The reseacher only finds out the code mixing in English and Indonesia language. Nowadays human like to try a new way in speaking. It seem that the broadcaster use code mixing because it is a new trend.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Code mixing is phenomena of bilingual. Bilingual is the ability in using two languages. Code mixing has become a common term of alternate use of two or more language, or even speech style in the other word code mixing is the mixing of language usage that is caused the changing situation.

In this research, the writer has observed the broadcaster of radio 105 Kiss FM Medan. From this research it is know the process of the code mixing really happened. The broadcasters sometimes mix the Indonesia into English to repeat the vocabularies to make them easier to listen and to understand.

B. Suggestion

In relation to the conclusion the following suggestion are stages:

- a. A teacher can make code mixing in teaching process if it needed to reach the purpose of teaching, that is so help the listeners to understand the meaning of the message or the teachers utterances easier.
- b. A teacher also can make code mixing for joke while he is teaching to interest the listeners learning English.
- c. Code mixing is an interesting subject to study. It is expected that the students studying it more details.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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3. Senior High School at SMA SWASTA Prayatna Medan (2004 – 2007)
4. University Muhammadiyah of North Sumatra from 2007 up to present

Medan, 28 September 2011

ARFA UTAMI GUSNI

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Doa Ayah dan Ibu

Dalam keheningan malam

Kau tak henti-hentinya untuk slalu menjagaku

Membesarkan dengan penuh cinta dan kasih sayang

Hingga aku tumbuh dewasa

Begitu besar pengorbanan kalian kepada ku

Menjadikan ku seseorang yang mengerti akan arti

Pengorbanan, cinta dan kasih sayang

Ayah, ibu...

Banyak yang tlah kalian lalui untuk membesarkanku

Penuh dengan perjuangan serta air mata

Namun itu tak kalian hiraukan demi menjadikan ku seorang sarjana

Aku bukan apa-apa tanpa kalian

Hidup ku takkan berarti tanpa doa ayah dan ibu

Ya Allah...

Aku tau, aku takkan pernah bisa membalas apa yang tlah mereka beri padaku

Dan aku tak kan pernah bisa membayar semua jasa-jasa mereka slama ini

Namun aku akan tetap berusaha

Menjadikan mereka raja dan ratu dalam hidup ku

Selalu membuat mereka bangga dengan sarjana ku

Aminn

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