

## An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper

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**Abstract:** *This study investigated the kinds of code-mixing used and its meaning at the opinion rubric in Kompas newspaper. The research question of this study was what kinds of code-mixing used and its meaning in the opinion rubric in Kompas newspaper. The writer took 15 samples of opinion. Rubric in March 2018. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. In this study, the writer analyzed the data through the following steps: 1) Morphological analysis: first, the writer identified the English code mixings in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertions which consisted of one or more morphemes and then analyzed them based on morphological aspects. Finally, the writer classified the morphological process of the words whether it included inflectional or derivational morphemes. 2) Semantic analysis: the writer interpreted the meaning of English code mixings in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertions based on the sentence's context. The result of this study shows that five kinds of code mixings used in the newspaper, namely code-mixing of word insertion that consists of 36 data, phrase insertion consists of 56 data, clause insertion consists of 6 data, idiom or expression insertion consists of 15 data, and reduplication insertion consists of 1 data. The code mixings in phrase insertion are most frequently used in the newspaper rather than the other kinds of code mixings, while the most rarely used is code-mixing in reduplication insertion.*

**Keywords :** *Code Mixing; Kompas Newspaper; Opinion Rubric*

### A. INTRODUCTION

Code mixing is the combination of different language variations in one sentence or clause (Suwito in Hartini, 2010). Ho states that code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in oral or written text. Code mixing in written form can be found in texts such as articles, novels, newspapers, magazines, etc. In this case, the subject of this study is a newspaper, namely *Kompas* newspaper. The writer chose *Kompas* newspaper for several reasons: firstly, *Kompas* newspaper is a national newspaper with the largest circulation (507,000 copies) and circulated in all provinces in Indonesia. The *Kompas* range is the most extensive circulation, where

*Kompas* distributed in 33 provinces in Indonesia. Secondly, during the 44 years, *Kompas* news proved to be reliable, accurate, and insightful. *Kompas* has a good brand image maintained since it was first published to date. Thirdly is a family reading, read by children, teenagers, to adults, with an audience of men and women balanced and the number of *Kompas* readers daily more than 1,700,000 *Kompas* readers.

*Kompas* newspaper has many rubrics; one of them is the opinion rubric. In this case, most of the writers used code-mixing between Indonesian and English language. They used code-mixing in writing their opinion on education, politic, economic, and others. Based on the explanation above, the writer interested in analyzing code mixings that used by the writer is giving an opinion was written in opinion rubric of *Kompas* newspaper that published for a month that consisted of 29 editions in March 2015, but the writer just took 15. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the kinds and meaning of code mixings are used in the “opinion rubric” of *Kompas* newspaper in march 2015”. The scopes of this study are the meaning and the kinds of English code-mixing; they were word insertion, phrase insertion, clause insertion, idiom or expression insertion, and reduplication insertion using morphological and semantic analysis. (Suwito, 1985).

There are several previous studies about code-mixing and code-switching. Those previous studies can be divided into several subthemes, such as code-mixing and code-switching in teaching and learning process were conducted by Waris (2012), Ansar (2017), Syafryadin & Haryani (2020), Mustikawati (2017), Fitriyani (2013) and Fanani and Ma’u (2018). Moreover, code-mixing and code-switching in social media (Facebook) and mass media (novel and advertisement) were researched by Marzona (2017), Hamsia (2015), Siregar (2016), Octavita (2016), and Wulandari (2016). However, Wulandari just focused on analyzing the code-mixing. Besides, there were also code-mixing and code-switching, which were were analysed in a talk show by Rofiq (2013) and Nalendra (2017), but Rofiq (2013) only emphasizes code-mixing. Furthermore, some researchers also researched code-mixing and code-switching concerning everyday conversation and cultures namely Sumarsih, et al. (2014), Hossain and Bar (2015), and Akhtar, et al. (2016). Besides, based on the previous study that the researcher got, there was one researcher who conducted the research code-mixing and code-switching about the politeness principle, namely Anindhita.

Those previous studies were different from the future research because the future research only focused on analyzing code-mixing in the newspaper. In contrast, most of the previous studies focused on the code-mixing and code-switching not in the newspaper, but in the novel, advertisement, teaching, and learning process, talk show, Facebook, and polite principle. However, there were two previous studies which emphasized code-mixing; nonetheless, those studies focused on a talk show and Facebook.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Bilingualism and Multilingualism***

#### ***Bilingualism***

Spolsky in Muhardin defines a bilingual as a person who has some functions ability in the second language. This may result from a limited proficiency in one or more domains to the powerful command of both languages. He claims that the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice. In other words, bilinguals can vary their choice of language to suit the exiting situation and condition in order to communicate effectively. This leads them to alternate two codes within the same sentence or utterance, which is commonly called code-mixing. Gumperz also mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for group communication and the standard language for their interaction and communication with outsiders.

#### ***Multilingualism***

Tucker states that multilingualism is the act of using, or promoting multiple languages, either by an individual speaker or by a community of speakers. Multilingualism is becoming a social phenomenon governed by the needs of globalization and cultural openness. Chaer and Agustina (2010) assert that Indonesia is a country where most people are multilingual; they master the Indonesian language, local language, and foreign language. Also, Clyne says that multilingual are people who either belong to more than one language group of function within more than one language group. Typically, multilingual societies tend to assign different tasks to different language varieties. One language might typically be used as the home language and with close friends, whereas another is doing business with government agencies.

### ***Choosing a Code***

#### *Code*

Bista (2010:2) states that a code is a language or a dialect. In line with that, Finch in Setiawan states that code is a system of rules that allows people to give information in symbolic form. He observes that human language is a code. It consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it is put together in certain circumstances, it will help people to communicate. In other words, code is basically used to convey people's ideas or messages. Kridalaksana assert that code is a language system in the community, and it is a variety of language. In line with that, Finch in Setiawan indicates that code is a system of rules that allows people to give information in symbolic form.

### ***Code Mixing***

Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text. According to Suwito in Hartini (2010) Code mixing is the combination of different language variation happened in one or some certain sentence or clause. In line with the previous statement, Karchu in Nurlia points out that code-mixing uses two or more languages by putting the elements of language each other consistently. That element can be language divided into two: (a) it's from the original language with all of the variations, (b) from a foreign language. Code-mixing with (a) it is from the original language with all the variations, (b) is called out-code mixing. For example, the speaker speaks in Indonesian language and mixes it with the local language or, on the contrary, is called in-code mixing, and if the speaker speaks in Indonesian language and combines it with a foreign language is called out-code mixing. From those descriptions, the writer concludes that code-mixing uses two or more languages or the process of mixing languages or the variety of languages in the same utterance; it can be various linguistics units such as word, phrase, clause, idiom, or reduplication.

### ***Kinds of Code Mixing***

Firmansyah (2007) says that code-mixing can be the movement of a word, phrase, or sentence from one language to another language. Code-mixing can be differentiated based on linguistic elements that contain in it, namely:

#### a. Word Insertion

Bloomfield (1995) says that a word is a minimum free form, which means that a word is the smallest unit that can be used alone to constitute a sentence, and it must consist of at least one free morpheme. In addition Brunner states that a word is a unit of language composed of a letter or a series of letters or a sound or a series of sounds.

Another definition of word stated by Webster in Nurlia, the word is a speech sound or series of aspect sounds that symbolize and communicates a meaning without being visible into a smaller unit capable of independent use. For instance, the writer had ever heard someone said “saya lagi shopping di Mall, (English: shopping). From this example above, the use of insertion in word form on the word *shopping*, which means *belanja* in Indonesian sentence *saya lagi... di Mall* is followed by an English word *shopping* which is undoubtedly in one utterance.

Based on those definitions, the writer concludes that a word is a series of aspect sound that communicates meaning, and it has a free morpheme, and it can use to construct a sentence. An example of an Indonesian sentence that is inserted English code-mixing can be seen below:

Tergantung *team*, terus juga tergantung *event*.

(It depends on the team and the event)

(Cardenas-Claros & Isharyanti)

From the above example, the speaker mixed Indonesian and English codes, the words “team” and “event” which are an English word. This conversation occurs when the participants talk about the factors that affect the price of a ticket to a live NBA game. So, the use of insertions of word forms is on the words “team” and “event”.

#### b. Phrase Insertion

Rozakis defines that a phrase is a group of words that functions in a sentence as a single part of speech. A phrase does not have a subject or a verb, so it cannot stand alone as an independent unit (it can function only as a part of speech).

For example:

“...jadi ketika sekarang saya mendapat peran yang **totally different...**”

(“...so now when I get this totally different role...”)

(Setiawan)

From the above example, the sentence is produced in the Indonesian language, and there is an English phrase inserted into the sentence. The sentence ...“...jadi ketika sekarang saya mendapat peran yang...” is an Indonesian sentence while “totally different” is an English phrase. The sentence is categorized as code-mixing in phrase insertion because there is the insertion of an English phrase into the sentence.

### c. Clause Insertion

Ramlan in Muhandin (2010:23) states that a clause is a linguistic form containing a subject and a predicate. Wheeler (2010) indicates that a clause is a collection of words with a subject that is actively doing a verb. A clause may be either a sentence (an independent clause) or a sentence-like construction within another sentence (a dependent clause). Another definition of a clause in Oxford learner’s dictionary states that a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

For example: *She will do anything* untuk mencapai tujuannya. (Setiawan).

Based on the above example, the sentence is produced in the Indonesian language, and there is an English clause inserted into the sentence. The sentence *untuk mencapai tujuannya* is an Indonesian sentence that means *to reach her intention* while *She will do anything* is an English clause. The sentence is categorized as code-mixing in clause insertion because there is the insertion of English clause into the sentence.

## ***Analyzing the Code Mixing through Morphological and Semantic Analysis***

### 1. Morphological Analysis

Morphology is studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. These experts state that the smallest unit with meaning or grammatical function is actually the morpheme. Therefore, a word may be made up of several morphemes. In this case, elaborate the way in analyzing the English word morphologically; for example, the word *ripens* consists of three morphemes: *ripe* plus *en* plus *s*. *-En* is a morpheme that changes adjectives into verbs: *ripe* is an adjective, but

*ripen* is a verb. *Ripen* is still a verb: the morpheme *-s* indicates that the verbs' subject is third-person singular and that the action is neither past nor future, but it must be present.

Those morphemes that can stand alone as a word are said to be *free morphemes*, for example, the base word *ripe*. Whereas those who are always attached to some other morphemes are said to be *bound morphemes*, for example, the suffix *-en*, *-s*, *-un*, *-pre*. In line with this, DeCapua defines that we call words such as *blizzard*, *never*, *amaze*, or *graze* are free morphemes because they are meaningful units that can stand alone. Therefore, they do not need to be attached or bound to another morpheme in order to have meaning. Moreover, suffixes such as *-ful*, *-ment*, or *-er*, or markers (inflections) such as *-s* need to be attached or bound to other meaningful units. Since they cannot occur alone and function only as parts of words, they are called *bound morphemes*.

## 2. Semantic Analysis

Semantic is a study of meaning (McManis, Stollenwerk, and Sheng, 1987:185). As denoted by Dijk that a semantic theory is the concept of interpretation. In line with this, Hartini (2010:22) states that semantic analysis is used to interpret the meaning of each type of code-mixing found in this research based on the context of the sentence.

### 2.5 Previous Study

Some researchers have conducted a study of code-mixing as follows.

Nurlia in her research entitled "An Analysis of English Code Mixing in Opinion Rubric of Kendari Pos Newspaper". She found three kinds of code-mixing used in *Kendari Pos* newspaper: word, compound word, and phrase. All the code-mixing that she found most frequently appeared is a phrase. She observed that the appropriateness of using code-mixing in *Kendari Pos* newspaper generally categorized that the code-mixing are used semantically appropriate with the context.

Firmansyah in his study entitled "Code Mixing in Indonesian Songs". He discussed the analysis of Indonesian English code-mixing used in Indonesian songs. In his investigation, he points out the forms of code-mixing in Indonesian songs; they are word, phrase, and clause insertion.

### **C. METHOD OF THE STUDY**

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. It means that, this research is based on the factual phenomenon in the field of the research. This design is used to describe the data based on its characteristics, collected merely from the written source. It is related to Djajasudarma's opinion that the descriptive method is used when research focuses on the language characteristics naturally based on the shreds of evidence in the field.

The data sources of this study were written language in "opinion rubric" of *Kompas* newspaper in March 2018. The writer just took 15 opinion rubrics as representative. Considering the large volume of newspaper, the writer analyzed a particular column. The column that was chosen is "Opinion" rubric. *Kompas* newspaper has many rubrics; one of them is the opinion rubric.

To get the accurate data, the writer used the steps, namely (1) collected the newspaper for a month, which consisted of 15 editions in March 2018, (2) decided the rubric as an object of the study, (3) Read the rubric and underline Indonesian-English code-mixing. (4) identified the kinds of code-mixing and interpreted the meaning of code-mixing based on the context of the sentence. The data was analyzed by using morphological and semantic analysis Morphological analysis: first, the writer identified the English code mixings in word, phrase, clause, idiom, and reduplication insertion, which consisted of one or more morphemes, and then analyzed them based on morphological aspects (whether the words were attached by prefix or suffixes, or whether the words were classified as free or bound morpheme). Finally, the writer organized the morphological process of the words whether it was included as inflectional or derivational morphemes. While in Semantic analysis, the writer interpreted the meaning of English code mixings based on the context of the sentence.

### **D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In analyzing the result of the study, the writer focused on the kinds and meaning of code mixing which consists of code mixing of word insertion, code mixing of phrase insertion, code mixing of clause insertion, code mixing of expression or idiom insertion, code mixing of reduplication insertion in one utterance.

### *Code Mixing of Word Insertion*

Thirty-six data indicate code-mixing on word insertion found in this study. As has been stated previously, the data analyzed is based on two aspects, namely morphology, and semantic analysis. To make it more effective, the writer did not explore all of those data, but only some represented the whole data. The data is analyzed as follows:

- 1) ... factor-faktor produksi dari sektor **traded** ke sektor **nontraded**.  
... *factor-factor production from sector traded to sector nontraded*.  
“...production factors of traded sector to nontraded sector.”

The data on sentence ... factor-faktor produksi dari sektor **traded** ke sektor **nontraded** “production factors of traded sector to nontraded sector” shows that the sentence is derived from Indonesian and mixed with English words. The sentence ... *factor-faktor produksi dari sector ... ke sektor....* is Indonesian sentence means “... factors production from sector ... to sector...”, while the words “traded” and “nontraded” are English words which inserted into Indonesian sentence.

Morphologically, the word “traded” consists of two morphemes, namely the word “trade” and suffix “-d”. The word “trade” is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as word, while suffix “-d” is a bound morpheme since it is always attached to other morphemes. In this case, the morphological process of the word “trade” becomes “traded” is called as inflectional morpheme because the attachment of suffix “-d” does not change its word class (*trade* vs. *traded*, both are nouns). The word “nontraded” consists of three morphemes, namely the word “trade”, prefix “non”, and suffix “-d”. The word “trade” is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as word, while prefix “non” and suffix “-d” are bound morphemes since it always attached to other morphemes. Semantically, the word “traded” means commercial exchange (buying and selling on domestic or international markets) of goods and services. In comparison, the word “nontraded” means as not free to sell things.

- 2) ..., adalah **criticism** yang justru diperlakukan bagi kesehatan demokrasi.  
..., *is criticism which exactly needed to healt democracy*.  
“...the criticism is even treated to the healt of democracy.”

The data on the sentence...adalah **criticism** yang justru diperlakukan bagi kesehatan demokrasi “the criticism is even treated to the healt of democracy” denotes that the sentence is derived from Indonesian and mixed with an English word. The words *adalah*

... yang justru diperlakukan bagi kesehatan demokrasi are Indonesian words means “is ... even treated to the health of democracy”, while the word “criticism” is an English word which inserted into Indonesian sentence.

Morphologically, the word “criticism” is a free morpheme because this word can stand alone as a word. The word “criticism” is categorized as a noun. Semantically, the word “criticism” refers to the process of criticizing democracy.

### ***Code Mixing of Phrase Insertion***

There are 56 data that indicate code-mixing of phrase insertion found in this study. In this case, the data analyzed based on two aspects, namely morphology and semantic analysis. To make it more effective, the writer did not analyze all of those data but only some of them, which represented the whole data. The data is analyzed as follows:

1)...sebagai satu diantara **the best ten** kalau ia mencapai nilai di atas rata-rata.

*...as one among the best ten if it reach point in over average.*

“...as one of the best ten if it reaches point over average.”

The data on the sentence.. sebagai satu diantara **the best ten** kalau ia mencapai nilai di atas rata-rata “as one of the best ten if it reaches point over average” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language and mixed with English phrase. The sentence *sebagai satu diantara ... kalau ia mencapai nilai di atas rata-rata* is an Indonesian sentence means “as one of the ... if it reaches point over average” while “the best ten” is an English phrase inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing in the sentence as code-mixing on phrase insertion of the English phrase “the best ten” into Indonesian sentence. Morphologically, the phrase “the best ten” is a phrase that consists of two phrases, namely one article “the” and two words “best” and “ten”. The article “the” is a bound morpheme since it is always attached to other morphemes. While the words “best” and “ten” are free morphemes because there is no any attachment of prefix or suffix, and they can stand alone as a word. In this case, the phrase “the best ten” categorized as a noun phrase. Semantically, “the best ten” indicates the students’ reach achievement in the term of ten levels/range.

2)... pusat belanja dan **factory outlet** yang memasarkan produk impor...

*...center shopping and factory outlet which market product import...*

“...shopping center and factory outlet market import products...”

The data on the sentence ... pusat belanja dan **factory outlet** yang memasarkan produk impor... “shopping center and factory outlet market import products” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language and mixed with English phrase. The sentence *pusat belanja dan ... yang memasarkan produk impor* is Indonesian sentence means “shopping center and ... market import products” while “factory outlet” is English phrase which inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing that happened in the sentence is code-mixing on phrase insertion of the English phrase “factory outlet” into Indonesian sentence. The phrase “factory outlet” is a phrase that consists of two words, namely “factory” and “outlet”. Morphologically, “factory outlet” consists of one phrase and two words. The words “factory” and “outlet” are free morphemes. In this case, the phrase “factory outlet” is categorized as a noun phrase. Semantically, “factory outlet” indicates a place for a shopping center.

### *Code Mixing of Clause Insertion*

There are 6 data only that indicates code-mixing on clause insertion. The code-mixing of clause insertion can be analyzed by using morphology and syntactic analysis. The data is interpreted as follows:

1) Jared Diamon dalam bukunya, Colapse: **How societies choose to Fail or Succeed (2005)**,...

*Jared Diamon in book his, Collapse: How societies choose to Fail or Succeed (2005),...*

“Jared Diamon in his book, collapse: How societies choose to Fail or Succeed (2005),...”

The data on the sentence Jared Diamon dalam bukunya, Colapse: **How societies choose to Fail or Succeed (2005)**,... “Jared Diamon in his book, Collapse: How societies choose to Fail or Succeed (2005),...” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language

and mixed with English clause. The sentence *Jared Diamon dalam bukunya, ...* is Indonesian sentence means “Jared Diamon in his book, Colapse:...(2005)” while “How societies choose to Fail or Succeed” is English clause which inserted into the sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing that occurred in the sentence is code-mixing on clause insertion of English clause “How societies choose to Fail or Succeed” into Indonesian sentence. The sentence “How societies choose to Fail or Succeed” is categorized as a clause because it can fulfill a minimal aspect of a sentence; they are subject and predicate. In this case, *how societies* as a subject and *choose to fail or succeed* is predicate. This clause is categorized as an independent clause. Therefore, the clause can stand independently and become a complete sentence.

Furthermore, the clause “How societies choose to Fail or Succeed” is a clause that consists of six phrases and seven words, namely “how”, “societies”, “choose”, “to”, “Fail”, “or”, and “succeed”. Morphologically, the words, “choose”, “to”, “Fail”, “or”, and “succeed” are free morphemes because there is no any attachment of prefix or suffix. The word “societies” consists of two morphemes, namely the word “society” and suffix “-es”. The word “society” is a free morpheme, while the suffix “-es” is a bound morpheme because since it is always attached to other morphemes. In this case, the word “society” becomes “societies” is called an inflectional morpheme because the attachment of suffix “-es” does not change its word class (society vs. societies, both are nouns). Semantically, “How societies choose to fail or succeed” refers to the title of the book.

2) Penduduk dipasok kaum miskin, berhubung **the poor gets children while the rich gets richer.**

*Population supply the poor, because the poor gets children while the rich gets richer.*  
“Population is supplied by the poor, because the poor gets children while the rich get richer.”

The data on the sentence Penduduk dipasok kaum miskin, berhubung **the poor gets children while the rich gets richer** “Population is supplied by the poor because the poor get children while the rich get richer” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language and mixed with English clause. The sentence *Penduduk dipasok kaum miskin, berhubung* is Indonesian sentence means “Population is supplied by the poor, because” while “the poor gets children while the rich get richer” is an English clause inserted into the sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing that occurred in the sentence is code-mixing on clause insertion of English clause “the poor get children while the rich get richer” into Indonesian sentence. The sentence “the poor gets children while the rich get richer” is categorized as a clause because it can fulfill a minimal aspect of a sentence; they are subject and predicate. In this case, *the poor* as a subject and *gets children while the rich get richer* is the predicate. This clause is categorized as an independent clause. Therefore the clause can stand independently and become a complete sentence.

Furthermore, the clause “the poor gets children while the rich get richer” is a clause that consists of eight phrases, seven words, and two articles. Morphologically, the words “poor”, “children”, “while”, “rich” are free morphemes because there is no any attachment of prefix or suffix and they can stand alone as a word, while articles “the” in the clause is a bound morpheme. The word “gets”, consist of two morphemes, namely the word “get” and suffix “-s”. The word “get” is a free morpheme, while the suffix “-s” is a bound morpheme because since it is always attached to other morphemes. In this case, the word “get” becomes “gets” is called an inflectional morpheme because the attachment of suffix “-es” does not change its word class (get vs. gets, both are adverbs). Semantically, “the poor get children while the rich get richer” refers to the poor people and the rich people in society.

### *Code Mixing of Expression or Idiom Insertion*

Fifteen data indicates code-mixing on expression or idiom insertion found in this study. In this case, the code-mixing of expression or idiom insertion can be analyzed by using semantic and morphology analysis. To make it more effective, the writer did not analyze all of the data but only some represented the whole data. The data is analyzed as follows:

- 1) Kita bagaikan masih menerapkan **court politics** seperti di Eropa Barat abad pertengahan...

*We as till apply court politics as in Eropa Barat age middle...*

“We looks still apply court politics such as in Europe at middle age...”

The data on the sentence Kita bagaikan masih menerapkan **court politics** seperti di Eropa Barat abad pertengahan... “We looks still apply court politics such as in Europe at middle

age...” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language and mixed with English Idiom. The sentence *Kita bagaikan masih menerapkan ... seperti di Eropa Barat abad pertengahan...* is Indonesian sentence means “We looks still apply ... such as in Europe at middle age...” while “court politics” is an English idiom inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing in the sentence is code-mixing on idiom insertion of English idiom “court politics” into Indonesian sentence. In this case, “court politics” is defined as idiom because it has a different meaning from the meaning of all individual words. It means that the idiom “court politics” is a group of words that has a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if we took the meaning of each word separately. In the sentence, “court politics” does not mean that political decision. Semantically, the idiom “court politics” based on the sentence's context indicates that decision about the case is based on politics.

The idiom “court politics” consists of one phrase and two words, namely “court” and “politics”. Morphologically, the word “politics” comprised of two morphemes, namely the word “politic” and suffix “-s”. The word “politic” is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as word. There is no any attachment of prefix or suffix. In contrast, suffix “-s” is a bound morpheme because since it always attached to other morphemes. In this case, the morphological process of the word “politic” becomes “politics” is called an inflectional morpheme because the attachment of suffix “-s” does not change its word class (*politic* vs. *politics*, both are adjectives). The idiom “court politics” categorized as an adjective phrase.

- 2) Kedaan sekarang hampir sama dengan **boom** migas 1973-1972...  
*Condition now almost same with boom migas 1973-1972...*  
“Condition now is almost the same with boom migas 1973-1972...”

The data on the sentence *Kedaan sekarang hampir sama dengan boom migas 1973-1972...* “Condition now is almost same with boom migas 1973-1972...” indicates the sentence is derived from Indonesian language and mixed with English Idiom. The sentence *Kedaan sekarang hampir sama dengan ... migas 1973-1972...* is Indonesian

sentence means “Condition now is almost same with ... migas 1973-1972...” while “boom” is an English idiom which inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing in the sentence is code-mixing on idiom insertion of English idiom “boom” into Indonesian sentence. In this case, “boom” is defined as idiom because it has a different meaning from all individual words. It means that the idiom “boom” is a group of words that has a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if we took the meaning of each word separately. In the sentence, “boom” does not mean that a deep hollow sound. Semantically, the idiom “boom” based on the sentence's context indicates the increasing of material export was losing out.

Morphologically, the word “boom” is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word, and there is no attachment of prefix or suffix.

#### ***Code Mixing of Reduplication Insertion***

There is only one data that indicate code-mixing on reduplication insertion found in this study. In this case, the code-mixing of reduplication insertion can be analyzed by using semantic and morphology analysis. The data analyzed as follows.

- 1) Karena semua **win-win solution**, sehingga kehidupan berkesinambungan...  
*Because all win-win solution, so life continuous.*  
“Because all is a win-win solution, life is continuous.”

The data on the sentence Karena semua **win-win solution**, sehingga kehidupan berkesinambungan... “Because all is win-win solution, so life is continuous” indicates the sentence is derived from the Indonesian language and mixed with English reduplication. The sentence *Karena semua..., sehingga kehidupan berkesinambungan...* is Indonesian sentence means “Because all is ..., so life is continuous” while “win-win solution” is English reduplication which inserted into the Indonesian sentence.

Based on the data above, the writer categorized the code-mixing that happened in the sentence is code-mixing on reduplication insertion of English “win-win solution” into Indonesian sentence. In the sentence, there is a repetition of the base word “win” become “win-win” Semantically, “win-win” indicates that describing a situation or outcome that benefits two parties or that has two possible outcomes that are both good.

The idiom “win-win solution” consists of two phrases and three words, namely “win”, “win”, and “solution”. Morphologically, the words “win”, “win”, and “solution” are free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. There is no attachment of prefix or suffix. The idiom “win-win solution” is categorized as a noun phrase.

## **E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### ***Conclusion***

Based on the result of this study, the writer provides some conclusions as follows:

1. The writer of the opinion rubric in *Kompas* Newspaper tends to use a combination language, which is called code-mixing in their writing. The code-mixing in this study focused on English Code Mixing.
2. There are five kinds of code-mixing that used in the “Opinion Rubric” of *Kompas* newspaper in March 2018; they are the code-mixing of word insertion, code-mixing of phrase insertion, code-mixing of clause insertion, code-mixing of reduplication insertion, and code-mixing of idiom/expression insertion.
3. The data are analyzed through morphological and semantic analysis.
4. The total number of code-mixing used in “Opinion Rubric” of *Kompas* newspaper in February 2012 is 209 data. The code mixings of word insertion consist of 48 data, code-mixing of phrase insertion consists of 118 data, code-mixing of clause insertion consists of 6 data, code-mixing of reduplication insertion consists of 1 data, and code mixings of idiom insertion consists of 36 data.

### ***Suggestions***

1. The writer suggests to the next researchers to investigate the same object of code-mixing in *Kompas* newspaper but in the different rubrics (specifically for particular topics such as sport, education, politic, economy, etc.) by using other analysis such as syntactic analysis.
2. This study focuses only on code-mixing that happened in Indonesian and English. The writer also suggests to the next researchers to observe the code-mixing between Indonesian and other language variations.

3. The writer recommends the next researchers to investigate the factors affecting code-mixing.

#### *The Implementation in Teaching and Learning Process*

This study is expected to provide useful information for further researchers to research the same area of code-mixing in Indonesian and English. Besides, this result of the research is ably applied with some subjects which are taught at particularly University students.

For student university, code-mixing is oriented on the sociolinguistics aspect as a branch of linguistics in general. It means that the result of this study can be applied as one additional source in the teaching and learning process. For instance, in the English Department curriculum at every University, sociolinguistics must be mastered and should be programmed by the students.

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## Appendix

<b>Word Insertion</b>	<b>Phrase Insertion</b>	<b>Clause Insertion</b>	<b>Idiom/ expression Insertion</b>	<b>Reduplication Insertion</b>
Tutor	Learning community	How societies choose to Fail or Succeed.	court politics	win-win solution
Paper	acceptance letter	it is the best shared think in the world	crowding out	
citizens	Participatory development	Bad laws are the worst short of tyranny	boom	
Criticism	Participatory democracy	The lawyers are the only persons in whom ignorance of the law is not published	beyond hope	
Surveyor	Spectator development	the poor gets children while the rich gets richer	Cutting edge	
trawls	The abuse of coastal resources and industrial pollution	our region is now the vanguard for global growth	Go public	
Illegal	Sustainable development		Illogic	
fishing	Entre port		city car	
Transshipment	Danish seines		common sense	
cashback	Regulated and unregulated fishing		car-go-cult	
Level	Internet banking		feed the world	
normal	Carry over		kick back	
elite	City-state		life blood	
Hunting	Government benefit		politic of forgetfulness	
offshore	Extra effort		trigger mechanism	

Survive	Embedded economy			
wages	Great transformation			
Investment	Markets alone			
Supervisor	State formation			
Visa	Investment holding			
Autogate	Asset enhancement			

<b>Word Insertion</b>	<b>Phrase Insertion</b>	<b>Clause Insertion</b>	<b>Idiom/ expression Insertion</b>	<b>Reduplication Insertion</b>
offense	State formation			
response	Dual confirmation			
Offender	Valet parking			
Rationale	Trusted or frequent traveller			
Compelling	Smart and secure traveller			
Legitimate	Tourist friendly airport			
Mediator(penengah)	Visa on arrival			
input	The power of the reason			
compliance	Code of conduct (tata berprilaku)			
Performance (kinerja)	Second grade			
bailout	Certified auditor			
traded	Compliance audit (aspek kepatuhan)			
nontraded	the best ten			
	factory outlet			
	transfer pricing			
	tax treaty			
	networking provider			
	supply side			
	global supply chain			
	built-in mechanism			
	net interest margin			
	<b>undisbursed loans</b>			

	<b>industrial adjustment fund</b>			
	<b>moral hazard</b>			
	<b>transfer pricing</b>			
	<b>cost recovery</b>			
	<b>self-assessment</b>			
	<b>law firm</b>			
	<b>investment grade</b>			
	<b>mark up</b>			
	<b>political appointee</b>			
	<b>total defence</b>			
	<b>national air power</b>			
	<b>pseudo- archaeology</b>			
	<b>cultural broker</b>			
	<b>executive heavy</b>			