

4. ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data that have been collected. The data is analyzed into three steps. The first step aims to answer the first research question. The data is analyzed to identify the code-mixing utterances and helped by the table. In the next step the data is analyzed by using Janet Holmes theory. This step relates to the second research question about the factor that affects the code-choice. The last step relates to the third research question. The data is analyzed to figure out the most occurrences code-mixing.

4.1 Findings and Discussions

The writer analyzed the data by putting them into the table and interpreting them with the theory of Janet Holmes. The theory relates to the four social factors, which generally influence the code choice. The four social factors are the speaker-hearer or the participants, the setting or social context of interaction, the topic, and the function. In this case the writer the setting is in the radio and the topic is a request for Asian songs. The writer analyzed the data from each conversation one by one to make it easier. The writer analyzed the data from the first listener until the fifteenth listener (L1-L15).

1. Conversation with the first listener (L1)

The participant in this conversation is a university student in Widya Kartika University. It means that the listener is highly educated. The listener uses informal language while talking with the broadcaster who has equal status, because the broadcaster also has already finished his bachelor's degree. The conversation shows that the function of code mixing in this conversation is for expressing friendship. It can be seen in this conversation:

B: Di WK *Ok*, selamat malam Agustino. Apa kabar?

(At WK ok, good evening Agustino. How are you?)

L1: Fine, fine ah...

(*Fine, fine ah...*)

B: *Fine, fine ah...* he'e ini mau *request* lagu apa Agustino?

(*Fine, fine ah... he'e what song do you want to request Agustino?*)

L1: Aku lagunya ikutan aja, Vin

(*The song I just follow with other, Vin*)

From the conversation above it can be seen that the broadcaster intention to have closer relationship with the listener. It shows on this utterance 'Aku lagunya ikutan aja, Vin'. It can be seen that the listener feel comfortable with the situation, that is why the listener called the broadcaster 'Vin'.

No	Utterances	I – J	I - E	I - C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
1	Di WK <i>Ok</i> , selamat malam Agustino. Apa kabar?	<i>Muter</i>	<i>Ok</i>				
2	<i>Fine, fine ah...</i> he'e ini mau <i>request</i> lagu apa Agustino?		<i>Fine, Request</i>				
3	<i>Ok he'e</i> mau salam-salam aja! Salam buat siapa nih?				<i>He'e, Ok</i>		
4	<i>Ok, Thank you ya!</i>		<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
5	Kalo ada diputerin, kalo gak ya gak <i>muter</i> gitu ya!						
6	Yuk, <i>bye... bye...</i>		<i>Bye</i>				
Total of each code mixing		1	4	-	1	-	-
Percentage		16.5%	67%	-	16.5%	-	-
Total percentages		100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) language which can be seen in this utterance "Kalo ada diputerin, kalo gak ya gak *muter* gitu ya!". The Javanese language is *Muter*(play). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 16.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example, "Di WK *Ok*, selamat malam Agustino. Apa kabar?". The English language is *Ok*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs four times. The percentage of Indonesian-

English (I-E) is 67%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), for instance “*Ok he’e mau salam-salam aja! Salam buat siapa nih?*”. The Javanese language is *He’e* (expression for agreement) and the English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 16.5%. The code mixing items from the utterances above are *Ok* (expression for agreement), *He’e* (expression for agreement), *Fine*, *Request*, *Thank you*, *Muter(play)*, and *Bye*. In this conversation the Indonesian-English is frequently occurs because the listener is a university student and highly educated. That is why the broadcaster uses Indonesian-English, because the listener feels more comfortable with the Indonesian-English so the conversation can run smoothly.

2. Conversation with the second listener (L2)

The participant in this conversation is a senior high school student in Santa Agnes. The participant addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. The listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’ in order to honor the broadcaster because the broadcaster is older than the listener. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. The broadcaster started to talk using code-mixing and it was followed by the listener. The broadcaster produces code-mixing in the dialogue to create a relax atmosphere by making a joke. It can be seen in this conversation:

B: Sudah mulai *gede* ya! *Pinter...*

(Start to grown-up, right! Smart...)

L2: He... he... Apane yo... sing *gede* disik?

(He... he...what is firstly big)

B: Apa’ne yang *gede*?

(What is big?)

L2: he...he...

(He... he...)

B: Apanya yang *gede*?

(What is big?)

L2: Umure

(The age)

B: Umurnya, umur berapa sih!

(The age, how old are you?)

Thus, the intention of the broadcaster produces code mixing is to have closer relationship with the listener by making a joke.

No	Utterances	I – J	I – E	I - C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
7	Sudah mulai <i>gede</i> ya!	<i>Gede</i> ,					
	<i>Pinter</i> ...	<i>Pinter</i>					
8	Apa'ne yang <i>gede</i> ?	<i>Gede</i>					
9	Apanya yang <i>gede</i> ?	<i>Gede</i>					
10	Abis ini <i>sweet</i> ya!		<i>Sweet</i>				
11	Kalo itu bukan <i>gede</i>	<i>Gede</i>					
12	Ya terus- terus mau <i>request</i> apa ini?		<i>Request</i>				
13	<i>Wis</i> , <i>kek</i> no sini'ae tak didik'e	<i>Wis</i> , <i>Kek'no</i>					
14	<i>Hen hao</i> ah... iya tuh!			<i>Hen</i> <i>hao</i>			
15	Oh... <i>wis</i> ketemu <i>toh</i> !	<i>Wis</i>					
16	Nanti tak <i>ambek'no</i> ya!	<i>Ambek'no</i>					
17	Katanya <i>ambek</i> , terus...	<i>Ambek</i>					
18	ya <i>wis</i> he...	<i>Wis</i>					
19	Ya tak <i>puter</i> jedok	<i>Puter</i>					
20	<i>Susuk</i> Cherli			<i>Susuk</i>			
21	Charli ya <i>susuk</i> Charli			<i>Susuk</i>			
22	<i>Thank you</i> , ya!		<i>Thank</i> <i>you</i>				
Total of each code mixing		10	3	3	-	-	-
Percentage		62.5%	18.75%	18.75%	-	-	-
Total Percentages		100%					

From the table above, it shows that there is code-mixing in the conversation. In this conversation the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese, English, and Chinese languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen in this utterance “Sudah mulai *gede* ya! *Pinter*”. The Javanese language is *Gede* (mature). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs ten times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 62.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example,

“Ya terus- terus mau *request* apa ini?”. The English language is *Request*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs three times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 18.75%. The Indonesian-Chinese (I-C), such as “*Hen hao* ah... iya tuh!”. The Chinese language is *Hen hao* (very good). The Indonesian-Chinese (I-C) occurs three times. The percentage of Indonesian-Chinese (I-C) is 18.75%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Gede* (grown-up), *Pinter* (smart), *Gede* (big), *Sweet*, *Request*, *Wis* (allright), *Wis* (already), *kek no*(give), *Hen hao* (very good), *ambek’no*(take), *Susuk* (uncle), and *Thank you*. The Indonesian-Javanese is the most frequently occurs in the conversation because the broadcaster and the listener live in the bilingual society which is used Javanese language as their mother tongue.

3. Conversation with the third listener (L3)

The listener is a junior high school student in Stella Maris. In this conversation the broadcaster was addressed as ‘Ko’ by the listener. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. The listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’ in order to honor the broadcaster because the broadcaster is older than the listener. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. The listener in this conversation is one of the loyal listeners. That is why there is also a possibility that the broadcaster knows the family members of the listener. That is why the broadcaster entrusts a regard for the parents of the listener.

B: *Ok, thank you ya! Salam...*

(Ok, thank you! Salam...)

L3: *Asia...*

(Asia)

B: *Eh! Salam manis ya buat mama, papa*

(Eh! Sweet greetings for your mother and father)

L3: *Ya, eh! Ko biar manis tambahi gula kata’e mamaku*

(Yes, eh! “Ko, add sugar so that more sweet” said my mother)

The broadcaster uses code-mixing in order to get closer with the listener by making a joke. So, the conversation becomes more interesting by the existence of joke in the conversation. It can be seen from this dialogue:

B: Ya *wis*, mau *request* apa, *cik*?

(Alright, what do you want to request, cik?)

L3: Cik! Tacikmu tah, ko

(Cik! Your tacik tah, ko)

B: Ya, *cim*

(Yes, cim)

L3: Ha... ha...

(Ha... ha...)

No	Utterances	I - J	I – E	I -C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
23	Ya <i>wis</i> lah. Da... da... <i>Ok</i> , dari?				<i>Wis, Ok</i>		
24	Ya <i>wis</i> , mau <i>request</i> apa, <i>cik</i> ?					<i>Wis, Request. Cik</i>	
25	Ya, <i>cim</i>			<i>Cim</i>			
26	Ya... ya... mau <i>request</i> apa?		<i>Request</i>		<i>Wis, Thank you</i>		
27	Ya <i>wis</i> , <i>thank you</i> ya!						
28	Ha... ha... lha ya <i>toh</i> !	<i>Toh</i>					
29	Ha... ha... <i>ai'</i> bercanda lho! <i>Ai'</i> ya			<i>Ai'</i>			
30	<i>Ai'</i> kalo senyum manis ya!			<i>Ai'</i>			
31	Aduh... pantes <i>susuk</i> doyan! Aduh...			<i>Susuk</i>			
32	Oh belum ya! <i>He'e</i> ya <i>wis</i>	<i>He'e, Wis</i>					
33	Gak berani, <i>no comment</i> ...		<i>No comment</i>				
34	Kata'ne <i>koncomu</i> apa?	<i>Konco-mu</i>					
35	Britney Spears! Uih... <i>akeh</i> ya temenmu, ya!	<i>Akeh</i>					
36	Ah... <i>kanca</i> muda!	<i>Kanca</i>					
37	<i>Ai'</i> ... <i>Ai'</i> ... tu ning nung ning nung. <i>Ai'</i> kalo anaknya telepon, radionya kagak boleh nyala <i>ai'</i>			<i>Ai'</i>			
38	Gak pake Tanya, <i>request</i> ? Udah...		<i>Request</i>				
39	Ya <i>wis</i> , dateng'o ya!	<i>Wis</i>					
40	Soalnya kalo malam disini <i>wei sien</i>			<i>Wei-sien</i>			
41	Waduh... kenal <i>wis</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
42	Ya <i>wis</i> , salamlah buat Hanhan	<i>Wis</i>					
43	<i>Ok, thank you</i> ya! Salam...		<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
44	Jangan <i>ai'</i> nanti <i>semuten</i> ah...! Ha... ha...						<i>Ai', Sem-uten</i>
Total of each code mixing		8	4	6	2	1	1
Percentage		36.5%	18%	27.5%	9%	4.5%	4.5%
Total Percentages		100%					

In the conversation Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese, English, and Chinese languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen in this utterance “Britney Spears! Uih... *akeh* ya temenmu, ya!”. The Javanese language is *Akeh* (a lot of). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs eight times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 36.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example, “Gak berani, *no comment*...”. The English language is *no comment*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs four times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 18%. The Indonesian-Chinese (I-C), such as “Soalnya kalo malam disini *wei sien*”. The Chinese language is *Wei sien* (dangerous). The Indonesian-Chinese (I-C) occurs six times. The percentage of Indonesian-Chinese (I-C) is 27.5%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), for instance “Ya *wis* lah. Da... da... *Ok*, dari?”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright) and the English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) occurs twice. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 9%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C), such as “Ya *wis*, mau *request* apa, *cik*?”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright), the English language is *request*, and the Chinese language is *Cik* (term of address for elder sister). The Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) is 4.5%. The Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C), for example “Jangan *ai*’ nanti *semuten* ah...! Ha... ha...”. The Javanese language is *semuten* (a lot of ants) and the Chinese language is *Ai*’ (aunt). The Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C) is 4.5%. The code mixing items of this conversation are *Wis* (alright), *request*, *Cim* (term of address for father’s younger brother’s wife), *Cik* (term of address for elder sister), *Thank you*, *Toh* (Javanese expression), *Ai*’ (aunt), *Susuk* (uncle), *No comment*, *Akeh* (a lot of), *Kanca* (friends), *Dateng’o* (come), *Wei sien* (dangerous), *Ok* (expression for agreement), *semuten* (a lot of ants). The Indonesian-Javanese is the most frequently occurs in the conversation because the broadcaster and the listener live in the bilingual society which is used Javanese language as their mother tongue.

4. Conversation with the fourth listener (L4)

The code-mixing happens because the participant influence. The participant is one of the broadcaster friends. So, they talk with their informal language to show that they have already known each other. It can be proved from the statement of the broadcaster, for instance “Kalo ketemuan sama aku, tanya Vid!” (*You can ask when you meet me, Vid!*). The code-mixing functions for expressing friendship so the broadcaster can get closer with the listener and the conversation becomes smoother. It can be seen from this conversation:

B: Ah... lah... Gua tutup aja deh! He’e *thank you* ya!

(*Ah... lah... I just hang up! He’e thank you!*)

L4: Ditutup!

(*Hang up!*)

B: Salam Asia

(*Salam Asia*)

L4: Hallo, Salam Asia

(*Hello, Salam Asia*)

B: Nah... dari siapa?

(*Nah... who is it?*)

No	Utterances	I - J	I - E	I - C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
45	<i>Ok, Hallo</i>	<i>Wis</i>	<i>Ok</i>		<i>He’e, Thank You</i>		
46	<i>He’e thank you ya!</i>						
47	Oh... apa Vid? Mau <i>request</i> apa?		<i>Request</i>				
48	Oh... <i>happy birthday</i> , terus buat temen-temen itu... cewek-cewek Sinlui		<i>Happy Birthday</i>				
49	Iya, <i>wis</i> terus buat siapa lagi						
50	Ya, <i>ok</i>		<i>Ok</i>				
51	<i>Thank you, Vid ya!</i>		<i>Thank you</i>				
52	Yuk, <i>bye... bye...</i>		<i>Bye</i>				
	Total of each code mixing	1	6	-	1	-	-
	Percentage	12.5%	75%	-	12.5%	-	-
	Total Percentages	100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), for instance “Iya, *wis* terus buat siapa lagi”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 12.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example “*Ok*, Hallo”. The English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs six times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 75%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), such as “*He’e thank you ya!*”. The Javanese language is *He’e* (expression for agreement), and the English language is *Thank you*. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 12.5%. The code mixing items of the conversation is *Ok* (expression for agreement), *He’e* (expression for agreement), *Thank you*, *Request*, *Happy Birthday*, *Wis* (alright), and *Bye*. The Indonesian-English is frequently occurs in this conversation because the listener feels more comfortable to use Indonesian-English in the conversation.

5. Conversation with the fifth listener (L5)

The conversation shows that the participant is younger than the broadcaster. The writer knows it when the listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. It proves when the listener says “Buat ko Alvin”. The listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’ in order to honor the broadcaster because the broadcaster is older than the listener. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. Code mixing that happens in the conversation is started by the broadcaster. The broadcaster is mixed his language in order to get closer relationship with the listener. It shows on this conversation:

B: he’e pinter, berarti kamu *mencetnya* bener

(*He’e clever, it means that you push the right button*)

L5: Oh...

(*Oh...*)

B: Kalo kemarin gak bisa masuk berarti *mencetnya* salah

(If yesterday you can not be online, it means that you push wrongly)

L5: Oh...

(Oh...)

B5: Iya, ya kalo *mencet*...

(Ok, Ok if push...)

In this case to get closer with the listener the broadcaster tries to make a joke so the situation of the conversation becomes more relaxed.

No	Utterances	I - J	I - E	I - C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
53	<i>he'e pinter</i> , berarti kamu <i>mencetnya</i> bener	<i>He'e, Pinter, Mencetnya</i>					
54	Kalo kemarin gak bisa masuk berarti <i>mencetnya</i> salah	<i>Mencetnya</i>					
55	Iya, ya kalo <i>mencet</i> ...	<i>Mencet</i>					
56	Kalo <i>mencet</i> itu jangan <i>sampek</i> ..., jangan ini..., jangan sambil makan dan sambil tidur, sambil berdiri baru boleh <i>mencet</i> . Nah...! <i>He'e</i> Nanti <i>sing</i> datang RT-mu nama'e	<i>Mencet, Sampek</i>					
57	Suko, Ya! <i>He'e</i>	<i>He'e, Sing</i>					
58	Ya <i>wis</i> , jangan bergerak	<i>Wis</i>					
59	<i>Kanca</i> muda	<i>Kanca</i>					
60	UWM, oh ya <i>wis</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
61	<i>Thank you</i> ya!		<i>Thank you</i>				
Total of each code mixing		8	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage		89%	11%	-	-	-	-
Total Percentages		100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), for instance, "Kalo kemarin gak bisa masuk berarti *mencetnya* salah". The Javanese language is *Mencet*(press). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs eight times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is

89%. The Indonesia-English (I-E), for example “*Thank you ya!*”. The English language is *thank you*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 11%. The code mixing items of the conversation is *Pinter*(clever), *He’e* (expression for agreement), *Sampek*(until), *Mencet* (*press*), *Sing*(Who), *Wis* (allright), *Kanca* (friends), and *Thank you*. The Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-Javanese.

6. Conversation with the sixth listener (L6)

The participant in this conversation is a university student in Surabaya University. Although the listener is a university student, the listener also addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. It happens because the broadcaster is older than the listener. The listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’ in order to honor the broadcaster. The listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. From the conversation it can be seen that the broadcaster starts mixing his language and it is followed by the listener. The broadcaster is mixed his language in order to get closer relationship with the listener. It can be seen on this conversation below:

B: Ya, ah... nakut’in *wis*! Tak tutup’ae *wis*! He’e

(It is scared me alright! I will hang up alright! He’e)

L6: Lho! situ lho ngaget’i

(Lho! You shocked me)

B: Pak, pak... ada penampakan, pak!

(Sir, sir... there is appearance, sir!)

L6: Ha... ha...

(Ha... ha...)

B: Ada penampakan!

(There is appearance)

In this case to get closer with the listener the broadcaster tries to make a joke so the situation of the conversation becomes more relaxed.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
62	Ya, ah... nakut'in <i>wis</i> ! Tak tutup'ae <i>wis</i> ! <i>He'e</i>	<i>Wis</i> , <i>He'e</i>					
63	<i>Ok</i> , baik-baik aja! Sekolah, kerja, kuliah, nganggur?		<i>Ok</i>				
64	<i>Wis</i> tak tutup, <i>wis</i> !	<i>Wis</i>					
65	Ayo! Ayo <i>request</i> apa?		<i>Request</i>				
66	Eh! Ya toh. <i>Ok</i> ! Buat siapa lagunya?		<i>Ok</i>				
67	<i>Wis</i> tah! <i>Wis</i> tah ini! Cd ku di angkat semua <i>he'e</i>	<i>Wis</i> , <i>He'e</i>					
68	Oh, ya <i>wis</i> , <i>He'e</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
69	Ya, <i>wis</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
70	<i>Ok</i> ! Terima kasih ya		<i>Ok</i>				
	Total of each code mixing	5	4	-	-	-	-
	Percentage	55.5%	44.5%	-	-	-	-
	Total Percentage	100%					

In this dialogue the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), such as “Ya, ah... nakut'in *wis*! Tak tutup'ae *wis*! *He'e*”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright) and *He'e* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs five times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 55.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example, “*Ok*, baik-baik aja! Sekolah, kerja, kuliah, nganggur?”. The English language is *Ok*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs four times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 44.5%. The code mixing items which appear in the conversation are *Wis* (allright), *He'e* (expression for agreement), *Request*, *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feels more comfortable using the Javanese language.

7. Conversation with the seventh listener (L7)

The participant in this dialogue is a senior high school student in Stanislaus. That is why the listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. The listener

used 'Ko' to respect the broadcaster. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. The code mixing happens because of the influences of the broadcaster. The broadcaster starts the code mixing in order to get closer relationship with the listener. It can be seen below:

B: Banyak belajar ya! Di sekolah jangan *rame-rame*
(*Study well, ok! Do not be noisy at school*)

L7: Hem...
(*Hem...*)

B: Kalo istirahat makan biar gak pusing
(*Eat when the break come so you will not feel dizzy*)

L7: Lho ya pasti!
(*Certainly*)

Code-mixing in this conversation functions for expressing friendship in order to get closer relationship with the listener.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
71	Banyak belajar ya! Di sekolah jangan <i>rame-rame</i>	<i>Rame-rame</i>	<i>Request</i>				
72	Lha ayo, <i>request</i> apa?						
73	Ya... ya gitu aja mau nangis! <i>Wis</i> tah!	<i>Wis</i>					
74	<i>Wis</i> tah...	<i>Wis</i>					
75	Waduh, aku ngomong sabar! Ya <i>toh</i> emosi! Ndak ngomong di suruh ngomong <i>he'e</i> , ya <i>wis</i> !	<i>Toh,</i> <i>Wis,</i> <i>He'e</i>	<i>Ok,</i> <i>Thank</i> <i>you</i> <i>Oke</i>				
76	<i>Pinter</i> kamu! <i>He'e</i> , tadi baru aja aku takut kamu gak bisa. <i>He'e</i> terus...	<i>Pinter,</i> <i>He'e</i>					
77	Iya, <i>pinter</i> ! Makanya kamu sadar	<i>Pinter</i>					
78	<i>Ok</i> , thank you ya!						
79	Yuk... <i>Ok</i> , terima kasih ya!						
	Total of each code mixing	6	3	-	-	-	-
	Percentage	67%	33%	-	-	-	-
	Total Percentages	100%					

In this conversation the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), such as, “Banyak belajar ya! Di sekolah jangan *rame-rame*”. The Javanese language is *Rame-rame* (noisy). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs six times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 67%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example “Lha ayo, *request* apa?”. The English language is *Request*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs three times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 33%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Rame-rame* (noisy), *Toh* (Javanese expression), *Request*, *Wis* (allright), *Pinter* (smart), *Ok* (expression for agreement), *He’e* (expression for agreement), and *thank you*. The Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-Javanese so the conversation can be go on.

8. Conversation with the eighth listener (L8)

The participant of this conversation is younger than the broadcaster. The writer knows it from the statement of the listener, such as “Ko, sing keras tah suara’ne”. This statement shows that the listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. In this conversation the broadcaster talks with mixing language in order to have closer relationship with the listener. It can be seen on this conversation below:

B: Fanny, di mana Fanny?

(*Fanny, Where are you? Fanny*)

L8: Sidoarjo

(*Sidoarjo*)

B: Ya, pinter *Ok!* Nyiksa penyiar! *Ok, thank you ya!*

(*Yes, smart ok! Torture the broadcaster! Ok, thank you!*)

L8: Lho, ko!

(*Lho, ko!*)

B: Apa?

(What?)

L8: Ayo salam'e

(Come on, the greetings)

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
80	Ya, <i>pinter</i> <i>Ok!</i> <i>Nyiksa</i> penyar. <i>Ok, thank you</i> ya!				<i>Pinter, Ok, Nyiksa, Thank you</i>		
81	Ya, salam. Lho! Kamu <i>request</i> -nya apa?		<i>Request</i>				
82	Ya <i>wis</i> , buat siapa lagunya?	<i>Wis</i>					
83	Ya <i>wis</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
84	Yuk..., makasih ya! Yuk... <i>bye...bye</i>		<i>Bye</i>				
85	Iya, <i>Ok!</i> Siapa lagi nih! <i>Kanca</i> muda yang <i>pengen</i> ikut.				<i>Ok, Kanca, Pengen</i>		
	Total of each code mixing	2	2	-	2	-	-
	Percentage	33.3%	33.3%	-	33.3%	-	-
	Total Percentage	100%					

The table shows that the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen in this utterance “Ya *wis*, buat siapa lagunya?”. The Javanese language is *Wis*(allright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs twice. The percentage of the Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 33.3%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example: “Ya, salam. Lho! Kamu *request*-nya apa?”. The English language is *request*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs twice. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 33.3%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English, such as: “Iya, *Ok!* Siapa lagi nih! *Kanca* muda yang *pengen* ikut”. The Javanese languages is *Kanca*(friend) and *Pengen*(want), and the English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese-English occurs twice. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English is 33.3%. The code mixing item in this conversation is *Ok* (expression for agreement), *Pinter*(smart), *Nyiksa*(torture), *Kanca*(friend), *Pengen*(want), *Thank you*, *Request*, *Wis* (allright), and *Bye*.

9. Conversation with the ninth listener (L9)

From the conversation it can be seen that the listener is one of the loyal listener. That is why the broadcaster can guess who is calling before the broadcaster asks about the name. It can be seen in the conversation below:

B: Hallo, Salam Asia

(Hello, Salam Asia)

L9: Salam Asia

(Salam Asia)

B: Hallo, om' kos! Anaknya...

(Hello, the owner of the boarding house! The son of...)

L9: Ha... ha...

(Ha... ha...)

B: Anaknya om' kos, sudah telepon

(The son of the owner of boarding house, already call)

It shows that relationship between participants often expresses a change in: the solidarity or social distance dimension (intimate-distant or high solidarity-low solidarity). The code mixing also happens because the broadcaster wants to create a relax atmosphere by making a joke.

L9: Eh! Vin, ada BOA yang Number one

(Eh! Vin, do you have BOA -Number one)

B: Ada, tapi udah tadi BOA-Every heart

(I have it, but it has been played BOA-Every heart)

L9: He'e

(He'e)

B: Salahmu telat

(It is your fault, you late)

L9: Berarti ada ya?

(So, you have it ?)

B: Ya ada, aku punya number one, number two, number three

(Yes, I have it. I have number one, number two, number three)

L9: Ha... ha...

(Ha... ha...)

It means that the function of code mixing in this conversation is to express friendship in order to get closer relationship with the listener by making a joke.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
86	Lancar, <i>pinter</i>	<i>Pinter</i>					
87	<i>Ok</i> , lu <i>pingin</i> denger lagu apa nih, Ndi?				<i>Ok</i> , <i>Pingin</i>		
88	Oh! Menghina, ya <i>wis</i> ! Kita buktikan suatu waktu. Terus...	<i>Wis</i>					
89	Iya toh ketahuan <i>kanca</i> muda!	<i>Kanca</i>					
90	<i>Ok</i> , <i>thank you</i> ya buat kamu ya, Ndi		<i>Ok</i> , <i>Thank you</i> <i>Number one</i> ,				
91	Ya ada, aku punya <i>number one</i> , <i>number two</i> , <i>number three</i>		<i>number two</i> , <i>number three</i>				
Total of each code mixing		3	2	-	1	-	-
Percentage		50%	33%	-	17%	-	-
Total Percentage		100%					

The table shows that the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English language. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen in this utterance “Oh! Menghina, ya *wis*! Kita buktikan suatu waktu. Terus...”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (allright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs three times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 50%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for instance, “*Ok*, *thank you* ya buat kamu ya, Ndi”. The English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement), *Thank you*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs twice. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 33%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), such as, “*Ok*, lu *pingin* denger lagu apa nih, Ndi?”. The Javanese language is *Pingin*(want), and the English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 17%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Pinter*(smart), *Pingin*(want), *Ok* (expression for agreement), *Wis* (allright), *Kanca* (friends), *Thank you*, *Number one*, *two*, and *three*. The

Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-Javanese so the conversation can go on.

10. Conversation with the tenth listener (L10)

The participant is a university student in Widya Mandala University. The broadcaster mixes his language because he wants to get closer with the listener so they can talk relaxes as a friend, for instance:

L10: Wis malem ini, vin!

(It is already late, Vin)

B: Ah... lah... wong kemarin Selasa *request* teriak-teriak kok!

Sekarang ngomong wis malem

(Last Tuesday when you joined the program, you are yelling.

Now, you say "it is already late")

L10: Lho! Itu sudah tidur semua'e

(Lho! all of them has already slept)

B: Sekarang?

(Now?)

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the listener is one of the loyal listeners. That is why to show solidarity the broadcaster talk with mixing language.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
92	Ah... lah... wong kemarin Selasa <i>request</i> teriak-teriak kok!		<i>Request</i>				
93	Sekarang ngomong <i>wis</i> malem	<i>Wis</i>					
94	Lho! Kok cepet <i>men' toh!</i> Jam 8 lho ini! Udah tidur beneran semuanya?	<i>Men', Toh</i>					
95	<i>Kanca</i> muda cewek kalo mau cari pacar cari kayak Welly	<i>Kanca</i>					
96	Ya, jadi Jam 7 malam tidur, Jam 8 bisa <i>clubbing</i>		<i>Clubbing</i>				
97	Ha... ha... <i>Ok</i> mau <i>request</i> apa nih?		<i>Request, Ok</i>				
98	Ah... ya <i>toh!</i> Padahal yang telpon cowok. <i>Kanca</i> muda jangan percaya	<i>Toh, Kanca</i>					
99	<i>Ok</i> deh! Gitu aja ya!		<i>Ok</i>				
Total of each code mixing		4	4	-	-	-	-
Percentage		50%	50%	-	-	-	-
Total Percentage		100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) shows on this utterance “Sekarang ngomong *wis* malem”. The Javanese language is *wis* (allright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs four times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 50%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example, “Ya, jadi Jam 7 malam tidur, Jam 8 bisa *clubbing*”. The English language is *Clubbing*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs four times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 50%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *men'*(very), *toh*(Javanese expression), *Request*, *Wis* (allright), *Kanca* (friends), *Clubbing*, *Ok* (expressing for agreement), and *Request*. The Indonesian-Javanese and Indonesian-English have the same percentages of occurrences because both of them make the listener feel more comfortable so the conversation can be going on.

11. Conversation with the eleventh listener (L11)

The participant addresses the listener ‘Ko’. ‘Ko’ is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. It means that the listener is younger than the broadcaster. The listener addresses the broadcaster ‘Ko’ in order to respect the broadcaster. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. The listener is one of the loyal listeners because he often joins the program and hears the radio. In this conversation the broadcaster mixes his language firstly. When the broadcaster mixes his language, he does not mean to do code mixing. He just wants to express his feeling to show solidarity, for instance “Jimmy, Jimmy, *sorry!* Apa?”. It means that the code mixing function for expressing friendship.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
100	Jimmy, Jimmy, <i>sorry!</i> Apa?		<i>Sorry</i>				
101	He’e terus..., mau <i>request</i> apa?		<i>Request</i>				
102	Ya <i>wis</i> , ya, da... da...		<i>Wis</i>				
103	Ya <i>wis</i> mikir’o		<i>Wis</i>				
104	Ha... ha..., <i>wis</i> kamu bayangin <i>toh!</i>		<i>Wis,</i> <i>toh</i>				
105	Ya <i>wis</i> , ha... ha...		<i>Wis</i>				
106	Lho bukan kok! Wong memang serigala <i>funky</i>	<i>Akeh</i>	<i>Funky</i>				
107	Oh akeh’ne! <i>akeh</i> O’ne ya						
108	Ya <i>wis</i>		<i>Wis</i>				
Total of each code mixing		6	3	-	-	-	-
Percentage		67%	33%	-	-	-	-
Total Percentage		100%					

The table shows that the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), for example “Ya *wis*, ya, da... da...”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (allright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs six times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 67%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for instance, “Jimmy, Jimmy, *sorry!* Apa?”. The English language is *Sorry*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs three times. The

percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 33%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Sorry*, *Toh* (Javanese expression), *Request*, *Wis* (allright), *Funky*, and *Akeh* (a lot of). The Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-Javanese so the conversation can be going on.

12. Conversation with the twelfth listener (L12)

The participant of this conversation is a senior high school student in Frateran. That is why the listener addressed the broadcaster 'Ko' in order to honor the broadcaster. 'Ko' is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. Although the broadcaster is older than the listener, the listener uses informal language in this conversation because their social status is equal. The broadcaster is mixed his language in order to get closer with the listener. It can be seen in this following example:

B: Oh... gak pake

(Oh...Does not wear)

L12: He'e

(He'e)

B: Ya wis, Gak pake apa-apa

(Alright, does not wear anything)

L12: Ha... ha..., Nggak!

(Ha... ha..., no!)

It means that the function of code-mixing in this conversation is to have intimate relationship with the listener by making a joke.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
109	Ya <i>wis</i> , Gak pake apa-apa	<i>Wis</i>	<i>Request</i>			<i>Wis, Ok, Ko</i>	
110	Ya, <i>wis</i> . <i>Ok</i> sambil nunggu ya! Baru kali ini ada telpon sebentar <i>ko</i> , ya!						
111	Oh ya, <i>wis</i> ! <i>He'e</i> ya <i>wis</i>	<i>Wis, He'e</i>					
112	Ya, hallo. Mau <i>request</i> apa?						
113	<i>Wis</i> ! Frateran ya, kelas satu ya?	<i>Wis</i>					
114	Lha ya <i>wis</i> !	<i>Wis</i>	<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
115	Ya <i>wis</i> .	<i>Wis</i>					
116	<i>Ok, thank you</i> ya						
Total of each code mixing		5	2	-	-	1	-
Percentage		62.5%	25%	-	-	12.5%	-
Total Percentage		100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese, English and Chinese languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), for instance “Ya *wis*, Gak pake apa-apa”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs five times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 62.5%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example “*Ok* sambil nunggu ya!”. The English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs twice. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 25%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C), for instance, “Ya, *wis*. *Ok* sambil nunggu ya! Baru kali ini ada telpon sebentar *ko*, ya!”. The Javanese language is *Wis* (alright), The English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement), and the Chinese language is *Ko* (older brother). The Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) is 12.5%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Wis* (alright), *Ok* (expression for agreement), *Ko* (older brother), *He'e* (expression for agreement), *Request*, and *Thank you*. The Indonesian-Javanese is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-Javanese so the conversation can be going on.

13. Conversation with The thirteenth listener (L13)

The participant in this conversation is older than the broadcaster. The status relationship between people (superior-subordinate or high status-low status); or the formality of interaction (formal-informal or high informality-low informality) is the important factor in this conversation. The broadcaster is less mixing his language, because he respects to the listener. The broadcaster knows that the listener is older than he is, so he chooses to speak with formal language. It can be seen from the conversation that the broadcaster called the listener as “Pak David”, “ Pak’ ” is address term for older man to honor him. But still the broadcaster produces the code-mixing utterances in this conversation in order to get closer with the listener.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
117	Mau <i>request</i> apa, pak?		<i>Request</i>				
118	Lho ada <i>toh</i> pak! Di sana pak!	<i>Toh</i>					
119	Lho! pak David ini, di mananya <i>toh</i> pak?	<i>Toh</i>					
	Total of each code mixing	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Percentage	67%	33%	-	-	-	-
	Total Percentage	100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J), for instance, “Lho ada *toh* pak! Di sana pak!”. The Javanese language is *Toh* (Javanese expression). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs two times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 67%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example “Mau *request* apa, pak?”. The English language is *Request*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs once. The percentages of Indonesian-English (I-E) are 33%. The code-mixing items in this conversation is *Request*, and *Toh* (Javanese expression).

14. Conversation with the fourteenth listener (L14)

The participant in this dialogue is the new listener. It means that the listener seldom to join the program. It proves when the listener says that “Aku belum kenal semuanya”. The listener does not know about the crew of the

program. In this conversation the broadcaster starts the code mixing. The broadcaster talks with language mixing in order to get intimates with the listener. See the example below:

L: Oh! Kalo gitu yang...

(Oh! If like that...)

B: Ada yang *Super man* tapi gak di bawa di sini

(There is super man but I do not bring it here)

L: Ha... ha..., yang Wilbert aja deh!

(Ha... ha..., just Wilbert)

B: He! Shifter

(He! Shifter)

In order to get closer with the listener, the broadcaster makes a joke for the listener. So, the conversation becomes more relax.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
120	<i>Ok, lagu apa nih?</i>	<i>Kanca</i>	<i>Ok</i>				
121	Ada yang <i>Superman</i> tapi gak di bawa di sini		<i>Superman</i>				
122	Buat siapa lagi <i>man</i> ?		<i>Man</i>				
123	<i>Ok</i> , nanti kamu tak kenal. Nama kamu siapa tadi?		<i>Ok</i>				
124	Franky, <i>Ok!</i>		<i>Ok</i>				
125	<i>Kanca</i> muda cewek-cewek semuanya jomblo di sini!						
126	<i>Ok man, thank you</i> ya! Yuk, salam		<i>Ok, Man, Thank you</i>				
127	<i>Rame</i> di sini! Selalu, <i>always!</i>				<i>Rame, Always</i>		
128	<i>Thank you</i> , ya!		<i>Thank you</i>				
Total of each code mixing		1	7	-	1	-	-
Percentage		11%	78%	-	11%	-	-
Total Percentage		100%					

The Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen on this utterance “*Kanca* muda cewek-cewek semuanya jomblo di sini!”. The Javanese language is *Kanca* (friends). The

Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs once. The percentage of the Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 11%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for example, “Ada yang *Super man* tapi gak di bawa di sini”. The English language is *Super man*. The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs seven times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 78%. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), for instance, “*Rame* di sini! Selalu, *always!*”. The Javanese language is *Rame* (noisy), and the English language is *Always*. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) occurs once. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 11%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Ok* (expression of agreement), *Super man*, *Man*, *Kanca* (friends), *Thank you*, *Rame* (noisy), and *Always*. The Indonesian-English is frequently occurs because the listener feel more comfortable with the Indonesian-English so the conversation can run smoother. It also shows that the listener is highly educated.

15. Conversation with the fifteenth listener (L15)

In this conversation the factors that influence the code mixing are the function. From the conversation bellows it can be seen that the broadcaster starts the code mixing.

L: Masuk juga gak di angkat-angkat
(*The phone in the line but no one answer it*)

B: Iya, makanya itu! *Apes* itu namanya ya
(*That is why we call it as bad luck*)

L: Hu... hu...
(*Hu... hu...*)

B: Ya *wis*, terus...
(*Alright carry on...*)

The broadcaster mixing his language in order to get intimate with the listener by making a joke so they can talk with relax.

No	Utterances	I-J	I-E	I-C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
129	<i>Ok! Lagunya..., gak bisa langsung salam</i>		<i>Ok</i>				
130	<i>Iya, makanya itu! Apes itu namanya ya</i>	<i>Apes</i>					
131	<i>Ya wis, terus...</i>	<i>Wis</i>					
132	<i>Thank you</i> buat kamu ya!		<i>Thank you</i>				
133	<i>Yuk, bye... bye</i>		<i>Bye</i>				
	Total of each code mixing	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Percentage	40%	60%	-	-	-	-
	Total Percentage	100%					

The table shows that the Indonesian language is mixed with Javanese and English languages. The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) can be seen on this utterance “Iya, makanya itu! *Apes* itu namanya ya”. The Javanese language is *Apes* (bad luck). The Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) occurs two times. The percentage of Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) is 40%. The Indonesian-English (I-E), for instance “*Ok! Lagunya..., gak bisa langsung salam*”. The English language is *Ok* (expression for agreement). The Indonesian-English (I-E) occurs three times. The percentage of Indonesian-English (I-E) is 60%. The code mixing items of this conversation is *Ok* (expression for agreement), *Apes* (bad luck), *Wis* (allright), *Thank you*, and *Bye*. The Indonesian-English is frequently occurs in this conversation because the listener feels more comfortable to use Indonesian-English in the conversation.

4.2 Interpretation of findings

Listener	No	I - J	I - E	I – C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
L1	1		<i>Ok</i>				
	2		<i>Fine,</i>				
	3		<i>Request</i>		<i>He'e, Ok</i>		
	4		<i>Ok,</i>				
	5	<i>Muter</i>	<i>Thank</i>				
	6		<i>you</i>				
L2	7	<i>Gede,</i>	<i>Bye</i>				
	8	<i>Pinter</i>					
	9	<i>Gede</i>					
	10	<i>Gede</i>	<i>Sweet</i>				
	11	<i>Gede</i>					
	12		<i>Request</i>				
	13	<i>Wis,</i>					
	14	<i>Kek'no</i>		<i>Hen hao</i>			
	15	<i>Wis</i>					
	16	<i>Ambek'no</i>					
	17	<i>Ambek</i>					
	18	<i>Wis</i>					
	19	<i>Puter</i>					
	20			<i>Susuk</i>			
L3	21			<i>Susuk</i>			
	22		<i>Thank</i>				
	23		<i>you</i>		<i>Wis, Ok</i>		
	24					<i>Wis,</i>	
	25			<i>Cim</i>		<i>Request,</i>	
	26		<i>Request</i>			<i>Cik</i>	
	27				<i>Wis,</i>		
	28	<i>Toh</i>			<i>Thank you</i>		
	29			<i>Ai'</i>			
	30			<i>Ai'</i>			
	31			<i>Susuk</i>			
	32	<i>He'e, Wis</i>					

Listener	No	I – J	I – E	I – C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
L3	33		<i>No comment</i>				
	34	<i>Konco-mu</i>					
	35	<i>Akeh</i>					
	36	<i>Kanca</i>					
	37			<i>Ai'</i>			
	38		<i>Request</i>				
	39	<i>Wis</i>		<i>Wei-sien</i>			
	40						
	41	<i>Wis</i>					
	42	<i>Wis</i>					
L4	43		<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
	44						<i>Ai', Semuten</i>
	45		<i>Ok</i>				
	46				<i>He'e, Thank you</i>		
	47		<i>Request</i>				
	48		<i>Happy Birthday</i>				
	49	<i>Wis</i>					
	50		<i>Ok</i>				
	51		<i>Thank you</i>				
	52		<i>Bye</i>				
L5	53	<i>He'e, Pinter, Mencetnya</i>					
	54	<i>Mencetnya</i>					
	55	<i>Mencet</i>					
	56	<i>Mencet, Sampek</i>					
	57	<i>He'e, Sing</i>					
	58	<i>Wis</i>					
	59	<i>Kanca</i>					
	60	<i>Wis</i>					
	61		<i>Thank you</i>				

Listener	No	I – J	I - E	I – C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
L6	62	<i>Wis, He'e</i>					
	63		<i>Ok</i>				
	64	<i>Wis</i>					
	65		<i>Request</i>				
	66		<i>Ok</i>				
	67	<i>Wis, He'e</i>					
	68	<i>Wis</i>					
	69	<i>Wis</i>					
	70		<i>Ok</i>				
	71	<i>Rame-rame</i>					
L7	72		<i>Request</i>				
	73	<i>Wis</i>					
	74	<i>Wis</i>					
	75	<i>Toh, Wis, He'e</i>					
	76	<i>Pinter, He'e</i>					
	77	<i>Pinter</i>					
	78		<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
	79		<i>Ok</i>				
L8	80				<i>Pinter, Ok, Nyiksa, Thank you</i>		
	81		<i>Request</i>				
	82	<i>Wis</i>					
	83	<i>Wis</i>					
	84		<i>Bye</i>				
	85				<i>Ok, Kanca, Pengen</i>		
L9	86	<i>Pinter</i>					
	87				<i>Ok, Pingin</i>		
	88	<i>Wis</i>					
	89	<i>Kanca</i>					

Listener	No	I – J	I – E	I – C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
L9	90		<i>Ok, Thank you Number one,</i>				
	91		<i>number two, number three</i>				
L10	92		<i>Request</i>				
	93	<i>Wis</i>					
	94	<i>Men', Toh</i>					
	95	<i>Kanca</i>					
	96		<i>Clubbing</i>				
	97		<i>Request, Ok</i>				
	98	<i>Toh, Kanca</i>					
L11	99		<i>Ok</i>				
	100		<i>Sorry</i>				
	101		<i>Request</i>				
	102	<i>Wis</i>					
	103	<i>Wis</i>					
	104	<i>Wis, toh</i>					
	105	<i>Wis</i>					
	106		<i>Funky</i>				
	107	<i>Akeh</i>					
L12	108	<i>Wis</i>					
	109	<i>Wis</i>					
	110					<i>Wis, Ok, Ko</i>	
	111	<i>Wis, He'e</i>					
	112		<i>Request</i>				
	113	<i>Wis</i>					
	114	<i>Wis</i>					
	115	<i>Wis</i>					
	116		<i>Ok, Thank you</i>				
L13	117		<i>Request</i>				

Listener	No	I - J	I – E	I - C	I-J-E	I-J-E-C	I-J-C
L13	118	<i>Toh</i>					
	119	<i>Toh</i>					
L14	120		<i>Ok</i>				
	121		<i>Superman</i>				
	122		<i>Man</i>				
	123		<i>Ok</i>				
	124		<i>Ok</i>				
	125	<i>Kanca</i>					
	126		<i>Ok, Man, Thank you</i>				
	127				<i>Rame, Always</i>		
	128		<i>Thank you</i>				
L15	129		<i>Ok</i>				
	130	<i>Apes</i>					
	131	<i>Wis</i>					
	132		<i>Thank you</i>				
	133		<i>Bye</i>				
Total of each code mixing		64	49	9	8	2	1
Total utterances which contains code mixing		133					
Percentages of each code mixing		48%	37%	6.75%	6%	1.5%	0.75%
Total percentages of utterances which contains code mixing		100%					

In general the writer finds out that the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-Javanese (I-J) are 64 out of 133 utterances. It means that the percentage of Indonesian-Javanese is 48 %. The Indonesian-Javanese frequently occurs in the conversation with the second listener until the third listener, the fifth listener until the seventh listener, and the ninth listener until the twelfth listener. (L2- L3, L5- L7, L9, and L11-L13).

Next, the writer finds out that the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-English (I-E) are 49 out of 133 utterances. It means that the percentage Indonesian-English is 37 %. The Indonesian-English frequently occurs in the conversation with the first listener, the fourth listener, the fourteenth listener, and the fifteenth listener (L1, L4, L14, and L15).

Then, the writer finds out only 9 out of 133 utterances is the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-Chinese (I-C). It means that the percentage Indonesian-Chinese is 6.75 %. The Indonesian-Chinese only occurs in the conversation with the second listener, the third listener, and the twelfth listener (L2 and L3).

The writer also finds Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E), Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C), and Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C). The writer finds out that the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) are 8 out of 133 utterances. It means that the percentage Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) is 6 %. The Indonesian-Javanese-English (I-J-E) only occurs in the conversation with the first listener, the third listener, the fourth listener, the eighth listener, the ninth listener and the fourteenth listener (L1, L3, L4, L8, L9, and L14). The writer finds out that the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) are 2 out of 133 utterances. It means that the percentage Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) is 1.5 %. The Indonesian-Javanese-English-Chinese (I-J-E-C) only occurs in the conversation with the third listener, and twelfth listener (L3 and L12). The writer finds out that the total of each code-mixing in the utterances between Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C) are 1 out of 133 utterances. It means that the percentage Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C) is 0.75 %. The Indonesian-Javanese-Chinese (I-J-C) only occurs in the conversation with the third listener (L3).

The most common Javanese word that occurs in the program is *Wis* (alright). The word *Wis* is related to the expression of agreement. The most common English word that occurs in the program is *Ok*. The word *Ok* is related to the expression of agreement. There is also the word *Request* which commonly occurs in the program. The word *Request* occurs in order to say what song you want to be

played. As we know this is a request program. The most common Chinese word is *Ko*. The word *Ko* is related to the address term. 'Ko' is a term of address for elder brother in Chinese family. It is a term of address for young person that is older than the listener but there is no blood relation. It occurs in order to get closer relationship with listener.

The result of the most occurrences of code-mixing in the utterances is Indonesian-Javanese (I-J). The total of each code-mixing in the utterances is 64 out of 133 utterances. The total percentages of code mixing in the utterances are 48 %. The Javanese word that commonly used by the broadcaster is *Wis* (alright). The result shows that the broadcaster uses to mix Indonesian and Javanese because the program aims for social intercourse, so the listeners feel that they have something in common and it makes the conversation can be going on.

The writer found that when the broadcaster talks with the loyal listener. That is why the broadcaster mixes his language to get closer or intimate with the listener. It shows that the relationship between participants often expresses a change in: the solidarity or social distance dimension (intimate-distant or high solidarity-low solidarity). But sometimes the listener start to use language mixing firstly and the broadcaster only brings it into lines so they can have relaxed conversation. Also the code-mixing that happens in this program sometimes functions as a joke for the listener so they can get closer or intimate.

The writer also found that when the broadcaster talks with the new listener, the broadcaster also uses code-mixing. The most important reason the broadcaster uses code-mixing is to get closer relationship with the listener, so the conversation can run smoothly and go on.

There is one important thing that although the broadcaster like to do code-mixing, when someone older joins the program, like Mr. David (Pak David), the broadcaster less mixes his language in order to honor or respect the older people. It means the broadcaster speaks more formal with someone older. It shows that the broadcaster only uses code-mixing when he talks with someone younger or equal social status.