



**THE PHENOMENON OF CODE-MIXING AMONG RADIO ANNOUNCERS: A
SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate code mixing among radio announcers at one of the private radio stations in Malang city, East Java. The design of the research was descriptive qualitative that emphasized on the phenomenon of code mixing in radio broadcast by recording the announcers while they were on the air. The data analysis covered the steps of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The data were collected from radio broadcasting program targeted for young people in the city of Malang, East Java. It took two-week period, encompassing ten sessions in which the announcers engaged in code mixing, mainly between the Indonesian and English. The research finding showed that there was 40 cases of Insertions, 30 cases of Alternations, and 26 cases of Congruent Lexicalization.

Keywords: code mixing, announcer, sociolinguistic

Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki campur kode di antara penyiar radio di salah satu stasiun radio swasta di kota Malang, Jawa Timur. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif yang menekankan pada fenomena campur kode dalam penyiaran radio dengan merekam penyiar saat mereka mengudara. Data analisis mencakup langkah-langkah dari pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan kesimpulan. Data dikumpulkan dari program penyiaran radio yg targetnya para kawula muda di kota Malang, Jawa Timur. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan selama periode dua minggu, mencakup sepuluh sesi di mana penyiar melakukan campur kode, terutama antara bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 40 kasus Inseri, 30 kasus Alternasi, dan 26 kasus Leksikalisasi Kongruen.

Kata kunci: campur kode, penyiar, sociolinguistic

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays in Indonesian society, bilingual speakers commonly used Indonesian and their local language as their first language, or they may also used other foreign languages (e.g., English, German, etc.). In both formal and informal communication, it was not accustomed to find speakers using a particular language and then suddenly switched or inserted to different language into their speech (Firmansyah, 2016). As an example, when we listened to a radio broadcast, it was rarely found that a radio announcer used code-mixing (bilingualism) in their activities.

Radio was considered as acceptable mass media among the society, especially for supporting the aspect of business, marketing, promotion and even music and entertainment. In broadcasting

world, the profession of announcer played an important role in conveying information and entertainment to the listeners. By the existence of announcers, radio stations must be able to establish an effective communication with their audience so that the information could be delivered easily and communication run smoothly.

Radio announcers' language was inevitably influenced by the phenomenon of code-mixing. With their command of various languages, radio announcers could easily switch languages, even using them interchangeably depending on the situation, context, and purpose of their speech. Additionally, code-mixing was noticeable among teenagers and young adults when they engaged in conversations with each other.

One domain where code-mixing commonly observed was music, both among entertainers and the audience. The language classified as the most frequently mixed in the speech of Indonesian speakers was English, as English had been grown up significantly popular in Indonesia.

Code-mixing was a phenomenon that involved the use of elements from one language code within a single sentence or discourse into another language code with deliberate intent (Putri, 2021).

Code-mixing was also a basic code that was used and had its own autonomy, while the other codes involved in the event are fragments. These fragments could be words, phrases, or larger language units (Chaer and Leoni, 2004).

In other words, code-mixing was the mixing of two or more languages or varieties of language in a speech act or discourse without any situation in the situation that demands the speaker to do so, but only a matter of relaxation and habit that was followed by the speaker (Amri, 2019).

There were several types of code-mixing, which were divided into 3 types based on the insertion element: a) inner code-mixing, b) outer code-mixing, and c) hybrid code-mixing (Suardi, 2015).

There had been a great deal of research on code-mixing in society. However, very few researchers had studied the use of code-mixing by radio announcers. One way in which this study differed from previous research was that it used Muysken's theory. Muysken divided the form of code-mixing into three categories: (1) insertion of words, phrases, or clauses, (2) alteration of doubling or marking of words or phrases, and (3) congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000).

This study focused on the investigation of code mixing among radio announcers at one of the private radio stations in Malang city, East Java namely Kalimaya Bhaskara FM. Kalimaya Bhaskara FM was one of radio station that the targets of young people and college students. As we know that Malang city was popular as education city whereas a lot of students stayed for study from various different places. So radio broadcasting program was the best choice for entertaining and amusing. There were a lot of private radio stations in Malang city.

Based on this phenomenon, The researchers chose the announcers of radio broadcast as the subject because it had a large number of announcers with varying backgrounds and ethnics who can persuade one another to mix codes and the researchers assumed that a lot of discussions related to code mixing had been discussed as a main topic of analysis, and the researchers thought the phenomenon of code-mixing used by announcers in radio broadcast, and reason of code-mixing that announcers used, then what was the most dominated Code-Mixing appearing in the radio broadcast activity used by announcer in Malang city.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Commonly, the announcers performed their duty of broadcasting, they used to mix two languages, a phenomenon often referred to as bilingualism. Bilingualism was done when individuals had proficiency in more than one language.

In multilingual communities, speakers tend to blend from one linguistic code or language to another. When people utilized and combined two or more codes and languages, it was commonly referred to as code mixing, while bilingualism was described as an individual's capacity to communicate effectively in two languages (Nurhayati, 2022).

The study of the relationship between language and society was known as sociolinguistics. Therefore, sociolinguistics explored, discussed, and focused on how language used within society. Sociolinguistics concerned with examining the connections between language and society with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of language structure and how language function in communication (Wardhaugh, 2010).

Most of the announcers engaged their duty by using the language that influenced by the phenomenon of code-mixing. With their command of various languages, radio announcer could easily switch languages, even using them interchangeably depending on the situation, context, and purpose of their speech. Additionally, code-mixing was noticeable among teenagers and young adults when they engage in conversations with each other. One domain where code-mixing was commonly observed in music, both among entertainers and the audience. The language that most frequently mixed in the speech of Indonesian speakers was English, as English had been growing significantly in popularity in Indonesia.

Code-mixing was also a fundamental code that was utilized and possesses its own autonomy, while other codes involved in this event were fragmented. These fragments could take the form of words, phrases, or larger language units. (Siwi, G. W., & Rosalina, S. 2022)

In essence, code-mixing referred to the blending of two or more languages or language varieties in a language act (speech act or discourse) without any specific situational demand on the speaker; it was a matter of convenience and habit followed by the speaker.

Radio in Indonesia had been developed since many years ago both in their quality and quantity. Since the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication (Afryanti, R., Daud, B., & Muthalib, K. A.2021).

Indonesian people could be able to use English and began to spread it to other Indonesian people. Since then, Indonesian announcer had also been influenced by English in delivering the radio broadcasting program.

The announcers used Indonesian as the first language and English as the second language. The phenomenon code-mixing itself had become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in Radio broadcasters.

Radio broadcasters generally started from bilingual people, because in addition to mastering the mother tongue (the local language) and a second language (Indonesian), also mastered English even though passively. Based on the case the broadcaster used code-mixing when they communicated with the listener.

Muysken categorized the forms of code-mixing into three categories: (1) insertion of words, phrases, or clauses, (2) alteration involving the doubling or marking of words or phrases, and (3) congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000).

Based on this phenomenon, the writers chose the announcer in radio broadcasting as the subject because it had a large number of announcer with varying backgrounds and ethics who could persuade one another to mix codes and the writer assumed that a lot of discussions related

to code mixing had been discussed as a main topic analysis, the writer thought the phenomenon of code-mixing used by announcer in radio broadcasting, and reason of code-mixing do announcer use, then what the most dominated code-mixing appearing in the radio broadcasting activity used by announcers.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The researchers examined the transcripts of conversations that occurred on a radio broadcasting program between the announcers and the listeners. The data for this study were collected from a radio program targeted at young people in the city of Malang. The research was conducted during the first and second weeks of April 2024. The data source for this research consisted of three radio announcers who were part of a program called "hitzteria" which aired from 2 PM to 5 PM Kalimaya Baskara FM.

The researchers used the interactive analysis model by Miles and Huberman (1992) to analyze the data. The technical process used in analyzing the data could be visualized as follows:

1. Data Collection: Data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation were recorded in field notes consisting of two parts: descriptive and reflective. Descriptive notes were natural records of what the researcher saw, heard, witnessed, and personally experienced without opinions, interpretations, or researcher's views on the experienced phenomenon. Reflective notes contained impressions, comments, opinions, and interpretations of the researcher regarding the findings encountered, and served as the basis for data collection planning for the next stage. Conversations between announcers were recorded and transcribed.
2. Data Reduction: After data collection, data reduction was performed to select relevant and meaningful data, focusing on data that leads to problem-solving, discovery, interpretation, or answering research questions. The data were then simplified, systematically organized, and important aspects of the findings and their meanings were elaborated upon. The types of code-mixing in the conversations were classified.
3. Data Presentation: Data presentation could be taken by the form of writing or words, pictures, graphics, and tables. The purpose of presenting data was to integrate information to describe the situation that occurred. In this case, to facilitate the researcher's mastery of information or data from the research results, narratives, matrices, or graphs were created to make it easier to understand the information or data.
4. Conclusion : Drawing conclusions occurred throughout the research process, similar to the data reduction process. Once a sufficient amount of data had been collected, preliminary conclusions were drawn, and after the data were fully complete, final conclusions were drawn. At this stage, all instances of code-mixing in Bahasa Indonesia and English in the conversations were described. Each sentence was placed in a table, and the types of code-mixing were classified and analyzed, referring to Muysken (2000)

DISCUSSION

Muysken defined three types of code mixing there are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization (L. Hilda, 2020). Insertion, occurred when the lexical items from one language are inserted into another. Then, alternation occurred when two languages structures were alternated at the grammatical and lexical level. Different with insertion which only inserts a word or phrase, alternation alternates clauses of both languages. Because of this, alternation was similar to incomplete sentence type from Ho since these types alternated a clause or a minor sentence of one language into a while full sentence of another language. Last, congruent lexicalization which occurred when two languages share grammatical structure that could be filled lexically with

elements from each language. At first, this type seemed like the insertion type, but congruent lexicalization has more vocabulary from both of the languages in one sentence.

Insertion

Insertion occurred when lexical items from one language were incorporated into another language. The lexical items of language were words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase (Muysken, 2000). The pattern of insertion might be interpreted through the Figure 1.

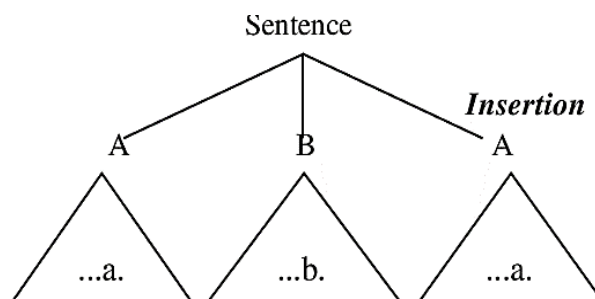


Figure 1: The Tree Diagram of Insertion
(Fanani, A., Ma'u, J. A. R. Z. 2018)

Based on the Figure 1, it was apparent that A and B refer to two different languages with A serves as the dominant language that shapes the sentence and B served as the fragments that would be inserted into the dominant language or A. Each of A language and B language might be filled from the elements of A language and B language.

The ABA pattern itself might be changed into AAB or BAA for the sentence in A language and BAB, BBA, and ABB for the sentence in B language. The findings of the announcer utterance were summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: The findings of the announcer's utterance

No	Utterance	Announcer
1	"Kini Rio Febrian keluar lagi dengan <i>recycle</i> dengan lagunya angin malam"	Announcer 1
2	"... <i>my place</i> bakal ngasih <i>voucer</i> karaoke gratis, jadi yang penasaran tungguin terus"	Announcer 1
3	"... dan untuk para pemenang <i>concratulations</i> dan buat <i>elfriend</i> jaga terus kondisi tubuh dan performa terbaik mu, ..."	Announcer 1
4	"..., buat yang mau <i>request</i> tahan dulu karena ntr jam 3 sore boleh <i>request</i> , jam ..."	Annauncer 2
5	"... bareng <i>Inspiring chef</i> favorit kamu dan pastinya akan ada info info yang menarik dari lagu lagu ter <i>up to date</i> ..."	Annauncer 2

6	“... ada juga lagu terbaru Nakysya <i>featuring</i> Will I Am, ada juga lagunya Skyler Gray, Josh Gorban <i>and so many other</i> ”	Annauncer 2
7	Announcer 3 “ ... ini dia <i>single</i> terbaru dari Rio Febian with angin malam, <i>recycle</i> dari Brury Marantika ...”	Annauncer 3
8	“ Yang paling <i>up</i> dari manca ada Selena Gomes, Imagine Dragon dan masih banyak lagi”	Annauncer 3
9	“... buat kamu yang super duper <i>care</i> banget ngerawat diri, yang suka banget keluar sehari hari pakai motor ...”	Annauncer 3

Insertion occurred lexical item from one language were incorporated in to another. Researchers took example phenomena in this research there are:

1. Kini Rio Febrian keluar lagi dengan *recycle* dengan lagunya angin malam.

Regular Insertions: In examples like "Kini Rio Febrian keluar lagi dengan recycle dengan lagunya angin malam," English words were inserted into complex Indonesian verbal structures. This type of insertion involved the use of single English verb stems within Indonesian sentences.

2. “... bareng IC favorit kamu dan pastinya bakalan ada info menarik dari lagu lagu ter *up to date*”

Embedding Insertions: In cases like "... bareng IC favorit kamu dan pastinya bakalan ada info menarik dari lagu lagu ter up to date," English prepositional phrases were embedded within overall Indonesian sentence structures. This type of insertion involved incorporating English phrases into Indonesian sentences.

3. “... tapi kalau mau *request* lagu boleh nih El-friend tapi *requestnya* ntar habis satu jam kedepan ...”

Equivalent Meanings: The researchers found that English words with equivalent meanings to Indonesian verbs were often used in code mixing. For example, "recycle" and "request" were used instead of the Indonesian verbs "mendaur ulang" and "memesan.

"English verbs were also inserted in to the Indonesian sentences. With reference to example (1)) and (2), it was found that the equivalent meanings of Indonesian verbs such as “mendaur ulang” (recycle) and “memesan” (request) were not used. Instead, English words tht have the same meanings, which are “recycle” and ‘request”, were code mixed into the sentences of the Indonesian sentence on announcer of Radio program in this research.

Alternation

Alternation occurred when structures of two languages present in the clause remain relatively separate. Alternation happened in one sentence (Muysken, 2000). The pattern of alternation might be represented at Figure 2.

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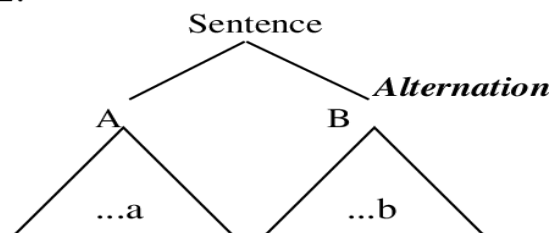


Figure 2. The Tree Diagram of Alternation
Fanani, A., Ma'u, J. A. R. Z. (2018)

From the Figure 2, it was clear that the sentence of alternation was divided into two different language structures. Each of the structures might be filled with the elements of both languages.

The structure of A language has the elements of the words from the A language while the structure of B language has the elements of the b words from the B language. The findings of the announcer utterance are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: The findings of the announcer utterance

No	Utterance	Announcer
1	"... ada Union J ini adalah <i>Boy Band</i> yang beraggotakan empat pemuda"	Announcer 1
2	" <i>Ok thanks you</i> yang udah request lagunya Club Ptoject"	Announcer 1
3	"... kapasitas juga lebih besar terus kita ada dua lantai yaitu untuk barya ada <i>second floor</i> dan <i>threat floor</i> , Lantai tiga ada balkon untuk <i>VVIP floor</i> ..."	Announcer 1
4	"... Aluna juga punya satu lagu yang juga jadi <i>original soundtrack</i> film yang sempet ..."	Announcer 2
5	"... Aluna Candra stay here sampai nant jam 6 sore"	Announcer 2
6	"Udah jam 6 sore, waktunya Aluna Candra umtuk undur diri, thanks you for your listening"	Announcer 2
7	"... dan <i>special thanks</i> buat <i>our MD music directure</i> yang sekarang sedang berulang tahun"	Announcer 3
8	"... harus <i>extra care</i> perawatannya, selain pakai <i>facial foam</i> yang bisa membersihkan semua debu ..."	Announcer 3
9	"... Seperti apa lagu terbaru Iggy Azalea, <i>please welcome</i> Iggy Azalea dengan Bounce <i>chek this out</i> "	Announcer 3

Alternation occurred when structure of two languages are alternated in distinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level

1. “...ada Union J, ini adalah boy band yang beranggotakan empat orang pemuda”

In this case researcher found type of code mixing was alternations, because the English lexical had been borrowed by Indonesian structure.

2. “Jam 6 sore udah waktunya Aluna pamit undur diri, thanks you for listening”

In this case researcher found the type of code mixing was elternation, because the English phrase combining in Indonesian an this code no change this atructure.

3. “seperti lagu terbaru dari Iggy Azalea, please welcome Iggy Azalea dengan Bounce check this out”

Reserachers found the type of code mixing was alternation, because the English phrase combining in Indonesian and this code could not change this structure in Indonesian

Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization refered to the situation where two languages shared grammatical structures, which could be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken. 2000). The pattern of congruent lexicalization might be explained through the Figure 3.

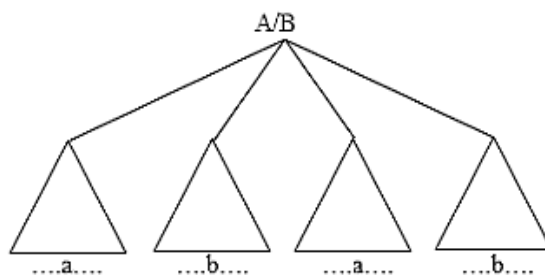


Figure 3. The Tree Diagram of Congruent Lexicalization
Fanani, A., Ma'u, J. A. R. Z. (2018)

Based on the Figure 3, it showed that congruent lexicalization had linear and structural equivalence between A language and B language.

The grammatical structure was shared by language A and B, and words from both languages a and b were inserted more or less randomly. The findings of the announcer utterance were summarized in Table 3:

Table 3: The findings of the announcer utterance

No	Utterance	Announcer
1	“Ada <i>original soundtrack</i> dari <i>film</i> The Great Garfield Elfriend ada lagu dari Lana De Ryen dengan Young and Beautiful”	Announcer 1
2	“... tapi dia keluar dengan <i>single</i> baru yang judul <i>singlenya</i> hilang separuh arti”	Announcer 1

3	“Masyarakat Malang yang mau menikmati karaokean di My Place dapat <i>courtingan</i> harga 50 persen, ...”	Announcer 1
4	“Elfriend <i>requestnya</i> nanti dulu ya jam 3 an baru bisa <i>request</i> ”	Announcer 2
5	“... rasa rasanya banyak sekali <i>boy band – boy band</i> yang muncul ...”	Announcer 2
6	“ ... Da , selamat <i>your thuesday night</i> ”	Announcer 2
7	“Film ini akan segera <i>direalist</i> di bulan Mei mendatang, dan album <i>soundtracknya</i> pun kaya dan penuh ...”	Announcer 3
8	“Caranya mudah banget kalian langsung telepon aja di 577001 dan jangan lupa <i>passwordnya</i> hitz banget”	Announcer 3
9	“... ada G’NA <i>featuring</i> Il Hoon <i>featuring</i> B TOB dengan Ups”	Announcer 3

Congruent lexicalization was refers to the situatio where two language share grammatical atructures which could be filled lexically with elements form either language.

1. “ada *oroginal soundtrack* dari film The Great Garfield El-friend ada lagu dari Lana Del Ray dengan Young and beautiful”

The sequence there is original soundtrack from could as easily be English was structure as Indonesia. Forthemore “orijinal” is close to Indonesian original (particuary when pronounsed by bilingual), and “original” is a homophonous.

2. “... bareng IC favorit kamu dan pastinya bakal ada info menarik dari lagu baru ter up to date”

The sequence “*with IC your favorite and certainly would be any interesting info form new song*” could as easily be English was structure as Indonesian. Forthemore “favorite” is close to in Indonesian “favorit” (particuary when pronounsed by bilingual), and “favorite” is a homophonous.

3. “lagu manca dan lagu Indonesia di sini gudangnya, dan spesial *thanks you* juga buat *our MD Music Director* Tasya Dewi yang sekarang sedang berulang tahun”

The sequence and “*also special thans you for our MB Music Director*” could easily be English was structured as Indoneisa, Forthemore “special” was closed to Indonesian “spesial” (particuary when pronounsed by bilingual), and “special was a homophonous.

Code Mixing

Based on the explanations above the researchers tried the discuss about code mixing in the one of program in radio, by recording in the announcer of radio on air. The researchers found the data about 2 weeks in 10 meeting. In the case the mix their language in program using Indonesian – English. Code mixing was activity in using both language in jigle utterance communications.

The researchers found sentence of insertion as follows:

“... bareng IC favorit kamu dan pastinya bakalan ada info menarik dari lagu lagu ter *up to date*”

Embedding Insertions: In cases like "... bareng IC favorit kamu dan pastinya bakalan ada info menarik dari lagu lagu ter up to date," English prepositional phrases were embedded within overall Indonesian sentence structures. This type of insertion involved incorporating English phrases into Indonesian sentences.

This was in line with several previous studies, such as the research conducted by Hutriani (2019) for her undergraduate thesis, which investigated code-mixing phenomena among presenters of a music program called "Break Out." In her study, she applied Musyken's (2000) theory to identify the types of code-mixing used by the presenters. An example from her results is:

“Aku juga punya ini rekomendasi *summer playlist* yang enak-enak banget”

In this case, the host mixed her codes. First, he used Indonesian language “aku juga rekomendasi” and then he continued with English language “summer playlist” and then he continued with Indonesian language again “enak-enak banget”. The type of code mixing was Insertion, because the host inserts the English word, which includes a noun phrase in the middle of the sentence. (Hutriani, 2019)

Adrean, et al (2019) also did the research on code-mixing phenomena on Indonesian Movie *Cek Toko Sebelah*. This research was found to include insertions by Musyken (2000) the example was:

“Kamu interview kok 24 Desember?”

In this phenomenon the word “interview” was inserted in the form of a verb, uttered by Koh Afuk by phone to his son, Erwin. The word interview had the meaning ‘wawancara’ in Indonesian. The word interview was a usual word in daily life in a variety of contexts such as employment, research, journalism or other situations. Usually, an interview was a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. (Adrean, et al. 2019).

In the above mentions that similar code-mixing phenomena had been observed in other studies, such as one by Hutriani (2019) on presenters of a music program and another by Adrean et al. (2019) on an Indonesian movie. These studies also identified insertions as a common code-mixing type.

This highlights the prevalence of code mixing, particularly insertion, in the Indonesian language, where English words were incorporated into Indonesian sentences, often with equivalent meanings. This practice was observed in various contexts, including radio announcements and media presentations, and is consistent with findings from prior research in the field of linguistics.

Alternation occurred when the structure of two languages alternated in distinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level.

“...ada Union J, ini adalah boy band yang beranggotakan empat orang pemuda”

In this case researchers found the type of code mixing was alternations, because the English lexical has been borrowed by Indonesian structure.

In many studies, such as the research conducted by Aziz (2019), in his study titled "What Types Of Codes Are Mixed In Indonesia?: An Investigation Of Code Mixing In A Magazine," he discovered a phenomenon related to alternation (Musyken, 2000). He found:

“Saya masih berharap untuk melihat *The Big Five* dalam perjalanan saya di Kenya, yaitu singa, macan tutul, gajah, kerbau Afrika, dan badak hitam”

From all data in the sentences above, the inserted English words and phrases were cognates of Bahasa Indonesia words. The phenomena are also included as flagging alternation. The cognates in phrase form were inserted in the examples “The Big Five” for five animals that have big bodies as mentioned in the sentence, namely “singa, macan tutul, gajah, kerbau Afrika, dan badak hitam” (Aziz, 2019)

In another study conducted by Siahaan (2022) with the title "Code Mixing Analysis in the Novel 'Divortiare'," it was found that there was a phenomenon of alternation (Musyken, 2000) with the following examples:

“*You know*, terakhir kali aku ke Bali tahun lalu, aku disengat uburubur”

“You know” was dependent clause because the uses of you know which has the translation in Indonesia “kamu tahu” was categorized as several constituent in alternation type. The article emphasized the phenomenon of alternation in code mixing in the Indonesian language. It highlights that alternation can occur both at the grammatical and lexical levels, showcasing the flexibility of language mixing in Indonesian. The references to previous research studies strengthen the understanding of this linguistic phenomenon and its consistent patterns in various contexts.

Congruent lexicalization was refers to the situatio where two language share grammatical atructures which can be filled lexically with elements form aither language.

Another related study concerning the phenomenon of congruent lexicalization was the research conducted Rahmawati (2022) in WhatsApp Group Discussions of Online English Classes. Examples include:

“Student 4: Teman2 yg berkendala waktu upload *file* UAS boleh langsung di *list* aja ya di *group* sebelah”

In this example, it can be seen that the words ‘file’, ‘list’, and ‘group’ were included in the lexicalization because the words are commonly used in the main language, Indonesian (Rahmawati, 2022).

The next study was the research conducted by Alvina (2022), which found the phenomenon of congruent lexicalization, with the title "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Found in Social Media Twitter: Sociolinguistic."

“Argumen siapapun boleh *join* di Citayam *Fashion Week* karna itu *public space* berakhir ketika ada sekelompok orang yang membuatnya menjadi aset pribadi.”

The use of the word “join”, as well as “fashion weekand”, “public space”, demonstrated the phenomenon of code mixing. As an additional language, the words were taken from English. Furthermore, the type of code mixing used in the preceding utterance is congruent lexicalization (Alvina, 2022).

The presents above several examples of congruent lexicalization in code mixing between Indonesian and English. In these examples, words or phrases from both languages can easily fit into the grammatical structure of the other language.

The highlights the phenomenon of congruent lexicalization in code mixing, where elements from both Indonesian and English languages can seamlessly fit into each other's grammatical structures. This phenomenon is facilitated by homophony, similar pronunciation, and the use of loanwords. The examples provided, along with references to previous research, underscore the prevalence and significance of congruent lexicalization in language mixing in various contexts, such as social media and online discussions

By listening and recording on the radio broadcast, the reserachers found about kind of code mixing the result of analysis there are Insertions which contain 40 cases, alternations which contain 30 cases, and congruent lexicalization contain 26 cases found them. In addition the researcher found several reasons for the occurrence of code mixing in radio broadcasts, such as talking about a particular topic, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity.

The study applied Musyken (2000) theory to identify the type of code-mixing by the presenters. In Maulizia's research, the research was conducted in the code-mixing phenomena on presenters of break out music program have a function found pada ujaran host tersebut adalah talking about particular topic, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity. The example of function code mixing as particular topic like:

“Yang ketiga gua punya salah satu member *One Direction*”

“Aku juga punya ini rekomendasi *summer playlist* yang enak enak banget”

The researcher found about kind of code mixing the result of analysis there were Insertions which contain 40 cases, alternations which contain 30 cases, and congruent lexicalization contain 26 cases found them.

Based on the findings about the type of code mixing used by announcer broad cast in radio. The researcher classified the data based on Musyken's theory. According to Musyken, there are three types of code mixing, namely interions, alternations and congruent lexicalization (Musyken, 2000). The researcher found 3 announcers were only used three types of code mixing.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research delved into the phenomenon of code mixing in radio broadcasts by recording announcers' utterance on air.

The findings revealed three primary types of code mixing: Insertions, Alternations, and Congruent Lexicalization, with Insertions being the most common. Insertions involved the incorporation of English words or phrases within Indonesian sentences, often for clarity, variety, or engagement with the audience.

The researchers also interviewed the announcers and identified several reasons behind their use of code mixing. These reasons included making the content more comprehensible and engaging for listeners, catering to the program's target audience, and enhancing communication comfort while reflecting social status.

The researcher found about kind of code mixing the result of analysis there were Insertions which contained 40 cases, alternations which contained 30 cases, and congruent lexicalization contained 26 cases.

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