

**AN ANALISYS CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING
USED BY RADIO ANNOUNCERS AT L-BASS RADIO 97.6 MHZ IAIN
BENGKULU**

THESIS

**Submitted as A Particular Requirement for the degree of sarjana in
English Education of IAIN Bengkulu**



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DEDICATION

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

This thesis was dedicated to:

- My lovely mothers “Redema Wati & Dra. Asnawati, M.kom” than my beloved fathers “M.Yamin S & Hasan Basri” that always given supports, advice, pray, spirit and nice gift for all my life. This success for you...
- My beloved brother’s Nopi Irawan, Zahro Rozi, S. Ghifar Al-Hafiz and sister’s Mita Gustiana, Asepa Yuniarti, Desti M Sari who had never left my side to give encouragement, and pray and thank you for your joke. You’re my best friend in our childhood. I’ll always remember it.
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- All my friends KKN Talang Saling and PPL MTs J-Alh

MOTTO

وَلَا تَهِنُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَنْتُمْ الْأَعْلَوْنَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ

Janganlah kamu bersikap lemah, dan janganlah (pula) kamu bersedih hati, padahal kamulah orang-orang yang paling tinggi derajatnya. Jika kamu orang-orang yang beriman (QS. Ali Imran: 139)

“Be as Yourself as You Want”

By Miza Anisa

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Miza Anisa Sari
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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “**Analysis Of Code Switching And Code Mixing Uesed By Radio Announcers At L-Bass Radio 96.7 Mhz IAIN Bengkulu**” is my real masterpiece. The things out of bibliography. If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Bengkulu,

2016

Stated by,



Miza Anisa Sari
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Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgment, God all mighty, for all blessing and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled. **AN ANALYSIS CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING BY USED RADIO ANNOUNCERS AT L-BASS RADIO 97.6 MHZ IAIN BENGKULU.** Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution. The researcher is sure that thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to :

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general

Bengkulu, 2016

The Researcher

MIZA ANISA SARI

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ABSTRACT

Sari, Miza Anisa. 2016. *An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Radio Announcers at L-Bass Radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu*. Thesis, English Education Study Program, Departement Islamic Education And Tadris Faculty, The State Islamic Program, Departement Islamic Education And Tadris Faculty, The State Islamic Institute Of Bengkulu.

First Advisor: Risnawati M.Pd and Second Advisor: Detti Lismayanti, M. Hum.

Keywords: Code Switching, Code Mixing and Announcers L-Bass.

The phenomena of code switching and code mixing are one of various social contexts that can help interaction wherever with transition from one language to other language. The participants of this study were 4 announcers of utterance the radio L-bass 97.6 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.

This research is a qualitative study using descriptive methods. Data collected by recording techniques and then the writer transcribes the recording into paper. The aim of this study was to identify how is code switching and code mixing used by radio announcer at L-bass IAIN Bengkulu based on Hoffman theory.

The results showed that most participants was used all the types of code switching and code-mixing. In using code switching, mostly announcers was used inter-sentential 40.42%, and intra-sentential code-mixing 53.41% was higher from other types. It also dapt concluded that the use of code switching and code-mixing by the announcers of radio L-bass in the program "Fun With English" is influenced by some factors, namely age, style and class. Announcers also use all types of code switching and code-mixing to make the program become more interesting.

ABSTRAK

Sari, Miza Anisa. 2016. *An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Radio Announcers at L-Bass Radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.* Thesis, English Education Study Program, Departement Islamic Education And Tadris Faculty, The State Islamic Program, Departement Islamic Education And Tadris Faculty, The State Islamic Institute Of Bengkulu.

First Advisor: Risnawati M.Pd and Second Advisor: Detti Lismayanti, M. Hum.

Kata kunci: Campur Code, Alih Code dan Penyiar Radio.

Fenomena alih kode (code switching) dan campur kode (code mixing) adalah salah satu dari berbagai konteks sosial yang dapat membantu interaksi manapun dengan transisi dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain. penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana alih kode dan kode pencampuran digunakan oleh penyiar radio di L-bass IAIN Bengkulu berdasarkan teori Hoffman.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik merekam dan kemudian penulis mentranskripsi rekaman ke dalam kertas. Peserta penelitian ini adalah 4 penyiar radio L-bass 97, 6 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar peserta menggunakan semua jenis alih kode dan campur kode. Dalam penggunaan alih kode, sebagian besar penyiar menggunakan antar-sentential 40,42%, dan dalam penggunaan campur kode intra-sentential 53,41% lebih tinggi dari jenis lainnya. Hal ini juga dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode oleh penyiar dari radio L-bass dalam program "Fun Dengan bahasa Inggris" dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, yaitu usia, gaya dan kelas sosial. Penyiar juga menggunakan semua jenis alih kode dan campur kode untuk membuat program menjadi lebih menarik.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

In every day interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation to interact to all nations, societies or formal state in order to become close one another. People agree code makes them easier to communication and get information instrument, particular topic those which something to do with technology, radio, television, internet, etc. So there is no reason to gain knowledge because knowledge is essential to our lives, as described QS.Al-Mujadalah: 11:

يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ (11)

Artinya: "Allah akan meninggikan orang-orang yang beriman di antaramu dan orang-orang yang diberi ilmu pengetahuan." (QS.Al-Mujadalah: 11)

Indeed knowledge is very important example code, code is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication from the concept of communication itself and the role of language such English and Arabic. Whether we like or not, we are obliged to master foreign language.

Code a main of communication is very important as a system that is used by people. It also code can makes us easy to interaction when to talk each other and make them choose a particular code to express them felling to switch from one code to another or to mix codes languages are used in the word. Code is important role in human as to interaction with other people and as a cognition that truly makes us human. Code is a language that by used by

the people without forget to use the grammatical property formally. Code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties (Wardhaugh).¹ It is easy for them to switch or to mix on code to another code or one language to another language. However, sometimes code switching and code mixing will become to alternative language by announcer when do compensations, because code switching and code mixing can make them easy to interpret word by word for listener are listening when the speaker said.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It also can help us understand when we speak different in various social contexts, and help us uncover the social relationships in a community to interaction wherever with transition from one language to other language. Code switching and code mixing is one of various social contexts that can help interaction wherever with transition from one language to other language. According to Martiana code switching and code mixing happened as an effect of the cross language of Eros culture by people use bilingualism or multilingualism.² So code switching and code mixing as several of social contexts because can help people relationship in a community was used one language to other language it is can happen because effect of cross language.

Code switching is as phenomenon switching from one code to other, or code switching is a combination of 2 (two) languages and more in accordance with the rules of the incorporation of the language such as merging the word

¹ Seekin Esen. *Code switching – definition, types and examples of code switching*. 2014. p 1

² Monica Stella Cardenas and Ismiyartaty Claros. *Code switching and code mixing in internet cheting:between,'yes.'ya'and'si',a case study*. Jakcalljournal (2009). vol.5 p.3

with words, phrases with phrases and sentences with phrases.³ There are number of possible reason for the switching from one language to another by crystal, first of these the national that a speaker may not be able to express him/herself in one language so switches to other to compensate for the deficiency. Secondly, switching commonly occurs when individual wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group.⁴

According to Suwandi code mixing is the using of two or more language in informal style between the people which we know. It is important to note that code switching and code mixing differs from “lexical borrowing”, a term that covers “words of foreign origin which have been assimilated to the phonology of the host language” Li. That theory said that code-switching is a natural product of the interaction of the bilingual’s two languages.⁵ Early researchers viewed code-switching as evidence that the bilinguals’ two languages were organized in separate and distinct mental dictionaries or using more than one language or variety of language simultaneously in conversation. Kim define that code mixing is the condition in which a conversant is using two languages together by changing from a language to the other in the course of a single utterance.⁶ So code switching and code mixing can be accouter in various places and situation, one fact of code switching and code mixing could be found in many kind of announcer, one of them in radio announcer.

³ Sumarsih, Et al. “Code switching and code mixing in Indonesia.” Canadian center of science and education. 2014. p 77

⁴ Seckin Esen. “Code switching – definition, types and examples of code switching”. 2014. P 3

⁵ Rroberto R. Heredia and Jeffrey. M btuwn. *Code switching Texas a & m International university*. Texas: M International University.. 2010 p 3

⁶ Elisabet Sipayung, and Meisuri. *The analysis of code mixing in film from bandung with love*. Thesis Universitas Gajah Mada 2003. p 4

Announcer is person who introduces programs, read or provides communication or announcer is someone whose job is to talk between programmers on radio or television. According Legislative Council. Announcer is perceived by the public as the most pervasive and powerful means of communication to connect with the masses.⁷ Usually announcers includes gathering, planning, writing, rewriting and delivering informational spots on topics such as news and the weather, interviewing guests, working with producers and assistants to choose program material, and communicating with listeners by phone on air, or answering their emailed questions. Announcer Like on the Sound Broadcasting licensees'. The announcer Authority assigned an independent survey company to collect public opinions the terms code switching together with code mixing has been used by different scholars in different ways with regard to their implied meaning for linguistic theories (Bentahila & Davies).⁸

Based on the researcher observation of the announcer of L-Bass Radio State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Bengkulu, the researcher got that the speaking ability of announcers has many variation base on Hoffman theory shows 3 types of code switching are intra- sentential, inter-sentential, establishing continuity with the previous speakers,⁹ and 3 types of code mixing are intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation. Radio L-bass is radio in Iain Bengkulu at Fm stripe, radio L-bass used frequency 97, 6 MHz and since 2004. At the firs, L-Baas Fm Radio

⁷ Lam Way."Code switching and code mixing in the broadcasts of commercial radio hongkong (crhk)"_Thesis the University of Hong Kong 2013.p 11

⁸ Sangam Siahian. *Issues in linguistics*. Yoyakarta: Graha Ilmu. 2008. p 1

⁹ Dias Astuti Cakrawati. *Analysis of code switching and code mixing in the teenlit canting catia by dyan nuraniwdya*. University Diponogoro. 2011. p 14

composition about 35% for music Islamic, 25% for Islamic story, a 25% for pop song. The other program at radio L-bass top program for education. At the first radio L-bass has given programs like Islamic music and then have Education Programs it make announcers often used code switching and code mixing, its aim is so that listener can concentrate about code switching and code mixing. There are some programs at L-bass radio FM like The room of philology, Indonesian Pop, Shape of Inspiration, The Room of Education, fun with language etc.

Radio L-bass not only provides a lot of information about Islam every day, but it is also broadcast Education Program such as English, Wednesday was gave information about education English. The announcer always broadcasts at L-bass radio at program; Wednesday “Fun with English” are Destri, Davit, Alan, and Ani.

The announcers often used switching and mixing in that program. It makes the researcher interest to indentify the program of code switching and code mixing. Researcher chooses this English Program because this program related to educations of English. In this thesis, the researcher is interested to analyze the problem entitled **“An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Radio Announcers at L-Bass Radio 97, 6 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.**

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on background above, the researcher saw some problems that appeared in announcers. Sometimes announcer do not know the reason use code switching and code mixing used by radio announce at L-

bass IAIN Bengkulu, it also what types of code switching and code mixing are found in the conversation.

C. Limitation of the Problem

The problem of this research will be limited on the use of English code switching and code mixing by radio announcers at L-bass radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu. Where the use of English code switching and code mixing will be arrange based on Hoffman theory sows 3 types of code switching are intra- sentential, inter-sentential s, Establishing continuity with the previous speaker ,¹⁰ and 3 types of code mixing are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The research intents to answer question: How is English code switching and code mixing used by radio announcer at L-bass IAIN Bengkulu?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems above, the aims of this study is as follows:
To identify how is code switching and code mixing used by radio announcer at L-bass IAIN Bengkulu.

F. Significance of the Research

This analysis can be beneficial for developing knowledge and insight ad also can be applied for daily living. These analyses have two main significances involve theoretical and practical. Theoretical, in this

¹⁰ Dias Astuti Cakrawati. *Analysis of code switching and code mixing in the teenlit canting catia by dyan nuraniwdya*. University Diponogoro. 2011. p 14

study to was given information and contribution for the next research of sociolinguistics especially to used code switching and code mixing. Practically, since this study is specially focused on analyzing the types of code switching and code mixing and the reason why this used. This study might be useful for readers, especially to know the development of English in prated media and can help them to have batter communication and interaction in society who lives in bilingual and multilingual community.

G. Definition of Key Terms

There are some variable in this research and will be explained best on title as follow:

1. Code switching is participant share common cultural norms and background knowledge a language shifting of clause, sentence, or discourse at one language to other language. Giglioli he state that social meaning transmitted through stile switching or other social linguistic devices is effective only when the participant share common cultural and background knowledge.¹¹
2. Code mixing is the transfer of linguistics element from one language into another. According Suwandi code mixing is the using of two or more language in informal style between the people which we know.¹²

¹¹ Monica Stella Cardenas and Ismiyartaty Claros. *Code switching and code mixing in internet cheting:between, 'yes.'ya'and'si',a case study*. Jakcalljournal (2009). vol.5 p.3

¹² Dias Astuti Cakrawati. *Analysis of code switching and code mixing in the teenli canting catia by dyan nuraniwdya*. University Diponogoro. 2011. p 14

3. Radio announcer at L-bass IAIN Bengkulu is person introduces programs to give information about education, Trent, song, life style and etc, to communication with listener. According Legislative Council, Announcer is perceived by the public as the most pervasive and powerful means of communication to connect with the masses.¹³

¹³ Lam Way."Code switching and code mixing in the broadcasts of commercial radio hongkong (crhk)". 2013.p 11

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Sociolinguistics

When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language without a language, people will find some troubles when do activities and toward the society. In order to clarify our thoughts about language, let's look at some of the ways language is viewed by linguists. We can then give a precise statement of the specifically sociolinguistic view of language, and contrast it to other views of language assumed in linguistics proper.¹⁴ According C. Crisp and H.G. Widdowson in (Abdul Chaer & Leonie Agustina) sociolinguistics is study of language operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relates to other aspect of social behavior.¹⁵ From the previous statements, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language.

Sociolinguistics is a developing branch of linguistics and sociology which investigates the individual and social variation of language. Just as regional variation of language can give a lot of information about the place the speaker is from, social variation tells about the roles performed by a given speaker within one community, or country. And sociolinguistics is as a branch of sociology in that it reveals the relationship between language use and the

¹⁴ Alan Davies . *An introduction to applied linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. (2007). P 52.

¹⁵ Ayeomoni M.O. *Code switching and code mixing style of language use childhood in yurba speech community*. *Nordle Journal Of African Studies* Is 2006. (1): 90-99.

social basis for such use. 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.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the language function in a social context and the development of language in society. This is consistent with Noam Chomsky in Romaine Stated that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language.¹⁶ And then Sociolinguistics is as branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which *require* reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation. So we can say if sociolinguistics is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society.

Besides that, Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina,) say that, sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions and the characteristics of the speaker as those three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.¹⁷ With language clearly focused on the topic of social arrangement inherent in language habits society.

Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in a society in which there is a

¹⁶ Berthele Raphael. The influence of code – mixing and speaker information on perception and assessment of foreign language Prophecy: an experimental study. *International Journal Of Bilingualism* (3): 12-13.

¹⁷ Dias Astuti Cakrawarti. "Analysis of code switching and code mixing in the teenlit canting catia by dyan nuraniwlya." Thesis Diponegoro University. 2011.p 1

discussion about bilingual and multilingual discussion of incorporation language in accordance with the rules and are not in accordance with the rules but is used by the community and accepted by society well studied in the code-switching and code-mixing. So, the lessons of sociolinguistics not only on the organizational structure of the language but also on the level development use of language in society and familiarize the user language to use the language that is used in accordance with the appropriate developmental and language level of civility in society. There are numerous factors influencing the way people speak which are investigated by sociolinguistics:¹⁸

1. Social class

The position of the speaker in the society, measured by the level of education, parental background, profession and their effect on syntax and lexis used by the speaker. An important factor influencing the way of formulating sentences is, according to sociolinguists, the social class of the speakers. Thus, there has been a division of social classes proposed in order to make the description accurate. Two main groups of language users, mainly those performing non-manual work and those with more years of education are the 'middle class', while those who perform some kind of manual work are 'working class'. The additional terms 'lower' and 'upper' are frequently used in order to subdivide the social classes. Therefore, differences between upper middle class can be compared with lower working class.

¹⁸ Anthony C. Oha. PhD. *"Introduction of Sociolinguistics."* National Openb .Universty of Negeria. 2010. P 16-17

2. Social context

The register of the language used depending on changing situations: formal language in formal meetings and informal usage during meetings with friends, for example. It is notable that people are acutely aware of the differences in speech patterns that mark their social class and are often able to adjust their style to the interlocutor. It is especially true for the members of the middle class who seem eager to use forms associated with upper class; however, in such efforts, the forms characteristic of upper class are often overused by the middle class members. The above mentioned process of adapting own speech to reduce social distance is called convergence. Sometimes, however, when people want to emphasize the social distance, they make use of the process called divergence, purposefully using idiosyncratic forms.

3. Geographical Origins

Slight differences in pronunciation between speakers that point at the geographical region which the speaker comes from. Sociolinguistics investigates the way in which language changes, depending on the region of the country it is used in. To describe a variety of language that differs in grammar, lexis and pronunciation from others, the term dialect is used. Moreover, each member of community has a unique way of speaking due to the life experience, education, age and aspiration. An individual personal variation of language use is called an idiolect.

4. Ethnicity

Differences between the use of a given language by its native speakers and other ethnic groups. There are numerous factors influencing idiolect, some of which have been presented above; yet two more need to be elucidated, namely jargon and slang. Jargon is specific technical vocabulary associated with a particular field of interest, or topic. For example words such as convergence, dialect and social class are sociolinguistic jargon. Whereas slang is a type of language used most frequently by people from outside of high-status groups, characterized by the use of unusual words and phrases instead of conventional forms. For example, a sociolinguist might determine, through study of social attitudes, that a particular vernacular would not be considered appropriate language use in a business or professional setting; she or he might also study the grammar, phonetics, vocabulary, and other aspects of this vernacular much as a dialectologist would study the same for a regional dialect.

5. Nationality

Clearly visible in the case of the English language: British English differs from American English, or Canadian English; Nigerian English differs from Ghanaian English; The study of language variation is concerned with social constraints determining language in its contextual environment. Code switching is the term given to the use of different varieties of language in different social situations. William Labov is often regarded as the founder of the study of sociolinguistics. He is especially noted for introducing the

quantitative study of language variation and change, making the sociology of language into a scientific discipline.

6. Gender

Differences in patterns of language use between men and women, such as quantity of speech, intonation patterns.

7. Age

The influence of age of the speaker on the use of vocabulary and grammar complexity.

Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in a society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual discussion of incorporation language in accordance with the rules and are not in accordance with the rules but is used by the community and accepted by society well studied in the code-switching and code-mixing.

B. Bilingualism

A speech community that has a relationship with another speech community, it will pass language contact. One of the major characteristics of both phenomena is their imposition as the norm of language use in the most bilingualism communities.¹⁹ Therefore bilingualism in Indonesian language called *kedwibahasaan* (Chaer) of the terms proposed by Chaer, it is understood that bilingualism or relating to the use *kedwibahasaan* by people bilingual speakers in their daily activities.

¹⁹ Ayeomoni M.O. "Code switching and code mixing style of language use childhood in yurba speech community." *Nordle journal of African studies 1s (1): 90-99. 2006. p 91*

There are several definitions of bilingualism even though essentially same. Such as by Grosjean bilingualism is an integrated whole which cannot easily be decomposed in two separate parts.²⁰ Another statement says that bilingualism is not language phenomenon; it is the characteristic of the language usage. On the other hand Bilingualism is the use of at least two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers (Kaswan). Therefore, recent definitions as the one of Carol Myers-Scotton tend to define bilingualism in a very broad sense describing it as the “ability to use two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation”.²¹

According Mackey stated that the practice of bilingualism is alternately from one language to another language by a speaker. Then, Though all the suggested motivations by Li bilingual is punning seems to be more associated with written genres or planned discourse and have rare occurrence in spontaneous conversation.²² This is because the speaker does not always generate these clever puns in real-time conversation (Chan)

From the previous statements, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two different languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language. Usually that was happen when spontaneous conversation as a phenomenon that many scholars have noted to be more pervasive in informal communicative situations. For example in Commercials, news reports, songs, radio education and any pre-scripted speech are excluded.

²⁰ Jelena Brezjanovic-shogren. “*Analysis code switching and code mixing among bilingual children: two case studies of Serbian-english language interaction.*” Thesis B.B.A. Whchita State University.2002. p

²¹ Wardani, Nofi Setia. (2007). *Code switching and the factor for changing code used by the announcers of suara semarang radio.* Semarang Universitas Diponogoro.P 7

²² Lam Way. “Code switching and code mixing in the broadcasts of commercial radio hongkong (crhk)” 2013 P 22

C. Code

In every day interaction, people usually choose different codes are different situation. They may choose particular code or variety because that make them easier discuss a particular topic, regardless, where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is system that used by people to communicate. According” (Stokweell) A code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language or dialect, or register, accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.²³” And meanwhile, Poedjosodarmo, in Rahardi state that code can be defined as a speech system and the application of the language element which has specific characteristic in line with the speaker’s background, the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor and situation.²⁴ So the is a form of the language variation that used by society to make communication with other people. However, it is mainly used as natural term for any system of communicate, which involves language dialect or variety.

In order word, a code is system of rules that allow us to give information in symbolic form. Human language also code: consists of word

²³ Berthele Raphael. “The influence of code – mixing and speaker information on perception and assessment of forigen language.” *Prophecy: an experimental study international journal of bilingualism* 2004. P 165.

²⁴ Sumarsih. Et al. *Code switching and code mixing in indonesia: study in sisiolinguisticts*. London: Canadian Center of Science and Education. 2004. p 11

they represent ideas, events, and object. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communication.

Fasold (in Tarigan) explains one criterion to different code switching and code mixing.²⁵ “One criterion that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar or of clause determines of language. By this criterion, if a person uses a word or phrase for other language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to grammar of another, a switch has occurred.

D. Code Switching

Code-switching is the use of multiple languages in the words, phrases and sentences even in a paragraph. This is according to Duran said that code switching is probably strongly related to bilingual life and may appear more or less concurrently in the life of the developing language bilinguals especially when they are conscious of English Language and Literature Studies such behavior and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it. Based on these statements, code-switching is clearly a combination of two or more languages and combines words, phrases and sentences. Then, the structure of language in code-switching does not violate the rules of drafting sentences for second or more languages. It was confirmed also by Heredia and Brown said that code-switching is a natural product of the interaction of 2 pieces of language. In

²⁵ William Downes). *Linguistic and sociolinguistic*. London: Cambridge University Press. 2003. P.11

addition, according to Hymes, code switching is a change of use of two or more languages, some variations of one language or even some kinds of the style

Code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualisms and multilingualism. Anyone who can speak more than one language chooses the language according to the circumstances in which the language will be comprehensible to the person addressed. A bilingual speaker tends to switch rapidly from one language to another, to certain condition and for certain reason. To communication of the phenomena between speakers different language like a using code. From the phenomena have in common that they are concerned with how elements of two different languages are used together and furthermore, they are concerned with the effects a grammar of one variety can have on the grammar of another variety according Myers-Scotton.²⁶

Based on expert opinion above, it is clear that the code-switching is language products that is produced naturally by the people who use multiple languages either a doubling in the level of words, phrases and sentence and the sentence does not violate the rules of this product in the preparation of the structure of words, phrases and sentences which in both languages. Code switching in the utterances of fun with language radio announcer involves two different languages, namely Indonesian and Bengkulu. The most dominant language used by the announcer is Indonesian. The following is the

²⁶Way Lam. *Code sitching and code mixing in the broadcatsts of commercial radio hongkong*, (CRHK). Thesis The Universitas of Hongkong 2013 P 22

result including the type code switching and the factors for changing the code.

1. Types code switching

The first type is situational code switching. Wardhaugh states that situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which the conversant find them: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one.²⁷ No topic change is involved. When a change topic requires a change in language used, we have metaphorical code switching. Saville-Troike) define metaphorical code switching as a code switching occurring within a single situation but adding some meaning to such components. The example of situational code switching is that in some universities a ritual shift occurs at the end of a successful dissertation defense, when professors address the (former) student as Doctor and invite first names in return.

The second classification is based on the scope of switching or the nature of the juncture which language takes place, Wardhaugh says code switching can occur within a single sentence or change which occurs between sentences or speech acts, (intra-sententially) and between sentences or change which occurs between sentences or speech acts, (inter-sententially).²⁸ Code switching is also divided into metaphorical and situational. The following is

²⁷, Seckin Esen. *Code switching – definition, types and examples of code switching*. Retrived May, 14th 2016 from <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/announcers>.p 11

²⁸ Oha. PhD, Anthony C. *Introduction of sociolinguistics*. Thesis Universty of Negeria.

the types of code switching which occurs in the utterance of Fun with English radio announcer.

According Hoffman shows many types of code switching and code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Those are intra- sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*,²⁹

a. Inter-sentential switching

This kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when an adult Spanish-English bilingual says: “Ok sob, let our hear, they were off-white, you know.”(Hoffman). Like Yoruba/English bilingual says: *Won o arrest a single person (won o they did not)*.

Another example: *ok rekan radio L-bass fm selalu dihati indah*

diudara, let’s our hear this song. (Let’s hear this song)

Jadi memang banyak ya situs-situs belajar bahasa inggris, so no one reason to can learn English.³⁰

b. intra sentential code switching

In this kind of code switching, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says: “It’s a nice day, pndenggar?” (Hi semua?)

²⁹ Wardani, Nofi Setia. (2007). *Code switching and the factor for changing code used by the announcers of suara semarang radio*. Semarang Universitas Diponegoro.. p 14

³⁰ Real condition in L-Bass Radio IAIN Bengkulu. 2016. Wednesday 30-03-2016.

isn't it) .It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!" Hoffman, Like Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hana? (hai nā isn't it).*

Another example: *it's nice day, pendengar.*

*So don't go anywhere, and keep stay 96, 7 fm
setia diudara indah dihati.*

c. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to language Indonesia.

For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't get leave for you 'karena saya suka our together today...

Speaker 2: Correct! Listener let our came back the song

E. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. In addition, Nababan said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language.

Hoffman shows many types code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place.³¹ Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Each type will be describing bellow:

1. Types of code mixing

Mysken defines three types of code mixing Intra sentential, Intra lexical and . Involving a change of pronunciation³²

a. Intra-sentential code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when a French-English bilingual says: “I started going like this. Y luego decla (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers.” Another example is from Wardaugh “Estaba training Para pelar”: “He was training to fight.” It also The succession of fragments in language A and B in a sentence, which is overall not identifiable as belonging to either A, or B and do come again. `That’s all right then, and do come again.

b. Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as in sapper (English Shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or Kuenjoy (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix Ku, meaning ‘to’). It also the insertion of well-defined chunks of language

³¹ Claros, Monica Stella Cardenas and Ismiyartaty. (2009). Code switching and code mixing in internet cheting:between,’yes.’ya’and’si’,a case study. *Jakcalljournal Vol.5 P.3.*

³² E Dowenes,William. (2003). *Linguistic and sociolinguistic*. London: Cambridge University Press. P 80

B into a sentence that otherwise belongs to language A. Insertion of words from one language into a structure of another language.

Another example: *thank you* ya silvy dari Bengkulu tengah.

c. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'strawberry' by Indonesian people.

Another example modification word: *hai* pendengar setia (Hi)

Boleh *telpon* di no 08....

F. Difference Between Code Switching and Code Mixing

So the basic difference between code switching and code mixing is code mixing occurs when speakers mix/insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others (including diversity) for consideration

- a. The other person,
- b. Speakers themselves,
- c. The presence of three speakers (e.g., between English keep coming third of Sumatran, they transfer the code to Indonesian language)
- d. Relate a sense of humor, or
- e. Increase the prestige. The same of code switching and code mixing is that they commonly occur in a multilingual society in using two languages or more.

The difference over the code (code switching) occurs between the language used is an autonomous individual, a conscious and deliberate, specific causes, while the mixed code (code mixing) occurs in a primary code or code base used has function and autonomy, while other code involved in the use of such language is in pieces, without function and autonomy as a code.

G. Radio Announcer

As we know, radio is one of the amusing media where we can listen to the music, get information, and hear someone speaking. During an on air program, a radio announcer speaks for hours.³³ In case the listeners get bored of listening the program for hours, the announcer often speaks in some languages to make the program more fun. The announcer of Suara L-bass radio channel is Fun with English. When running the on air program, she switches the language from Indonesian to English, or Bengkulu.

Announcer is perceived by the public as the most pervasive and powerful means of communication to connect with the masses Legislative Council.³⁴ Radio and television have long been the traditional means for people to access information and entertainment. In the past few years, social network sites such as Facebook, Twitter have gained huge popularity among teenagers and adults and have attracted millions of users worldwide. The emergence of these interactive social media on the internet undoubtedly opens

³³, Nofi Setia Wardani. 2007. *Code switching and the factor for changing code used by the announcers of suara semarang radio*. Semarang Universitas Diponogoro. 2007. P. 9.

³⁴ Lam way. *Code sitching and code mixing in the broadcatsts of commercial radio hongkong*, (CRHK). Thesis The Universitas of Hongkong. 2013 .p 11

up alternative channels for news and information, and facilitates the expression of opinions. Nevertheless, radio broadcasting still remains a pervasive medium and a powerful source of information and entertainment for the general public. One unique feature of radio broadcasting is the absence of visual images and the emphasis on verbal communication.

The language used by hosts, guests, phone-in participants, and the clarity within which they convey their message, their tone, pace, responsiveness in reacting to questions, etc., are all instrumental in shaping the atmosphere and the attractiveness of radio programs. This is something written words cannot reflect. Therefore, an analysis on radio programs rather than television programs where subtitles are available, or social network sites and print media where the written word prevails, allows us to better understand how code choices are made in an interactive situation in a bilingual community like Hong Kong, isolating the interference of visual and written words.

H. Some Related Previous Studies

There are some researchers have studied about code mixing and code switching. Firstly Dias Astuti Cakrawarti .2011. In her thesis entitled “*An Analysis of Code Mixing and code switching In the Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya*”. The results obtained from this study indicated that the *expressing group identity* is factors cause of code switching and code mixing.

The most dominant types of *intra sentential code switching*, because in teenlit canting cantiq there are conversations was used English language.³⁵

Secondly, *the verbal behavior of code switching and code mixing in the media domain is under researched in Hong Kong*. Most of the relevant detailed studies have been concentrated in Indonesia. For instance, Prasetya Ingram's (2007) and Kusumasakti's (2009) analyses show the types of Indonesian-English code mixing and code switching used by the radio broadcasters of Manobo FM Malang. And many other descriptive studies illustrate the change of language variety for a particular program on Indonesian radio channels (Yuliati, 2004; Farikhah, 2005). Though Hong Kong displays similar bilingual and multilingual characteristics, apart from Zhang's (2005) study of language alternation between Putonghua and Cantonese in a radio phone-in program in Shenzhen, there is no research on the code choice between Cantonese and English that bears similar resemblance has been carried out in the domain of Hong Kong radio announcers.

Third, Ayeomoni, M.O. 2006. *Code Switching And Code Mixing Style Of Language Use In Childhood In Yoruba Speech Community*. The results obtained from this study indicated the implication is that, since both phenomena correlate positively with the educational attainment of individuals. So trough the questionnaire administered on fifty respondents of the target population, this researcher can establish that the average child of the

³⁵ Dias Astuti Cakrawarti. "An analysis of code mixing and code switching in teenlit canting by dian nuranindya." Semarang. 2011. P 1

community starts to become bilingual from the primary school stage of his education.³⁶

Based on three previous studies above, the researcher finds out that code switching and code mixing is very important in social community. So the researcher tries to analyze code switching and code mixing by using radio announcers and tries to find something new in the research about teachers' and how code switching and code mixing are used by radio announcers at IAIN Bengkulu. The object of this research is announcers at L-bass radio 96,7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.

³⁶ Ayeomoni, M.O. "Code-switching and code-mixing: style of language use in childhood in yourba speech community. *Nordic journal of African studies* 15 (1): 90 -99. 2006.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Design of Research

Qualitative methods involve a research describing kinds of the characteristic of people or events without comparing events in terms of measurements or amount by Thomas, According to Lodico qualitative research is the research that focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study, this is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.³⁷ The design of this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach. This research use qualitative approach it means that the data collected is not in the form of number, but the data derived from individual interviews, personal documents, record memos, and other official documents.

Descriptive research provides an answer to questions of how something happened and who is involve. According Sugiono that descriptive analysis research use analysis of data, by bring the date together, the classified them to into two kinds of data as qualitative and quantitative date.³⁸ Gay says if descriptive research and also called survey research is considered appropriate for describing the present condition of the research .subject based

³⁷ Downes, William. . *Linguistic and sociolinguistic*. London: Cambridge University Press.” 2003.p.26

³⁸ Sugiyono. *Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&d*. Bandung: Alfabeta 2012.

on the assertion.³⁹ Influence what TV program, radio announcer, and the types of automobiles that will be produced. Based on the definition in analyzing data had been collected, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because the researcher did not only of data, but also did the analysis of data and made conclusions from the data collected. This research will describe how is code switching and code mixing used by radio announcers at L-Bass radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.

B. Source of Data

As place to collect the data and information, the researcher chooses L-bass radio 96, 7 MHz at IAIN Bengkulu. The sources of data were taken data from announcers IAIN Bengkulu. The data are taken four times for one moon at program Wednesday “Fun with English” precisely 16.00 – 17.30 pm, to get enough information. Each scene consists of some utterances and then they are analyzed based on the types of code switching and code mixing based on Hoffman's theory. So every utterance spoken by all announcers became the sources for writer to be analyzed.

C. Instrument of the Research

According to Sugiyono S instrument is a tool or a research facility used by researchers in the collecting data to work easier and the results better.⁴⁰ In the sense that more carefully, complete and systematic so that easily processed. So instrument in this research used tape recorder to record

³⁹ Alan Davies, . *An introduction to applied linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. 2007. P.24

⁴⁰ Sugiyono. *Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&d*. Bandung: Alfabeta. 2012. P. 10

announcers when speaking when they present radio program Wednesday “fun with language” at L-Bass radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu. From that reordering, the research got the transcription and analysis code switching and code mixing who shoes radio L-bass FM.

D. Techniques for Collecting Data

By using audio recording the data were collected in this research. The research also listen the program about four times in one moon for announcers. The data was taken four times for one moon, in order to get enough information of the program. When a program is presented, the researcher would record the audio it. Beside that researcher used techniques of data collection In terms of the way or data collection techniques, the data collection techniques as follows:

a. Observation

According to Winarno observation is data collect where the researcher takes directly observation (without tolls) technique of data collection will be conducted to see firsthand how the announcer techniques applied in English for listener and to observe directly how is code switching and code mixing by used announcer at L-bass radio 96, 7 MHz IAIN Bengkulu.

b. Interview

Winarno say that interview is directly communication between researcher and subject.⁴¹ So interview is a process of interaction, dialogue, question and answer verbally committed by two or more

⁴¹ Nofi Setia Wardani . *Code switching and the factor for changing code used by the announcers of suara semarang radio*. Semarang Universitas Diponogoro. 2007. p 25

persons directly to obtain the required information. The targeted interviews conducted by researchers directly are: Announcers Information to be excavated is about how much announcer using code switching and code mixing.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a technique of data collection by gathering and analyzing documents, whether written documents, pictures, and electronic. To complete the data researcher would analysis the how many kinds of code switching and code mixing speaking by announcer. The researcher used this method to obtain document which to related to this researcher,

E. Technique For Analysis Data

1. The data of audio recording will put in the form of transcription
2. Transcription of audio recording will select in order to get the transcription of the conversations of announcer only.
3. Analysis and indentify of code switching and code mixing. Base on theory Hoffman.

Table 1
The Classification of code switching

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code Switching			
		Intra-Sentential	Inter-Sentential	Establishing Switching	
1					
2					

Table 2
The Classification of Code Mixing

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code mixing			
		Intra-sentential	Intra-lexical	Involving a change	
1					
2					

Table 3
The Classification of code switching

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code Switching			
		Intra-Sentential	Inter-Sentential	Establishing switching	
1					
2					

Table 4
The Classification of Code Mixing

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code mixing			
		intra-sentential I	Intra-lexical	involving a change	
1					
2					

Table 5
The Classification of code switching

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code Switching			
		Intra-Sentential	Inter-Sentential	Establishing Switching	
1					
2					

Table 6
The Classification of Code Mixing

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code Switching			
		Intra-sentential	Intra-lexical	Involving a change	
1					
2					

4. Arrange the concept of analysis
5. Make percentage, of types of code switching and code mixing from announcers conversations the researcher the following formulation from Arikunto.S⁴²

Remark:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = the percentage of code mixing

F = frequency of code mixing on the speech utterance

N = sample (the total words/sentences used by the host)

6. Make conclusion

⁴² Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&d*. Bandung: Alfabeta. P 25

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

In this chapter, the result of analysis of code switching and code mixing used by radio announcer at L-bass radio 96.7 Fm IAIN Bengkulu. The data were taken from observation tally sheet and recording that was done from May 16, 2016 until June 16, 2016. From the schedules of the research, the researcher did the observation four. The data of this research was collected and analysis to get mean, frequency and percentage. The result of this research was described into three types from code switching and three types from code mixing. First types of code switching those are intra- sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. Second types of code mixing those are intra-lexical code mixing, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, and involving a change of pronunciation.

After the researcher made a transcript, the researcher analyzed announcers' conversation on each Wednesday on Hoffman by putting a code at each particular conversation and its explanation. After the researcher made a transcript, the researcher analyzed announcers' conversation on each Wednesday by putting a code at each particular conversations and its explanation.

First, the researcher showed summary result of three types of code switching where analyzed, interpretation and discussion as follows:

1. Code Switching

a. Intra Sentential

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of intra sentential code switching (see table 6.1)

Table 6.1
The Intra Sentential Code Switching

No	Dates	The Sentence
1	Wednesday May 18 th 2016 16.00 – 17.00	<p>Davit: later we say about our topic, <i>saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 96 poin 7 fm radio L-bass or you can join us di facebook radion L-bass IAIN Bengkulu or you can sand massage in 0811.</i></p> <p>David : and frenet.com the first sample it say focus in English learning listen speaker from the different topic example audio player, so listen song <i>atau menonton beberpa vidio yang berbahasa inggris</i></p> <p>Destri : oke recan setia L-bass balik lagi ni tentunya, masih di 96 point 7 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati, <i>ok destri with recan davit mengundang lagi partisipasinya buat recan setia L-bass tentunya</i></p>
2	Wednesday May 25 th 2016 16.00 – 17.00	<p>Alan: <i>and our say happy listening for people listens for us in this beautiful afternoon.</i> Mau morning aja brasa pagi ini soalnya.</p>

		<p>Alan : bahkan kamu harus targetkan 160 standarnya karena <i>event thought we make</i> 149 atau 149,5 mungkin ada komanya itu tetap tidak diterima itu akan mendapatkan semacam minus poin</p> <p>Alan: <i>and than lets go back the topik today about IELTS</i> dan tadi sudah kita a.. komentari mengenai writing ya,, hem</p> <p>Alan: Reading di IELTS berbeda sekali dengan reading TOEFL ya.. Mengapa? Kalau reading TOEFL itu kita bisa memprediksi pertanyaan nya seperti <i>what is the mean topik, what is synonym word the paragraf one , what does it mean</i> seperti itu ya</p> <p>Alan: betul sekali ya, dan kedua adalah menanyakan kabar contohnya <i>good morning ladies and gantelment, and than good morning I hope you are good condition in this morning</i> atau <i>good afternoon</i> juga bisa sesuai dengan kondisi.</p> <p>Alan: na itu, <i>we are the language academic you know?</i> Academic jadi sesuatu mungkin berhubungan dengan pendidikan seperti itu</p> <p>Alan: jadi disesi pertama ini atau part</p>
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		<p>pertama kalian akan diminta menceritakan tentang dirimu dan keluarga mu dan tentang keseharian biasanya gitu. Jadi kamu harus benar-benar <i>you know? this is general information about you</i>, ini benar-benar informasi tentang kamu</p> <p>Alan : <i>so you has familiar with british english itself</i>, jadi itu adalah tips terbaik yang kita sampaikan di listening IELTS ini</p>
3	<p>Wednesday June 1th 2016 16.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>Alan: assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb 97 point 6 Setia Diudara Indah Dihati <i>come back with us in Fun With English special program alright, I no one here because here be beautiful women</i> yang sedang bersama saya</p> <p>Alan: <i>We will back after this mounth.</i> Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright</p> <p>Alan: haha egak apa-apa, because belajar itu semuanya mulai dari susah dulu dan recan setia mungkin dari kalian ada yang ikut bertanya. <i>How is a god speech and no nervous when persentation.</i> Bagaimana berpidato yang baik dan tidak gugup saat tampil</p> <p>Alan: haha egak apa-apa, because</p>

		<p>belajar itu semuanya mulai dari susah dulu dan recan setia mungkin dari kalian ada yang ikut bertanya. <i>How is god speech and no nerves when persentation.</i> Bagaimana berpidato yang baik dan tidak gugup saat tampil</p> <p>Alan: oke dalam berpidato bahasa inggris harus lah memuat beberapa poin penting yaitu recan setia beri salam, rasa syukur, rasa terimakasih, perkenalan diri pembukaan dan <i>continue explanation</i> nya karena ada 9 langkah</p> <p>Alan: ya those is single special from Justin Beber, for you. I love this song and I think this song back my memories <i>when I was senior hight school, after request this song every day</i> dan karena lagu ini bagus banget make happan in there maknanya bagus banget</p> <p>Alan: kembali di <i>96 point 7 this last our section.</i> Saya ingin mengucapkan selamat hari Pancasila.</p>
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From the table above, it indicated that the intra sentential code switching was found in the radio L-bass 97.6 fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was in Wednesday May 25th 2016 precisely 16.00-17.00 pm. Then it was followed on June 1th 2016. From the data above, it

could be concluded that the intra sentential switching appeared in almost every program **Fun with English**.

b. Inter Sentential Code Switching

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of inter sentential code switching (see table 6.2)

Table 6.2
The Inter Sentential Code Switching

No	Dates	Example
1	Wednesday May 18 th 2016 16.00 – 17.00	<p>Destri <i>sebuah lagu</i> for you what do you means from Justin Biber so don't go anywhere keep stay on 96 point 7 fm Setia di Udara Indah Dihati</p> <p>Destri: ok recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point 6 fm setia diudara indah dihati oke <i>our topic this afternoon is about</i> situs situs belajar bahasa inggris. Reading (membaca articles) ok ini adalah <i>cara to learn english language with three types to make more easier</i> belajar bahasa inggris</p> <p>Destri : <i>ok so</i> ternyata belajar bahasa inggris itu, enggak harus kita masuk diuniversitas memang mengambil jurusan bahasa inggris <i>and we didn't follow</i> kursus ketempat tempat les atau ketempat <i>privat and than we can learn English, trough</i> situs situs yang ada diinternet karena sekarang sudah bnayak situs situs tersedia for learning</p>

		<p>English, na situs situs ini membantu kita proses belajar <i>example you can watching di youtube</i> so pasti banyak vidio yang membahas proses belajar baik itu dari grammar, writing dan lain-lain</p> <p>Davit : oke lanjut <i>pada second fun easy english</i> ini adalah topics yang fokus pada pengetahuan bahasa inggris <i>especially focus pada prounouncation, grammar, idom, sleng</i>, seperti test dan banyak lagi so we must focus</p> <p>Destri: so memang penting belajar bahasa inggris <i>and I thinks very important</i> nanti kita akan bahas lagi situs – situs yang membahas bahasa inggris namun <i>before our break with single from Westlife my love, so don't go anywhere kept stay on and</i></p> <p>Davit : <i>I hope you can join us in fun with english and shere about your idea</i> atau bertanya di facebook kita radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu <i>and the next situs go.english.com</i> Article we can try test for teacher and studen even tersedianya untuk kita test</p> <p>Davit: <i>and for the three kinds, the first lang each. Focus in writting languge are, so it like a. When our take course and so much artichel for study english to be easier. Waw..</i></p>
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		<p>ada banyak berita atau bahasan yang ada di internet apalagi bagi kalian pengila belajar, and <i>next artichel from lifemocca.com</i></p> <p>Davit: <i>and than you can take banyak seklai dari informasi artikel bahasa ingris. So yuk improve english language and next you must have six menit for english languge</i></p>
2	<p>Wednesday May 25th 2016 16.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>Alan: betul sekali kembali kita ingatkan bagi kalian yang ingin bisa <i>coment in our facebook</i> kita di radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu atau sms di 0811.... Atau mungkin ada orang luar negeri yang sedang <i>dengar in you can take us in 0811... we will back on 96 point 7 kept stay after on this Comercial.</i></p> <p>Alan: destri disangka ibuk –ibuk, <i>that oke here we are learning together.</i> Iya kita sama-sama belajar, <i>its no big deal for people actually I understand you understand let's do together</i></p> <p>Alan: jadi sony tadi bertanya mengenai <i>TOEIC alright may I ask about IELTS</i> dan di tanya <i>TOEIC? And different TOEIC and IELTS gampang sekali alright if you want to try</i></p> <p>Alan: dari siapa? Dari cotly dengan judul <i>the sine. The song sweet to my best frieand he will back tomorrow from malang.</i> Ini</p>

		<p>cerita-ceritanya apa namanya lagu ini menceritakan tentang teman saya, spesifiknya lagi sahabat karib saya dia sangat senang sekali lagu ini dan <i>special single khusus to you</i></p> <p>Alan: ya di <i>speaking test you will have twelve minit</i>. And fourteen jadi kalian akan menghabiskan waktu 12-14 menit dan dijangka waktu tersebut kalian akan melalui three part, <i>they are three you have three parts place if you join this test</i>. Part one you wil answare question about you self and your family.</p> <p>Alan: iya, tapi kalau saya master hukum ua jadi pertimbangan itu tidak terlalu besar <i>or its not big deal so</i> jadi dari beasiswa yang sudah saya lamar memang rata-rata mereka yang lulusan dari bahasa inggris memang lebih konsen itu lebih tinggi nilainya IELTS nya itu lebih tinggi biasanya seperti itu dan biasanya dianggap pengetahuan bahasa because <i>langugae is importand to communication</i>. Betulkan?</p>
3	<p>Wednesday June 1th 2016 16.00 – 17.00</p>	<p>Alan : <i>0811731760 zero, eight, one, one seven three one seven six zero</i> kalian bisa sms aja, siapa taau diluar sana ada yang ingin belajar bahasa inggris, dan kita <i>wait participant in this afternoon for you</i></p> <p>Alan : selamat sore <i>good afternoon</i></p>

		<p><i>everyone please kept stay on 97 point 6 dan nanti kita akan berbagi cara belajar speech inggris because since doesn't limet by age jadi belajar itu tidak dibatasi oleh usia oke</i></p> <p>Alan: <i>ok some part of speech</i> seperti yang pertama tadi ada pengenalan diri, menanyakan kabar sebagai penyapaan untuk pengakraban diri ke audience kemudian mengucapkan rasa syukur dan personal and <i>we wiil back again kept stay on 97 point 6 radio L-bass Fm setia diudara indah dihati. This song for you dari syakira Try everything</i></p> <p>Alan : oke recan setia L-bass setia diudara indah dihati dan ini sebuah lagu dari Eva Considy yang berjudul <i>it is doesn't matter</i> kamu cantik apa adanya <i>for girl beautiful just you are</i> dan kita lanjutkan ke tips ke tujuh ada apa ani</p> <p>Alan: <i>ok the last and kept stay in radio L-bass</i> karena banyak program seru di bulan romadan ini. <i>And thanks you so much again kept stay</i> terus ya.</p>
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From the table above, it indicated that the inter sentetial code switching were found in the radio L-bass 97.6 fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was in Wednesday May 18th 2016

precisely 16.00-13.00 pm. Then it was followed on May 25th 2016. From the data above, it could be concluded that the inter sentential switching appeared almost in every program of Fun **with English**.

c. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker code switching

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of establishing continuity with the previous speaker code switching formations (see table 6.3)

Table 6.3
The Establishing continuity with the previous speaker code switching

No	Dates	The Sentence
1	Wednesday May 18 th 2016 16.00 –17.00	David: <i>before our start we would say something to rektor, stap and all fans of radio L-bass iain bengkulu good afternoon</i> atau selamat sore aja buat semuanya. Destri : ya alright good afternoon David: <i>disini kalian disuruh untuk menguagasi second langugae membaca artichel. and every one to focus with for your vocabulary</i> Destri : yes alright in here you must focus on vocebulary
2	Wednesday May 25 th 2016 16.00 –17.00	Alan: <i>I'm fine really fun. I'm pround of about you, dan Came again with us in love editions this month because nexts week we will enter romadan. We will back after this month. Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright</i>

		<p>Ani : betul sekali recan setia</p> <p>Alan: dan seperti yang diawal tadi kita akan <i>give information about IELTS. What is IELTS my friend destri is much more know about this.</i></p> <p>Destri: tentunya saya akan kasih tau haemm</p> <p>Alan: tapi dalam penilaiannya msing-msing secara individual test seperti itu. Mungkin bagi anda yang tertarik untuk mengetahui IELTS itu seperti apa ya recan destri. Karena recant destri <i>she is an English student</i></p> <p>Destri : yes alright recan alan</p> <p>Ani : ia untuk teman-teman <i>PBI good afternoon</i> dan jangan lupa ya gabungan sama kita</p> <p>Alan: dan kami ucapakan <i>selamat sore</i> untuk cipitas IAIN Bengkulu</p> <p>Alan : <i>oke writing is the result t try to take IELTS not only about grammar but also same think like you know vocabulary</i> atau hal sumber nya yang kecil sekali ya</p> <p>Destri :kecil sekali ya dan</p> <p>Alan : na cara gampang untuk membedakannya adalah gampang banget jika TOEIC digunakan saat kalian ingin bekerja diluar negeri, <i>so some may be a few or not several companies need this sertificate.</i></p> <p>Destri : waw that good information ya rekant setia L-bass apalagi yang ingin bekerja diluar negeri</p>
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		<p>Alan: and our agree with you. <i>To other if you have mind you can join and take us in 0811... Or zero, eight.....</i> atau bagi kalian yang ingin mengikuti jejak sony dwi anggara gimana caranya destri</p> <p>Destri : di facebook kita ya di radio L-bass Bengkulu</p>
	<p>Wednesday June 1th 2016 16.00 –17.00</p>	<p>Alan: Benarkah menurutku not really, I think everything women are beautiful. <i>Good afternoon</i> ani dihari yang sore yang cerah</p> <p>Ani: <i>good afternoon</i> alan, and how are you?</p> <p>Alan : Dan kesempatan kali ini recan setia, <i>we will explanation</i> tips berpidato bahasa inggris</p> <p>Ani : atau disebut juga speech</p>

From the table above, it indicated that the Establishing continuity with the previous speaker code switching was found in the radio L-bass 97, 6 fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was in Wednesday May 25th 2016 precisely 16.00-17.30 pm. Then it was followed May 18th 2016 and June 1th 2016. From the data above, it could be concluded that the Establishing continuity with the previous speaker switching appeared almost every program **Fun with English**.

2. Code Mixing

a. Intra Sentential

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of intra sentential code mixing (see table 7.1)

Table 7.1
The Intra sentential Code mixing

No	Dates	The Sentence
1	Wednesday May 18 th 2016 16.00 -17.00	<p>David : <i>good afternoon</i> atau selamat sore aja</p> <p>Destri : <i>ya alright and good afternoon</i></p> <p>Davit : <i>later we say about our topic</i>, saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass</p> <p>Destri: kita mulai <i>our talking about spesipik topic about</i> setelah sebuah lagu ini</p> <p>Destri : sebuah lagu for you what do you means from justin biber <i>so don't go anywhere kept stay on 97 point 6 fm Setia</i> di Udara Indah Dihati</p> <p>Destri : oke recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 96 point 7 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati <i>ok our topic this afternoon is about</i> situs-situs belajar bahasa inggris</p> <p>Davit : <i>ok first</i> dari pinit.com...</p>

		<p>Davit: <i>and frenet.com. the first it say focus in English learning, listen speaker from the different topic example audio player, so listen song</i> atau menonton beberapa video yang berbahasa inggris</p> <p>Dstri: <i>ok alright david...</i></p> <p>Davit : <i>ok lanjut pada second make fun easy english emmm ...</i></p> <p>Destri: <i>And I think very important</i> nanti kita akan...</p> <p>Davit: <i>oke this song</i> buat pendengar...</p> <p>Destri :<i>ok destri with recan davit</i> mengundang ...</p> <p>Davit: <i>I hope you can join us fun with English and shere about your idea</i> atau pertanyaan...</p> <p>Destri: <i>waw ini very intersting...</i></p> <p>Davit: <i>and than you can take</i> banyak sekali dari....</p> <p>Davit: <i>yes alright....</i></p> <p>Destri: <i>nexs week</i> kita akan temani kamu</p>
2	Wednesday May 25 th	Destri : <i>ok recan setia</i> L-bass,

	<p>2016 16.00 –17.00</p>	<p>Alan: dan seperti yang diawal tadi kita akan <i>give information about IELTS.</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>oke recan setia L-Bass IELTS ini a</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>Iya, for example</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>iya because this is the most difficult</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>iya....it is very important</i></p> <p>Alan: <i>ya. this is the most Important think System</i></p> <p>Alan: dan di <i>test one</i> ini atau di writing</p> <p>Alan : bahkan kamu harus targetkan 160 sebagai standarnya karena <i>event thought we make</i></p> <p>Alan: termasuk juga di task dua di <i>writing test ini recan destri...</i></p> <p>Alan: disini kita biasanya diminta untuk menjelaskan <i>kind of flag grafik...</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>yes alright recan alan</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>ok that was everything from Ariana Granday</i> selamat mendengarkan</p> <p>Destri : dan <i>she is my favorite singer</i></p>
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		<p>Alan: <i>You know what coming from the sky betul sekali ya</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>and then lets go back the topik, today about IELTS dan tadi sudah</i></p> <p>Alan : sedang dengar in <i>you can take us in 0811</i></p> <p>Alan : ya seperti itu contohnya test dari pada reading kalian bisa lihat <i>some website you can make much more to be easier to learn English</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>Oke rekan setia L-bass kita akan bacain</i></p> <p>Destri : Mr alan <i>what is heem</i></p> <p>Destri : iya <i>What the difference between toeic with IELTS test</i></p> <p>Destri : oh ya I'm single</p> <p>Alan : destri disangka ibuk –ibuk, <i>that ok here we are learning together</i></p> <p>Alan : gampang lah pokoknya dan untuk sony dwi anggara <i>thanks you so much for stay and comment in our facebook</i></p> <p>Alan : jadi sony tadi bertanya mengenai TOEIC <i>alright may I ask about IELTS dan</i></p>
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		<p>di tanya TOEIC</p> <p>Destri : <i>so it different</i> sekali ya</p> <p>Alan : gamapang banget jika TOEIC digunakan saat kalian ingin bekerja diluar negeri, <i>so some may be a few</i></p> <p>Destri : waw <i>that good information</i> ya rekan setia L-bass</p> <p>Destri : akademik writing ya</p> <p>Alan: na itu, <i>we are the language academic you know?</i></p> <p>Alan : dia sangat senang sekali lagu ini dan <i>speciayl single khusus to you</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>yes recan alan</i></p> <p>Alan: <i>languge is importand to communication.</i> Betulkan?</p> <p>Destri : <i>ok rekan setia L-bass</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>for you,,</i> jadi ingat song fatin</p> <p>Alan : <i>so you has familiar with british English itself,</i> jadi itu adalah tips terbaik yang kita sampaikan di listening IELTS ini</p>
3	<p>Wednesday June 1th 2016 16.00 17.00</p>	<p>Alan : <i>I just know because here all women are beautiful trutama</i> yang sedang bersama saya</p> <p>Ani : not really alan</p> <p>Alan: not rally, I think everthing women are beautiful. Good <i>afternoun</i> ani</p> <p>Ani: good afternoun alan, dan <i>how are you?</i></p>

		<p>Alan: <i>We will back after this moon.</i> Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright</p> <p>Alan : perwakilan <i>from</i> benteng ya</p> <p>Alan : siapa tau diluar sana ada yang ingin belajar bahasa inggris, dan kita <i>wait participant in this afternoon for you</i></p> <p>Ani : <i>our start</i> untuk ngasih info nya</p> <p>Alan : <i>yes of course</i> yang akan kita sampaikan</p> <p>Ani : <i>ok before our continue</i>, sebelum kita lanjut</p> <p>Ani : ia untuk teman-teman PBI <i>good afternoon</i></p> <p>Aalan: dan kami ucapakan <i>good afternoon</i></p> <p>Alan : selamat sore <i>good afternoon everyone please kept stay on</i></p> <p>Ani : <i>alright but the first</i> harus ada kemauan</p> <p>Alan: alright. <i>Ok this information for everyone we will back.</i> Jadi jangan kemana mana</p> <p>Alan : <i>and don't go anywhere stay on 97 point 6</i> radio L-bass Setia Diudara Indah Dihati</p>
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		<p>Ani ; <i>iya back again ni with Fun With English</i></p> <p>Alan: <i>sedalam.. a enggak terukur and than we will talk</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>you can look situation</i> recan setia misalkan kita</p> <p>Alan : <i>I think really, gx nyambung saya</i></p> <p>Alan : dan ketika tampil dapat waktu sore, dan lucunya dalam speech saya masih <i>good morning</i> dan ada audience berteriak sudah sore</p> <p>Alan : <i>ok some part of speech</i> seperti yang pertama tadi</p> <p>Alan : <i>oke recan L-bass 96 point 7 Setia</i> Diudara Indah Dihati</p> <p>Alan : kita <i>continew part</i> berikutnya ada mengungkapakan</p> <p>Alan : <i>it's no big problem</i>, karena ini juga tidak terlalu...</p> <p>Alan : setelah itu <i>we continew</i> tentang pokok bahasan</p>
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		<p>Alan : <i>of course</i> karena Cuma anak IAIN</p> <p>Ani : <i>we amzing</i> kan IAIN bengkulu</p> <p>Alan : betul sekali harus ada penutup dan <i>that is last tips for speech and we will back again</i></p> <p>Ani; yes of course. Ini yang terakhir</p> <p>Alan : kembali di <i>97 point 6 this the last our section</i></p> <p>alan : <i>ok the last, and kept stay in radio L-bass</i> karena banyak program seru</p>
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From the table above, it indicated that the intra sentential code mixing was found in the radio L-bass 97.6 fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was in May 25th 2016. Then it was followed on June 1th 2016 . From the data above, it could be concluded that the intra sentential code mixing every Wednesday in program **Fun with English**.

b. Intra lexical code mixing

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of intra-lexical code mixing (see table 7.2)

Table 7.2
Intra Lexical Code Mixing

No	Dates	The Sentence
1	Wednesday May 18 th 2016 16.00 -17.00	Destri : <i>so</i> , ternyata belajar bahasa inggris itu Destri: <i>so</i> , memeng banyak ya situs... Davit: <i>So</i> , kita undang lagi buat...
2	Wednesday May 25 th 2016 16.00 -17.00	Alan :Mau <i>morning</i> aja brasa pagi ini solanya Destri: Heem.. berarti ini sangat penting saat kita mau melanjutkan <i>study</i> Destri: ya <i>writing</i> Destri : <i>reading</i> ya membaca sumber nya Alan :dibiasakan dengan vocabuleader Alan : ya <i>sure</i> Destri: ya <i>speak</i> Destri : karena banyak materi-materi yang <i>ter searching</i> ini ya digoogle Alan : Mrs iya Destri: haha.. waw ini <i>amazing</i>
3	Wednesday June 1 th 2016 16.00-17.00	Alan : perwakilan <i>from</i> benteng ya Alan: <i>really</i> , siapa? Ani : <i>alright</i> rekan alan Ani : iya <i>thanks</i> Alan :menjadi <i>winner</i> atau kemenangan Ani : atau disebut juga <i>speech</i> Alan : iya betul sekali, kalau ani pernah ikut <i>speech</i> Alan: enggak terlalu sering <i>Why?</i> Alan : haha egak apa-apa, <i>because</i> belajar itu semuanya mulai Alan : <i>actually</i> tidak terlalu jauh

	<p>Ani : jangan nanti <i>speech</i> nya malam terus...</p> <p>Ani : oh ya <i>really</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>about</i> jadwal imsyak bisa di LAB</p> <p>Alan : aa dan <i>nexts</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>alright</i> langkah berikutnya</p> <p>Ani : ani mau mengucapkan <i>thanks</i> yang udah gabungan</p>
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From the table above, it indicated that the intra lexical code mixing were found in the radio L-bass 97.6 Fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was on May 25th 2016. Then it was followed June 1th 2016. From the data above, it could be concluded that the intra lexical code mixing every Wednesday in program **Fun with English**.

c. Involving A Change Of Pronunciation Code Mixing

Based on the data analysis there were numbers of involving a change of pronunciation code switching (see table 7.3)

Table 7.3
The Involving a Change of Pronunciation Code Mixing

No	Dates	The Sentence
1	Wednesday May 1 th 2016 16.00-17.00 pm	<p>Davit: <i>oke</i> kita mulai our talking about specific topic about setelah sebuah lagu ini.</p> <p>Destri : <i>oke</i> recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point 6 fm setia diudara indah dihati oke our topic this afternoon is about situs situs belajar bahasa inggris</p> <p><i>Destri</i> : <i>ok</i> ini adalah topik to learn english</p>

		<p>language with</p> <p>Davit: <i>ok</i> lanjut pada...</p> <p>Destri : <i>rekan</i> setia L-bass balik lagi ni tentunya</p> <p>Destri: untuk <i>partisipasinya</i> lewat...</p> <p>Destri: <i>oke</i> rekan setia L-bass balik lagi</p> <p>Destri :membahas semua <i>artikel</i> tentang</p> <p>Destri : <i>oke</i> itu beberapa situ</p>
2	<p>Wednesday May 25th 2016 16.00-17.00 pm</p>	<p>Alan :ada penyiar yang <i>spesial</i> dan juga tamu yang special</p> <p>Alan : iya silahkan <i>rekan</i> destri apa sih</p> <p>Alan : dan IELTS itu seperti apa <i>rekan</i> destri</p> <p>Destri : <i>Oke</i> seperti yang destri bilang</p> <p>Destri : <i>oke</i> harus lebih dari 150</p> <p>Alan : ya pengurangan <i>point</i></p> <p>Destri : <i>oke</i> seperti itu</p> <p>Alan : tadi mempunyai <i>skor</i> masing – masing yaitu 1- 9</p> <p>Destri: <i>oke</i> dan kita udang ni... untuk</p> <p>Alan: misalnya seperti apa ya... <i>rekan</i> destri</p> <p>Alan: betul sekali ya, jadi seperti itu ya <i>rekan</i> destri seperti nama.</p> <p>Alan : jadi menggunakan huruf <i>kapital</i></p> <p>Alan : yang ingin bergabung kalian bisa <i>komen di facebook</i></p> <p>Alan : <i>oke</i> kita tadi membahas</p> <p>Alan : ya jujur aja <i>rekan</i> destri</p> <p>Alan : iya rekan destri</p> <p>Alan/destri : TOEFL atau IELTS <i>rekan</i> setia L-bass</p>

		<p>Alan : dulu tu ada penyiar yang bernama <i>rekan</i> Ria dan Riana</p> <p>Alan : pasti kalau saya <i>komen</i> itu enggax selesai satu kali</p> <p>Alan : ya kalau udah selesai dibalas <i>komen</i> terus</p> <p>Destri : <i>oke rekan</i> setia L-bass Fm kembali lagi tentunya masih</p> <p>Alan : itu ada penambahan sedikit dari <i>rekan</i> destri</p> <p>Destri : seperti tidak ada huruf R ya <i>rekan</i> setia</p>
3	<p>Wednesday June 1th 2016 16.00-17.00 pm</p>	<p>Ani : betul sekali <i>rekan</i> setia</p> <p>Alan : saya mau tanya apa ni <i>aktivitas</i> anda saat ini</p> <p>Ani: lagi mempersiapkan ni <i>rekan</i> pwn</p> <p>Ani : ada kok perwakilan ya <i>rekan</i> alan</p> <p>Alan : <i>oke</i> si rara</p> <p>Alan : dan kesempatan kali ini <i>rekan</i> setia</p> <p>Ani : tapi egak terlalu jauh kan <i>rekan</i> alan</p> <p>Alan : <i>oke</i> dalam berpidato bahasa</p> <p>Anlan: <i>oke rekan</i> ani</p> <p>Ani : <i>oke</i> ini dia untuk <i>rekan</i> setia yang</p> <p>Ani : and juga penonton bayaran juga donk tentunya <i>rekan</i> alan</p> <p>Ani : gimana kalau kita lupa berkenaan diri <i>rekan</i> alan</p> <p>Alan : <i>oke</i> <i>rekan</i> setia L-bass setia diudara indah</p> <p>Ani : dan iya <i>rekan</i> alan</p>

From the table above, it indicated that the Involving a change of pronunciation code mixing was found in the radio L-bass 97, 6 fm IAIN Bengkulu. The most frequent was in May 25th 2016. Then it was followed on May 18th 2016. From the data above, it could be concluded that the Involving a change of pronunciation code mixing every Wednesday in program **Fun with English**.

After collecting the data, the code switching and code mixing used announcers at L-bass 97.6 fm were classified into six types based on Hoffman. The data showed providing 47 code switching and 141 providing code mixing by conversation. After analyzing the data and determining the types of code switching and code mixing, the findings are presented as follows:

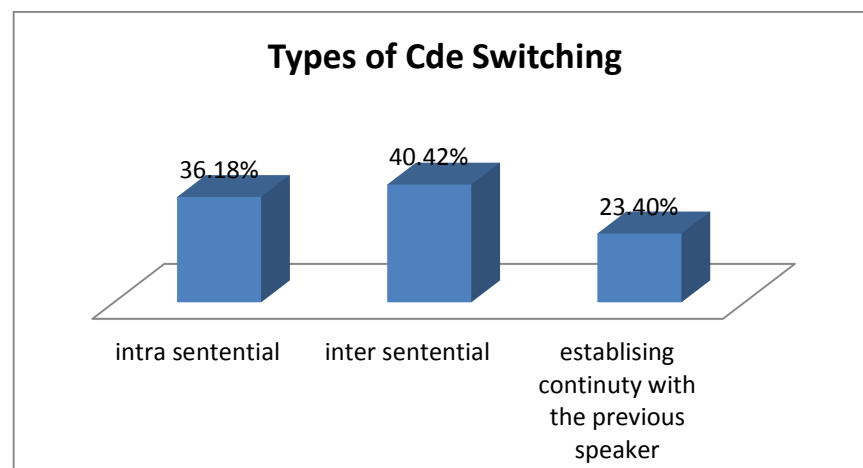


Chart 1: The Percentages of Types Code Switching

Based on the chart 1. The types of code switching, it is showed that both inter sentential and intra sentential was high, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker was low. It means that code switching was used and important.

The presentation types of code switching can be seen on the table 8.1 below:

Table 8.1
The Percentage of Types code switching in May 18th through June 1st 2016

No	Types of Code Switching	Frequency			Percentage (%)
		first	second	Third	
1	Intra sentential	3	8	6	36,18
2	Inter sentential	9	6	5	40,42
3	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	2	7	2	23,40

Best on the table above, the types of code switching intra sentential that the announcer of their conversation did the first observation was 2 frequencies, and in second observation were 8 frequencies than the last observation was 6 frequencies with percentage 36, 18 %. It means that the announcers were got the high frequencies at the second observation.

The types of code switching inter sentential that the announcer of their utterance did the first observation was 9 frequencies, and in second observation were 6 frequencies than the last observation was 5 frequencies with percentage 40, 42 %. It means that the announcer was got the high frequencies at the firs observation.

Than the types of code switching Establishing continuity with the previous speaker that the announcer of their conversations did the first observation was 2 frequencies, and in second observation were 7

frequencies than the last observation was 2 frequencies with percentage 23, 40%. It means that the announcer was got the high frequencies at the second observation.

The average from the types of code switching first observation the research was 12 frequencies and second observation was 21 frequencies than the last observation was 15 frequencies. From the above showed that 36, 18 % of the intra sentential code switching is high and 40, 42 % inter sentential and only 23, 40 % Establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

Than the presentation of code mixing by used radio announcer at L-Bass IAIN Bengkulu.

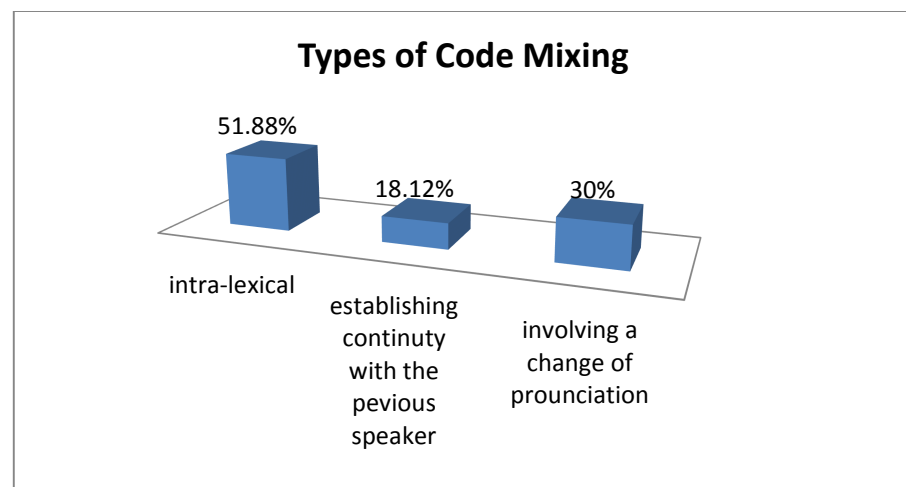


Chart 2: Percentage of Types code mixing

Based on the chart 2. The types of code mixing, it is showed that both intra sentential and inter lexical was high, and Establishing continuity with the previous speaker was low. It means that code switching was used and important.

The presentation types of code switching can be seen on the table 8.2 below:

Table 8.2
The Percentage of Types code mixing in May 18th through June 1st 2016

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency			Percentage (%)
		first	second	Third	
1	Intra – sentential	18	36	32	53, 41
2	Intra lexical	3	10	16	18, 02
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	9	23	14	28, 57

Best on the table above, the types of code mixing intra sentential that the announcer of their utterance did the first observation was 18 frequencies, and in second observation were 36 frequencies than the last observation was 32 frequencies with percentage 53, 41%. It means that the announcers were got the high frequencies at the second observation.

The types of code switching intra lexical that the announcer of their utterance did the first observation was 3 frequencies, and in second observation were 10 frequencies than the last observation was 16 frequencies with percentage 18, 02 %. It means that the announcer was got the hight frequencies at the last observation.

Than the types of code mixing involving a change of pronunciation that the announcer of their conversations did the first observation was 9 frequencies, and in second observation were 23 frequencies than the last observation was 14 frequencies with percentage

28, 57%. It means that the announcer was got the high frequencies at the second observation.

The average from the types of code mixing first observation the research was 30 frequencies and second observation was 69 frequencies than the last observation was 62 frequencies. It means that the announcer were got the high frequencies at the second observation with reason at the second observation announcer do more conversation with percentage 100 %. The high percentage from observation types of code mixing is intra-lexical because the announcers' was used informal language of mixing sentence Indonesia to English, or English to Indonesia to make them easier to communication.

B. Discussion

Types of Code Switching

a. Intra Sentential Code Switching

According to Hoffman Intra sentential is one of types code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other. Wardhaugh code switching found in the utterance of radio L-bass announcer is categorized as intra-sentential because the switching occurs within a single sentence in a single person conversation as below:

(Davit: later we say about our topic, *saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass or you can join us di facebook radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu or you can sand massage in 0811 (Appendix 4)*

In the utterance above, the italic typing is spoken in Indonesia. In this utterance the announcer switches from English to Indonesia then switches again to English. During the program, the switching mostly occurs in kind of this.

b. Inter sentential code switching

According to Hoffman Inter sentential is one of types code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other. Wardhaugh also explains that inter-sentential code switching occurs when the switching occurs between sentences. Below is the example of code switching in this type:

Alan: betul sekali kembali kita ingatkan bagi kalian yang ingin bergabung kalian bisa *coment in our facebook* kita di radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu atau sms di 0811.... Atau mungkin ada orang luar negeri yang sedang *dengar in you can take us in 0811... we will back* on 96 point 7 kept stay after on this commercial. That for you Lucy from. **(Appendix 6)**

This type of switching occurs as the announcer switches form Indonesian to English in different sentences. In the first sentence the announcer uses Indonesian then mixes to some English language. Later, in the next utterance she uses full English to the listener. Thus, this type of switching is called inter-sentential code switching. The process of switching from Indonesian into English were analyzed as inter sentential code switching, because

the process involves a switch of clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another.

c. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

According to Hoffman Establishing continuity with the previous speaker code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also

Alan: dan kesempatan kali ini recan setia, *we will explanition about tips berbicara bahasa Inggris* (**Appendix 6**)

Ani: atau disebut juga speech (**Appendix 8**)

In the utterance above, the italic typing is spoken in Indonesia. In this utterance the announcer switches from English to Indonesia then other speaker to respond in speak Indonesia.

1. Types of code mixing

a. Intra-sentential code mixing

According to Hoffman Intra-sentential code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. It means that in intra sententiall mixes sentence Indonesia to English, or English to Indonesia.

Davit: *good afternoon* atau selamat sore aja (**Appendix 7**)

Alan: sedang dengar in *you can take us in 0811...* (**Appendix 9**)

In the utterance above, the italic typing is spoken in English. In this utterance the announcer mixes from English to Indonesia.

b. Intra lexical code mixing

According to Hoffman occurs within a word boundary, such as in sapper English Shop with the Indonesia. It means that mixes word continue to another language.

Alan: Mau *morning* aja brasa pagi ini solanya (**Appendix 7**)

Ani: oh ya *really* (**Appendix 9**)

In the utterance above, the italic typing is spoken in English to Indonesia. Than mixes Indonesia to English.

c. Involving a change of pronunciation

According to Hoffman this kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word. It means that it change of pronunciation with same meaning.

Destri: *rekan* setia L-bass balik lagi Ni tentunya (**Appendix 5**)

Desrti: *Oke* seprti yang destri bilang (**Appendix 7**)

In the conversation above, the italic typing is spoken in English but modify with Indonesia language.

The Factors for Changing Code

The writer found that the factors for changing the code are reflected by switching for some functions. The following are the functions of code switching:

First is switching as the intra-sentential For example

(1) Davit: later we say about our topic, *saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 96 point 7 fm radio L-bass* or you can join us di facebook radion L-bass IAIN Bengkulu or you can sand message in 0811.

(2) Alan: *and then let's go back the topik today about IELTS* dan tadi sudah kita a. komentari mengenai writing ya, hem

The utterance (1) above indicates the switching which functions as intra-sentential since the announcer switches to English when she remembers the listeners. The announcer uses Indonesian two of the listeners then switches because she knows the listeners are local people. Thus she uses Indonesia in order to share her identity that she has the similar ethnic background to the listeners. According to Hoffman, in this case by using the tag the announcer shares the connection to the listeners of their similar ethnic background. The tag functions as solidarity marker between the announcer and the listener since it can reduce the social distance between the announcer and the listeners.

Second is switching inter-sentential. Destri: *so memang penting belajar bahasa inggris and I thinks very important* nanti kita akan bahas lagi situs-situs yang membahas bahasa inggris namun *before our break with single from Westcliffe my love, so don't go anywhere kept stay on and*

As the writer has already mentioned above, the use of more standard form of Indonesian (formal Indonesian) functions to

emphasize that the topic is considered important. In addition the topic used is not kind of everyday topic, so when the announcer uses the formal Indonesian the listeners will pay more attention and more concerned with the content.

As Hoftman said that the establishing code switching someone uses, the higher social s/he belongs two speakers.

Example: Alan : *oke writing is the result t try to take IELTS not only about grammar but also same think like you know vocabulary*
atau hal sumber nya yang kecil sekali ya

Destri :kecil sekali ya dan

The announcer uses informal English and switches to Indonesian because she has known to whom she is speaking in terms of age and ethnic background.. The word choices she uses that indicates the social class which is lower social class because she uses informal language, but it is meant to emphasize the topic

Actually, something happened because of a certain reason. Code mixing also happened for some reasons. And here are the reasons for that. Hoffman says that code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from 3 two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when he or she is talking with someone in formal and informal situation.

The first is inter-sentential. Prestige shows the ability of someone in using more than one language. For example, David :

later we say about our topic, saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass. The announcers of Indonesia usually mixes his language to English when he gives speech.

The second is intra lexical. Code mixing can happen in all situations. Situation is a condition which is related to place and time. Place is a particular area where people do activity. Time is a period of time associated with particular events, people. For example: in a mosque, when an announcers give a lecture to listener.

For example: Alan :Mau *morning* aja brasa pagi ini solanya

The third is the lack of vocabulary. Sometimes, the people can't find the appropriate word to say something because they have lack in their vocabulary. So, that's why, sometimes the people use the word from another language to complete their sentence. For example: when two students are talking by using Indonesian Language, suddenly one of the speaker do code mixing by using Indonesia or other traditional language because he gets difficulty to say one word in Indonesian language.

Finally, from the analysis of the announcers used of code switching and code mixing in L-bass radio is not only used as entertainment, but also improve our knowledge and information's about education. The announcers in bring the showed sometimes used code switching and code mixing that seem interesting and

updated to the listener. The Fun of English program contains a number of code switching and code mixing. For the reason also, code mixing that used in is interesting to be analyzed the data were collected from the notes of the conversation the announcers in 'fun with English' of L-bass radio 96.7 fm IAIN Bengkulu.

In other words, most people as speaker usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code as media communicate with other people. It other word, as bilingual people usually used their own idioms for in group communication and the common language for their traction and communication with outside.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Best on the results of data analysis showed that the three types of code switching and three types of code mixing base on Hoffman theory. Types of code switching was used by announcers conversation in radio L-bass Iain Bengkulu are inter sentential code switching 36,18% , intra sentential code switching 40,42%, and Establishing continuity with the previous speaker switching 23,40%, and types of code mixing are intra – sentential 53,41%, intra lexical 18,02%, and Involving a change of pronunciation 28,57%.

B. Suggestion

The code switching and code mixing which is happen in Indonesia speakers, especially in radio announcers, are varied. It also showed many aspects, including the social class of the speakers. The ability to switch or to mix codes by turns in conversation is a very useful skill to make a good relationship in society or to get a better carrier the access for that will be larger if we master two or more languages. Since then, this interesting phenomenon was analyzed.

It is also suggested for teachers or lecturers of English education for used code switching and code mixing as to communication in classroom, it is can make communication more interesting and don't monotonous. It also for students understand knowledge about code switching and code

mixing because since the number of bilingual community very interesting in the capacity of mastering languages.

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Appindex 1

Day : Wednesday
Date : May 18th 2016
Time : 16.00-17.0
Program : Fun with language
Announcers : Davit & Destri

Destri : Assalamu'alaikum wr. Wb. oke we will come back again with me destri hastari dan my fatner David in fun with English

Davit : before our star we would say something to rektor, stap and all fans of radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu good afternoon atau selamat sore aja

Destri : ya alright good afternoon

Davit : ehmm ehmmm (jeda/diam)

Destri : oke our topic today is

Davit : later we say about our topic, saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass or you can join us di facebook radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu or you can sad massage in 0811

Destri : yes of course you can join us

Davit : ok kita star our talking about spesifik topic about setelah sebuah lagu ini

Destri: sebuah lagu for you **what do you means** from Justin Biber so don't go anywhere keep stay on 97 point 6 fm setia di udara indah dihati

SONG (lagu diputar)

Destri: ok recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati oke our topic this afternoon is about situs situs belajar bahasa inggris

Davit : ok first dari pinit.com (Reading Artikel) ok ini adalah topik to learn English language with three type to make more easier belajar bahasa inggris

Destri : ok, so ternyata belajar bahasa

Inggris itu, enggak harus kita harus masuk diuniversitas memang mengambil jurusan bahasa inggris and we didn't follow kursus ketempat tempat les atau ketempat pripat and than we can learn English trough situs

situs yang ada diinternet karena sekarang sudah banyak situs situs tersedia for learn english, na situs situs ini membantu kita proses belajar example you can watching di youtube so pasti banyak vidio yang membahas proses belajar baik itu dari grammar, writing dan lain-lain

Davit : and frenet.com the first sample it say focus in English learning leasen speaker from the diferent topic example audio player, so listen song atau menonton beberapa vidio yang berbahasa inggris

Dstri: oke alright

Davit : ok lanjut pada second sycle fun easy English ini adalh topic fucus pada pengetahuan bahasa ingris especially fokus pada prounouncation, grammar, idom, sleng, seperti test dan banyak lagi so we must focus

Destri : so memang banyak ya situs – situs yang memang membahas tentang belajar bahasa ingris jadi so memang penting belajar bahasa inggris and I think very important nanti kita akan bahas lagi situs – situs yang membahas bahasa ingris namu before our break with singe from westlife my love, so don't go anywhere kept stay on and

Davit : oke this song (what you come from rihanna)

SONG (lagu diputar)

Destri : oke rekan setia L-bass balik lagi ni tentunya, masih di 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati, ok destri with recan davit mengundang lagi partisipasinya buat rekan setia L-bass tentunya, bisa reques dan bisa kksnya tentunya masih no kemaren juga di 08117319760 or lewat facebook kita radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu

Davit : I hope you can join us Fun With English and shere about your idea atau pertanyaan di facebook kita Radio L-bass iain bengkulu and the next situs go.english.com artikel we can try test for teacher and studen even tersedianya untu kita test

Destri: yes alright.

Davit: and for the three kind, the first lang each. Focus in writting languge, so it like. With our when take course and so much artichel for study English to be easier. Waw.. ada banyak berita atau bahasan yang ada di internet apalagi bagi kalian penggila belajar, and next artikel from lifemocca.com

Dstri: lifemocca.com

Davit : the lifemocca is article about learning second language from communication

Destri : waw ini very intersting alright

Davit : disini kalian disuruh untuk menguagasi second langugae artiel .. and every one to focus with for your vocabulary

Destri: yes alright in here you must focus on vocebulary

Davit : and than you can take banyak sekali dari informasi dari atticel bahasa Inggris. So yuk improve English language and next you must have six menit for English language

Destri : so itu adalah sebagian info info tentang situs situs yang mempelajari atau membahas info about beajar bahasa Inggris. So, kita undang lagi buat kamu untuk recan setia L-bass untuk partisipasinya lewat facebook kita dan buat kksnya dan juga, ok kita balik lagi ada satu single what like you do

SONG (lagu diputur)

Destri : oke recan setia L-bass balik lagi ni masih di radio L-bass Fm dan sudah kita dengarkan satu single dari Ellie Gouldig, dan tadi kita sudah membahas semua artikel tentang belajar bahasa Inggrisnya

Davit : yes alright (recan destri)

Destri : oke itu beberapa situs yang tempat belajar online bahasa Inggris ya, nexs week kita akan temani lagi. Tetep di radio L-bass Setia Diudara Indah Dihati.

Appendix 2

Day : Wednesday
Date : May 18th 2016
Time : 16.00-17.30
Program : Fun with language
Announcers : Alan & Destri

SONG... (lagu diputar)

Destri : ok rekan setia L-bass, balik lagi ni tentunya masih di 96 point 7 radio L-bass Fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati.

Alan : Iya haem,, dan tentunya kita seneng sekali ya ! Pada kesempatan hari ini karena ada penyiar yang spesial dan juga tamu yang special.

Destri : Itu betul sekali

Alan : And our say happy listening for people lisen for us in this beautiful afternoun. Mau morning aja berasa pagi ini solanya.

Destri : kebiasaan siaran di pagi soalnya.

Destri/Alan : hahahhaha

Alan : kurang lebih seperti itu yan

Destri : heem.. heemm

Alan : Dan seperti yang diawal tadi kita akan give information about IELTS. What is IELTS my friend destri is much more know about this.

Destri: tentunya saya akan kasih tau haem

Alan : Iya silahkan recan destri apa sih yang disebut dengan IELTS. Saya juga penasaran ni!

Destri : Oke recan setia L-bass IELTS ini adalah test empat keterampilan bahasa Inggris heemm. Seperti Menyimak, Membaca, Manulis, Berbicara dan menetapkan standar untuk test bahasa. Iyak kalau di Indonesia itu seperti test UKBI (Uji Kemahiran Bahasa Indonesia) iya kan?

Alan : Iya... ini sama dengan heem (diam). Mungkin kalau kalian yang tahu, apa namanya a TOEFL

Destri : Iyak benar sekali

Alan : Atau contohnya tadi yang sudah disebutkan oleh recan Destri, semacam UKBI (Uji Kemahiran Bahasa Indonesia) asik.. dan saya tebawa-bawa seperti apa..?

Destri : heemm (diam)

Alan : dan IELTS ini tulisan nya I.E.L.T.S International English language Testing System. Test atau system untuk pengujian bahasa Inggris secara international seperti itu tadikan, apa namanya recan destri pastinya mau keinggris ya?

Destri : Heem (diam) Berarti ini sangat penting saat kita mau melanjutkan Study

Alan : Dan IELTS ini adalah syarat wajib yang harus dipenuhi

Destri : Dipenuhi ya..

Alan : Iya, for example recan Destri when go to Amerika, Singapura, atau pun ya sekedar jepang sperti itu

Destri : Ke negara tetangga kan hahahaha (tertawa)

Alan : Dan ada juga negara yang tidak menggunakan IELTS. Dan ada beberapa negara yang menggunakan IELTS seperti Australia, Inggris dan sperti beberapa dataran Eropa lainnya yang menggukan IELTS

Destri : Jadi tidak semua negara-negara yang menggunakan test IELTS iya kan?

Alan : Iya negara tertentu saja Gitu

Destri : heemmm heemmm (diam)

Alan : Dan IELTS itu sperti apa recan Destri

MUSIK (lagu diputar)

Destri : Oke, seprti yang Destri bilang tadi ya kalau IELTS itu adalah keterampilan berbahasa seperti kita Menyimak, Menulis, Membca dan Berbicara jadi itu apa ya? Gimana sih gambarannya ya...?

Alan : Iya ... jadi IELTS itu adalah uji keempat keterampilan ya seperti recan destri utarakan tadi. Tapi dalam bahasa Inggris ada writing, listening, reading, and speaking ya seperti itu.

Dan ditahap awal ini kita akan menceritakan tentang writing terlebih dahulu karena ini merupakan skill

Destri : skill bahasa Inggris

Alan : Iya because this the most difficult skill ever in IELTS test

Destri : Iya it is very important

Alan : Ya this is the most Important think jadi, di writing skill atau disesi test writing ini nanti rekan setia akan mendapatkan waktu sekitar satu jam dimana akan dibagi menjadi tiga sesi. Emm.. maaf dua sesi. Sesi yang pertama rekan setia akan diminta untuk menulis tulisan atau test one namanya. Test one biasanya berupa menulis surat atau pun menulis apa namanya sejenis kata-kata pengantar seperti ita ya. Benar-benar masih simple sekali kalau ditest one ini.

Destri : Iyak (rekan alan)

Alan : Dan di test one ini atau di writing task one ini pesertanya hanya diminta menulis tulishan dengan standar 150 kata. Jadi harus lebih dari 150. Jadi inggat lebih dari 150 kata untuk task one ya..! kemudian di task dua atau diseccond task akan diberi kesempatan sama dengan waktu task one tapi disini bedanya kalau tadi 150 kata, kalau ditast two harus 250 kata itu untuk easay kedua.

Destri : Oke harus lebih dari 150 kata ya kak.

Alan : Bahkan kamu harus targetkan 160 standarnya karena even thought we make 149 atau 149,5 mungkin ada komanya itu tetap tidak diterima, itu akan mendapatkan semacam minus poin .

Destri : Oke pengurangan poin ya..

Alan : Ya pengurangan poin, lebih egak apa-apa. Tapi jangan sekali – kali kurang dari 150 kata seperti itu.

Destri : heemm (diam)

Alan : Termasuk juga di task dua di writing test ini rekan Destri.

Destri : iya (rekan alan)

Alan : Bahwa 250 kata merupakan dominan standar evaluation bagi klaian yang ingin ikut test ini tadi. Ingat ya 250 kata itu merupakan bentuk dari test kedua atau easay contohnya

Destri : Heemm (diama)

Alan : Disini kita biasanya diminta untuk menjelaskan kind of flag grafik, you now seperti grafik ataupun bord atau semacam apa itu diagram kayak gitu. Kita harus menjelaskan dalam bentuk kata kata jadi di test kedua ini rekan Destri all of energy and sprit to talk mungkin kita harus benar benar berfikir

Destri : Oke seperti itu

Alan : Na seperti itu..! dan setiap skill IELTS? Dari keempat skill tadi mempunyai skor masing – masing yaitu 1- 9

Destri ; tapi...

Alan : tapi dalam peneilaiannya masing-msing secara individual test seperti itu. Mungkin bagi anda yang tertarik untuk mengetahui IELTS itu seperti apa ? ya recan Destri. Karena recan Destri she is an English student

Destri : yes alright recan alan!

Alan : I think English student should be really dealy mitted stap karena IELTS and TOEFL ya, Itu sesuatu seperti itu.

Destri : Oke dan kita undang ni untuk participasinya buat recan setia L-Bass tentunya maish di 08117319760 atau di facebook kita di L-bass IAIN bengkulu.

Alan : Bengkulu, betul sekali ni kita menyediakan belajar bahasa gratis tis tis

Destri : gratis ya?

Alan : Belajar bahasa Inggris gratis tis tis

Destri : haeem (diam)

Alan : Egak pakai bayaran.....

Destri : Tanpa pemungutan

Alan : Iya .. tanpa pemungutan. Iya betul sekali ya

Musik (lagu diputar)

Alan : Oke writing is the result concert try to take IELTS not only about grammar but also same think like you know vocabulary atau hal sumber nya yang kecil sekali ya

Destri : Kecil sekali ya dan

Alan : kecil sekali ya di perhatikan

Destri : Diperhatikan dan sebenarnya ini sulit-sulit dipahami. Heem

Alan : Misalnya seperti apa ya.. rekan destri

Destri : kayak penulisan nama-nama negara alamat itu juga penting dan terkadang kita spele kan hal kecil itu kita abaikan

Alan : Betul sakali ya, jadi seperti itu ya rekan destri seperti nama negara, nama orang atau pun nama tempat yang dibiasakan dengan vocabu leader

Destri : Yes (recan alan)

Alan : Jadi menggunakan huruf kapital, na walaupun hal kecil dengan penggunaan huruf kapital diawal kalimat atau nama orang, nama negara itu penting sekali

Destri : Iya (recan alan)

Alan : karena kita berhubungan dengan menulis

Destri : Heemmm (diam)

Alan : Ada istilah, ya speaking language sama dengan writing language atau ada juga istilah bahasa tulisan berbeda dengan berbicara karena bicara itu verbal, seperti itu ! Jadi usahakan perhatikan hal-hal walaupun itu kecil

Destri : Tapi terkadang kita menyepelekan hal spele, ya memang seperti itu. Memang terabaikan?

Alan : ya betul itu bisa menjadi apa namanya. Emm apa namanya menjadi nilai minus dalam IELTS, karena yang mereka minta benar – benar akademik writing. Itu yang harus di perhatikan penulisan secara akademik minimal jadi jangan asal-asalan saja. Misalnya tulisan nama Destri D memakai huruf kecil (D), A memakai huruf besar (a)

Destri : D nya kecil (d)

Alan : kemudian R nya besar (R)

Destri : kayak anak kelas satu SD dong, anak SD

Alan : Dan ngacak-ngacak donk , dan itu juga kita sudah tau tidak tepat jadi hal-hal kecil seperti itu tetap harus diperhatikan

Destri : Diperhatikan

Alan : Betul sekali, kembali kita ingatkan bagi kalian yang ingin bergabung kalian bisa comen di facebook kita di radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu atau sms di 0811.... Atau mungkin ada orang luar negeri yang sedang dengar in you can take us in 0811... we will back on 96 point 7 kept stay after on this komercial. That for you **lucy** from (.....)

MUSIK (lagu diputar)

Alan : Ok, **That wash everything** from Ariana Granday selamat mendengarkan

Destri : heemmmm (diam)

Alan : She is beautiful girl

Destri : Dan she is my favorite singer

Alan : Really (rekan destri)

Destri : yes (rekan alan)

Alan : Waw I think so amazing destri. Haha (tertawa) because really. You know?
What coming from the sky betul sekali ya

Destri : Heemm (diam)

Alan : And than lets go back the topik today about IELTS dan tadi sudah kita
comentar mengenai writing ya,, hem

Alan : alright so, haha something funny in here

Destri : ya (rekan alan)

Alan : oke kita tadi membahas sedikit mengenai writing

Destri : ya writing

Alan : ya this good section to be discaustion abaout reading

Destri : iya betul sakali

Alan : Kalau tadi kita sudah membahas tentang writing, tapi sekarang kita
membahas tentang reading. Apa itu rading, kalau writing menulis na kalau reading
apa...?

Destri : Reading ya membaca hahaha

Alan : Iya membaca

Destri : Reading is importand in learning in english language ye alright

Alan : Ya sure

Destri : Hening... gitu kayak Destri siaran sendiri

Alan : Iya jadi di sesi ini kita membahas mengenai reading. Reading itu dalam
bahasa Indonesia artinya speaking ... eh speaking

Destri : Ya speaking hehhe (pengulangan kata)

Alan : Ya maksud saya membaca ya! Membaca di reading terdapat tiga teks bacaan dan pertanyaan dan pencampuran

Destri : Heem (diam)

Alan : Saya pernah ikut IELTS test training gitu dibebraapa waktu yang lalu, jadi ada beberapa contoh reading. Reading di IELTS berbeda sekali dengan reading TOEFL ya.. mengapa? Kalau reading TOEFL itu kita bisa memprediksi pertanyaan nya seperti what is the main topic, what is synonym word the paragraph one , what does it mean seperti itu ya

Destri : haha

Alan : atau contohnya soal-soal seperti ujian nasional begitulah soal bahasa Inggris di TOEFL, tapi kalau di IELTS ini kita benar-benar enggak tertera soalnya. Jadi soalnya itu bisa bermacam-macam teks panjang

Destri : Heemm (diam)

Alan : Ya kemudian apa ya? kita enggak jarang kalau disuruh menentukan main idea atau seperti apa gitu, kalau di TOEFL biasanya kita disuruh melengkapi teks. Jadi ada teks terus dikosongkan gitu dan kamu nanti kita menjawab dilembar jawaban itu, biasanya ada pilihan A sampai D

Destri : Heem heem...

Alan : jadi kalau di IELTS pilihannya A-C saja ya kalau saya tidak salah, pokoknya lumayan rumitlah di IELTS itu

Destri : Haha berbelit-belit ya kak

Alan : Berbelit-belit banget gitu dan juga soalnya tidak dapat diprediksi, dan menurut saya soalnya hampir sama tapi jawabannya saja yang berbeda

Destri : heem (diam)

Alan : Na di IELTS ini biasanya satu test tu bisa berbeda-beda dengan yang lain

Destri : Ok (rekan alan)

Alan : Ya seperti itu contohnya test dari pada reading kalian bisa lihat some website you can make much more to be easier to learn English

Destri : Iyak (rekan alan)

Alan : To understand about IELTS itself

Destri : Karena banyak materi-materi yang tersearching ini ya digoogle

Alan ; Oh ya mbah google

Destri : Heem (diam)

Alan ; Karena mbah goggle itu adalah mbah para mahasiswa

Destri : Iya betul sekali

Alan : Ya jujur aja rekan Destri,

Destri : Karena diketik sedikit nampil, diketik sedikit nampil

Alaan : Betu-betul, iya sangat menyenangkan ya berteman sama mbah google atau pun om google

Destri : Salam deh pada om google sore ini. Oke rekant setia L-bass kita akan bacain komentar yang sudah masuk di facebook kita diradio L-bass IAIN bengkulu. Ada siapa ni. Oke [Sony Dwi Anggara](#) Assallamuallaikum mr alan, mrs destry ☺ well so glad i could join you with another lesson.. Actually for Ielts section.. Hmm mr alan may I ask about IELTS,?? I had been listen about TOEIC hmmm what is TOEIC?

Alan : Mrs iya

Destri : Mr alan what is heem

Alan : What is (rekan destri)

Destri : Iya What the different between toEIC with IELTS test?? Big thanks Mr Alan, miss Destry wassallam

Alan : Wa'alaikumsallam wr. wb sebelum kita masuk ke ke TOEIC . kita mau mengingatkan saja buat seluruh rekan setia L-Bass dimana pun berada bahwa kalau kita menggunkan Mrs itu tandanya di sudah menikah

Destri : Oh ya I'm single

Alan : Makanya saya tertawa tadi

Destri : Iyah

Alan : Destri disangka ibuk –ibuk, that ok here we are learning together. Iya kita sama-sama belajar, it no big deal for people actually I understand you understand let's do together

Destri : Understand (rekan alan)

Alan : Gampang lah pokoknya dan untuk sony dwi anggara thanks you so much for stay and comment in our facebook

Destri : iya (rekan alan)

Alan : Jadi sony tadi bertanyai mengenai TOEIC alright may I ask about IELTS dan di tanya TOEIC? And different TOEIC and IELTS gampang sekali alright

Destri : pasti bisa ni rekan alan

Alan : iya pasti bisa. Jadi bedanya TOEIC dari test yang lain yaitu TOEIC itu adalah test untuk mengukur kemampuan bahasa inggris sebagai alat komunikasi dilingkungan global

Destri : so it different sekali ya

Alan : jadi keduanya adalah sama-sama test kemahiran bahasa inggris, tapi kalau TOEFL atupun IELTS untuk mengukur kemampuan bahasa inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar dalam proses education

Destri : iya berarti kalau sama-sama untuk kemahiran bahasa

Alan : na cara gampang untuk memedakannya adalah gampang banget, jika TOEIC digunakan saat kalian ingin bekerja diluar negeri, so some may be a few or not several companies need this certificate.

Destri : Waw that good information ya rekan setia L-bass apalagi yang ingin bekerja diluar negeri

Alan : Iya rekan destri, jadi TOEIC ini digunakan hanya untuk melamar pekerjaan karena yang di concern kan itu hanya komunikasi sosial

Destri : Jadi itu antara perbedaan antara TOEFL dan IELTS dengan TOEIC

Alan : Na itu bedanya kalau IELTS and TOEFL itu pendidikan

Destri : Pendidikan ya, sebagai pengantarnya ya!

Alan : Ya betul sekali sebagai bahasa pengantar untuk pendidikan, gitu dan biasanya tingkat test nya lebih berat or sulit, ingat ya lebih berat test IELTS dan TOEFL dibandingkan TOEIC itu sendiri, karena bahasa IELTS dan TOEFL adalah bahasa yang seperi diawal yaitu akademik writing

Destri : Akademik writing ya

Alan : Na itu, we are the language academic you know ? Academic stap jadi sesuatu mungkin berhubungan dengan pendidikan seperti itu.

Destri : Iya pendidikan

Alan : Na pendidikan, misalakan kita mau mencoba melamar beasiswa maka yang harus disertakan TOEIC na TOEIC lagi

Destri : TOEIC (ya recan alan)

Alan/destri : TOEFL atau IELTS recan setia L-bass

Alan : kalau TOEIC tidak diterima karena kita tidak mau kerja gitu

Destri : Heemmm (diam)

Alan : Ya buat sony dwi anggra paham ya yang bertanya tentang perbedaan antara TOEIC and IELTS

Alan : Ya,, dan kamu bisa kembali bergabung ne buat sony dwi anggara, misalkan masih ada pertanyaan karena jujur saja ni recan Destri saya merupakan pengemar dari pada acara program Fun With English, kalau tidak percaya kamu bisa tanya deh dengan penyiar senior

Destrin : Iya Iya

Alan : Dulu tu ada penyiar yang bernama recan Ria dan Riana

Destri : oh ya ria

Alan : pasti kalau saya komen itu gx selesai satu kali

Destri : jadi

Alan : ya kalau udah selesai dibalas komen terus di respond dari penyiar terus saya balas lagi itu jadinya balas balasan akhirnya kita ngobrol lagi berdua

Destri : Oh gitu

Alan : And our agree with you. To other if you have mind you can join and take us in 0811.. or zero, eight..... atau bagi kalian yang ingin mengikuti jejak sony dwi anggara gimana caranya destri

Destri : Di facebook kita ya di radio L-bass bengkulu

Alan; dan sangat menyenangkan sekali ya kalau berbica tentanng bahasa inggris dan ada habisnya

Musik

Destri : oke recan setia L-bass Fm kembali lagi tentunya masih di 96 point 7 radio L-bass Fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati sebuah lagu dari siapa ni recan alan

Alan : dari siapa ? dari Cotly dengan judul The Sine. The song sweet to my best friend he will back tomorrow from Malang. Ini cerita-ceritanya apanamanya lagu ini menceritakan tentang teman saya, spesifik nya lagi sahabat kalib saya dia sangat senang sekali lagu ini dan special single khusus to you

Destri : heemm (diam)

Alan : my friend today and next section we will talking about speaking kalau tadi kita sudah berbicara mengenai writing dan reading dan sekarang ada speaking. Di IELTS ini speakingnya memakan durasi 12 -14 menit dan saat disana kamu akan ditanya tentang diri kamu dan tentang teks diskusi

SONG (lagu diputar)

Alan : Ya di speaking test you will have twelve and fourteen. Jadi, kalian akan menghabiskan waktu 12-14 menit dan dijangka waktu tersebut kalian akan melalui three part, they are you have three part place if you join this test. Part one you will answer question about you self and your family, jadi disesi pertama ini atau part pertama kalian akan diminta menceritakan tentang dirimu dan keluarga mu dan tentang keseharian biasanya gitu. Jadi harus benar-benar you know? this is general information about you, ini benar-benar informasi tentang kamu.

Kemudian di part kedua or part two you will speak about topik. Na di part ini yang pertama yang harus kalian lakukan menulis dalam kertas kecil. Nanti, akan diberikan kertas keci kemudian harus menulis dalam satu menit gitu, jadi kalian menulis dikertas tersebut dengan sebuah topik dalam 1 menit. Kemudian kalian akan berbicara sedikit tentang topik itu dengan waktu 3-4 menit, kemudian dibagikan terakhirnya atau di part tiga you have longer time to question about topik to introduction part two gitu.. di part kedua ini hingga habis sampai 14 menit kalian akan membahas sedikit mendalam mengenai topik yang kalian ambil atau topik yang ingin kalian bahas di sesi sebelumnya tadi di part dua tadi ya seperti kita habiskan waktu hingga 14 menit dan poin nya pun sama 1-9 tapi kalau kalian ingin mencoba mencari beasiswa kalian harus membawa atau memperoleh skor paling minimal 6,8 atau 6, 9 tinggal 2 angka untuk kemaksimal tapi benar tidak toleran 7 itu memang benar minimal apalagi buat Destri.

Destri : Yes, recao alan

Alan : Biasanya yang beralumni dari program study nya bahasa pengantar bahasa Inggris biasanya diminta lebih besar sekornya

Destri : haha.. waw ini amazing, tantangan ya kak

Alan : iya, tapi kalau saya master hukum ya jadi pertimbangan itu tidak terlalu besar or its not big deal, so jadi dari beasiswa yang sudah saya lamar memang rata-rata mereka yang lulusan dari bahasa inggris memang lebih konsen itu lebih tinggi nilainya IELTS nya itu lebih tinggi biasanya seperti itu dan biasanya dianggap pengetahuan bahasa or language is important to communication. Betulakan?

Destri: betul

Song

Destri : oke recant setia L-bass kita undang lagi participant nya untuk recant setia L-bass di pia sma kita di 0811.. atau di via facebook kita ya di radio L-bas bengkulu

Mengenai speaking kalau destri belajar dikelas ada yang bersifat informal dan ada yang bersifat formal. Na biasanya kalau untuk formal biasanya kita seperti kita persentasi atau saat menyampaikan materi kayak gitu ya didepan kelas heem seperti itu dan biasanya kalau kita imformal itu memang ada dalam bahasanya seperti british british gitu. Kayak wanna dan juga give me to bisa jadi game atau kalau lagu sering kita dengar lagu Brono Mars yang judulnya Granate Di sering ngomong foya.foya jadi artinya itu for you, for you oh my good.

Alan : for you,, jadi inggat song Fatin foya foya gitu. Jdi fatin foya foya

Destri : foya-foya aja dia deh haha

Alan : iya betul sekali seperti nya hemat kata kata foya

Destri : bukankah kontenya beda haha

Alan : itu ada penambahan sedikit dari recan destri mengenai speaking seperti itu, ada beberapa jenis tadinya ada dua jenis

Destri : secara informal dan formal

Alan : itu tergantung situasi heem, dalam situasi informal dan formal kita harus menggunakan bahasa yang berbeda. Tapi disarankan saat kita menggunakan test speaking ini yang dimita itu natural, jadi tidak harus dibuat-buat misalkan menggunakan kata kata yang teratur atau kata yang bagus, jadi yang dinilai disana disana adalah bagaimana kalian mengatasi topi, or the real you ara, or just the way you are

Destri : just the way you are

Alan : dan yang terakhir test ini adalaah test listening, kenapa kita letak terakhir karena tidak terlalu banyak tips yang paling penting, tips nya adalah kalian harus

rajin mendengarkan jadi tidak terlalu banyak tips atau spesifik tip yang harus kita lakukan, tapi di listening ini kalian harus familiar dengan british english

Destri : iyah (rekan alan)

Alan : paham ya dengan british english atau amerika english kalau british itu contohnya kalau dia mengatakan water (wotah) sedangkan amerika lebih menebalkan beberapa kosa kata. Dan kalau istilahnya british itu I can't do it

Destri : seperti tidak ada huruf R ya rekan setia

Destri : yang digunakan untuk test listening itu biasanya bahasanya kebritis beritisan

Alan : show you has familiar with british english it self, jadi itu adalah tips terbaik yang kita sampaikan di listening IELTS ini

Destri : jadi kita harus sering sering dengar lagu ke british gitu..! seperti one Direction gitu.

Appindex 3

Day : Wednesday
Date : June 1th 2016
Time : 16.00-17.30
Program : Fun with language
Announcers : Alan & Ani

Alan: Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb 97 point 6 Setia Diudara Indah Dihati come back with us in Fun With Language special program alright, I no one here, because here be beautiful wowed yang sedang bersama saya

Ani : Not really

Alan : Not really, I think everthing women is beautiful. Good afternoun ani

Ani : Good afternoun Alan, dan how are you?

Alan : I'm fine really fun. I pround the about you, dan Came again with us in love editions this moon because nexts week we will enter Romadan. We will back after this moon. Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright

Ani : Betul sekali recan setia

Alan : Dan kebetulan Ani kan jarang disini, saya mau tanya apa ni aktivitas anda saat ini ?

Ani : Lagi mempersiapkan acara pwn

Alan : Perwakilan from benteng ya?

Ani : kalau egak salah dari jurusan syariah ada kok perwakilan ya recan Alan.

Alan : Really, siapa?

Ani : kalau egak salah rara kak

Alan : Oke si rara

Ani : Alright rekan Alan

Alan : Kebetulan selamat berkompetensi ya nanti

Ani : Iya thanks.

Alan : Selamat berkompetensi semoga menjadi winner atau kemenangan

Ani : Ok rekan setia bagi kalian yang ingin mereques lagu kalain bisa sms

Alan : 0811731760 zero, eight, one, one sven three one seven six zero kalian bisa sms aja, siapa tau diluar sana ada yang inggin belajar bahasa Inggris, dan kita wait participant in this afternoon for you

Ani : Yes alright

Alan : Dan kesempatan kali ini recan setia, we will explanition tips berbicara bahasa Inggris

Ani : Atau disebut juga speech

Alan : Iya betul sekali, kalau Ani pernah ikut speech?

Ani : Pernah sih! tapi egak teralu sering

Alan : Engak terlalu sering, Why?

Ani : Ani gugup gitu.!

Alan : Haha egak apa-apa, because belajar itu semuanya mulai dari susah dulu dan recan setia mungkin dari kalian ada yang ikut bertanya. How is good speech and no nerves when persentation. Bagaimana berpidato yang baik dan tidak gugup saat tampil. Pada konsef dasarnya berpidato bahasa Inggris and Bahasa Indonesia itu sama, but have different

Ani : Tapi egak terlalu jauh kan recan alan?

Alan : Actually tidak terlalu jauh bedanya speech dalam bahasa indonesia. Tapi ada bebrapa konsep yang tidak digunakan dalam berpidato bahasa Inggris atau speech bahasa Inggris sehingga tidak sama dengan bahasa indonesia.

Ani : Our star untuk ngasih info nya.

Alan : Oke dalam berpidato bahasa inggris haruslah memuat beberapa poin penting yaitu recan setia mengucapkan salam, rasa syukur, rasa terimakasih, perkenalan diri pembukaan dan continue explanation nya dan ada 9 langkah.

Ani : 9 Langkah?

Alan : Yes of course yang akan kita sampaikan yaitu cara berpidato bahasa Inggris

Ani : Harus berani ya karena ada 9 cara berpidato bahasa Inggris seperti yang diawal tadi yang sudah kita sampaikan

Alan : Betul, ya harus biasa karena kalau kita berani atau terbiasa berdiri didepan orang banyak sehingga mereka yakin

Ani : Setuju banget

Alan : Setuju banget ya

SONG (lagu diputar)

Ani : Ok before our continue sebelum kita lanjut mau salam salam dulu ya untuk rekan yang lagi dengar. Khususnya untuk yang ada dikampus IAIN bengkulu, dan special nya untuk mam wardah

Alan : Iya, kebetulan mam wardahnya lagi diluar kota

Ani : Ia untuk teman-teman PBI good afternoon dan jangan lupa ya gabungan sama kita

Aalan: Dan kami ucapakan good afternoon untuk civitas IAIN Bengkulu, buat rektor Dr H. Sirajudin Mh dan untuk seluruh staf dan jajaranya yang ada di IAIN Bengkulu. Dan don't forget untuk dekan fakultas syariah, tadrif/ tarbiyah dan ekonomi, and master sarjana

Ani : Iya benar sekali good afternoon aja

Alan : Selamat sore good afternoon everyone please kept stay on 97 point 6 dan nanti kita akan berbagi belajar speech Inggris since doesn't limeted by age jadi belajar itu tidak dibatasi oleh usia oke.

Ani : Alright but the first harus ada kemauan

Alan : alright. Ok this information for everyone we will back. Jadi jangan kemana mana

Ani : waw

Alan : And don't go anywhere stay on 97 point 6 radio L-bass setia diudara indah dihati

Ani ; Iya back again ni with fun with english hanya di 97 point 6 Fm L-bass Setia Diudara Indah Dihati

Alan : Ya this is single special from Justin Biber , for you. I love this song and I think this song back my memories when I was senior hight school, aften request this song every day dan karena lagu ini bagus banget make happen in there makanya bagus banget

Ani : Waw sedalam apa kak?

Alan : Sedalam .. a enggak terukur and than we will talking about topic today how to delivery good speech

Ani : Bagaimana berpidato bahasa Inggris dengan baik.

Alan: Oke rekan Ani, bagaimana sih? Langkah-langkah berpidato bahasa Inggris

Ani : Oke, ini dia untuk rekan setia yang lagi dengerin academic speech yang pertama menyapa para tamu, for example honourable teacher, friend. Tempatnya, Ani adalah bagaimana cara kita menyampaikan ke audience karena ini adalah untuk memulai speech pada public speaking kita. Tepatnya sebagai tutur kata atau speech yang ingin kita sampaikan itu.

Alan : Betulnya sekali honourable English teacher. Misalkan !

Ani : Ya Mr. Alan

Alan : Honourable my friend and ladies and gentlemen

Ani : Iya .. (emmm)

Alan : You can look situation rekan setia. Misalkan kita mau menggunakan beberapa vocabular, part of opening menyapa seperti honourable English teacher, honourable friend. Dan kalau kita pidatonya tugas sekolah contoh, kita sebutkan apa yang ada disekitar kita kemudian sebutka. Kalau tidak ada jangan disebutkan ya..! Misalkan ada Gubernur di tengah-tengah or President maka kita sebutkan sesuai dengan kondisi.

Ani : Jadi kita harus tahu kondisi waktu, kapan dan dimana kita speech yang ingin kita sampaikan ke audience.

Alan : Betul sekali ya, dan kedua adalah menanyakan kabar contohnya good morning ladies and gentlemen, and then good morning. I hope you are good condition in this morning atau good afternoon juga bisa sesuai dengan kondisi.

Ani : Jangan nanti speech nya malam terus bilang morning ya enggak nyambung!

Alan : I think really, gx nyambung. Saya pernah dulu, saat mau speech saya sudah prepare texts pidatonya untuk pagi dan ditulis dikertas good morning.

Ani : Oh ya really!

Alan : Dan ketika tampil dapat waktu sore, dan lucunya dalam speech saya masih good morning dan ada audience berteriak, sudah sore!

Ani ; Waw...

Alan : Tapi untungnya saya bisa ngeles. "Maksud saya semangat pagi". Oke dan terus ada apa lagi rekan Ani

Ani : Mengucapkan rasa syukur contohnya first I would thank to Allah SWT, because he has give us miracela and blessing dan kita harus mengucapkan rasa syukur setelah kita menyapa audience, karena dengan mengucapkan rasa syukur itu akan membuat audience tertarik dengan speech kita dan juga this important di dalam speech.

Alan : Betul first of all we say thanks to Allah SWT, di dalam speech. Na ini juga harus ada option di dalam speech. Pengalaman saya waktu saya ikut kompetisi speech ada beberapa situasi dimana enggak semua participant moeslim jadi kita harus menyesuaikan dengan keadaan speech kita. Seperti “Good morning” setelah menanyakan kabar saya lanjut dengan pengucapan terimakasih. So, tidak ada pengucapan rasa syukur dan ini juga adalah termasuk topik penilaian utama juga di speech

SONG... (lagu dipitar)

Alan : Oke some part of speech seperti, yang pertama tadi ada penegenalan diri, menanyakan kabar, sebagai penyapaan untuk pengakrapan diri ke audience kemudian mengucapkan rasa syukur secara personal.

And we wiil back again kept stay on 97 point 6 radio L-bass Fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati. This song for you dari Syakira **Try Everything**

SONG.. (lagu diputar)

Alan : Oke recan L-bass 97 point 6 Setia Diudara Indah Dihati, oke good morning. Selamat pagi em,, good afternoon saya ucapkan kepada kap prodi atau ketua program study fakultas syariah IAIN Bengkulu dan ada informasi ni mengenai ..

Ani : mengenai apa?

Alan : About jadwal imsyak bisa ambil di LAB or laboratorium Rukiyah fakultas syariah. So, bagi kalian yang belum punya jadwal imsyakiyah kalian bisa datang di fakultas syariah dan itu informasi nya. Dan juga untuk mahasiswa KKN bisa ambil juga jadwal imsyakiyah nya syariah oke.

Ani : Oh ya kita salam-salam untuk anak-anak IAIN yang lagi KKN, salam aja untuk kakak tingkat selamat bertugas yang ada diutara dan diseluma ya and semoga lancar dan pastinya selamat berpuasa.

Alan : Selamat menjalankan puasa aja, saya paham sekali bagaimana berada ditempat orang lain and pengalamannya. Dan selamat bertugas aja.

Ani : yes,,, benarkah ?

Alan : Kita continue part berikutnya, ada mengungkapkan rasa terimakasih setelah rasa syukur. Contohnya I would like to thank you for everyone coming here and also thanks for participant. Dan ini adalah ungkapan terimakasih dalam speech contohnya thank you guys for support untuk teman-teman yang datang bawa sebanduknya ya semangat.

Ani : And juga penonton bayaran juga donk tentunya rekan Alan

Alan : aa dan nexts ada apa.

Anin : Ada perkenalan diri na contohnya, this time I will introduce my self my name is mery atau juga bisa, before I start my topic let I introduction my self my name helen purnama sari you can call me helen

Alan : Alright langkah berikutnya adalah introduce your self dan jangan lupa sapa audience saat kita berpidato contohnya I'm

Ani : Gimana kalau kita lupa perkenaan diri rekan alan

Alan : It's no big problem, karena ini juga tidak terlalu important and important gitu. Terkadang didalam kompetensi perkenalan diri tidak terlalu penting or engax perlu gitu, apalagi kalau di Internasional. Dan selanjutnya awal pembukaan dengan memulai dengan bertanya tentang tema yang akan kita sampaikan. Example "bagaimana pendapat anda kalau mendekati orang merokok?" Kalian bisa memulai dengan seperti itu. Atau kita langsung menyebutkan TEMA untuk speech yang ingin kita sampaikan dan juga boleh pakai cara yang lain.

Ani : Dan itu adalah tips beberapa, kelima

Alan : Kelima keenam ada menuju pokok speech for example "Today I will explain about teenager in globalization. Setelah itu we continue tentang pokok bahasan.

Ani : Dan kembali kita mengingatkan anda tentang informasi from fakultas syariah bagi kalian mahasiswa KKN bisa mengambil jadwal imsyakiah Romadan 14.37 Hijriah di laboratorium hisab and rukyah fakultas syariah IAIN Bengkulu.

Alan : Ini satu stunya labotarium dikota Bengkulu

Ani : Really ?

Alan : Of course karena cuma anak IAIN yang mempunyai labotarium hisab & rukyah

Ani : Waw amazing kan IAIN Bengkulu

Alan : Ia donk fakultas syariah lagi gitu ya. Karena sebagai salah satu alumninya harus bangga

Dan jangan kemana-mana recan setia kita undang untuk gabungan atau sms di 0811.....

Ani : Ani mau ngucapkn thanks yang udah gabungan di facebook kita radio L-bass 97 point 6 Fm IAIN Bengkulu

SONG (lagu diputar)

Alan : Oke recan setia L-bass Setia Diudara Indah Dihati dan ini sebuah lagu dari ,,,, yang berjudul **It Is Doesn't Matter** kamu cantik apa adanya for girl beautiful just you are dan kita lanjutkan ke tips ke tujuh ada apa ani

Ani : Ada apa ya kita masuk ke pokok

Alan : Setelah dipokok kita ke akhir dan biasanya diakhir kita minta maaf, contohnya ladies and gantlement I'm so sorry If I have mistake dan Wassalammu'alaikum wr. wb and thanks you very much for attation.

Ani : Dan iya recan alan dan for the last we say thanks atau terimakasih.

Alan : Iya betul dan jadi yang terakhir ada apa, for example it is time for clouse

Alan : Betul sekali harus ada penutup dan that is last tips for speech and we will back again

Ani ; Yes of cause. Ini yang terakhir

Alan : And don't go anywhere keep stay in radio L-bass

SONG (lagu diputar)

Alan : Kembali di 97 point 6 this the last our section. Saya ingin mengucapkan selamat hari Pancasila. Sedikit kita merangkap tahapan atau tips untuk speech

Mengungkapkan rasa syukur, rasa terimakasih perkenalaqn diri, judul/tema, topik pidato, salam penutup, akhir pidato dan kesimbilan penutup

Ani ; Dan salam untuk Dekan fakultas Ttarbiyah and Tadris dan tidak lupa salam buat sahabat saya di PBI.

Alan : Ok the last, and kept stay in radio L-bass karena banyak program seru di bulan romadan ini. And thanks you so much again kept stay terus ya..

Appendix 4

Day : Wednesday
 Date : 18 Mei 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 9.1
The Classification of Code Switching

No	The Sentence	Types of Code Switching			
		1	2	3	
1	Davit : <i>Before our start we would say something to Rektor, stap and all fans of radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu good afternoon</i> atau selamat sore aja buat semuanya Destri : Ya alright good afternoon			✓	Sebela kita mulai kami ingin mengucapkan sesuatu kepada rektor, stap dan semua pengemar radio L-bass iain bengkulu selamat sore
2	Davit : Later we say about our topic, <i>saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass or you can join us di facebook radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu or you can sad massage in 0811</i>	✓			
3	Destri : <i>Sebuah lagu for you What Do You Mean from Justin Biber so don't go anywhere kept stay on 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati</i>		✓		
4	Destri: Ok recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati oke <i>our topic this afternoon is about situs situs belajar bahasa Inggris. Reading Artikel ok ini adalah cara to learn english language with three types to make more easier belajar bahasa inggris</i>		✓		Topik kita hari ini tentang Topiknya about belajar bahasa menggunakan cara untuk mumbuat lebih mudah

5	Destri : <i>ok so</i> ternyata belajar bahasa inggris itu, enggak harus kita masuk diuniversitas memamng mengambil jurusan bahasa inggris <i>and we didno't follow</i> kursus ke tempat-tempat les atau ketempat <i>private and than we can learn english trough</i> situs-situs yang ada diinternet karena sekarang sudah bnayak situs-situs tersedia for learn english, na situs-situs ini membantu kita proses belajar <i>example you can watching di youtube</i> so pasti banyak vidio yang membahas proses belajar baik itu dari grammar, writing dan lain-lain		✓		Dan kita tidak usah mengikuti Les kemudian kita bisa belajar bahasa ingris melalui Contohnya kamu bisa menonton di youtube
6	Davit : And frenet.com the first sample it say focus in English learning listen the speaker from the diferent topic example audio player, so listen song <i>atau menonton beberpa vidio yang berbahasa Inggrris</i>	✓			
7	Davit : Oke lanjut <i>pada second section Fun Easy English</i> ini adalh topic fucus pada pengetahuan bahasa ingris <i>especialy fokus pada prounouncation, grammar, idom, sleng,</i> seperti test dan banyak lagi so we must focus		✓		Mudah untuk belajar bahsa inggris Trutama fokus pada pengucapan, tata bahsa. Danidem
8	Destri: So memang penting belajar bahasa inggris <i>and I think very important</i> nanti kita akan bahas lagi situs-situs yang membahas bahasa Inggris namun <i>before, our break with singe from Westlife my love, so don't go anywhere kept stay on</i> disini ya pendengar		✓		Dan saya pikir ini penting Sebelum kita istirahat dengan, lagu dari westlife my love. Jadi jangan kemana-mana tetap di sini

9	Destri : Oke recan setia L-bass balik lagi ni tentunya, masih di 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati, <i>ok Destri with recan Davit</i> mengundang lagi partisipasinya buat recan setia L-bass tentunya, bisa reques dan bisa kksnya tentunya masih no kemaren juga di 08117319760 or lewat facebook kita radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu	✓			Oke destri bersama rekan davit
10	Davit : <i>I hope you can join us Fun With English and shere about your idea</i> atau pertanyaan di facebook kita Radio L-bass IAIN Bengkulu <i>and the next situs go.english.com</i> Artikel <i>we can try test for teacher and student even</i> tersedianya untuk kita test		✓		Saya harap kalian bisa gabungan dengan kita atau bisa membagikan tentang idemu. Kemudian situs go english artikel kita bisa mencoba tes untuk guru dan murid
11	Davit: <i>And for the three kinds, the first lang each. Focus in writing languge, so it is like a.</i> With our when take course and so much artichel for study english to be easier. Waw.. ada banyak berita atau bahasan yang ada di internet apalagi bagi kalian pengila belajar, and <i>next artikel from lifemocca.com</i>		✓		
12	Davit: <i>Disini kalian disuruh untuk menguagasi second langugae</i> Artiel. and every one to focus with for your vocabulary Destri : Yes alright in here you must focus on vocebulary			✓	
13	Davit: <i>And than you can take banyak sekali informasi dari atticel bahasa Inggris.</i> So yuk		✓		Dan kemudian kamu bisa mengambil

	<i>improve english language and next you must have six menit for English language</i>				Meningkatkan bahasa inggris dan kamu harus mempunyai 6 menit
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KET: 1 = *Intra sential*

2 = *Inter sentetial*

3 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

Co-Researcher I

Co-Researcher II

Risnawati, M.Pd

Nip. 1975055231999032002

Andriyadi, M.pd

Nip.

Appendix 5

Day : Wednesday
 Date : 18 Mei 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 9.2
The Classification of Code Mixing

No	The Sentence	Types of Code Mixing			
		1	2	3	
1	Davit : <i>Good afternoon</i> atau selamat sore aja	✓			Selamat sore
2	Destri : Ya <i>alright and good afternoon</i>	✓			Benar dan selamat sore
3	Davit : <i>lAter we say about our topic</i> , saya mau mengingatkan kalian bisa gabungan di 97 point 6 fm radio L-bass	✓			Nanti kita bica tentang topik kita
4	Davit: <i>Oke</i> kita mulai talking about our spesifik topic about setelah sebuah lagu ini			✓	Ok
5	kita mulai <i>talking about our spesifik topic about</i> setelah sebuah lagu ini	✓			Kita berbicara tentang spesifik topik
6	Destri : Sebuah lagu for you What Do You Means from Justin Biber <i>so don't go anywhere kept stay on 97 point 7 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati</i>	✓			Jadi jangan kemana mana tetap di 96.7 fm
7	Destri : <i>Oke</i> recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati oke our topic this afternoon is about situs-situs belajar bahasa Inggris			✓	ok
8	Destri : Oke recan setia L-bass balik lagi tentunya masih di 97 point 6 fm Setia Diudara Indah Dihati <i>ok our topic this afternoon is about</i> situs-situs belajar	✓			Oke topik kita sore ini tentang

	bahasa Inggris				
9	Davit : <i>Ok first</i> dari pinit.com	✓			Oke pertama
10	Destri : <i>Ok</i> ini adalah topik to learn english language with			✓	ok
11	Destri : <i>So</i> , ternyata belajar bahasa Inggris itu		✓		jadi
12	Davit: <i>And frenet.com. the first it say focus in English learning lisen speaker from the diferent topic example audio player, so listen song</i> atau menonton beberapa video yang berbahasa Inggris	✓			Dan frenet.com, pertama mengatakan focus pada pelajaran bahasa ingris mendengarkan pembicara berbeda topik contoh
13	Dstri : <i>Ok alright</i> Davit	✓			Oke benerkan
14	Davit : <i>Ok</i> lanjut pada			✓	oke
15	Davit : <i>Ok</i> lanjut pada second <i>make fun easy english</i>	✓			Kedua buat basa ingris itu mudah
16	Destri : <i>So</i> , memang banyak ya situs-situs		✓		jadi
17	Destri: <i>And I think very important</i> nanti kita akan	✓			Dan saya pikir ini penting
18	Davit : <i>Oke this song</i> buat pendengar	✓			Oke sebuah lagu
19	Destri : <i>Rekan</i> setia L-bass balik lagi ni tentunya			✓	rekan
20	Destri : <i>Ok destri with rekan Davit</i> mengundang	✓			Oke destri dengan rekan davit
21	Davit : <i>I hope you can join us Fun With English and shere about your idea</i> atau pertanyaan	✓			Saya harap kalian bisa gabungan denga kita di fun with english
22	Destri : <i>Waw</i> ini <i>very intersthing</i>	✓			Ini sangat menarik
23	Davit : <i>And than you can take</i> banyak sekali dari	✓			Dan kemudian kamu bisa mengambil
24	Destri : <i>Untuk partisipasinya</i> lewat			✓	Participan
25	Davit : <i>So</i> , kita undang lagi buat		✓		jadi
26	Destri: <i>Oke</i> rekan setia L-bass balik lagi			✓	ok

27	Destri : Membahas semua <i>artikel</i> tentang			✓	artichel
28	Davit : <i>Yes alright</i>	✓			Ya benar
29	Destri : <i>Oke</i> itu beberapa situ			✓	ok
30	Destri: <i>Nexs week</i> kita akan temani	✓			Minggu selanjutnya

KET: 1 = *Intra lexical code mixing*

2 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*

3 = *Involving a change of pronunciation*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

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Appendix 6

Day : Wednesday
 Date : 25 Mei 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 10.1
The Classification of Code Switching

No	The Sentence	Types of code Switching			
		1	2	3	
1	Alan: <i>And our say happy listening for people listen for us in this beautiful afternoun.</i> Mau morning aja brasa pagi ini solanya.	✓			Dan kita ucapkan selamat mendengarkan untuk yang medengrkan kita di sore yang cerah
2	Alan: I'm fine really fun. I pround the about you, <i>dan Came again with us in love editions this moon because nexts week we will enter romadan. We will back after this moon.</i> Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright Ani : Betul sekali recan setia			✓	Dan balik lagi bersama kita di edisi yang baik karena minggu selanjutnya kita kan memasuki bulan romadan
3	Alan: Dan seperti yang diawal tadi kita akan <i>give information about IELTS. What is IELTS my friend destri is much more know about this.</i> Destri: Tentunya saya akan kasih tau haemm			✓	Memberi informasi tentang ielts.
4	Alan : Bahkan kamu harus targetkan 160 bagi standarnya karena <i>event thought we make</i> 149 atau 149,5 mungkin ada komanya itu tetap tidak diterima, itu akan	✓			

	mendapatkan semacam minus poin				
5	Alan: Tapi dalam penilaiannya masing-masing secara individual test seperti itu. Mungkin bagi anda yang tertarik untuk mengetahui IELTS itu seperti apa ya recan destri. Karena recant destri <i>she is an English student</i> Destri : Yes alright recan alan!			✓	Di adalah murid bahasa inggris
6	Ani : Ia untuk teman-teman <i>PBI good afternoon</i> dan jangan lupa ya gabungan sama kita Aalan: Dan kami ucapakan <i>selamat sore</i> untuk cipitas IAIN Bengkulu			✓	Selamat sore
7	Alan : <i>Oke writing is the result consernt try to take IELTS not only about grammar but also same think like you know vocabulary</i> atau hal sumber nya yang kecil sekali ya Destri :Kecil sekali ya dan			✓	Jadi menulis itu ebuah kesimpulan yang berhubungan tentang grammar dan juga sperti kosa kata
8	Alan: Betul sekali kembali kita ingatkan bagian kalian yang ingin bergabung kalian ibsa <i>coment in our facebook</i> kita di radio L-bass IAIN bengkulu atau sms di 0811.... Atau mungkin ada orang luar negeri yang sedang <i>dengar in you can take us in 0811... we will back on 96 point 7 kept stay after on this komercial. That for you lucy</i> from		✓		Mengngementari kita di facebook Kalaian bisa gabungan dengan kita di 0811.. kita kan kembali lagi
9	Alan : <i>And than lets go back the topik today about IELTS</i> dan tadi sudah kita a.. comentary mengenai writing ya,, hem	✓			Kemudian kita kembali ke topik hari ini tentang IELTS
10	Alan : Reading di IELTS	✓			Apa pkok dari

	berbeda sekali dengan reading TOEFL ya.. mengapa? Kalau reading TOEFL itu kita bisa memprediksi pertanyaannya seperti <i>what is the main topic, what is synonym word the paragraph one, what does it mean</i> seperti itu ya				paragraf
11	Alan : Betul sekali ya, dan kedua adalah menanyakan kabar <i>contohnya good morning ladies and gentlemen, and than good morning I hope you are good condition in this morning atau good afternoon</i> juga bisa sesuai dengan kondisi	✓			Contohnya selamat pagi 'ibu' dan bapak',
12	Alan: Destri disangka 'ibu' – 'ibu', <i>that's ok here we are learning it together. Iya kita sama-sama belajar, it's no big deal for people actually I understand you understand let's do together</i>		✓		Tidak masalah kita akan belajar sama-sama Ini bukan masalah besar untuk kita asalakan saya mengerti kamu mengerti
13	Alan: Jadi sony tadi bertanya mengenai TOEIC <i>alright may I ask about IELTS</i> dan ditanya TOEIC? <i>And different TOEIC and IELTS gampang sekali alright</i>		✓		Benar boleh saya bertanya tentang IELTS Dan apabedanya TOEIC dan IELTS
14	Alan : Na cara gampang untuk membedakannya adalah gampang banget jika TOEIC digunakan saat kalian ingin bekerja diluar negeri, <i>so some may be a few or not several companies need this certificate.</i> Destri : Waw that good information ya rekant setia L-bass apalagi yang ingin bekerja diluar negeri			✓	Jadi beberapa mungkin atau tidak semua perusahaan membutuhkan sertifikat ini
15	Alan: Na itu, <i>we are the language academic you know?</i> Academic step jadi sesuatu mungkin berhubungan	✓			Kita belajar bahasa kamu tau

	dengan pendidikan seperti itu				
16	<p>Alan: And our agree with you. <i>To other if you have mind you can joint and take us</i> in 0811... Or zero, eight..... atau bagi kalian yang ingin mengikuti jejak Sony Dwi Anggara gimana caranya Destri</p> <p>Destri : di facebook kita ya di radio L-bass bengkulu</p>			✓	Untuk semua jika kamu punya ide kamu bisa ikut gabungan atau hubungi kami
17	<p>Alan: Dari siapa? Dari cotly dengan judul The Sine. <i>The song sweet to my best frieand he will back tomorrow from malang</i>. Ini cerita-ceritanya a apanamanya lagu ini menceritakan tentang teman saya, spesifik nya lagi sahabat karib. Saya dan dia sangat senang sekali lagu ini dan <i>special single khusus to you</i></p>		✓		<p>Lagu ini untuk sahabat saya dia akan pulang besok dari malang</p> <p>Sebuah lagu untuk kamu</p>
18	<p>Alan: Ya di <i>speaking test you will have twelve menit</i>. And fourteen jadi kaian akan menghabiskan waktu 12-14 menit dan dijangka waktu tersebut kalian akan melalui three part, <i>they are three you have three part place if you join this test</i>. Part one you wil answare question about you self and your family,.</p>		✓		<p>Tes berbicara kamu mempunya 12</p> <p>Kamu akan melalui tiga tahapan jika mengikuti test ini</p>
19	<p>Alan: Jadi disesi pertama ini atau part pertama kalian akan diminta menceritakan tentang dirimu dan keluarga mu dan tentang keseharian biasanya gitu. Jadi harus benar-benar <i>you know? this is general information about you</i>, ini benar-benar informasi tentang kamu</p>	✓			Kamu tau? Ini adalah pengetahuan umum tentang kamu
20	<p>Alan: Iya, tapi kalau saya master hukum ua jadi pertimbangan itu tidak terlalu</p>		✓		Ini bukan masalah yang besar jadi

	besar <i>or its not big deal so</i> jadi dari beasiswa yang sudah saya lamar memang rata-rata mereka yang lulusan dari bahasa inggris memang lebih konsen itu lebih tinggi nilainya IELTS nya itu lebih tinggi biasanya seperti itu dan biasanya dianggap pengetahuan bahasa <i>or langugae is importand to communication. Betulakan?</i>				Bahasa sangat penting untuk komunikasi
21	Alan : <i>So you has familiar with brithes english it self,</i> jadi itu adalah tips terbaik yang kita sampaikan di listening IELTS ini	✓			Jadi kamu harus tahu enlish britis itu sendiri

KET: 1 = *Intra sential*

2 = *Inter sentetial*

3 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

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Appendix 7

Day : Wednesday
 Date : 25 Mei 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 10.2
The Classification of Code Mixing

No	The Sentence	Types of Code Mixing			
1	Destri : <i>Ok rekan setia L-bass,</i>	✓			oke rekan
2	Alan : Ada penyiar yang <i>spesial</i> dan juga tamu yang <i>special</i>			✓	special
3	Alan :Mau <i>morning</i> aja brasa pagi ini solanya		✓		Pagi
4	Alan: Dan seperti yang diawal tadi kita akan <i>give information about IELTS.</i>	✓			Informasi tentang IELTS
5	Alan : Iya silahkan <i>rekan</i> destri apa sih			✓	rekan
6	Destri : <i>Oke rekan setia L-Bass</i> IELTS ini a	✓			Oke rekan setia
7	Destri: Heem.. berarti ini sangat penting saat kita mau melanjutkan <i>study</i>		✓		belajar
8	Alan : Iya, <i>for example</i>	✓			contoh
9	Alan : Dan IELTS itu sperti apa <i>rekan</i> Destri			✓	rekan
10	Desrti : <i>Oke</i> seprti yang destri bilang			✓	ok
11	Alan : Iya <i>because this is the most difficult</i>	✓			Karena ini yang paling sulit
12	Destri : Iya... <i>it is very important</i>	✓			Ini sangat penting
13	Alan: Ya.. <i>this is the most Important think System</i>	✓			Ini sangat penting untuk sistem berpikir
14	Alan: Dan di <i>test one</i> ini atau di <i>writing</i>	✓			Ujian pertama
15	Destri : <i>Oke</i> harus lebih dari 150			✓	Ok
16	Alan : Bahkan kamu harus targetkan 160 bagi	✓			Dimana kita membuat

	standarnya karena <i>even thought we make</i>				
17	Alan : Ya pengurangan <i>poin</i>			✓	Point
18	Alan : Termasuk juga di task dua di <i>writing test ini rekan Destri</i>	✓			Tes menulis ini
19	Alan : Disini kita biasanya dimintak untuk menjelaskan <i>kind of flag grafik</i>	✓			Bentuk dari gambar grafik
20	Destri : <i>Oke</i> seperti itu			✓	Ok
21	Alan : Jadi mempunyai <i>skor</i> masing-masing yaitu 1- 9			✓	Scor
22	Destri : <i>Yes alright</i> rekan alan	✓			Ya benar
23	Destri : <i>Oke</i> dan kita udang ni untuk			✓	Ok
24	Alan: Misalnya seperti apa ya... <i>rekan</i> destri			✓	Rekan
25	Alan: Betul sekali ya, jadi seperti itu ya <i>rekan</i> Destri seperti nama.			✓	Rekan
26	Alan : Jadi menggunakan huruf <i>kapital</i>			✓	Capital
27	Alan : Yang ingin bergabung kalian bisa <i>komen di facebook</i>			✓	Comen
28	Alan : <i>Ok that was everything</i> from Ariana Granday selamat mendengarkan	✓			Oke ini
29	Destri : Dan <i>she is my favorite singer</i>	✓			
30	Alan:. <i>You know what coming from the sky</i> betul sekali ya	✓			Dia adalah penyanyi idolaku
31	Alan : And than <i>lets go back the topik</i> , today about IELTS dan tadi sudah	✓			Balik ketopik
32	Alan : <i>Oke</i> kita tadi membahas			✓	Ok
33	Destri: Ya <i>writing</i>		✓		Menulis
34	Destri : <i>Reading</i> ya membaca sumber nya		✓		Membaca

35	Alan :Dibiasakan dengan vocabuleader		✓		kosakata
36	Alan : Sedang dengar in <i>you can take us in 0811...</i>	✓			Kamu bisa hubungi
37	Alan : Ya <i>sure</i>		✓		Benarkah
38	Destri: Ya <i>speak</i>		✓		Berbicara
39	Alan : Ya seperti itu contohnya test dari pada reading kalian bisa lihat <i>some website you can make to be easier to learn english</i>	✓			Beberapa website kamu bisa membuat
40	Destri : Karena banyak materi-materi yang <i>ter searching</i> ini ya digoogle		✓		Mencari
41	Alan : Ya jujur aja <i>rekan destri,</i>			✓	Recan
42	Destri : <i>Oke rekan</i> setia L-bass kita akan bacain	✓			Ok recan
43	Alan : Mrs iya		✓		
44	Destri : Mr alan <i>what is heem</i>	✓			Apa
45	Destri : Iya <i>What the different between toeic with Ielts test</i>	✓			Apa bedanya tes toeic dan ielts
46	Destri : Oh ya I'm single	✓			Saya sendiri
47	Alan : Destri disangka ibuk-ibuk, <i>that ok here we are learning it other</i>	✓			Tidak masalah
48	Alan : Gampang lah pokoknya dan untuk sony dwi anggara <i>thanks you so much for stay and comment in our facebook</i>	✓			Terimakasih banyak
49	Alan : Jadi sony tadi bertanya mengenai Toeic <i>alright may I ask about Ielts dan di tanya Toeic</i>	✓			Benar bisa saya bertanya tentang
50	Destri : <i>So it different sekali ya</i>	✓			Jdi berbeda sekali
51	Alan : Gamampang banget jika Toeic digunakan saat kalian ingin bekerja diluar negeri, <i>so some may be a few</i>	✓			Jadi bebrapa mungkin

52	Destri : Waw <i>that good information</i> ya rekan setia L-bass	✓			Berita yang bagus
53	Alan : Iya rekan Destri			✓	Recant
54	Destri : Akademik writing ya	✓			
55	Alan : Na itu, <i>we are the language academic you know ?</i>	✓			
56	Alan/destri : TOEFL atau IELTS rekan setia L-bass			✓	Recant
57	Alan : Dulu tu ada penyiar yang bernama rekan Ria dan Riana			✓	Recant
58	Alan : Pasti kalau saya komen itu gx selesai satu kali			✓	Commend
59	Alan : Ya kalau udah selesai dibalas komen terus			✓	Comen
60	Destri : <i>Oke rekan</i> setia L-bass Fm kembali lagi tentunya masih			✓	Recan
61	Alan : Saya sangat senang sekali lagu ini dan <i>special single khusus to you</i>	✓			Lagu spesal untuk mu
62	Destri : <i>yes recan</i> alan	✓			Ya rekan
63	Destri: haha.. waw ini <i>amazing</i>		✓		Mengagumkan
64	Alan: <i>Languge is important to communication.</i> Betulakan?	✓			Bahasa sangat penting
65	Destri : <i>Ok recan</i> setia L-bass	✓			Oke rekan
66	Alan : <i>For you</i> , jadi inggat song fatin	✓			Untuk kamu
67	Alan : Itu ada penambahan sedikit dari rekan destri			✓	Recan
68	Destri : Seperti tidak ada huruf R nya rekan setia			✓	Recan
69	Alan : <i>So you has familiar with brith English itself</i> , jadi itu adalah tips terbaik yang kita sampaikan di	✓			Jadi kita harus terbiasa dengan

	listening IELTS ini				
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KET : 1 = *Intra lexical code mixing*

2 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*

2 = *Involving a change of pronunciation*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

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Appendix 8

Day : Wednesday
 Date : 1 Mei 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 11.1
The Classification of Code Switching

No	The Sentence	Types Of Code Switching			
		1	2	3	
1	Alan: Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb 97 point 6 setia diudara indah dihati <i>come back with us in fun with english special program alright</i> , I no one here because here be beautiful wowen yang sedang bersama saya	✓			Kembali lagi dengan kami di fun with english program khusus benarkan
2	Alan: Benarkah menurutku not really, I think everything women are beautiful. <i>Good afternoun</i> ani dihari yang sore yang cerah Ani: <i>good afternoun</i> alan, and how are you?			✓	selamat sore
3	Alan: <i>We will back after this moon</i> . Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright	✓			Kita akan kembali setelah bulan ini
4	Alan : <i>0811731760 zero, eight, one, one sven three one seven six zero</i> kalian bisa sms aja, siapa tau diluar sana ada yang ingin belajar bahasa Inggris, dan kita <i>wait participant in this afternoon for you</i>		✓		Kita tunggu partisipasinya
5	Alan : Dan kesempatan kali ini recan setia, <i>we will explanition</i> tips berpidato bahasa Inggris			✓	Kita akan jelaskan

	Ani : Atau disebut juga speech				
6	Alan: Haha egak apa-apa, because belajar itu semuanya mulai dari susah dulu dan recan setia mungkin dari kalian ada yang ikut bertanya. <i>How is god speech and no nerves when persentation.</i> Bagaimana berpidato yang baik dan tidak gugup saat tampil	✓			Bagaimana berpidato yang baik
7	Alan: Oke dalam berpidato bahasa inggris haruslah memuat beberapa poin penting yaitu recan setia salam, rasa sukur, rasa terimakasih, perkenalan diri pembukaan dan <i>continue explanation</i> nya karena ada 9 langkah	✓			Lanjut penjelasan
8	Alan: Selamat sore <i>good afternoon everyone</i> please kept stay on 97 point 6 dan nanti kita akan berbagi belajar <i>speech inggris since doesn't limeted by age</i> jadi belajar itu tidak dibatasi oleh usia oke		✓		Selamat sore semuanya Berpidato bahasa inggris tidak terbatas oleh usia
9	Alan: Ya those is single special from Justin Beber, for you. I love this song and I think this song back my memories <i>when I was senior hight school, aften request this song every day</i> dan karena lagu ini bagus banget make happan in there makanya bagus banget	✓			Ketika saya smp, sering merekues lagu ini setiap hari
10	Alan : <i>Ok some part of speech</i> seperti yang pertama tadi ada penegenalan diri, menanyakan kabar		✓		Oke ini beberapa bagian dari berpidato Kita akan

	sebagai penyapaan untuk pengakabrapan diri ke audience kemudian mengucapkan rasa syukur dan personal and <i>we will back again kept stay on 96 point 7 radio L-bass Fm</i> setia diudara indah dihati. This song for you dari syakira Try everything				kembali lagi tetap di 97.6 radio L-bass
11	Alan : Oke recan setia L-bass setia diudara indah dihati dan ini sebuah lagu dari ,,,, yang berjudul <i>it is doesn't matter</i> kamu cantik apa adanya <i>for girl beautiful just you are</i> dan kita lanjutkan ke tips ke tujuh ada apa ani		✓		Itu tidak masalah Semua wanita cantik jadi diri mu sendiri
12	Alan: Kembali di 97 point 6 <i>this last our section.</i> Saya ingin mengucapkan selamat hari Pancasila. Sedikit kita merangkap tahapan atau tips untuk speech	✓			Ini sesi terakhir kita
13	Alan: <i>Ok the last and kept stay in radio L-bass</i> karena banyak program seru di bulan romadan ini. <i>And thanks you so much again kept stay</i> terus ya..		✓		Oke terakhir tetepa di radio L-bass Dan terimakasih banyak untuk kamu tetap di

KET: 1 = *Intra sential*
3 = *Inter sentetial*
3 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

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Appendix 9

Day : Wednesday
 Date : June 1th 2016
 Time : 16.00-17.00
 Program : Fun with language

Table 11.2
The Classification of code mixing

No	The Sentence	Types of code Mixing			
		1	2	3	
1	Alan : <i>I just know because here all beautiful wowedn yang sedang bersama saya</i>	✓			Saya hanya tau karena disini semua wanita cantik
2	Ani : Not really alan	✓			Tidak juga
3	Alan: Not really, I think everyt women are beautiful. Good <i>afternoon</i> ani	✓			Selamat sore
4	Ani: Good afternoon Alan, dan <i>how are you?</i>	✓			Apa kabar
5	Alan: <i>We will back after this moon.</i> Iya nanti kita akan kembali satu bulan setelah ini alright	✓			Kita akan kembali setelah bulan ini
6	Ani : Betul sekali <i>rekan</i> setia			✓	rekan
7	Alan : Saya mau tanya apa ni <i>aktivitas</i> anda saat ini			✓	activity
8	Ani: Lagi mempersiapkan ni <i>rekan</i> pwn			✓	recant
9	Alan : Perwakilan <i>from</i> Benteng ya		✓		dari
10	Ani : Ada kok perwakilan dari syariah ya <i>rekan</i> alan			✓	Recant
11	Alan : <i>Really</i> , siapa?		✓		
12	Alan : <i>Oke</i> si rara			✓	Ok
13	Ani : <i>Alright</i> rekan alan		✓		Benar
14	Ani : Iya <i>thanks</i>		✓		Terimakasih
15	Alan :Menjadi <i>winner</i> atau kemenangan		✓		Pemenang
16	Ani : <i>Oke</i> rekan setia bagi kalian			✓	Ok
17	Alan : Siapa tau di luar sana ada yaang ingin belajar bahasa Inggris, dan kita <i>wait participant in this afternoon</i>	✓			Ditunggu partisipasinya sore ini untuk kamu

	<i>for you</i>				
18	Alan : Dan kesempatan kali ini <i>rekan</i> setia			✓	recan
19	Ani : Atau disebut juga <i>speech</i>			✓	Berpidato
20	Alan : Iya betul sekali, kalau Ani pernah ikut <i>speech</i> ?			✓	Berpidato
21	Alan: Engak terlalu sering <i>Why</i> ?			✓	Kenapa?
22	Alan : Haha egak apa-apa, <i>because</i> belajar itu semuanya di mulai			✓	Karena
23	Ani : Tapi egak terlalu jauh kan <i>rekan</i> alan			✓	Recant
24	Alan : <i>Actualy</i> tidak terlalu jauh			✓	Biasanya
25	Ani : <i>Our start</i> untuk ngasih info nya	✓			Kita mulai
26	Alan : <i>Oke</i> dalam berpidato bahasa			✓	Ok
27	Alan : <i>Yes of course</i> , yang akan kita sampaikan	✓			Ya benar
28	Ani : <i>Ok before our continue</i> sebelum kita lanjut	✓			Oke sebelum kita lanjut
29	Ani : Ia untuk teman-teman <i>PBI good afternoon</i>	✓			Selamat sore
30	Aalan: Dan kami ucapakan <i>good afternoon</i>	✓			Selamat sore
31	Alan : Selamat sore <i>good afternoon everyone please kept stay on</i>	✓			Selamat sore semua jangan kemana mana
32	Ani : <i>Alright but the first</i> harus ada kemauan	✓			Benar tapi pertama
33	Alan: <i>Alright. Ok this information for everyone we will back.</i> Jadi jangan kemana mana	✓			Oke ini informasi untuk semua orang kita akan kembali
34	Alan : <i>And don't go anywhere stay on 97 point 6</i> radio L-bass setia diudara indah dihati	✓			Dan jangan kemana mana tetap di 96.7
35	Ani ; Iya <i>back again ni with Fun With English</i>	✓			Kembali lagi
36	Alan: Sedalam.. a engak terukur and <i>than we will talk</i>	✓			Kemudian kita akan berbicara
37	Anlan: <i>Oke rekan</i> ani			✓	Ok recant

38	Ani : <i>Oke</i> ini dia untuk rekan setia yang			✓	Ok
39	Alan : <i>You can look situation</i> rekan setia misalkan kita	✓			Kamu bisa lihat situasi
39	Ani : Jangan nanti <i>speech</i> nya malam terus		✓		Berbicara
40	Alan : <i>I think really</i> , gx nyambung saya	✓			Saya pikir benar
41	Ani : Oh ya <i>really</i>		✓		Benarkah
42	Alan : Dan ketika tampil dapat waktu sore, dan lucunya dalam <i>speech</i> saya masih <i>good morning</i> dan ada audience berteriak sudah sore	✓			Selamat pagi
43	Alan : <i>Ok some part of speech</i> seperti yang pertama tadi	✓			Oke beberapa bagian dari pidato
44	Alan : <i>Oke rekan L-bass 97 point 6</i> setia diudara indah	✓			Ok rekan L-bass 96.7
45	Alan : <i>About</i> jadwal imsyak bisa di LAB		✓		Tentang
46	Alan : Kita <i>continew part</i> berikutnya ada mengungkapkan	✓			Lanjut kebagian
47	Ani : And juga penonton bayaran juga donk tentunya <i>rekan</i> Alan			✓	Recant
48	Alan : Aa dan <i>nexts</i>		✓		Selanjutnya
49	Alan : <i>Alright</i> langkah berikutnya		✓		Benar
50	Ani : Gimana kalau kita lupa perkenalan diri <i>rekan</i> alan			✓	Recant
51	Alan : <i>It's no big problem</i> , karena ini juga tidak terlalu	✓			Ini bukan masalah besar
52	Alan : Setelah itu <i>we continew</i> tentang pokok bahasan	✓			Kita lanjut
53	Alan : <i>Of corse</i> karena Cuma anak IAIN	✓			Tentu
54	Ani : <i>We amzing</i> kan IAIN Bengkulu	✓			Kita mengagumkan
55	Ani : Ani mau ngucapkn <i>thanks</i> yang udah gabungan		✓		Terimakasih
56	Alan : <i>Oke</i> rekan setia L-			✓	Ok

	bass setia diudara indah				
57	Ani : Dan iya rekan alan			✓	Recant
58	Alan : Betul sekali harus ada penutup dan <i>that is last tips for speech and we will back again</i>	✓			Ini adalah tips terakhir
59	Ani; Yes of corse. Ini yang terakhir	✓			Ya tentu
60	Alan : Kembali di 97 point <i>6 this the last our section</i>	✓			Ini adalah sesi terakhir
61	alan : <i>Ok the last, and kept stay in radio L-bass</i> karena banyak program seru	✓			Ini yang terakhir

KET: 1 = *Intra lexical code mixing*
2 = *Establishing continuity with the previous speaker*
3 = *Involving a change of pronunciation*

Bengkulu, Juli 2016

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Appendix 10

The Presentation's of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Remark:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% =$$

P = The Percentage of Code Switching/Mixing

F = Frequency of Code Switching/Mixing on the Speech Utterance

N = Sample (The Total Words/Sentences Used By the Host)

A. Types Of Code Switching

1. Intra Sentential

Percentage

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{3+8+6}{47} \times 100\% = 36, 18\%$$

2. Inter Sentential

Percentage

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{8+6+5}{47} \times 100\% = 40, 42\%$$

3. Establishing Continuity With The Previous Speaker

Percentage

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{2+7+2}{47} \times 100\% = 23, 40\%$$

B. Types Of Code Mixing

1. Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Percentage

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{18+36+32}{161} \times 100\% = 53, 41\%$$

**2. Establishing Continuity With The Previous Speaker
Percentage**

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{3+10+16}{161} \times 100\% = 18,02\%$$

**3. Involving A Change Of Pronunciation
Percentage**

$$P = \frac{F1 + f2 + f3}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{9+23+14}{161} \times 100\% = 28,57\%$$

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DOCUMENTATION

