



**THE USE OF CODE-MIXING AND BORROWING  
IN THE HEADLINES OF NEWS.DETIK.COM  
ON THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY 2015**

**(A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY)**

**A THESIS**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

**Submitted by:**

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2015**

## PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly stated that this thesis entitled “*The Use of Code-Mixing and Borrowing in The Headlines of news.detik.com on the First Week of January 2015*”(A Sociolinguistics Study) is originally written without plagiarism. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

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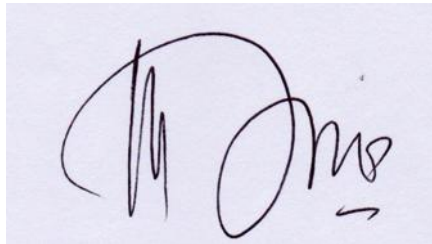
## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*For of Him, and through Him, and to Him  
are all things:  
to whom be glory for ever.  
Amen.  
(KJV Romans 11:36)*

*This Paper is dedicated to:  
My Parents, Mama and Papi...  
My Beloved Husband, AKP Rivow Lapu SE, MH...  
My Lovely Son, Dante Keenard Lapu...  
My Sister and Brother, Bella and Echa...*

## APPROVAL

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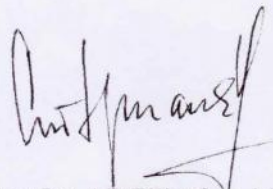
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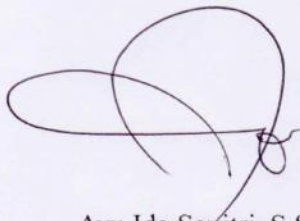
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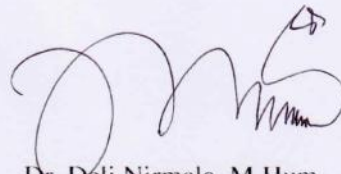
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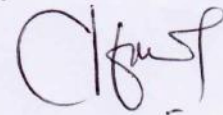
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The writer realizes that some imperfectness might occur in this thesis. Thus, the writer will be glad to receive any constructive advices and criticism to make this thesis better. Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful for the readers in the linguistics studies.

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**ABSTRACT**

Sehubungan dengan situasi bahasa yang ada di Indonesia saat ini, Bahasa Inggris tampaknya telah digunakan secara luas dan memiliki pengaruh besar bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Kini banyak orang di Indonesia yang mencampur ekspresi bahasa Inggris dalam kata-kata mereka baik dalam berbicara ataupun menulis. Gaya orang modern yang sudah terbiasa berbicara lebih dari satu bahasa ini mengakibatkan media juga menyesuaikan gaya dalam menyajikan berita. Dalam hal ini bahasa dicampur dalam penggunaannya atau sering disebut Campur Kode (Code Mixing). Masyarakat Indonesia juga menyerap beberapa kata dari bahasa asing untuk memperkaya kosa kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dalam studi ini, penelitian hanya membatasi untuk Campur Kode, yang berarti penggunaan dua atau lebih bahasa dalam satu ucapan, dan kata serapan (*borrowing*), yang berarti sejumlah kata yang dipinjam dari berbagai bahasa lain. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan perbedaan antara Campur Kode dan kata serapan serta menggolongkan kata – kata tersebut dalam jenis – jenisnya.

Landasan teori dari penelitian ini mengacu pada beberapa teori Sociolinguistik yaitu teori dari Hoffmann tentang Campur Kode, dan teori dari Haugen tentang kata serapan. Adapun metode yang penulis gunakan adalah Metode Padan dan Metode Agih. Teknik lanjutan yang digunakan adalah Teknik Ganti (Substitusi). Penulis mengambil data dari news.detik.com pada tanggal 1-7 Januari 2015. Data yang digunakan berupa kepala berita (*headline*) yang mengandung Campur Kode dan kata serapan. Penulis menganalisis data berdasarkan KBBI edisi keempat, Kamus Kata – Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh JS Badudu, dan Etymology Dictionary dari etymonline.com. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 907 data, terdapat 140 Code Mixing yang terdiri dari 137 Intra Sentential Code Mixing, 2 Intra Lexical Code Mixing, dan 1 Involving a Change of Pronunciation. Sedangkan kata serapan ditemukan pada 398 *headline*, yang terdiri dari 58 *Loan Word*, 339 *Loan Blend*, dan 1 *Loan Shift*. Selain kata – kata dari Bahasa Inggris, penulis menemukan pula Campur Kode dalam bahasa Jawa dan Belanda, serta kata-kata serapan dari bahasa Perancis, Latin, Arab, dan Portugis.

Keywords: *campur kode, kata serapan, bahasa, media*

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Indonesia is currently faced some serious problems in terms of politic and economy of the state. These phenomena make people to obtain information as soon as possible, as a symbol of modern democratic society. People rely on news presented by the mass media as the main source of information for what are happening now.

It is not surprising that the use of internet in Indonesia is constantly increasing due to the emergence of various online media sites. People generally choose online media to get the hot news easily whenever they want and need. Mass media, both traditional and digital, have become as necessary as food today. So they often influence people in so many ways. For example, the language choice that is used by the media when presenting information can affect people in mind and behavior.

The language in print media, broadcast media, or Internet media has the same main purpose to attract readers/ listeners/ viewers that will raise various assumptions of its receivers towards the information. Moreover, in presenting the information, different reporters will have different linguistic choices such as the choice of words, and have different language structures. Therefore, people who read the same newspaper at the

same time may have different perceptions about the information, based on the journalists' use of linguistic choices and structures.

Nowadays, many media publications are usually using 'code mixing' and 'borrowing' words to present information. This fact also happens in detik.com, one of the largest online media companies in Indonesia. Detik.com has several portals, such as news.detik.com, health.detik.com, food.detik.com, hot.detik.com, sport.detik.com, finance.detik.com, inet.detik.com, wolipop.com, and etc. These sites provide a hundred new information everyday about local and international politics, economics, information technology, sport, entertainment news, and several other categories.

Detik.com presents the news by using Indonesian language that most of them are mixed with some English lexical items. English is a foreign language in Indonesia that is considered as an important language to learn because as a global language, English can improve the development of education, technology, art, and culture in Indonesia. But detik.com not only uses English when presenting information, it also borrows some foreign words because Indonesian language does not have the proper vocabulary items to describe those words.

Wardhaugh (1986:103) stated that Code Mixing occurs when the speaker uses two languages together and they change from one language to another language in the course of a single utterance. While Yule (2006:54) added that Borrowing is the taking over of word from other language.

Code Mixing and Borrowing make the readers easier to interpret the news when their first language cannot express what they are meant to be.

In addition, the use of Code mixing and Borrowing in online media today may be intended as a modernity because electronic media such as online media can only be accessed by using internet via laptop or smartphone. It shows that people who are highly educated or in high-class society that are only able to access this site. Hence, since this phenomenon has become an interesting to study, I am interested in doing research on Code Mixing and Borrowing, especially the use of Code Mixing and Borrowing in the headlines of news.detik.com on January 2015 by using Sociolinguistics approach.

## **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The problems of this research can be stated as follows.

1. What types of Code Mixing and Borrowing are used in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2015?
2. What are the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing found in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2015?

## **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

This research focus on the following purposes:

1. to describe the types of Code Mixing and Borrowing used in the

headlines of news.detik.com on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2015

2. to explain the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing words in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2015

#### **1.4 PREVIOUS STUDY**

The research in Code Mixing and Borrowing in mass media is not the first one conducted. Here are two previous studies about Code Mixing and Borrowing words that can be used as references to conduct the study.

The first study was written by Fenny Wijono (2002), which is entitled “A Study of Code Mixing in Deteksi Features of Jawa Post Newspaper”. The writer uses Holmes theory as the main theory and Lumintang and Harijatiwidjaya as supporting theory. The purpose of the study is to analyze code-mixing elements in every utterances of each episode in Deteksi Features of Jawa Post. The result is she found the mixing language of English, Javanese, and Jakartanese which consists of 8,93 % English, 22,77% Javanese, and 68,3% Jakartanese. Both of Javanese and Jakartanese have the dominant language in word level.

The second study was a journal written by Ani Nurweni (2013) which is entitled “Meanings of English Loanwords in Indonesian Articles of Sport”. This research investigates the meaning of English Loanwords in Indonesian sport text from an Indonesian newspaper in 2010 and 2011. Their meanings in the text were compared to those in English dictionaries,

sport glossary and *KBBI 2008* using Nida's componential analysis of meaning (Nida, 1975:32-67). The results showed that most of the English loanwords in the Indonesian sport articles had their meanings unchanged and some others experienced semantic changes.

Based on the two previous studies above, I can compare that the 1<sup>st</sup> previous study also explains about Code Mixing in the mass media, which is newspaper, but Fenny Wijono (2002) doesn't analyze about Borrowing word. The theories used in two previous studies above are also different with this research. Moreover, the second previous study explains about Loanwords in newspaper, but this research is investigating the meaning of the English Loanwords that occur in that newspaper. Ani Nurweni (2013) uses semantic approach to analyze this study. In my research, the occurrence of Code Mixing and Borrowing will be compared and it shows the type of each of them. Therefore, it can be said that the studies on Code Mixing and Borrowing in the headlines of mass media are still very limited in number and topic coverage, so this research will describe furthermore about the use of Code Mixing and Borrowing in online media.

## **1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE WRITING**

In conducting this research, I create a systematic writing outline, which covers in five main chapters as follows:

### **CHAPTER I**

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the Background of the Study, the Research Questions, the Purpose of the Study, the Previous Study, and the Organization of the Writing.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter consist of the Language in Society, the Code Mixing, the Borrowing, and the Code mixing vs. Borrowing.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the Research Design and Research Method; the Data, Population, Sample, and the Source Data; the Method of Collecting Data; the Method of Analyzing Data.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis of the Types of Code Mixing and Borrowing, and the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

It contains a summary of the whole analysis according to the result of the research and the suggestion of the research.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In this study, there are some theories used as a foundation to support the analysis of this thesis. They are the language in society, the notion of Code Mixing, the notion of Borrowing, and Code Mixing vs. Borrowing.

#### **2.1 LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY**

Language is a tool of communication used by people to get involved in social interactions. It means that language is a part of society and they have close relationship. The relationship between language and society is investigated in a study called 'Sociolinguistics' which has the goal to get a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in the communication (Wardhaugh, 1986:12).

As Holmes (1992:1) stated, sociolinguistics has a major role in language and society. It is an attempt to explain the relationship between language and society, why we speak differently in different social contexts, so it is easy to identify the social function of language and how language is used to convey social meaning such as relationships, situation, topic, and so on. Fishman (1970:4) adds that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their

functions, and the characteristics of the speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community”.

In bilingual or multilingual societies, like in Indonesia, sociolinguistics may cause language variations that occur in daily life. Suwito (1983:33) said that every language has some different variations and it is used in some certain situation, because language is a social phenomenon that is influenced by social and situation factor. A bilingual person usually produces certain codes to communicate more effectively with the others.

Wardhaugh (1986:102) defined code as a system used to communicate by two or more parties used on any occasions. The phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code mixing (Wardhaugh, 1986:101). Code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between two languages that appear in one sentence (Muysken 2000:1).

Moreover, according to the linguistic situation in Indonesia, there are wide choices of language that offered. In fact, the great influence of foreign language in Indonesia is English. Indonesian people now have a better knowledge of English than they had in the past. This is one of the reasons why Indonesian people tend to increase their use of English code mixing in their daily life. Newspaper, social media, television, and other mass communications bring the increasing use of English of the country. The mass media reveals the trend of using English besides Indonesian. In

this research, I use some headlines as an object, which is a headline usually consists of one sentence. Most of the headlines are consisting of code mixing and borrowing words.

## **2.2 CODE MIXING**

In many situations, people often say that they ‘can’t find the words’ to express their thoughts and feelings. In other words, they are ‘hunting for the right word’ (Downes, 1998:2). Therefore, people usually use code mixing in their utterance intentionally or unintentionally. Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a dominant language to support his or her utterance that is inserted with some elements of other languages (Chaer and Agustina, 2003:114).

Kachru (1978:107) defines code mixing as a strategy used for ‘transferring’ of linguistic units from one language to another. This transfer results in a ‘restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic repertoire’, which includes the mixing of either lexical items, full sentences, or the embedding of idioms. Bokamba (1996:53) also supports that code mixing refers to embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases, and clauses from two grammatical (sub-) systems within the same sentence and speech events.

Hudson (1996:53) adds that code mixing is a case, where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any

change at all. It has a purpose to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic element – a few words of one language, then a few words of the other, back to the first for a few more words and so on.

Hoffmann (1991:104-105) shows several types of code mixing based on the juncture where the languages take place. Each type will describe below:

### **1. Intra-sentential mixing**

This kind of code mixing occurs within a clause or a sentence boundary. For example: as when a Yoruba/English says, “*Won o arrest a single person*” (*Won o* means they did not). Wardaugh (1986:111) gives another example: “*Estaba training para pelar*” (*He was training to fight*).

### **2. Intra-lexical mixing**

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary or at the lexical level within a sentence. For example: *shoppa* (English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy* (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku-* meaning *-to*).

### **3. Involving a change of pronunciation**

It occurs at phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it into Indonesian phonological structure.

For instance, the word ‘*strawberry*’ is said to be ‘*stroberi*’ by Indonesian people.

### 2.3 BORROWING

According to Durkin (2014:3), ‘...the term ‘borrowing’ describes a process in which one language replicates a linguistic feature from another language, either wholly or partly. The metaphorical use of the word ‘borrowing’ to describe this process has some well-known flaws: nothing is taken away from what is termed the donor language, and there is no assumption that the ‘borrowing’ or ‘loan’ will ever be returned. The language from which elements are borrowed is called the donor, and the borrowing language is called the recipient language. For example, there are the words *pundit*, *yoga*, and *guru* that have been borrowed by the recipient language, English, from the donor language, Hindi (Fasold, 2006:294).

Borrowing or often called *loanword* is defined as a word that at some point in the history of a language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing (or *transfer*, or *copying*). Loanwords are always *words* (i.e. *lexemes*) in the narrow sense, not lexical phrases, and they are normally *unanalyzable units* in the recipient language (Haspelmath, 2009:36-37). Borrowings are usually, but not always, phonologically, morphologically and syntactically incorporated into the borrowing language (King, 1954:87).

Crystal (1994:46) defines loanwords as a “linguistics units that were both form and meaning are borrowed, assimilated with some adoption to the phonological system of the new language”. When a word is borrowed, the spelling and the pronunciation are adapted into the new language. In general, a word can only be recognized with certainty as a loanword if both a plausible source word and a donor language can be identified (Haspelmath, 2009:99).Hock also adds (1986:280), “the term ‘borrowing’ refers to the adoption of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect”.

Haugen (1950:212) gives another explanations about loanwords. He said that it is “a term for the process of adaptation of a word from the donor language, the word originates in into the recipient language, the language which adapts the word”. He later claimed that if a loanword was to be incorporated into the new language, it had to fit into its grammatical structure and meaning that “... they must be assigned by the borrower to the various grammatical classes which are distinguished by his own language” (Haugen, 1950:217). Then, Haugen (1950:214) also distinguished the types of lexical borrowing as follows.

### **2.3.1 Loan word**

This kind of borrowing words adopts the item or idea and the source language word for each. Loanword shows morphemic importation without substitution, e.g.the word French *rouge*, which

was borrowed into English. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well (Hockett, 1958:402)

### **2.3.2 Loan blend**

This kind of borrowing words shows morphemic substitution as well as importation. In loan blends only a part of the phonemic shape of the word has been imported, while a native portion has been substituted for the rest. These are including such hybrids as Dutch *software huis* from English *software house*. Hockett (1958:553) adds that a loan blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element, as in the borrowed *preost* (priest) + the native *-had* (hood) in Old English to produce *preosthad* (priesthood).

### **2.3.3 Loan shift**

Loan shift, which is also called loan translation, show morphemic substitution without importation. It occurs when speakers adapt material already present in their language for the object and concepts belonging to the donor language. A loan translation is created by literally translating elements from the donor language into compounds words in the borrowing language (Fasold, 2006:294).

Haugen (1950:214) gives such an example as *English weekend*, rendered in Canadian French by morpheme-by-morpheme translation as *fin de semaine*. Fasold (2006:294) also adds some examples from the English words *almighty*, *handbook*, and *Monday*. Those are loan translations of Latin *omnipotens* (*omni* – ‘all’ + *potens* – ‘powerful’), *manualis liber* (*manualis* – ‘hand’ + *liber* – ‘book’) and *dies lunae* (*dies* – ‘day’ + *lunae* – ‘moon’). Other examples of loan translation are the English word *librarian*, *clerk*, *pilot*, *journalist* imported into Indonesian as *juru pustaka* ‘expert book’, *juru tulis* ‘expert writer’, *juru terbang* ‘expert fly’, *juru berita* ‘expert news’.

The major criteria according to which Haugen differentiates between the three groups are morphemic importation and morphemic substitution. Haugen’s typology is represented in Table 1, formed on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria.

**Table. 1**  
**Haugen’s typology**

	<b>morphemic importation</b>	<b>morphemic substitution</b>
loan word	+	-
loan blend	+	+
loan shift	-	+



### 2.3 CODE MIXING VS. BORROWING

Code mixing refers to the transference of linguistics units (words, phrases, and clauses) from one language into another within the same speech situation and within single sentence (Sridhar & Sridhar, 1980:407). The term code mixing, according to Baker (2001:101), has sometime been used to describe changes at the word level (e.g. when one word or a few words in a sentence change). Conversely, there is also another kind of language variation, which is called borrowing. It is a word, which has been taken from one language then used in another language (Richard, Platt, & Weber, 1985:30). Fasold (2006:294) stated that borrowing is the adoption of elements from another language or dialect. The borrowed elements are usually lexical items, known as loan words.

Weinrich (1968:47) claimed that a morpheme is more likely to be borrowed the less bound it is. Various studies have shown that content words (nouns, which are the least-bound forms, followed by verbs and adjectives) and interjections are generally borrowed more often than function words, which are in turn borrowed more frequently than inflectional particles. Borrowing generally involves single words – mainly nouns, and it is motivated by lexical need (Holmes, 1992:50). Also frequently borrowed are brand names, places names, greetings, sayings, slang terms, and expressions (Fantini, 1985:152). The types of words that are borrowed tend to be related to the majority culture behind the donor language, because “the less culturally bound an item, the less likely the

possibility of a ready synonym in the another language”.

Borrowed words are usually adapted to the speaker’s first language. They are pronounced and used grammatically as if they were part of the speaker first language. On the contrary, code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence (Holmes, 1992:50). Hudson (1995:55) adds “...code mixing involves mixing languages in speech, while borrowing involves mixing the system themselves, because an item ‘borrowed’ from one language to become part of the other language”.

For instance, New Zealand English has borrowed the word *mana* from Maori. There is no exact equivalent to its meaning in English, although it is sometimes translated as meaning ‘prestige’ or ‘high status’. It is pronounced [ma:ne] by most New Zealanders. The *Maori* pronunciation is quite different with a short *a* in both syllables. Most English speakers similarly adopt the word Maori. They pluralize it by adding the English Plural inflection *s* and talk of the *Maoris*. In the Maori language the plural is not marked by an inflection on the noun (Holmes, 1992:50-51).

According to Sridhar & Sridhar (1980:407), code mixing is distinguished from borrowing on the following grounds.

1. The mixed elements of code mixing do not fill the “lexical gaps” in the host language. It means that the set of borrowed expression in a language typically represents semantic field outside the experience of

the borrowing language, whereas the expressions that occur in code mixing may duplicate existing expressions.

2. The mixed elements of code mixing often form sequences longer than single words. Code mixing involves every level of lexical and syntactic structure, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Conversely, borrowing may occasionally involve a few set phrases but it is usually restricted to single lexical items.
3. The mixed elements of code mixing are not restricted to a more or less limited set accepted by the speech community of the host language. On the contrary, the entire second language system is at the disposal of the code mixer. Code mixing draws on every category and constituent type in grammar, while borrowing usually represents mostly nouns, and marginally a few adjectives and other categories.
4. The mixed elements of code mixing are not necessarily assimilated into the host language by regular phonological and morphological processes. Code mixing draws creatively upon practically the whole of the vocabulary and grammar of another language, while borrowing represents a restricted set of expressions with some creativity in the margins.
5. The two terms, both code mixing and borrowing, make totally different claims about the competence of the individual speaker. Borrowing words can occur even in the speech of monolinguals, whereas code mixing presupposes a certain degree of bilingual

competence.

Consider the following examples of code mixing by Sridhar & Sridhar (1980:408) of Kannada-English bilingual speech in informal conversations:

(1) *nam tande airport- ge hogiddare.*

(My father has gone to the airport.)

(2) *avaru committee chairman agodu nanage ista illa.*

(I don't like he is becoming the committee chairman.)

(3) *And from there I went to live pa mucho sitios.*

(... in a lot of places.)

(4) *El hombre who saw the accident es cubano.*

(The man ... is Cuban.)

As we can see on the examples above, the most frequency mixed elements are the single words which is especially nouns, conjoined sentences, main clauses, subordinate clauses including relative clauses, major constituents such as noun phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Among single words, nouns outrank all others in frequency of mixing followed by adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Grammatical items such as articles, quantifiers, auxiliaries, and prepositions are also likely to be mixed by them.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

There are some methods applied in conducting this research. Sudaryanto (1993:3) states that method is a kind of systematical work plan in order to make a research works easier so that the research can achieve its main purpose. This chapter contains four parts, they are research method; data sources, population, sample, and sampling technique; methods of collecting data; and methods of analyzing data.

#### **3.1. RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive method is a method that illustrates the characteristics of a population factually and accurately (Djajasudarma, 1993:16). Isaac & Michael (1987:42) adds that descriptive method provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area. Descriptive means describe, make a note, and analyze the conditions that occur.

According to Djajasudarma (1993:10), there are two types of approach in a research; they are quantitative approach and qualitative approach. The writer applies qualitative approach because the data are

consisting of the words, not the numbers. This research is called a qualitative one because the collected data are in the forms of sentence.

### **3.2. POPULATION, SAMPLE, AND THE SOURCE OF DATA**

According to Koentjaraningrat (1997:115), population is the whole research data. In the other words, population is all of the subjects that are taken in a research. So all of the headlines that are published in detiknews.com from 1<sup>st</sup> until 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2015 become the source data of this research. Then, sample is a subject of population. Burns (1995:63) said that sample is “any part of a population regardless of whether it is representative or not”. In this research, the headlines that contain code mixing and borrowing words in detiknews.com throughout January 2015 are the samples.

The sampling I use in this research is observation of the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are mixed with Code and inserted by Borrowing in the headlines of news.detik.com. Then I classify those headlines into the types of code mixing and borrowing. For example:

**Thursday, 1/05/2015 23:18**

Ini yang Bisa Diungkap dari ***Black Box*** Pesawat

(Intra-Sentential Code Mixing)

### **3.3 METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA**

In conducting this research, I used some methods of collecting the data. First, I use Observation or Simak Method especially Non-Participative Observation Method because I collect the data by reading the material. I did not involve or take a part of making the data (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). Besides, I also use Note-Taking Technique for selecting and making some classification of the data. The definition of the Note-Taking Technique as follows.

*Teknik catat adalah peneliti menyadap dengan menyimak dan mencatat setiap peristiwa kebahasaan yang terjadi. Peneliti harus membawa alat catat dan mencatat berbagai hal seperti situasi tutur, penutur, dan mitra tutur, keadaan pertuturan, norma pertuturan, dan berbagai hal yang sekiranya membantu peneliti dalam menganalisis data. Sudaryanto (1993:135)*

What I apply is taking a note on the headlines that contain code mixing and borrowing then classifies it into the types of code mixing and borrowing based on the theory used in this research.

### **3.4 METHOD OF ANALYZING DATA**

In analyzing data, I use two methods in this research namely padan method and agih method. Padan or identity method is used to identify the features or aspects that are investigated (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). While agih method is a research method, which its determiner device is inside of language (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). The technique used in agih method is substitution; it is an analysis, which is substituting the linguistic units of the

data. For example in this research is the substitution from Indonesian into English language. The steps in analyzing data can be stated as follows.

1. Reading carefully the raw data from the news.detik.com
2. Rewriting and putting the data into tables
3. Selecting any words, phrases, or clauses containing Code Mixing and Borrowing according to KBBI the 4<sup>th</sup> edition and Kamus Kata – Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia by J.S Badudu (2003)
4. Classifying the data into the types of Code Mixing (Hoffman's theory) and Borrowing (Haugen's theory)
5. Describing the types of Code Mixing and Borrowing
6. Explaining the differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing
7. Drawing conclusion



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, I am going to present and analyze the data results of code mixing and borrowing that is used in the headlines of news.detik.com from 1<sup>st</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2015. Then, I classify those data based on Hoffman's theory for Code Mixing and Haugen's theory of lexical borrowing. I also used KBBI the 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Kamus Kata –Kata Serapan Asing Dalam Bahasa Indonesia by JS Badudu (2003), and Etymology Dictionary in etymonline.com to limit the analyzing data.

#### **4.1 Code Mixing**

I found 140 headlines that contain Code Mixing in news.detik.com on the first week of January 2015. Code Mixing were classified into three types based on the juncture where the languages take place (Hoffmann, 1991:104-105). The types of Code Mixing followed with Code Mixing words found in the headlines of news.detik.com from 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2015 are exemplified in the table below. The translations of Code Mixing words are according to Kamus Inggris-Indonesia by Echols and Shadily (2014).

**Table 4.1.1**  
**Code Mixing**

Types of CM	No	Words	CM in	Context
Intra – Sentential Mixing	1.	<i>award</i>	hadiah	Tahun Ini, Ridwal Kamil akan Berikan <b>Award</b> Bagi PNS Berprestasi
	2.	<i>pending</i>	(me-) tunda	Empati Nur Taufiq, Mahasiswa yang <b>Pending</b> Garap Skripsi Demi Jadi Relawan
	3.	<i>stop</i> (3)	berhenti	Prof Jusman: Menhub <b>Stop</b> AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura karena Lihat Ada Kejanggalan
	4.	<i>runway</i> (10)	landasan	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Bandara Halim Padam, 2 Pesawat Batal Terbang Tadi Malam
	5.	<i>body</i>	badan	Cari <b>Body</b> AirAsia, BPPT Kirim Alat Pendeteksi Obyek di Dasar Laut
	6.	<i>reward</i>	penghar-gaan	Soal <b>Reward</b> , Pilot SAR AirAsia TNI AU: Ini Kerja Tim, Semua Kesatuan Berjasa
	7.	<i>delay</i> (2)	tunda	Citilink yang <b>Delay</b> Karena Lampu <b>Runway</b> Padam Sudah Diberangkatkan
	8.	<i>visibility</i>	penglihatan	Selain Lampu <b>Runway</b> Padam, Cuaca Buruk dan <b>Visibility</b> Juga Jadi Kendala
	9.	<i>voorijder</i>	penga-walan khusus	Ahok Larang Pejabat DKI Dikawal <b>Voorijder</b>
	10.	<i>blusukan</i> (2)	kunjunga n	<b>Blusukan</b> ke Kantor AirAsia Cengkareng, Menhub Jonas Marah Besar
	11.	<i>deadlock</i>	jalan buntu	Perundingan Islah ke-2 akan <b>Deadlock?</b> Agung Laksono: Jangan Pesimistis
	12.	<i>nonstop</i>	tanpa henti	Baruna Jaya I Lanjutkan Pencarian AirAsia 24 Jam <b>Nonstop</b>
	13.	<i>briefing</i> (6)	pengaraha n	Jonan di Ruang <b>Briefing</b> Pilot Bandara Cengkareng: Kayak Kamar Kos-Kosan
	14.	<i>overload</i>	muatan berlebih	Jumlah Penumpang Mobil Travel yang Kecelakaan di Banyuwangi <b>Overload</b>
	15.	<i>airline</i>	maskapai	Kemenhub: Setiap <b>Airline</b> Harus Mengantongi Izin dari Kedua

			Negara
16.	<i>fight</i>	berjuang	Hendropriyono: Saya Sudah Sehat, Siap <b><i>Fight</i></b> untuk Presiden Jokowi
17.	<i>dear</i>	terkasih	<b><i>Dear</i></b> Jaksa, Kapan WN Belanda Pemilik 600 Ribu Butir Ekstasi Ini Didor
18.	<i>crisis centre</i> (4)	pusat krisis	Properti di Posko <b><i>Crisis Centre</i></b> Juanda Surabaya Mulai Dikemasi
19.	<i>weather display</i>	laporan cuaca	Kemhub: <b><i>Weather Display</i></b> Ada di ATC tapi Belum di Masing-masing Pemandu
20.	<i>black box</i> (21)	kotak hitam	Ini yang Bisa Diungkap dari <b><i>Black Box</i></b> Pesawat
21.	<i>live update</i> (7)	siaran langsung	<b><i>Live Update</i></b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Kelima
22.	<i>3 in 1</i>	3 dalam 1	Libur Panjang, <b><i>3 in 1</i></b> Hari Ini Tidak Diberlakukan
23.	<i>body bag</i>	kantong mayat	Pemkab Kobar Sediakan 70 Ambulans, 162 Peti Jenazah, dan 200 <b><i>Body Bag</i></b>
24.	<i>file hard, soft copy</i>	salinan dokumen	BMKG: Akses Peta Cuaca via Situs Gratis, <b><i>File Hard</i></b> dan <b><i>Soft Copy</i></b> Ada Biaya
25.	<i>safety belt</i> (2)	sabuk pengaman	3 Jasad Korban AirAsia Masih di Satu Deret Kursi, <b><i>Safety Belt</i></b> Terpasang
26.	<i>main body</i>	badan utama	Sampai di Selat Karimata, Kapal MGS Geo Survei Langsung Cari <b><i>Main Body</i></b> QZ8501
27.	<i>flight approval</i> (2)	persetujuan penerbang-an	AirAsia Terbang di Luar Jadwal, Sudah dapat <b><i>Flight Approval?</i></b>
28.	<i>take off/landing</i>	lepas landas / mendarat	AirNav Bantah Ada 'Ongkos' Untuk Percepat <b><i>Take Off/Landing</i></b>
29.	<i>extra flight</i>	penerbang an tambahan	AirAsia Tak Lakukan <b><i>Extra Flight</i></b> , Tapi Ubah Jadwal Terbang Rute Surabaya-Singapura
30.	<i>car free day</i>	hari bebas kendaraan bermotor	Di <b><i>Car Free Day</i></b> , Wali Kota Semarang Hapus Vandalisme di Halte Bus
31.	<i>cold storage</i> (6)	kontainer pendingin	RSUD Imanuddin Mendapat Pinjaman <b><i>Cold Storage</i></b> untuk Amankan Jenazah
32.	<i>auto shutdown</i>	mati otomatis	AirAsia: Pesawat Surabaya-Bandung Balik ke Apron Karena <b><i>Auto Shutdown</i></b> APU
33.	<i>simple</i>	sederhana	Karakteristik Tim Orion dari Korsel: Disiplin, <b><i>Simple</i></b> , dan Hati-hati

			Berbicara
34.	<i>standby</i>	siaga	Basarnas Semarang <b>Standby</b> Bantu KRI yang Berlabuh di Tanjung Emas
35.	<i>high heels</i>	hak tinggi	Wira-wiri Urus AirAsia, Risma: <i>Sikilku Lecet Kebeh</i> Pakai <b>High-heels</b>
36.	<i>contra flow</i>	lawan arus	Truk yang Nyangkut di KM 21 Jagorawi Dievakuasi, <b>Contra Flow</b> diberlakukan
37.	<i>skill</i>	hadiah	Ahli dari Bandara Heathrow Diundang ATC Bandara Cengkareng untuk Tingkatkan <b>Skill</b>
38.	<i>cargo</i>	muatan	Kapal <b>Cargo</b> Terbalik di Skotlandia, 8 Orang Belum Ditemukan
39.	<i>wanted</i>	dicari	<b>Wanted:</b> Satono, Bupati Terkorup Rp 119 Miliar
40.	<i>upgrade</i>	meningkatkan	Pemerintah Siap <b>Upgrade</b> Peralatan dan Kemampuan Basarnas
41.	<i>face to face</i>	tatap muka	AirAsia Akui Pembayaran Kompensasi Rp 300 Juta Secara <b>Face to Face</b>
42.	<i>command center</i>	pusat komando	Pertengahann Januari, Ridwan Kamil Pantau Bandung dari <b>Command Center</b>
43.	<i>landmark</i>	petanda	Gedung dan <b>Landmark</b> di Queensland Jadi Sasaran Berburu Hantu Paranormal
44.	<i>travel advice</i> (4)	anjuran perjalanan	<b>Travel Advice</b> AS dan Australia, Kapolri: Saya Jamin Indonesia Aman
45.	<i>maintenance</i> (2)	pemeliharaan	<b>Maintenance</b> , Pesawat Orion Korsel Tak Terbang Cari AirAsia Hari Ini
46.	<i>security alert</i>	sinyal keamanan	<b>Security Alert</b> dari AS dan Australia, Menko Polhukam: Kita Waspada
47.	<i>make up</i>	dandan	Tanpa <b>Make-up</b> dan Rambut Diroll, Ini Gaya Ibu Ani Ngulek Sambal
48.	<i>travel warning</i>	peringatan perjalanan	<b>Travel Warning</b> AS ke Jatim, Bupati Anas: Banyuwangi Aman untuk Dikunjungi
49.	<i>slot</i> (3)	celah	'Izin Hantu' AirAsia Itu Hanya Berupa Alokasi <b>Slot</b> Jadwal Terbang
50.	<i>mini market</i>	pasar kecil	<b>Mini Market</b> di Makassar Disatroni Rapok, 4 Motor Karyawan Dibawa Kabur
51.	<i>lost contact</i>	kehilangan kontak	MV Geosurvey dan KRI Hasanuddin Sisir Titik <b>Lost Contact</b> AirAsia QZ8501

	52.	<i>role model</i>	panutan	Pesan Panglima TNI: Prajurit Harus Jadi <b>Role Model</b> Kedamaian
	53.	<i>forklift</i> (4)	mesin pengangkat barang	Meluncur dari Turunan, <b>Forklift</b> Tabrak Warung Ketoprak di Cilincing
	54.	<i>fit</i>	sehat	Cara Penyelam Tetap <b>Fit</b> di Kapal, Gendong Teman hingga Bermain Sepak Bola
	55.	<i>status</i>	keadaan	<b>Status</b> Gunung Slamet Turun Jadi Waspada, Sinabung Masih Bepotensi Erupsi
	56.	<i>life jacket</i>	pelampung	BE-200 Hari Ini Temukan 32 Obyek, Termasuk 3 <b>Life Jacket</b>
	57.	<i>insya Allah</i>	mudah-mudahan	AirAsia Disanksi atau Tidak, Kemenhub: <b>Insya Allah</b> Diumumkan Minggu Depan
	58.	<i>security message</i> (2)	pesan keamanan	Polisi Tepis Ada Kaitan <b>Security Message</b> AS untuk Surabaya dan Insiden AirAsia
	59.	<i>basement</i>	lantai dasar	Pembongkaran <b>Basement</b> Mal PVJ Sukajadi karena Langgar Aturan Ruang Hijau
Intra-lexical mixing	60.	<i>di- Waiting List</i>	menunggu antrian	Saking Ramainya, Pengunjung Tempat Wisata ini Harus <b>di-Waiting List</b>
	61.	<i>nge-tweet</i>	bermain twitter	Asyik <b>Nge-tweet</b> , Anggota ISIS Tak Sengaja Bocorkan Lokasinya
Involving a change of Pronunciation	62.	<i>bodi</i> (4)	badan	Kapal Baruna Jaya Temukan Jasad Penumpang AirAsia Saat Cari <b>Bodi</b> Pesawat

The results show that Code-Mixing words as exemplified in table 4.1.1 can differ from Borrowing words in the following analyses. Firstly, the Code-Mixing words found are mostly inserted in target language without any change at all. Although there are some that involved a change of pronunciation, they are actually aimed at duplicating the existing words and not assimilating into target language. The examples of analysis are as follows:

### Data 1

Tahun Ini, Ridwal Kamil akan Berikan **Award** Bagi PNS Berprestasi

*[This year, Ridwan Kamil will Give an Award for the Best PNS]*

### Data 2

Empati Nur Taufiq, Mahasiswa yang **Pending** Garap Skripsi Demi Jadi Relawan

*[Nur Taufiq's Empathy, A Student who is **Pending** to Make Thesis to be a Volunteer]*

The bold-typed words in the examples above are English Code Mixing words that appear in Indonesia headlines. They are inserted in Indonesia sentences without any change at all; it means they are used as its original form of English. Data 1 and data 2 can be considered as Code Mixing due to the word '**award**' and the word '**pending**' in those sentences has its existing equivalent Indonesian words that are **hadiah** for **award**, and **(me-)tunda** for **pending**. Since the method of analysis of this research are Padan and Agih Method from Sudaryanto (2003), I substituted the linguistic units of the data 1 and data 2 that are **award** and **pending** from English into Indonesian language. Consider the sentences below.

⇒ Tahun Ini, Ridwal Kamil akan Berikan **Hadiah** Bagi PNS Berprestasi

⇒ *Empati Nur Taufiq, Mahasiswa yang **Menunda** Garap Skripsi Demi Jadi Relawan*

The same analyses are also appeared on all Code Mixing words classified as Intra-Sentential Mixing (look at table 4.1.1). This kind of Code Mixing occurs within a clause or a sentence boundary, such as the word *stop* for *berhenti*, *runway* for *landasan*, *body* for *badan*, *reward* for *penghargaan*, *delay* for *tunda*, *visibility* for *penglihatan*, and etc. Furthermore, there are also found the words that already exist in Indonesian but cannot truly express an idea or an object properly. Code Mixing is later used just for support an utterance of a person when he or she cannot find the right word or there is no appropriate word in target language. The examples can be seen in the headlines below.

(1) Ahok Larang Pejabat DKI Dikawal *Voorijder*

[*Ahok Prohibit the Aristocracy of DKI under Guard by Voorijder*]

⇒ *Ahok Larang Pejabat DKI Dikawal dengan Pengawalan Khusus*

The word 'voorijder' is derived from Dutch, which has the closest existing equivalent word in Indonesian language as a 'pengawalan khusus' (a special escort). But 'voorijder' is not only a 'pengawalan', it is also a motorcade or 'iring-iringan mobil'. *Voorijder* is like a convoy but it is usually guard by the police officers and is used by the people, which are especially the aristocrats, for their specific situation. Therefore, the word 'pengawalan khusus' cannot truly express the idea of what *voorijder* is yet. Indonesian people later use the word *voorijder* to duplicate the

existing equivalent native word. The same analysis was also found in headline below.

(2) **Blusukan** ke Kantor AirAsia Cengkareng, Menhub Jonas Marah Besar

*[Blusukan to AirAsia Office in Cengkareng, Jonas, The Minister of Transportation, was Enraged]*

⇒ **Kunjungan** ke Kantor AirAsia Cengkareng, Menhub Jonas Marah Besar

The word '*blusukan*' is derived from Javanese (a local language in Indonesia), which has the closest equivalent word in Indonesian language as a '*kunjungan*' or a visit. But '*blusukan*' has more meaning and not just a '*kunjungan*', it is also checking one by one and overall in detail. The word '*kunjungan*' cannot represent the idea of '*blusukan*' yet. Therefore, Javanese Code Mixing '*blusukan*' was used in this Indonesian headline. In addition, the third type of code mixing was also found. As exemplified in the table 4.1.1, there was only 1 headline that contains Code-Mixing word Involved a Change of Pronunciation. This word was changed at phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, and then modified into Indonesian phonological structure. In other words, Indonesian people usually create a new word in their language, but it is not assimilated, based on what they heard from pronunciation of



foreign word. Consider the examples of Code Mixing Involved a Change of Pronunciation below.

- (3) Kapal Baruna Jaya Temukan Jasad Penumpang AirAsia Saat Cari **Bodi** Pesawat

*[Baruna Jaya Ship has Found the Dead Passengers of AirAsia When was Looking for Aircraft's Body]*

⇒ Kapal Baruna Jaya Temukan Jasad Penumpang AirAsia Saat Cari **Badan** Pesawat

In the examples above, the word **bodi** was considered as Code Mixing because it is derived from English **body**. According to Oxford Dictionary, **body** is pronounced as /b :di/, therefore Indonesian people modified it into Indonesian phonological structure. The word **bodi** can be actually replaced by its Indonesian equivalent translation **badan** but the writer of news.detik.com prefer to use **bodi** to support those headlines since the mass media should provide the concise and clear headline news. It is showed that the occurrences of Code Mixing in those headlines are used as a stylistic use of language.

The differences between Code Mixing and Borrowing are also showed in the mixing words that are not repeatedly used by the writer of news.detik.com. It means the Code Mixing words only duplicate the existing word and does not assimilate in Indonesian language. Look back at table 4.1.1, there are found the word **cold storage**, **body**, and **black box**.

Those words are used in another headlines but in Indonesian language. The occurrences of this incident can be found in an example below.

(3) RSUD Imanuddin Mendapat Pinjaman *Cold Storage* untuk Amankan Jenazah

[*RSUD Imanuddin Receive Cold Storage to Save the Dead Victims*]

⇒ Cegah Pembusukan, Jenazah Korban AirAsia Disimpan di *Kontainer Pendingin*

[*To Prevent Putrefaction, the Dead Victims of AirAsia were Saved in Cold Storage*]

⇒ DVI Polri Akan Mendapat Bantuan *Lemari Pendingin* Jenazah di Pangkalan Bun

[*DVI of Polri will Receive Cold Storage for the Dead Victims in Pangkalan Bun*]

Those occurrences have proved that the word *cold storage* as a mixed element derived from English, did not fill the lexical gaps in the host language that is Indonesian. Instead, Code-Mixing only aim to transfer the linguistics units from one language to another but they not assimilated into the host language. The repetition use of *cold storage* did not mean that it is Borrowing, instead it is considered as Code Mixing because the word *cold storage* that occur in Code-Mixing headlines only duplicated the existing word in Indonesia: *kontainer pendingin*, and *lemari pendingin*. The same occurrences are found in the English Code Mixing words *body* and *Black Box*. Those words are not considered as

Borrowing because there are also found the existing Indonesian word in another headlines, which are *badan forbody*, and *koper hitam/kotak hitam* for *Black Box*.

Furthermore, not only a single word that can be mixed with sentences in another language, but also a word followed with suffixes. This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary or at the lexical level within a sentence. There are only 2 headlines showed in the table 4.1 that considered as this Intra-Lexical mixing. The mixing words can be found in the headlines below.

(4) Saking Ramainya, Pengunjung Tempat Wisata ini Harus *di- Waiting*

*List*

*[Due to Full of Visitors, The Tourist of This Recreation Spot Must be in Waiting List]*

⇒ *Saking Ramainya, Pengunjung Tempat Wisata Ini Harus Menunggu Antrian*

(5) Asyik *Nge-tweet*, Anggota ISIS Tak Sengaja Bocorkan Lokasinya

*[Too Excited to Tweet, an ISIS Member Reveals His Location Accidentally]*

⇒ *Asyik Bermain Twitter, Anggota ISIS Tak Sengaja Bocorkan Lokasinya*

The bold-typed words in the example above indicate the occurrence of Intra-Lexical Mixing on those headlines. In (6), *di- Waiting*

*List* is the mix of Indonesian prefix *-di* with the English adverbial phrase *Waiting List*. The word *nge-tweet* in (7) is the mix of Indonesian colloquial prefix *nge-* with an English colloquial verb *tweet* (when people update status on twitter).

## 4.2 Borrowing

In addition to Code mixing, the writer also employed Borrowing word, which is classified into three types: Loan Word, Loan Blend, and Loan Shift (Haugen, 2950:214). In the tables below, these are the following words that are considered as loan word, according to Kamus Kata Serapan Asing dalam Bahasa Indonesia by JS Badudu.

**Table 4.2**  
**Loan word**

No.	Words	(x)	Origin Word
1.	<i>positif</i>	10	<i>positif</i> (French)
2.	<i>radar</i>	6	<i>radar</i> (English)
3.	<i>senior</i>	7	<i>senior</i> (Latin)
4.	<i>hotel</i>	6	<i>hotel</i> (French)
5.	<i>total</i>	9	<i>total</i> (French)
6.	<i>unit</i>	10	<i>unit</i> (English)
7.	<i>detail</i>	10	<i>detail</i> (French)

*J.S Badudu (2009)*

Among 398 words borrowed, only 58 of them can be categorized as loan words. In loan word, the borrower adopted the pronunciation and spelling form of the original word without any change at all. Loan words preserve their original written form, and the pronunciation usually reflects the originality as well. They are also used grammatically as the donor

language. As in (1) into (7) in table 4.2, the words *positif*, *radar*, *senior*, *hotel*, *total*, *unit*, and *detail* are showed morphemic importation without substitution. Those loan words found can be considered as borrowing word because those words were replaced the native counterparts. The analysis is in the headline (1) below:

(1) Presdir AirAsia Klarifikasi Kabar Pilot **Positif** Narkoba dan Kaitannya dengan QZ8501

*[Chairman of AirAsia Clarified The News A Pilot was Positive Drugs and Relation to QZ8501]*

In headline (1) the word *positif* is derived from French *positif*. The example shows that the spelling and pronunciation of word *positif* is adapted into Indonesian without substitution in phoneme. This adaptation also do not imply grammatical change and its meaning. It means that loan word adopts the item or the idea and also the source language word for each. The writer of news.detik.com also used loan words for terms not available in Indonesian language, as the words (1), (2), and (3) on the table 4.2. The examples are showed in the headlines below:

(1) Presdir AirAsia Klarifikasi Kabar Pilot **Positif** Narkoba dan Kaitannya dengan QZ8501

*[Chairman of AirAsia Clarified News a Pilot Positive Drugs and Relation to QZ8501]*

(2) **Radar** Kemenkominfo Terus Diaktifkan Meski Belum Menemukan Sinyal ELT

*[Kemenkominfo is Keeping the **Radar** Active Although It Does not Find the ELT Signal yet.]*

(3) Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat **Senior** China Dipecat

*[Suspected Corruption, **Senior** Diplomat of China was Fired]*

The word *positif* in (1) is a French word *positif* that is borrowed into Indonesian because there is no exact equivalent word to describe “something absolute”. The same situation also happened in headline (2), *radar* is an English word: *radar*. It is borrowed into Indonesian because there is no exact equivalent word in Indonesian language to describe “an electronic system for locating object by means of radio waves”. In (3), the word *senior* is an English word that is derived from Latin: *senior*. It is borrowed into Indonesian because there is no appropriate word in Indonesian language to describe “a person of authority”. Further explanation can be seen in the example below.

(1) Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat **Senior** China Dipecat

*[Suspected Corruption, **Senior** Diplomat of China was Fired]*

⇒ *Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat **Superior** China Dipecat*

⇒ *Diduga Korupsi, Diplomasi **Kawak** China Dipecat*

According to Kamus Sinonim by Matangui (2009), the word *senior* has several synonyms, such as *superior* and *kawak*. Then I substitute the

word *senior* into its synonym in the same sentence. The results showed that those sentences have become awkward and not easy to understand because the word *superior* and *kawak* are rare to use in daily conversation of Indonesian modern people. It means that the loan words in those headlines can fill the lexical gaps in Indonesian language as the host language because it can replace the native counterparts. Indonesian people accepted those loan words in their language and used it in their utterances.

Moreover, there are also loan words that have an Indonesian equivalent translations already existed, as showed in the data (4), (5), (6), and (7) on table 4.2; according to KBBI the 4<sup>th</sup> edition, such as the Indonesian term for *total* (from French) in (4) is *jumlah keseluruhan*, for *unit* (from English) in (5) is *satuan/buah* (measurement), for *detail* (from French) in (6) is *rincian*, and for *hotel* (from French) in (7) is *penginapan (komersil)*. But we have to take a note that the equivalent words of borrowing word were created when the object or the idea were introduced in the host language. So those words did not exist in target language before they were introduced. Consider the headlines below.

(6) Ini **Detail** dan Ukuran Bagian Pesawat yang Ditemukan Basarnas

[*This is the Detail and Size of Aircraft's Part Found by Basarnas*]

⇒ Ini **Rincian** dan Ukuran Bagian Pesawat yang Ditemukan  
*Basarnas*

(7) Kebijakan Larangan Rapat di **Hotel**, Negara Hemat Rp 1,3 T

*[Policy of Prohibity Meeting in **Hotel**, Country Could Save Rp1.3 T]*

⇒ *Kebijakan Larangan Rapat di **Penginapan**, Negara Hemat 1.3T*

According to Etymology Dictionary in etymonline.com, the word *detail* in (6) was first formed in 1630s from French *détail*, which means “small piece or quantity, literally a cutting in pieces”. While the word *hotel* in (7) was first formed in 1640s, which means “public official residence” from French *hôtel*. Those words were borrowed into English and then admitted to Indonesian language to enrich vocabulary in Indonesian due to colonialism in old times and globalization in present time. For example, the words *download* and *upload* that presently entered into Indonesian language due to Internet influence in Indonesia, are often replacing their native counterparts *mengunduh* dan *mengunggah*. Indonesian speakers adopt loan words instead of using the existing native counterparts. In this case, people in Indonesia are more familiar to say *detail* rather than *rincian* or to say *hotel* rather than *penginapan*.

In the table 4.3 below, these are the following words found in the headlines of news.detik.com on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2015 that categorized as the second types of borrowing word: loan blend. The origin words are according to etymonline.com.



**Table 4.3**  
**Loan Blend**

<b>Loan Blend</b>	<b>Origin Word - reborrowed</b>
<i>akun</i>	<i>aconter (French) – account (English)</i>
<i>kru</i>	<i>crue (French) – crew (English)</i>
<i>komando</i>	<i>comand (French) – command (English)</i>
<i>eksekusi</i>	<i>executer (French) – execute (English)</i>
<i>presiden</i>	<i>president (French) – president (English)</i>
<i>sosial</i>	<i>social (French) – social (English)</i>
<i>atraksi</i>	<i>attractif (French) – attractive (English)</i>
<i>pilot</i>	<i>pillote (French) – pilot (English)</i>
<i>sampel</i>	<i>saumple (French) – sample (English)</i>
<i>rilis</i>	<i>relais (French) – release (English)</i>
<i>cek</i>	<i>eschequier (French) – check (English)</i>
<i>survei</i>	<i>sorveior (French) – survey (English)</i>
<i>identitas</i>	<i>identite (French) – identity (English)</i>
<i>kabin</i>	<i>cabine (French) – cabin (English)</i>
<i>formasi</i>	<i>formacion (French) – formation (English)</i>
<i>menit</i>	<i>minut (French) – minute (English)</i>
<i>posisi</i>	<i>posicion (French) – position (English)</i>
<i>dokter</i>	<i>doctour (French) – doctor (English)</i>
<i>otoritas</i>	<i>auctorite (French) – authority (English)</i>
<i>proses</i>	<i>proces (French) – process (English)</i>
<i>operasi</i>	<i>operacion (French) – operation (English)</i>
<i>aktivitas</i>	<i>activite (French) – activity (English)</i>
<i>teror</i>	<i>terreur (French) – terror (English)</i>
<i>prioritas</i>	<i>priorite (French) – priority (English)</i>
<i>tes</i>	<i>test (French) – test (English)</i>
<i>resolusi</i>	<i>resolution (French) – resolution (English)</i>
<i>sinyal</i>	<i>signal (French) – signal (English)</i>
<i>kode</i>	<i>code (French) – code (English)</i>
<i>granat</i>	<i>grenade (French) – grenade (English)</i>
<i>publik</i>	<i>public (French) – public (English)</i>
<i>telepon</i>	<i>telephone (French) – telephone (English)</i>
<i>konflik</i>	<i>conflit (French) – conflict (English)</i>
<i>informasi</i>	<i>informacion (French) – information (English)</i>
<i>investigasi</i>	<i>investigacion (French) – investigation (English)</i>
<i>kontrak</i>	<i>contrat (French) – contract (English)</i>
<i>profesional</i>	<i>profesional (French) – professional (English)</i>
<i>rekonstruksi</i>	<i>construction (French) – construction (English)</i>
<i>identifikasi</i>	<i>identification (French) – identification (English)</i>
<i>prediksi</i>	<i>predict (French) – predict (English)</i>
<i>momen</i>	<i>moment (French) – moment (English)</i>
<i>favorit</i>	<i>favorit (French) – favorite (English)</i>
<i>rute</i>	<i>rute (French) – route (English)</i>
<i>protokol</i>	<i>prothocole (French) – protocol (English)</i>
<i>domestik</i>	<i>domestique (French) – domestic (English)</i>
<i>transkrip</i>	<i>transcriptum (Latin) – transcript (English)</i>

<i>figur</i>	<i>figura (Latin) – figure (English)</i>
<i>maksimal</i>	<i>maximus (Latin) – maximal (English)</i>
<i>lokasi</i>	<i>locationem (Latin) – location (English)</i>
<i>detektor</i>	<i>detectionem (Latin) – detector (English)</i>
<i>fokus</i>	<i>focus (Latin) – focus (English)</i>
<i>objek</i>	<i>objectum (Latin) – object (English)</i>
<i>fakta</i>	<i>factum (Latin) – fact (English)</i>
<i>apresiasi</i>	<i>appretiatius (Latin) – appreciation (English)</i>
<i>kooperatif</i>	<i>cooperat (Latin) – cooperative (English)</i>
<i>evakuasi</i>	<i>evacuates (Latin) – evacuation (English)</i>
<i>regenerasi</i>	<i>regenerationem (Latin) – regeneration (English)</i>
<i>koordinator</i>	<i>coordinate (Latin) – coordinator (English)</i>
<i>data</i>	<i>datum (Latin) – data (English)</i>
<i>destinasi</i>	<i>destinationem (Latin) – destination (English)</i>
<i>sektor</i>	<i>sector (Latin) – sector (English)</i>
<i>kios</i>	<i>kiosk (French)</i>
<i>kokpit</i>	<i>cockpit (English)</i>
<i>draf</i>	<i>draft (English)</i>
<i>parkir</i>	<i>parking (English)</i>
<i>tim</i>	<i>team (English)</i>
<i>kondusif</i>	<i>conducive (English)</i>
<i>logistik</i>	<i>logistic (English)</i>
<i>teknisi</i>	<i>technician (English)</i>
<i>spekulasi</i>	<i>speculate (English)</i>
<i>gratis</i>	<i>gratia (Latin)</i>
<i>gereja</i>	<i>igreja (Portuguese)</i>
<i>musala</i>	<i>mushola (Arabic)</i>

(etymonline.com, 2015)

The results show that in loan blend, only a part of the phonemic shape of the word has been imported, while a native portion has been substituted for the rest. For example, the word **akun** from English *account*. The phonemic shape of that word has changed into **akun** in Indonesian through phonological adaptation but the meaning is still the same. It means that loan blend is the combination of morphemic importation and substitution, so the structure fits the model. The following are the selected headlines as the examples of loan blend occurrences in news.detik.com on the first week of January 2015.

- (1) Begini Cara **Kru** KRI Pattimura Sambut 2015 Saat Bertugas Mencari QZ8501  
*[This is the Way KRI Pattimura Crew Welcoming 2015 while still Working to Find QZ8501]*
- (2) Situasi **Tim** SAR Gabungan QZ8501 Dua Hari Terakhir  
*[This is the Situation of SAR Team of QZ8501 in the Last Two Days]*
- (3) Hari Ini Seahawk AS Terbang di **Sektor** I dan BE-200 Rusia di **Sektor**  
*[Today USA Seahawk Flies in Sector I and Russian BE-200 in Sector]*
- (4) Heran di Balai Kota Hanya Ada **Musala**, Ahok Akan Bangun Masjid  
*[City Hall Only has a Musala, Ahok will Build a Mosque]*
- (5) Tragedi AirAsia, **Gereja** Mawar Sharon Kehilangan 46 Jemaat  
*[Due to AirAsia Crash, Mawar Sharon Church Lost 46 Followers]*
- (6) Terlantar karena **Kios** Ludes Tebakar, Pedagang Pasar Klewer Minta Pasar Darurat  
*[Stalls Burned Out, Klewer's Market Traders Want Emergency Market]*
- (7) Setiap Hari, Warga Sediakan Makan dan Minum **Gratis** di Pangkalan Bun  
*[People Provide Eat and Drink for Free in Pangkalan Bun Everyday]*

In headline (1), (2) and (3), there are found the word **kru** from English **crew** (derived from French **crue**), the word **tim** from English **team**, and **sektor** from English **sector** (derived from Latin **sector**). The

change of *crue-crew* into *kru*, *team* into *tim*, and *sektor* into *sektor* are an adaptation phonological structure of Indonesian from English. Indonesian speakers nativized and used those words as closely as possible into its phonetic form, i.e., *crew* /kru:/, *team*/ti:m/, *sector*/sekta(r)/. As we know, in Indonesia, the phonetic symbol or the pronunciation of a word is the same with its writing symbol. So when an Indonesian was introduced a new word from donor language, he or she will accepted it based on what he heard and also used it also as a writing system. For example in the word *crew* which is pronounced as /kru:/, the phonemic of those words has already imported while the native phonological structure (Indonesian language) has substituted for the rest. Indonesian people say and write *crew* with /k/ not with /c/, according to its phonetic symbol and its pronunciation. The word *kru*, *tim*, and *sektor* were then accepted and used by Indonesian people through the importation and substitution of the original word.

The same analysis also applies on (4) and (5), for the words *musala* and *gereja*, as mentioned in previous chapters, also frequently borrowed is brand names, place names, and etc. The words in (3) and (4) are categorized as place names which means the places for people praying. *Musala* is derived from Arabic *mushola*, whereas *gereja* is derived from Portuguese *igreja*. Those words were enriched the vocabulary of Indonesian since a long time ago when there was religion spread of Muslim and Christian that entered Indonesia. Both of the words

are also showed morphemic substitution and importation, such as in *mushola* into *musala* and *igreja* into *gereja*.

There are also found Loan Blend derived from another language, such as exemplified in headline (6) and (7). In (6), the word *kios* is derived from French *kiosk* but then admitted and adapted into Indonesian. The same analysis also happens in (7), the word *gratis* is derived from Latin *gratia*, but then admitted into Indonesian language through adaptation phonological structure.

Another characteristic of Loan Blend as borrowing word is also found. The words blended, or which have already through an importation and substitution process into the target language, are easily added or followed by affixes. Look at table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4**  
**Loan Blend with Suffixes**

1.	diprediksi	6.	diaktifkan	11.	teridentifikasi
2.	dievakuasi	7.	dikontrol	12.	terindikasi
3.	dites	8.	diapresiasi	13.	beroperasi
4.	dieksekusi	9.	direspon	14.	efektifkan
5.	diidentifikasi	10.	pendeteksi	15.	gratiskan

This form shows a blend between one element of loan word already adapted into Indonesian and a native element (affixes). The examples of analysis are as follows.

(7) Jakarta **Diprediksi** Cenderung Berawan di Hari Pertama 2015

*[Jakarta was **Predicted** Cloudy on the First Day of 2015]*

(8) Cari Potongan Besar Pesawat, Basarnas Butuh Alat **Pendeteksi** Metal

*[Looking For the Big Parts of Aircraft, Basarnas Need Metal  
Detector]*

(9) Kapolda Jatim: 2 Jenazah **Teridentifikasi**, Laki – Laki dan Perempuan

*[Kapolda Jatim: 2 Dead Victims was Identified, A Male and A Female]*

(10) Cuaca Buruk, Pelabuhan penyeberangan Selayar Tidak **Beroperasi** Sementara

*[Due to Bad Weather, Selayar Crossover Port Closed For A While]*

(11) **Efektifkan** Jam Penerbangan, Hari ini Pesawat Orion Korsel Tak Beroperasi

*[For the Effectiveness of Flight Hours, The Orion Plane from South Korea Off Duty]*

The word **diprediksi** (6) is a blend of Indonesian prefix **di-** and the French word: **predict**, but this word has already imported and substituted into Indonesian, so it changed into **prediksi**. The same situation also happened in other headlines which are blended with Indonesian prefix **di-** and Latin word that already adapted with Indonesian phonological structure, such as **evacuatus - evakuasi**, and **appretiatus - apresiasi** in table 4.3. Moreover, the blends of Indonesian prefix **-di** also found with French word such as in **test - tes**, **executer - eksekusi**, **identification - identifikasi**, **active - aktif**, **control - kontrol**, and **respons - respon**.

Another loan blends with Indonesian prefixes are also found in the following words. The word *pendeteksi* in headline (7) is the blend of Indonesian prefix *pe-* and French word: *deteksi* – *detect* (it is imported and substituted into Indonesian). The word *teridentifikasi* in headline (8) has the root '*identifikasi*' (from French: *identification*), and it receives the Indonesian prefix *ter-*. Then, the root '*indikasi*' is also loan blend (from Latin: *indicatus*) that receives prefix *ter-*. Also found prefix *-ber* in (9) with word *operasi* (from French: *operation*). In (10) the word *efektif* (from French: *effectif*) and *gratis* (from Latin: *gratia*) are blended with Indonesian suffix *-kan*.

The occurrences of loan blend followed with prefixes and suffixes are showed that borrowing is different from code mixing. It can be proved by the loan blend words that able to be inserted by affixes from the host language. For instance, in the word *identifikasi* that can be added with Indonesian prefix *di-* by the word *diidentifikasi* and prefix *ter-* by the word *teridentifikasi* (look at table 4.4). *Identifikasi* can also be added with another Indonesian prefix like *-me* and followed with Indonesian suffix *-kan*. I can conclude that every word that already borrowed and adapted into target language, in this case Indonesian, can be easily added or followed by affixes.

In contrast, affixes cannot be carelessly added in code mixing word. As exemplified in the previous analysis of code mixing, the word *waiting list* is an English word mixed by prefix *-di*, but then it cannot be

followed by another affixes, for example it is followed by prefix *-ter*, so it becomes *ter-waiting list* (unacceptable in Indonesian). *Waiting list* is inserted in target language without any change at all, which means it does not adapt into Indonesian, so its use is restricted.

The third types of lexical borrowing that is called loan shift or loan translation was also occurred in the headlines of news.detik.com. The occurrence of loan shift can be found below.

(1) *Bulan madu* yang Tak Kesampaian

[*The Unreachable Honeymoon*]

The word *bulan madu* is a loan shift of English: *honeymoon*. It can be seen clearly that *bulan madu* is literally translated morpheme by morpheme from the donor language. The word *honey* is translated as *madu*, and the word *moon* is translated as *bulan*. Whereas the actual meaning of honeymoon, according to Oxford Dictionary, is not 'madu' which has a meaning as "a sweet tacky yellow substance made by bees that is spread on bread" and also not 'bulan' which has a meaning as "the round object that moves around the earth". However, Indonesian people do not translate *bulan madu* morpheme by morpheme as *bulan* and *madu*, instead *honeymoon* and *bulan madu* has the same meaning as a holiday or vacation taken by a couple who have just got married.



### 4.3 The Differences of Code Mixing and Borrowing

**4.3.1** Code mixing is used to support an utterance when the words existing in native language cannot truly describe something or cannot express thought and intentions. While borrowing is used to enrich vocab in the host language due to there is no word to describe an idea or an object. So the translation of words borrowed is created when the object or the idea was introduced in the host language. The examples can be found below:

4.3.1.1 **Blusukan** ke Kantor AirAsia Cengkareng, Menhub Jonas Marah Besar

*[Blusukan to AirAsia Office in Cengkareng, Jonas, The Minister of Transportation, was Enraged]*

The bold-typed in the example above is Javanese code mixing in an Indonesian sentence. The writer of news.detik.com used 'blusukan' because this word has more meaning than a 'kunjungan' (a visit), it is also checking one by one and overall in detail. The Indonesian word 'kunjungan' in cannot represent the idea of 'blusukan' yet.

4.3.1.2 Kebijakan Larangan Rapat di **Hotel**, Negara Hemat Rp 1,3

*[Prohibition about Meeting Policy in Hotel, The Country Could Save Rp 1.3 T]*

The word *hotel* was first formed in 1640s, which means “public official residence” from French *hotel*(etymonline.com). This word was later borrowed into English and then admitted to Indonesian language to enrich vocabulary in Indonesian. The equivalent word of *hotel* that is *penginapan* was then created when it was introduced in Indonesian as the host language. So that word borrowed did not exist in Indonesian language before it was introduced.

4.3.2 The mixed elements of code mixing do not fill the lexical gaps, because code mixing only duplicates the existing expressions in the host language. Whereas borrowing replaces the native counterparts and fills the lexical gaps in the host language.

4.3.2.1 RSUD Imanuddin Mendapat Pinjaman *Cold Storage* untuk

Amankan Jenazah

[*RSUD Imanuddin Receive Cold Storage to Save the Victims*]

⇒ Cegah Pembusukan, Jenazah Korban AirAsia Disimpan di *Kontainer Pendingin*

[*To Prevent Putrefaction, the Dead Victims of AirAsia were Saved in Cold Storage*]

⇒ DVI Polri Akan Mendapat Bantuan *Lemari Pendingin* Jenazah di Pangkalan Bun

[DVI of Polri will Receive **Cold Storage** for the Dead  
Victims in Pangkalan Bun]

The bold-typed word **cold storage** is English code mixing in an Indonesian sentence. There are also found the existing Indonesian word of **cold storage** in another headlines, which are **kontainer pendingin**, and **lemari pendingin**. This repetition use did not mean that it is borrowing, instead it is considered as code mixing because it is not assimilated into the host language. This occurrence has proved that the word **cold storage** as a mixed element derived from English, did not fill the lexical gaps in Indonesian.

#### 4.3.2.2 Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat **Senior** China Dipecat

*[Suspected Corruption, **Senior** Diplomat of China was  
Fired]*

⇒ *Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat **Superior** China Dipecat*

⇒ *Diduga Korupsi, Diplomasi **Kawak** China Dipecat*

I substitute the word **senior** into its synonyms: **superior** and **kawak** in the same sentence. The results showed that those sentences have become awkward and not easy to understand because the word **superior** and **kawak** are rare to use in daily conversation of Indonesian modern people. It means that the loan

word in those headlines can fill the lexical gaps in Indonesian language as the host language because it can replace the native counterparts.

4.3.3 Borrowing adopts the elements of another language; both form and meaning are borrowed, then assimilated and incorporated into the new language. While in code mixing, people usually create a new word in host language, but it is not assimilated, based on what they heard from pronunciation of origin language or what they see from writing of origin language.

4.3.3.1 Begini Cara **Kru** KRI Pattimura Sambut 2015 Saat Bertugas Mencari QZ8501

*[This is the Way of KRI Pattimura **Crew** to Welcome 2015 while still Working to Find QZ8501]*

The word **kru** is borrowed from English **crew** (derived from French **crue**). The change of **crue-crew** into **kru** was an adaptation phonological structure. Indonesian speakers nativized and used this word as closely as possible into its phonetic form, i.e., **crew** /kru:/. As we know, in Indonesia, the phonetic symbol or the pronunciation of a word is the same with its writing symbol. So when an Indonesian was introduced a new word from donor language, he or she will accept it based on what he heard and also used it also as a writing system. For example in the word **crew**

which is pronounced as /kru:/, the phonemic of those words has already imported while the native phonological structure (Indonesian language) has substituted for the rest. Indonesian people say and write *crew* with /k/ not with /c/, according to its phonetic symbol and its pronunciation.

#### 4.3.3.2 Kapal Baruna Jaya Temukan Jasad Penumpang AirAsia

Saat Cari *Bodi* Pesawat

*[Baruna Jaya Ship has Found the Dead Passengers of AirAsia When was Looking for Aircraft's Body]*

In the examples above, the word *bodi* was considered as code mixing because it is derived from English *body*. According to Oxford Dictionary, *body* is pronounced as /b :di/, therefore Indonesian people modified it into Indonesian phonological structure but it is not assimilated in Indonesian. It is showed that the occurrence of code mixing in that headline was used as a stylistic use of language.

4.3.4 Code mixing words can be mixed with elements from the host language (mixed with suffixes) without any change at all. Whereas borrowing can also be inserted by suffixes but the word borrowed must be adapted first into the host language.

#### 4.3.4.1 Saking Ramainya, Pengunjung Tempat Wisata ini Harus *di-*

*Waiting List*

*[Due to Full of Visitors, The Tourists of This Recreation Spot Must be in **Waiting List**]*

The code mixing word *di- **Waiting List*** is the mix of Indonesian prefix *-di* with the English adverbial phrase ***Waiting List***. It is showed in that Indonesian sentence ***waiting list*** is mixed with prefix *-di* without any change at all.

4.3.4.2 Jakarta **Diprediksi** Cenderung Berawan di Hari Pertama 2015

*[Jakarta was **Predicted** Cloudy on the First Day of 2015]*

The word *diprediksi* in example above is a blend of Indonesian prefix *di-* and the loan blend French word: *predict*, but this word has already imported and substituted into Indonesian, so it changed into *prediksi*. It is showed that the word *prediksi* must be adapted into Indonesian first before it is blended with Indonesian prefix *-di*.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions of what have been written in the previous chapter. In addition, some suggestions are also given in the hope that it will be useful and helpful for the English learners to overcome their difficulties in differentiate between code mixing and borrowing words. From the result of the analysis of “The Use of Code Mixing and Borrowing in the Headlines of news.detik.com on the First Week of January 2015”, several types and the differences of Code Mixing and Borrowing were found.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

I used Hoffman’s and Haugen’s theory to analyze the types of code mixing and borrowing words of Indonesian online media company: detik.com, especially on one of their portals: news.detik.com. I also used KBBI the 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Kamus Kata Serapan Bahasa Asing by JS Badudu, and Etymology Dictionary in etymonline.com to limit the analyzing data. After analyzing the types of code mixing and borrowing, I can take some conclusion as in the following:

1. There were 907 headlines in news.detik.com on the first week of January 2015. But the Code Mixing phenomenon found were 140 headlines only. They were Intra Sentential Code Mixing (137

occurrences), Intra Lexical Code Mixing (2 occurrences), and Involving a Change of Pronunciation (1 occurrences). Then there were found the types of Borrowing words, they were 398 occurrences that consist of Loan Word (58 occurrences), Loan Blend (339), and Loan Shift (1 occurrences). Intra-Sentential Mixing is the highest occurrence because it is the easiest way to use it in a headline, while Loan Blend is the highest occurrence because it has Indonesian style, it is obtained in KBBI, for example the word *kru* from English *crew* (derived from French *crue*) changes into *kru* in Indonesian language.

2. From the findings, it was known that there are large amount of code mixing and borrowing word used in news.detik.com when presenting news. The use of borrowing words in news.detik.com is more frequently used rather than the use of code mixing. Among all borrowing words in Bahasa Indonesia, most of them are adapted and assimilated into Bahasa Indonesia's spelling to be able to be uttered comfortably by Indonesian. While code mixing words were used as stylistic use of a language. Without a doubt English language is the most influential language of the contemporary world. As a result, English language has begun to influence other language, especially Indonesian, in enriching their vocabularies. But it was not only English that used in headline of news.detik.com. There were also found Javanese and Dutch code mixing; French, Latin, Arabic, and Portuguese borrowing words.



3. The data analysis shows the differences of code mixing and borrowing.

The differences can be seen as follows.

- a. Code mixing is used to support an utterance when the words existing in native language cannot truly describe or express thought and intentions. While borrowing is used to enrich vocab in the host language due to there is no word to describe an idea or an object. The translation of words borrowed is created when the object or the idea was introduced in the host language.
- b. The mixed elements of code mixing do not fill the lexical gaps, because code mixing only duplicates the existing expressions in the host language. Whereas borrowing replaces the native counterparts and fills the lexical gaps in the host language.
- c. Borrowing adopts the elements of another language; both form and meaning are borrowed, then assimilated and incorporated into the new language. While in code mixing, people usually create a new word in host language, but it is not assimilated, based on what they heard from pronunciation of origin language or what they see from writing of origin language.
- d. Code mixing words can be mixed with elements from the host language (mixed with suffixes) without any change at all. Whereas borrowing can also be inserted by suffixes but the word borrowed must be adapted first into the host language.

- e. Both code mixing and borrowed are totally different about the competency of individual speaker. Borrowing can occur in monolingual, code mixing presupposes a certain degree of bilingual competence.
- f. The mixed elements are not restricted to a more or less limited set accepted by the speech community of the host language. Code mixing draws on every category and constituent type in grammar, while borrowing usually represents mostly nouns, and marginally a few adjectives and other categories.

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## APPENDICES – Code Mixing

Date	No	Headline News
1 Jan	1.	Properti di Posko <b>Crisis Center</b> Juanda Surabaya Mulai Dikemasi
	2.	Cerita di Balik Posko <b>Crisis Center</b> QZ8501 Juanda
	3.	Semalam, Sonar KRI Bung Tomo Deteksi Objek Diduga <b>Bodi</b> AirAsia QZ8501
	4.	Kapal Baruna Jaya Temukan Jasad Penumpang AirAsia Saat Cari <b>Bodi</b> Pesawat
	5.	Berapa Lama <b>Black Box</b> Pesawat Bisa Diketahui Hasilnya?
	6.	Kemenhub: <i>Weather Display</i> Ada di ATC tapi Belum di Masing-Masing Pemandu
	7.	Ini yang Bisa Diungkap dari <b>Black Box</b> Pesawat
	8.	Ini Penampakan Bagian-bagian <b>Black Box</b> dan Cara Membacanya
	9.	Begini Cara Mengangkat <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia QZ8501 dari Dasar Laut
	10.	Saking Ramainya, Pengunjung Tempat Wisata Ini Harus <b>di-Waiting List</b>
	11.	Besok KNKT Ikut Cari <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia QZ8501
	12.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Kelima
2 Jan	13.	Ikut Terjun Cari QZ8501, KNKT: Kami Fokus Temukan <b>Black Box</b>
	14.	Cuaca Mendukung, KRI Pattimura Meluncur Cari Korban AirAsia dan <b>Black Box</b>
	15.	Pembkab Kobar Sediakan 70 Ambulans, 162 Peti Jenazah, dan 200 <b>Body Bag</b>
	16.	Ahok Larang Pejabat DKI Dikawal <i>Voorrijder</i>
	17.	<i>Blusukan</i> ke Kantor AirAsia Cengkareng, Menhub Jonan Marah Besar
	18.	Perundingan Islah ke-2 akan <b>Deadlock</b> ? Agung Laksono: Jangan Pesimistis
	19.	Baruna Jaya I Lanjutkan Pencarian AirAsia 24 Jam <b>Nonstop</b>
	20.	Bawa Alat Canggih untuk Cari <b>Black Box</b> QZ8501, Rombongan Rusia Tiba di Halim
	21.	Jonan di Ruang <b>Briefing</b> Pilot Bandara Cengkareng: Kayak Kamar Kos-Kosan
	22.	Ruang <b>Briefing</b> Pilot Seperti Kamar Kos, Menhub Jonan akan Atur Luas Minimal
	23.	BMKG: Akses Peta Cuaca via Situs Gratis, <b>File Hard</b> dan <b>Soft Copy</b> Ada Biaya
	24.	Cari <b>Black Box</b> , Tim KNKT Berhenti Sementara karena Terhadang Ombak Besar
	25.	Menhub Jonan: <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia Harus Diperiksa di RI
	26.	Ahli dari Bandara Heathrow Diundang ATC Bandara Cengkareng untuk Tingkatkan <b>Skill</b>
	27.	3 Jasad Korban AirAsia Masih di Satu Deret Kursi, <b>Safety Belt</b> Terpasang
	28.	Empati Nur Taufiq, Mahasiswa yang <b>Pending</b> Garap Skripsi demi Jadi Relawan
	29.	Cari <b>Body</b> AirAsia, BPPT Kirim Alat Pendeteksi Obyek di Dasar Laut
	30.	Kemenhub Bakal Wajibkan Pilot Ikuti <b>Briefing</b> Dulu Sebelum Terbang
	31.	AirAsia Disanksi atau Tidak, Kemenhub: <b>Insya Allah</b> Diumumkan Minggu Depan
	32.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Keenam
	33.	Asyik <i>Nge-tweet</i> , Anggota ISIS Tak Sengaja Bocorkan Lokasinya
3 Jan	34.	Sampai di Selat Karimata, Kapal MGS Geo Survei Langsung Cari <b>Main Body</b> QZ8501
	35.	AirAsia Terbang di Luar Jadwal, Sudah Dapat <b>Flight Approval</b> ?
	36.	Apakah Bagian yang Ditemukan Itu <b>Bodi</b> atau Ekor Pesawat? Ini Kata Basarnas
	37.	Ketua Tim SAR Rusia: Tujuan Kami Menemukan <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia
	38.	AirNav Bantah Ada ‘Ongkos’ Untuk Percepat <b>Take Off/Landing</b>
	39.	Rusia Bawa Robot Bawah Laut yang Bisa Menyelam dan Deteksi <b>Black Box</b>

		AirAsia
	40.	AirAsia Tak Lakukan <b>Extra Flight</b> , Tapi Ubah Jadwal Terbag Rute Surabaya-Singapura
	41.	Punya Alat Canggih, Tim Rusia Optimis Bisa Temukan <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia
	42.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Ketujuh
	43.	Prof. Jusman: Menhub <b>Stop</b> AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura karena Lihat Ada Kejanggalaan
	44.	Banyak Bantuan Asing, KNKT Ingin Black Box AirAsia Cepat Diketemukan
	45.	Kemenhub Akan Wajibkan Pilot Dapat <b>Briefing</b> dari FOO Maskapai Sebelum Terbang
4 Jan	46.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Bandara Halim Padam, 2 Pesawat Batal Terbang Tadi Malam
	47.	Batal Terbang karena <b>Runway</b> Halim Padam, Citilink Inapkan Penumpang
	48.	Di <b>Car Free Day</b> , Walikota Semarang Hapus Vandalisme di Halte Bus
	49.	<b>Delay</b> Karena Lampu <b>Runway</b> Padam, Citilink: Ini Bukan Kesalahan Maskapai
	50.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Padam Berjam-jam, GM Bandara Halim: Itu Kena Air Hujan
	51.	Baru Nyala Dinihari, Lampu <b>Runway</b> Halim Padam Selama 6 Jam
	52.	Citilink yang <b>Delay</b> Karena Lampu <b>Runway</b> Halim Padam Sudah Diberangkatkan
	53.	GM Bandara Halim Jamin Lampu <b>Runway</b> Tak Akan Bermasalah Lagi
	54.	Cerita Penumpang Menunggu Berjam-jam Karena <b>Runway</b> Bandara Halim Padam
	55.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Kembali Menyala, Operasional Bandara Halim Berangsur Normal
	56.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Kembali Menyala, Sejumlah Jadwal Penerbangan Masih <b>Delay</b>
	57.	Selain Lampu <b>Runway</b> Padam, Cuaca Buruk dan <b>Visibility</b> Juga Jadi Kendala
	58.	RSUD Imanuddin Mendapat Pinjaman <b>Cold Storage</b> untuk Amankan Jenazah
	59.	Ada Layanan Pijat Gratis di Posko <b>Crisis Center</b> AirAsia QZ8501
	60.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Halim Padam, Siapa yang Tanggung Jawab Terhadap Penumpang
	61.	Terhalang Lumpur, Penyelam Pencari <b>Bodi</b> Pesawat Lanjut Beraksi Besok Pagi
	62.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Kedelapan
	63.	Basarnas: AirAsia Mungkin Patah, KNKT Fokus Cari <b>Black Box</b> di Ekor Pesawat
	64.	AirAsia: Pesawat Surabaya-Bandung Balik ke Apron karena <b>Auto Shutdown</b> APU
	65.	Jumlah Penumpang Mobil Travel yang Kecelakaan di Banyuwangi <b>Overload</b>
5 Jan	66.	AirAsia Tujuan Kuala Lumpur-Surabaya <b>Delay</b> 2 Jam karena Ganti Ban
	67.	Menhub Wajibkan Pilot Tatap Muka dengan FOO Saat <b>Briefing</b> Soal Cuaca
	68.	Dirjen Udara Ancam Sanksi Maskapai yang Tak <b>Briefing</b> Pilot Sebelum Terbang
	69.	Kemenhub: Setiap <b>Airline</b> Harus Mengantongi Izin dari Kedua Negara
	70.	Panglima TNI dan Kapolri Datangi Posko <b>Crisis Center</b> AirAsia
	71.	Hendropriyono: Saya Sudah Sehat, Siap <b>Fight</b> untuk Presiden Jokowi
	72.	KNKT Deteksi Sebuah Objek di Lokasi Pencarian, Ada <b>Black Box</b> di dalamnya?
	73.	<b>Dear</b> Jaksa, Kapan WN Belanda Pemilik 600 Ribu Butir Ekstasi Ini Didor?
	74.	Seberapa kuat Ketahanan <b>Black Box</b> AirAsia?
	75.	Lampu <b>Runway</b> Halim Pulih, Seluruh Penerbangan Citilink Kembali Normal.
	76.	Ini Tata Cara Pengajuan Perubahan <b>Slot</b> Penerbangan
	77.	Kabasarnas: Kurang Steril Gimana Wong Kita Juga Ada <b>Cold Storage</b>
	78.	Karakteristik Tim Orion dari Korsel, Disiplin, <b>Simple</b> , dan Hati-hati berbicara
	79.	Basarnas Semarang <b>Standby</b> Bantu KRI yang Berlabuh di Tanjung Emas
	80.	Soal <b>Security Message</b> AS, JK: Kau Khawatir Tidak?
	81.	Polisi Tepis Ada Kaitan <b>Security Message</b> AS untuk Surabaya dan Insiden AirAsia

	82.	Wira-wiri Urus AirAsia, Risma: <i>Sikilku Lecet Kabeh</i> Pakai <b>High-heels</b>
	83.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Kesembilan
	84.	3 Jenazah yang Tiba di Surabaya Langsung Dimasukkan <b>Cold Storage</b>
	85.	Truk yang Nyangkut di KM 21 Jagorawi Dievakuasi, <b>Contra Flow</b> Diberlakukan
	86.	Tahun Ini, Ridwan Kamil akan Berikan <b>Award</b> Bagi PNS Berprestasi
6 Jan	87.	Meluncur dari Turunan, <b>Forklift</b> Tabrak Warung Ketoprak di Cilincing
	88.	Ditabrak <b>Forklift</b> di Cilincing, 1 Orang Pembeli Ketoprak Tewas
	89.	<b>Forklift</b> yang Tabrak Warung Ketoprak di Cilincing Diduga Remnya Blong
	90.	Pengemudi <b>Forklift</b> yang Tabrak Warung Ketoprak Diamankan di Lakalantas Jakut
	91.	Evakuasi Truk Nyangkut Belum Selesai, <b>Contra Flow</b> Masih Berlangsung
	92.	'Izin Hantu' AirAsia Itu Hanya Berupa Alokasi <b>Slot</b> Jadwal Terbang
	93.	<b>Status</b> Gunung Slamet Turun Jadi Waspada, Sinabung Masih Berpotensi Erupsi
	94.	<b>Wanted:</b> Satono, Bupati Terkorup Rp 119 Miliar
	95.	<b>Mini Market</b> di Makassar Disatroni Rampok, 4 Motor Karyawan Dibawa Kabur
	96.	Pemerintah Siap <b>Upgrade</b> Peralatan dan Kemampuan Basarnas
	97.	Tim Rusia: Kami Punya Perlengkapan Besar Untuk Mencari <b>Black Box</b>
	98.	MV Geosurvey dan KRI Hasanuddin Sisir Titik <b>Lost Contact</b> AirAsia QZ8501
	99.	<b>Security Message</b> AS Tak Pengaruhi Tingkat Hunian Hotel di Surabaya
	100.	Ini Syarat Pesawat Kantongi <b>Flight Approval</b>
	101.	AirAsia Akui Pembayaran Kompensasi Rp 300 Juta Secara <b>Face to Face</b>
	102.	Tak Masuk Akal AirAsia QZ8501 Terbang Tanpa <b>Flight Approval</b>
	103.	1 Jenazah Korban AirAsia Diinapkan di <b>Cold Storage</b> Karena Sulit Dikenali
	104.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari Ke-10
	105.	Kadishub Mengaku Belum Dapat Instruksi Ahok untuk <b>Stop</b> Layanan APTB
	106.	Menhub Jonan: Kami Dukung Bila KPK Masuk Penyelidikan Jual Beli <b>Slot</b>
	107.	Hari Kesepuluh Belum Temukan <b>Black Box</b> , Basarnas: Sabar
	108.	Pemerintah Ingin <b>Upgrade</b> Alat Basarnas, Soelistyo: Kalau Bisa Submersible
	109.	Pertengahan Januari, Ridwan Kamil Pantau Bandung dari <b>Command Center</b>
	110.	Gedung dan <b>Landmark</b> di Queensland jadi Sasaran Berburu Hantu Paranormal
7 Jan	111.	Tanpa <b>Make Up</b> dan Rambut Diroll, Ini Gaya Ibu Ani Ngulek Sambal
	112.	2 Jenazah Korban AirAsia Masih Dibaringkan di <b>Cold Storage</b> RSUD Imanuddin
	113.	Cara Penyelam Tetap Fit di Kapal: Gendong Teman hingga Bermain Sepakbola
	114.	<b>Security Alert</b> dari AS dan Australia, Menko Polhukam: Kita Waspada
	115.	Setelah Sehari <b>Maintenance</b> , BE-200 Rusia Kembali Mengudara Cari QZ8501
	116.	Tim GeoSurvey Temukan Objek Sepanjang 10 Meter, <b>Bodi</b> Utama Pesawat?
	117.	Menyingkap Maksud Jokowi <b>Blusukan</b> Setelah jadi Presiden
	118.	Objek Kubus 10 Meter Letaknya Tak Jauh dari Lokasi <b>Lost Contact</b> Terakhir
	119.	Pesan Panglima TNI: Prajurit Harus Jadi <b>Role Model</b> Kedamaian
	120.	Ungkap 840 Kg Sabu Terbesar di Asia, Apa <b>Reward</b> yang Diberikan Pemerintah Bagi Penyidik?
	121.	Ekor AirAsia Ditemukan, KNKT dan Kapal Baruna Lanjut Cari <b>Black Box</b>
	122.	Tony Fernandes: Jika yang Ditemukan Ekor, <b>Black Box</b> Pasti Ada di Situ
	123.	Selain Ekor Pesawat, Penyelam di Kapal GeoSurvey Juga Lihat <b>Safety Belt</b>
	124.	Ini Kata Kemlu Soal <b>Travel Advice</b> ke Surabaya Dari AS dan Australia
	125.	<b>Travel Advice</b> AS dan Australia, Kemlu: Seperti Ibu Bilang Hati-hati di Jalan
	126.	<b>Travel Advice</b> AS dan Australia, Polri: Kita Tidak Anggap Remeh
	127.	<b>Maintenance</b> , Pesawat Orion Korsel Tak Terbang Cari AirAsia Hari Ini
	128.	<b>Travel Advice</b> AS dan Australia, Kapolri: Saya Jamin Indonesia Aman
	129.	<b>Blusukan</b> ke Pasar JT21, Walikota Jaktim Perintahkan Sampah Diangkut
	130.	Kapal <b>Cargo</b> Terbalik di Skotlandia, 8 Orang Belum Ditemukan
	131.	<b>Blusukan</b> ke Pasar di Otista, Walikota Jaktim Heran Pasar Tradisional Kotor dan



		Bau
	132.	Posisi Ekor QZ8501 Terbalik 180 Derajat, Tak Terlihat <b>Bodi</b> Lainnya
	133.	Panglima TNI Akan Pantau Langsung Pencarian <b>Black Box</b> QZ8501
	134.	<b>Travel Advice</b> AS dan Australia, JK : Indonesia Aman!
	135.	1 Jenazah Korban AirAsia Kembali Diinapkan di <b>Cold Storage</b>
	136.	<b>Live Update</b> Pencarian Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Hari ke-11
	137.	BE-200 Hari Ini Temukan 32 Obyek, Termasuk 3 <b>Life Jacket</b>
	138.	Pembongkaran <b>Basement</b> Mal PVJ Sukajadi karena Langgar Aturan Ruang Hijau
	139.	<b>Travel Warning</b> AS ke Jatim, Bupati Anas: Banyuwangi Aman untuk Dikunjungi
	140.	Tarif APTB Naik, Ahok Ancam <b>Stop</b> Layanan Bus APTB

## APPENDICES - Borrowing

### Data 1

Date	No.	Headlines News
1 Jan	1.	Identifikasi Post Mortem 2 Jasad Penumpang QZ8501 Selesai
	2.	AirAsia Tunjuk Satu Hotel Untuk Kumpulkan Keluarga Korban QZ8501
	3.	Basarnas Tegur Akun Twitter yang Jadikan Tragedi QZ8501 Bahan Candaan
	4.	Begini Cara Kru KRI Pattimura Sambut 2015 Saat Bertugas Mencari QZ8501
	5.	Cuaca di Perairan Pangkalan Bun Diprediksi Hujan Disertai Badai Guntur
	6.	Jakarta Diprediksi Cenderung Berawan di Hari Pertama 2015
	7.	KRI Banda Aceh, Pusat Komando Pencarian QZ8501 di Lautan
	8.	Evakuasi Hari Ke-5, Basarnas Turunkan Kapal 'Anti' Ombak 3 Meter
	9.	Kisah KRI Banda Aceh Hadapi Ganasnya Cuaca di Lokasi Evakuasi QZ8501
	10.	Hercules dan Cessna Kembali Terbang dari Halim untuk Evakuasi Korban QZ8501
	11.	Cuaca Cerah, 4 Helikopter Terbang Menuju Lokasi Evakuasi QZ8501
	12.	Wahai Jaksa, Segera Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba!
	13.	Kapal BPPT yang Dilengkapi Detektor Menuju Titik Pencarian AirAsia QZ8501
	14.	Basarnas Kendalikan Pesawat dan Kapal Asing yang Bantu Evakuasi QZ8501
	15.	Ombak di Lokasi Evakuasi 2,5 Meter, Nanti Malam Bisa Capai 4 Meter
	16.	Laut Jawa Juga Disisir, Ini Peta dan Fokus Pencarian Hari Kelima
	17.	Segera Eksekusi Gembong Narkoba, Jaksa Jangan Jadi Hakim!
	18.	Hari Ini Total 98 SRU Dikerahkan Evakuasi Korban AirAsia QZ8501
	19.	Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba Lambat, MA: Kita Malu Sekali dengan China
	20.	Situasi Tim SAR Gabungan QZ8501 Dua Hari Terakhir
	21.	Evakuasi Jenazah, Penyelam dari TNI dan Basarnas Bersiap di KN Purworejo
	22.	KRI Pattimura, Mencapai Lokasi Hilang AirAsia Setelah Tenggelamkan Kapal Pencuri Ikan
	23.	Melihat Kebijakan Baru Presiden Jokowi untuk Tanah Papua
	24.	Pesawat Hercules Singapura Tiba di Pangkalan Bun Bawa Alat Deteksi ELT
	25.	Semalam, Sonar KRI Bung Tomo Deteksi Objek Diduga Bodi AirAsia QZ8501
	26.	Ada Potensi Hujan di Atas Pukul 11.00 WIB di Lokasi Evakuasi AirAsia
	27.	Begini Momen Evakuasi Dua Jenazah Korban AirAsia di Pergantian Tahun
	28.	Pangkalan Bun Hujan Deras, di Lokasi Evakuasi Ombak Capai 4 Meter
	29.	Bantu Evakuasi QZ8501, Jepang Berangkatkan 2 Kapal AL dan 3 Helikopter
	30.	Atraksi Debus di Monas Dibubarkan Polisi Militer
	31.	Di Tengah Hujan Deras, Tim Turunkan Satu Jenazah dari Helikopter
	32.	Soal Eksekusi Gembong Narkoba: PK Hanya Sekali, Bagus!
	33.	Kapolda Jatim: 95 Persen Keluarga Sudah Diambil Sampel DNA
	34.	Keluar Tol Bogor Tersendat, Kendaraan Parkir Panjang
	35.	Presdir AirAsia Klarifikasi Kabar Pilot Positif Narkoba Kaitan dengan QZ8501
	36.	Kemenhub: Dugaan Positif Morfin, Pilot AirAsia Dites Lanjut di Jakarta
	37.	Bakesbangpol Malang Rilis Korban AirAsia QZ8510 Jadi 36 Orang
	38.	Posko Daerah Digabung, Surabaya Jadi Koordinator
	39.	Cek Warganya, Konsulat Kehormatan Filipina Datangi Polda Jatim
	40.	Basarnas Minta Kapal Survei Geser ke Area Penemuan Serpihan
	41.	DVI Polda Jatim Belum Bisa Pastikan Identitas Jenazah Korban Kedua QZ8501
	42.	Berkas Peta Cuaca Seperti ini yang Diberikan BMKG ke Pilot Sehari-hari

43.	Selain Tugu Monas, Patung Kuda Juga Jadi Tempat Favorit Foto Wisatawan
44.	Pencarian dan Evakuasi Akan Hadapi Gelombang 4 Meter Hingga 4 Januari
45.	Cari Potongan Besar Pesawat, Basarnas Butuh Alat Pendeteksi Metal
46.	Agar Tak Simpang Siur, Identitas Korban QZ8501 Disampaikan Lewat 1 Pintu
47.	Saat Tim SAR Sigap Lihat Apapun Obyek Mengapung di Laut
48.	Evakuasi Terus Dilakukan,Kabasarnas:Kita Tidak Biarkan Mereka di Bawah Air
49.	Kunjungi KRI Banda Aceh, Pangarmabar Cek Kondisi Prajurit
50.	Basarnas: Sesuai Perintah Presiden, Pencarian Korban Tak Ada Batas Waktu
51.	Doa Para Tim Pencari AirAsia dari KRI Banda Aceh
52.	Tim DVI Sudah Selesaikan 161 Data Ante Mortem
53.	Tim DVI Berjanji Secepatnya Identifikasi Korban AirAsia
54.	Puncak Pengunjung KBS Saat Libur Panjang Diprediksi Hari Ini

## Data 2

Date	No.	Headline News
2 Jan	1.	Pencarian Korban AirAsia Hari Keenam, Deteksi Bawah Air Dilakukan
	2.	Perbandingan Fakta Kecelakaan Air Asia QZ8501 dan Adam Air KI574
	3.	Puing Kabin AirAsia Diterbangkan dari KRI Banda Aceh ke Pangkalan Bun
	4.	Jaksa Agung Jangan Maju Mundur, Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba!
	5.	Basarnas: Kebutuhan Alat Pendeteksi Metal Sudah Terpenuhi
	6.	Lambatnya Eksekusi Gembong Narkoba Jadi Salah Satu Alasan Keluarnya SEMA
	7.	Begini Persiapan Pilot Sebelum Terbang Agar Terhindar Cuaca Buruk
	8.	Tim Spesialis Multinasional Tiba Untuk Bantu Cari Kotak Hitam AirAsia
	9.	Pencarian Hari Ke-6, Basarnas Fokus Cari Badan Pesawat dan Black box
	10.	Begini Formasi Kapal-kapal Pencari AirAsia QZ8501
	11.	Sidik Jari Rusak, DVI Kesulitan Cocokkan Identitas Jenazah Pria B002
	12.	Kekuatan Evakuasi QZ8501 Hari ke-6: 17 Pesawat Udara dan 29 Kapal
	13.	Usai Melantik, Ahok Langsung Minta 4.676 PNS DKI Dites Urine
	14.	ATC Menjawab Isu Miring Soal QZ 8501, Mulai dari Jeda 2 Menit Hingga Peralatan
	15.	Kondisi Gelombang di Area Evakuasi QZ8501 'Merah Darah'
	16.	Jaksa Gagal Eksekusi Mati di 2014,Gunawan Santoso:Kami Belum Pernah PK
	17.	Kesibukan di Posko Surabaya, antara Keluarga hingga Identifikasi Jenazah
	18.	Begini Tahapan Proses Identifikasi Jenazah Korban AirAsia QZ8501
	19.	Cerita Navigator Hercules di Balik Penemuan Jenazah Korban QZ8501
	20.	Telantar karena Kios Ludes Terbakar,Pedagang Klewer Minta Pasar Darurat
	21.	Heran di Balai Kota Hanya Ada Musala, Ahok akan Bangun Masjid
	22.	Selain Gunawan, Ini Pembunuh Sadis yang Gagal Dieksekusi Mati di 2014
	23.	Ketika Doa Dipanjatkan Tim SAR untuk Keselamatan Pencarian dan Bagi Korban AirAsia
	24.	Operasi Lilin Berakhir, Polri: Perayaan Natal-Tahun Baru Berlangsung Kondusif
	25.	Berapa Lama Tes DNA Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Bisa Diketahui Hasilnya?
	26.	Ini Lokasi yang Diduga Posisi Badan QZ8501

27.	6 Pesawat TNI AU Angkut Logistik dan Anggota DPR ke Pangkalan Bun
28.	Pusdokes Polri Berupaya Maksimal Agar Sidik Jari Korban Tak Rusak
29.	Ahok Larang Pejabat DKI Dikawal Voorijder
30.	Ahok: Pejabat yang Digeser Masih Bisa Kembali ke Posisi Semula
31.	Tragedi AirAsia, Gereja Mawar Sharon Kehilangan 46 Jemaat
32.	Kapolda Jatim: 2 Jenazah Teridentifikasi, Laki-laki dan Perempuan
33.	Duka Pengurus Gereja Mawar Sharon saat 46 Jemaat Hilang Bersama AirAsia
34.	Doa untuk Korban Menggema dari Ribuan Jamaah Salat Ghaib di Makassar
35.	3 Jenazah Lagi Berhasil Diidentifikasi, Ini Datanya
36.	Mantan Anggota Tim Transisi Jokowi-JK Jadi Staf Khusus Sekretaris Kabinet
37.	4 Negara Asing Juga Bantu Identifikasi Jasad Penumpang QZ8501
38.	Ini Ciri-ciri 3 Korban AirAsia yang Sudah Teridentifikasi DVI
39.	Asa Nunung Menanti Kabar Nasib Sang Adik Syaiful Teknisi AirAsia
40.	Identifikasi Jasad Penumpang QZ8501 Libatkan 30 Dokter
41.	Setelah Diidentifikasi, 3 Jenazah Diserahkan ke Keluarga
42.	Rumah Duka ini Gratis Biaya Persemayaman dan Pengantaran Jenazah
43.	Melihat Kompaknya Tim Gabungan di RSUD Imanuddin Merawat Jenazah
44.	Total Ada 22 Jenazah Korban AirAsia yang Telah Ditemukan
45.	Menhub Jonan Wajibkan Pilot Jalani Pemeriksaan Alkohol Sebelum Terbang
46.	4 Jenazah Datang Lagi, Total Ada 10 Korban AirAsia di RSUD Imanuddin
47.	Resolusi 2015, Polda Metro Gencarkan Tertib Lalin dan Demo
48.	Begitu Proses Pemberitahuan ke Negara Sahabat Jika Ada WNA Jadi Korban QZ8501
49.	Zona Pencarian AirAsia Merupakan 'Kuburan' Kapal Perang PD II
50.	Pesawat Orion Korsel Temukan 6 Jenazah, 3 Dalam Posisi Duduk di Sederet Kursi
51.	Radar Kemenkominfo Terus Diaktifkan Meski Belum Menemukan Sinyal ELT
52.	6 Dari 10 Jenazah di Pangkalan Bun Sudah Teridentifikasi JenisKelaminnya
53.	Setiap Hari 2.000-an Pesawat Dikontrol ATC Bandara Cengkareng, Cukupkah Petugasnya?
54.	Tinjau Pangkalan Bun, Komisi V DPR Apresiasi Kerja Basarnas
55.	DPP PPP Sindir Partai 'Tua' yang Tak Lakukan Regenerasi Kepengurusan
56.	2 Dari 8 Jenazah yang Dievakuasi USS Sampson Adalah Anak-Anak
57.	Cekatan di Lokasi Evakuasi QZ8501, KRI Bung Tomo Diapresiasi Tim Korsel
58.	Evakuasi AirAsia Terkendala Gelombang Lebih Tinggi dari Perkiraan Awal
59.	Ada Tumpahan Minyak di Zona Merah Pencarian AirAsia QZ8501
60.	Tanker SKK Migas Pasok 5.000 Kiloliter BBM ke Kapal Evakuasi
61.	Ini Tugas Teten Masduki Cs yang Diangkat Jadi Staf Khusus Seskab
62.	Ada Zona Tambahan Pencarian Bangkai Pesawat AirAsia QZ8501
63.	Karyawati Kios Pulsa Dicabuli Bos selama Setahun, Adegannya Difoto
64.	Pemerintah Bekukan Izin AirAsia Rute Surabaya-Singapura Mulai 2 Januari
65.	AirAsia Rute Surabaya-Singapura Dibekukan, Bagaimana Nasib Penumpang?
66.	Proses Identifikasi Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Jadi Pembelajaran Negara Lain
67.	AirAsia Langgar Izin Terbang, Kepala Otoritas Bandara Wil III: Saya Nggak Tahu
68.	Cerita Pilot Irwanda yang Merinding Saat Lihat Bayangan Mirip Pesawat di Laut
69.	10 Jenazah Tiba di Surabaya, Besok Pagi Proses Identifikasi Post Mortem
70.	Keluarga Pilot Irianto Gelar Doa Bersama di Yogya

71.	Izin Operasi AirAsia di Indonesia Bisa Dibekukan Jika Terbukti Melanggar
72.	Data Antemortem Kopilot Remi Plesel Belum Terkumpul
73.	Angkasa Pura I Cek Pembekuan Rute AirAsia Karena Langgar Jadwal Terbang
74.	Minta Ketinggian 38 Ribu Kaki, Pilot AirAsia Diduga Ingin Terbang di Zona Nyaman
75.	BPBD Ingatkan Masyarakat tidak Melakukan Aktivitas di Area Kawah Tangkuban Parahu
76.	Oknum Jaksa di Banyuwangi Terlibat Tabrakan Malam Tahun Baru Dites Urine
77.	Kasus Dugaan Suap di SMAN 15 Surabaya Direspon Dinas Pendidikan
78.	Polisi Tangkap Pelempar Granat di Kantor Kepresidenan Turki
79.	Diduga Korupsi, Diplomat Senior China Dipecat
80.	36 Orang Tewas Terinjak di Shanghai, Publik China Kritik Pemerintah
81.	Aksi Bom Bunuh Diri Lukai 8 Orang di Gereja Nigeria
82.	AirAsia QZ8501: Kopilot Remi Selalu Telepon Sang Ibu sebelum Terbang
83.	Konflik Suriah: 76.000 Tewas Selama 2014
84.	Latihan teror dengan pakaian Muslim, India dikecam

### Data 3

Date	No	Headline News
3 Jan	1.	BPPT Buka Posko Informasi 24 Jam Terkait Evakuasi AirAsia
	2.	KRI Bung Tomo Temukan Benda Terindikasi QZ8501, Kapal MGS Geo Survei Merapat
	3.	Bila Korban Sulit Dikenali, Begini Proses Identifikasi Korban QZ8501
	4.	Rute Dibekukan, Jadwal AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura 'Lenyap' di Tabel Keberangkatan
	5.	Evakuasi Hari Ketujuh, 5 Penyelam Gabungan Jemput 7 Jenazah Korban QZ8501
	6.	Penumpang AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura Kecewa Pasca Pembekuan Rute
	7.	4 Dukungan Spiritual Tim SAR dan Keluarga untuk Pencarian AirAsia QZ8501
	8.	Gelapkan 3 Unit Mobil Mewah Milik Rental, Seorang Ibu Diciduk Polisi
	9.	Rusia Bawa Pesawat Beriev Be-200 untuk Evakuasi Korban QZ8501
	10.	BMKG: Awan CB di Lokasi Evakuasi Diperkirakan Sampai Pukul 12.00
	11.	Evakuasi Hari Ketujuh, Korban AirAsia yang Ditemukan Masih 30 Orang
	12.	Kru yang Religius di KRI Banda Aceh
	13.	Ini Detail dan Ukuran Bagian Pesawat yang Ditemukan Basarnas
	14.	Bagian Pesawat AirAsia Ditemukan, Penyelam Akan Fokus Cari dan Evakuasi Korban
	15.	Ada di Kedalaman 30 M, Ini Titik Lokasi Penemuan Bagian Pesawat AirAsia
	16.	Meski Berpacu dengan Waktu, Identifikasi Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Tetap di Surabaya
	17.	Di Hari ke-7 Evakuasi AirAsia, TNI AL Optimalkan Kekuatan
	18.	Begini Suasana Tim DVI Saat Rapat Tentukan Identitas Jenazah
	19.	Rute Surabaya-Singapura Dibekukan, AirAsia Akan Kooperatif Hingga Investigasi Selesai
	20.	Kemenhub Investigasi Pejabat yang Berikan Izin Terbang ke AirAsia di Hari Minggu
	21.	Cegah Pembusukan, Jenazah Korban AirAsia Disimpan di Kontainer Pendingin
	22.	Rusia Kirim 72 Orang Pasukan Profesional Bantu Evakuasi Korban AirAsia

23.	AirAsia Terbang Tak Sesuai Jadwal, AirNav akan Cek ATC Surabaya
24.	Apakah Bagian yang Ditemukan Itu Bodi atau Ekor Pesawat? Ini Kata Basarnas
25.	Risma Minta Kepala Daerah Lain Siapkan Data untuk Klaim Asuransi Korban AirAsia
26.	Imbas Kasus AirAsia di Juanda, Kemenhub Cek Seluruh Maskapai di Soekarno-Hatta
27.	Jenazah Pilot dan Co-pilot AirAsia Qz8501 dan Beberapa Penumpang Akan Diautopsi
28.	Komandan US Navy: Pemerintah RI dan AS Gotong Royong Evakuasi AirAsia
29.	Politisi PDIP Ingatkan Bahayanya Pemutusan Kontrak 16 Ribu Fasilitator PNPM oleh Mendagri
30.	Menko Polhukam: Bisa Saja Kalau Presiden Ingin Percepat Pergantian Kapolri
31.	Jenazah Pilot dan Co-pilot AirAsia QZ8501 Kemungkinan Rusak, Masih Mungkinkah Diautopsi?
32.	Begitu Pantauan Udara di Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia dengan Pesawat CN235
33.	Cuaca Buruk, Pelabuhan penyeberangan Selayar Tidak Beroperasi Sementara
34.	2 Jenazah Penumpang AirAsia Teridentifikasi Lagi, Ini Datanya
35.	KRI Banda Aceh dan KRI Bung Tomo Berangkat, Siap Evakuasi Bangkai Pesawat
36.	Dalam Sehari Mampu Evakuasi 12 Jenazah, Apa Strategi US Navy?
37.	Potongan Rambut yang Khas dan Kalung Ungkap Identitas Jenazah Hendra
38.	Hari Ketujuh: Total 6 Jenazah AirAsia Teridentifikasi, 24 Masih Diperiksa
39.	Saat Pesawat CN-235 Dapati Benda Terapung di Lokasi Jatuhnya AirAsia
40.	Basarnas: Rusia Mulai Bantu Operasi AirAsia Besok di Kapal Bima Sakti
41.	Basarnas Temukan 2 Objek Besar Milik AirAsia Siang Tadi
42.	KNKT Akan Investigasi 2 Objek Besar yang Ditemukan Basarnas Hari Ini
43.	Besok Cuaca Diprediksi Bersahabat, Pencarian Diharapkan Lebih Mudah
44.	Kebijakan Soal Larangan Rapat di Hotel, Negara Hemat Rp 1,3 T
45.	Tim Gabungan Akan Terjunkan 89 Penyelam Besok
46.	Tanggapan Otoritas Penerbangan Singapura Soal Pembekuan Jadwal AirAsia
47.	Siap Bantu Evakuasi, KRI Pattimura Bawa 30 Kantong Jenazah
48.	Terkendala Cuaca, Kapal MGS Geo Survei Gagal Ambil Data Visual
49.	Ini Gambar Objek Serpihan yang Ditemukan Siang Ini
50.	Ibu Axel Menangis Begitu Pembunuh Anaknya Datang di Lokasi Rekonstruksi
51.	Pantai Boom, Destinasi Wisata Baru Kota Banyuwangi
52.	Polisi Temukan Fakta Baru di Rekonstruksi Pembunuhan Pelajar SMAK Santo Albertus

#### Data 4

Date	No.	Headline News
4 Jan	1.	Pagi Ini Evakuasi AirAsia Kembali Berlanjut, Tim Penyelam Beraksi
	2.	Tim Gabungan Penyelam Terjun ke Laut Sisir Lokasi Prioritas Pencarian
	3.	Tim Penyelam Turun Bawa Alat Deteksi Logam untuk Cari AirAsia
	4.	BMKG: Cuaca Kondusif di Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia Siang Hingga Sore
	5.	RSUD Imanuddin Sediakan Posko untuk Relawan Evakuasi AirAsia Istirahat
	6.	Dua Hari Ke Depan, Gelombang Laut di Lokasi Pencarian Diperkirakan

	Membaik
7.	Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba Lambat, Prof Krisna: SEMA Itu Jalan Keluar
8.	Ini 12 Kapal Canggih yang Beroperasi Cari AirAsia di Bawah Laut
9.	12 Jenazah Mulai Diidentifikasi Post Mortem di RS Bhayangkara
10.	Cuaca Buruk, Para Penyelam Pencari AirAsia Kembali Ditarik
11.	Jenazah Korban Sudah Busuk dan Tak Bisa Dikenali, Tim DVI Pakai Tes DNA
12.	Bawa Tim Dokter, Pesawat Beriev BE-200 Rusia Siap Terbang ke Pangkalan Bun
13.	2 Kapal Jepang Bergerak di Sektor II Cari AirAsia, Ini Formasi Lengkapnya
14.	Polda Jatim Minta Keluarga Bersabar Tunggu Hasil Identifikasi
15.	Hari ke-8, Zona Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501 Diperluas ke Arah Timur
16.	Penyelaman Dihentikan Sementara, Begini Buruknya Cuaca di Lokasi AirAsia Jatuh
17.	Satu Serpihan dan Jenazah Kembali Ditemukan di Lokasi Pencarian
18.	3 Jenazah yang Ditemukan Kapal Onami dari Jepang Segera Dievakuasi
19.	9 Kapal Ini Fokus Cari Bangkai Pesawat AirAsia QZ8501
20.	Surat Menhub Jonan dan Pilot Senior Terkait Aksi Marah Besar di AirAsia
21.	Ini Lokasi Operasi Basarnas di Hari-8
22.	Efektifkan Jam Penerbangan, Hari ini Pesawat Orion Korsel Tak Beroperasi
23.	Basarnas Bisa Prediksi Pergerakan Objek di Laut, Bagaimana Caranya?
24.	KRI Bung Tomo Pulang ke Pelabuhan Semarang untuk Isi Bahan Bakar dan Logistik
25.	Misi Perdana KRI Usman Harun: Temukan dan Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501
26.	Ini Identitas 3 Jenazah yang Berhasil Diidentifikasi di Hari ke-8
27.	Bantu Identifikasi, Korsel dan Australia Kirim Tim DVI ke Surabaya
28.	Polisi Berjaga di Hotel JW Marriott Surabaya
29.	3 Jenazah Penumpang QZ8501 yang Teridentifikasi Langsung Diserahkan ke Keluarga
30.	Iba KRI Bung Tomo Saat Evakuasi 1 Keluarga yang Terikat Jok Pesawat QZ8501
31.	Basarnas: Total Ada 34 Jenazah yang Telah Ditemukan
32.	Basarnas: Besok Prioritas Kita Penyelaman
33.	Prediksi Kabasarnas: Sebagian Korban Masih Berada di Dalam Badan Pesawat
34.	Kendala Terbesar Evakuasi Jenazah Penumpang Masih Soal Cuaca Buruk
35.	Basarnas: AirAsia Mungkin Patah, KNKT Fokus Cari Black Box di Ekor Pesawat
36.	Begini Cara Basarnas Prediksi Pergerakan Objek di Laut
37.	Barang Penumpang yang Dievakuasi ke Pangkalan Bun Dibawa ke Surabaya
38.	Data Ante Mortem Korban AirAsia QZ8501 Sudah Lengkap
39.	Data Ante Mortem dan DNA Co Pilot AirAsia Diterima dari Interpol
40.	Garis Vertikal Keluarga Korban Terputus, DVI Kesulitan Kumpulkan Sampel DNA

Date	No.	Headline News
5 Jan	1.	Sepekan Evakuasi AirAsia, 2 Relawan Diinfus di Kotawaringin Barat
	2.	Pilot AirAsia Jadi Korban Perampokan di Medan
	3.	Awas Macet! Truk Hino yang Nyangkut di Jagorawi Belum Dievakuasi
	4.	Kisah KRI Bung Tomo Tembus Ombak Laut untuk Evakuasi Korban QZ8501
	5.	Siang ini Kemenhub Beri Penjelasan Lagi Soal Pembekuan Rute AirAsia
	6.	Prediksi BMKG, Tinggi Gelombang di Selat Karimata Bisa Capai 3 Meter
	7.	Beton Proyek Gorong-gorong ini Masih Menumpuk di Lenteng Agung, Bikin Macet
	8.	Pilot dan Kru Pesawat Pencari AirAsia Wajib Cek Kesehatan di Pangkalan Bun
	9.	BMKG Prediksi Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia di Laut akan Diguyur Hujan
	10.	Cerita Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501 dari Relawannya Relawan
	11.	Pilot Senior AirAsia: Pengamat Bikin Paranoid Dunia Penerbangan, Awan CB Sahabat Kami
	12.	Tragedi AirAsia Dapat Sorotan Luar Biasa dari Media Sosial
	13.	BMKG Minta Pilot Waspadai Awan Cumulonimbus di Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia
	14.	Lebih Detail soal Temuan, Mungkinkah ini yang Terjadi pada AirAsia?
	15.	Anggota Komisi V: Pembekuan Rute AirAsia Harus Dicermati Maskapai Lain
	16.	Pilot AirAsia: Jangan Spekulasi Penyebab Kecelakaan, Iriyanto Pilot Senior
	17.	Tony Fernandes Sebut Media Malaysia Konyol Soal AirAsia Rute Bandung
	18.	Begini Formasi 26 Kapal Laut di Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia Hari Ini
	19.	Kemenhub Curigai Ada Pelanggaran Rute di Maskapai Lain Selain AirAsia
	20.	Tim SAR Amerika yang Steril Saat Evakuasi Jenazah AirAsia dari Laut
	21.	Rute AirAsia QZ8501 Ladang Subur Awan Cumulonimbus
	22.	Tim SAR Amerika yang Steril Saat Evakuasi Jenazah Korban AirAsia dari Laut
	23.	Pelanggaran Rute AirAsia Terkait dengan Kecelakaan? Ini Jawaban Kemenhub
	24.	Kemenhub Tahu Pelanggaran Rute AirAsia QZ8501 dari Laporan Masyarakat
	25.	Penampakan Evakuasi Truk yang Nyangkut di Jembatan Tol Jagorawi
	26.	Rute Surabaya-Singapura Dibekukan, AirAsia Merasa Tak Melanggar Aturan
	27.	Kapolri: Semua Korban AirAsia Dipastikan Bisa Diidentifikasi
	28.	Kepala Otoritas Bandara Juanda: Penerbangan AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura Jadwal Reguler
	29.	Dinilai Efektif, Pelarangan Motor akan Diperluas Sampai Dukuh Atas
	30.	Zulkifli: Surat Usulan Revisi Kawasan Bukan Hutan Tidak Ditindaklanjuti
	31.	Truk Hino yang Nyangkut di KM 21 Tol Jagorawi Dievakuasi Malam Nanti
	32.	Tiga Jenazah di Pangkalan Bun Dievakuasi dari Kapal Kasturi, Satu Wanita
	33.	Ini Cara Kerja Koordinator Slot Cegah 'Kongkalikong' Rute Penerbangan
	34.	Kapan Mafia Narkoba Dieksekusi Mati? Jaksa Agung: Kita Lihat Nanti
	35.	Kabasarnas: Sampai Sekarang Ada 37 Jenazah yang Dievakuasi
	36.	Kubu Agung: KMP-KIH Harus Dibubarkan, Minimal Golkar Keluar dari KMP
	37.	Zulkifli Klaim Tak Tahu Ada Permohonan Gulat di Surat Usulan Revisi
	38.	Hari Kesembilan, KRI Banda Aceh Isi Bahan Bakar dan Logistik di Semarang
	39.	Jaksa Agung Akui Kinerja Kejagung di 2014 Kurang Optimal
	40.	Ini Identitas 4 Jenazah Korban AirAsia yang Diidentifikasi di Hari ke-9
	41.	Black Box Masa Depan Merekam Kegiatan di Kokpit dalam Bentuk Video
	42.	Grayson dan Tony Linaksita, Anak Bapak yang Teridentifikasi Korban QZ8501
	43.	34 Jenazah Diterima RS Bhayangkara Surabaya, 13 Berhasil Diidentifikasi
	44.	Presiden Tolak 64 Grasi Gembong Narkoba, Jaksa Janji Eksekusi Mati Serempak
	45.	Tim Penyelam Terkendala Cuaca untuk Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501
	46.	Pilot Senior: Tanpa Izin Kemenhub Maskapai Tak Mungkin Terbang ke Rute Tertentu
	47.	Jaksa Agung Belum Deteksi Lokasi Satono 'Bupati Terkorup Rp 119 Miliar'



48.	Plt Gubernur Riau Sebut Zulkifli Hasan Setuju Usulan Revisi Hutan
49.	Ada 'Izin Hantu' Penerbangan, Perlu Revolusi Mental di Kemenhub
50.	Polda Metro Bentuk Tim Survei Jalan Berlubang
51.	Kisah Pilot Senior yang Pesawatnya Dibatalkan ATC Karena Mengubah Tipe Pesawat
52.	Cerita Ahli Forensik Gigi UGM Bantu DVI Identifikasi Korban AirAsia
53.	BNN Tangkap 5 WNA Pengedar Narkoba Saat Transaksi di Kalideres
54.	3 Jenazah yang Teridentifikasi Hari Ini Disemayamkan di Rumah Duka Adi Jasa
55.	Koper Mencurigakan di Hotel Kempinski Ternyata Berisi 1 Dus Air Mineral
56.	Cek Rusun Marunda, Menaker Ingin Tahu Kebutuhan Buruh
57.	Ini Surat Rute AirAsia QZ8501, Tak Ada Izin untuk Hari Minggu
58.	API Curigai Izin Rute AirAsia yang Tak Ditembuskan ke GM Bandara Juanda
59.	Kopi Jadi 'Penolong' Kru KRI Bung Tomo Saat Melakukan Evakuasi AirAsia
60.	Romi Sebut Kehadiran Menko Polhukam di Harlah PPP Sebagai Utusan Presiden
61.	AS Keluarkan Security Message, Menko Polhukam Jamin Surabaya Tetap Kondusif
62.	Banyak Maladministrasi Perizinan, Ridwan Kamil Bentuk Tim Detektif
63.	PM Malaysia Terinfeksi Bakteri E Coli Usai Kunjungi Korban Banjir
64.	Bulan Madu yang Tak Kesampaian
65.	Impian Terbang Kru AirAsia

## Data 6

Date.	No.	Headline News
6 Jan	1.	Polda Riau Instruksikan Kasus Travel Umrah Bodong Segera Dituntaskan
	2.	Evakuasi Truk Nyangkut Belum Selesai, Contra Flow di Jagorawi Masih Berlangsung
	3.	Evakuasi Truk Nyangkut Belum Selesai, Kepadatan Terjadi Sejak KM 23 Jagorawi
	4.	Akhirnya, Truk yang Nyangkut di KM 21 Jagorawi Berhasil Dievakuasi
	5.	Ini Rute dan Modus Penyelundupan 800 Kg Sabu yang Diungkap BNN
	6.	Evakuasi Truk Nyangkut di KM 21 Butuh 7 Jam karena Harus Melepas JPO
	7.	Ini Pemandangan JPO Tol Jagorawi Setelah Truk Hino Dievakuasi
	8.	Hati-hati, Prediksi Polisi Kejahatan di Jakarta Banyak Terjadi Pukul 22.00-24.00 WIB
	9.	Basarnas Fokus Cari Bodi Pesawat AirAsia yang Besar
	10.	Awan CB Masih Bayangi Pencarian AirAsia, Lokasi Diprediksi Hujan
	11.	Sedih Siti Romlah dan Jasmine Belum Ditemukan, Nenek Juwariyah Meninggal
	12.	Basarnas Geser Fokus Pencarian ke Sektor Tambahan
	13.	Zona Larangan Motor di HI Diperluas ke Jl Sudirman, Bus Gratis Ditambah
	14.	Kisah Serda Azmi, Dulu Diejek Tetangga Kini Jadi Tim Pencari QZ8501
	15.	Tim DVI Uni Emirat Arab dan Korsel Tiba di RS Bhayangkara
	16.	Musibah AirAsia QZ8501 Undang Empati Tim DVI Internasional
	17.	Rute AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura Dibekukan, AirNav: Kami Mengaku Salah!
	18.	Rute AirAsia Surabaya-Singapura Dibekukan, 4 Pejabat ATC di Bagian Perizinan Dimutasi
	19.	AirNav Sudah Cek Seluruh ATC, Seluruh Maskapai Terbang Sesuai Izin
	20.	Setiap Hari, Warga Sediakan Makan dan Minum Gratis di Pangkalan Bun

21.	Tim Rusia: Kami Punya Perlengkapan Besar untuk Mencari Black Box
22.	Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501, Pasukan Rusia Dirikan Tenda Canggih di Kumai
23.	Pemotor ini Parkir Sembarangan dan Coba Bunuh Diri di Stasiun Lenteng Agung
24.	Eksekusi Mati Lambat, Pemerintah akan Panggil MA, MK dan Kejaksaan
25.	Ini Refleksi 2014 dan Agenda Prioritas 2015 Kemendagri
26.	Pakai Alat Canggih, Ini Kata Penyelam soal Skema Evakuasi Bagian AirAsia
27.	Tidak Rapat di Hotel, Tjahjo Klaim Kemendagri Hemat Rp 600 Miliar
28.	Keluarga Korban AirAsia Tolak Tawaran Tabur Bunga Panglima TNI, Ingin Evakuasi Tuntas
29.	Kapal Asing Temukan Lagi 2 Korban AirAsia, Total 39 Jenazah
30.	Draf Keppres Kelar, Siapa Pengganti Hamdan Zoelva?
31.	3 Jenazah Baru Teridentifikasi: Indra Yulianto, Jou Brian dan Hindarto Halim
32.	16 dari 37 Jenazah di RS Bhayangkara Berhasil Diidentifikasi
33.	Saat BMKG dan Pilot di Pangkalan Bun Berbagi Info Cuaca Melalui Grup WA
34.	Anggota Komisi I DPR Ingin UU ITE Direvisi
35.	Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba Gagal, Salah Siapa?
36.	Menhub Jonan Akan Gunakan Sistem Online untuk Urus Izin Rute Maskapai
37.	Panglima TNI: Evakuasi Korban AirAsia Tidak Mudah, Prajurit Kita Bekerja Maksimal
38.	Panglima TNI Apresiasi Bantuan Evakuasi AirAsia dari Negara Sahabat
39.	Basarnas: Total Jenazah yang Ditemukan 39 Orang
40.	Satu Jenazah yang Belum Dievakuasi Tiba di Pelabuhan Kumai Malam Ini
41.	Kapal US Fort Worth Temukan 2 Objek Metal di Dasar Laut
42.	Ini Penampakan 2 Objek Besar yang Ditemukan USS Fort Worth
43.	Menhub Jonan: AirAsia Rute Palembang-Medan Juga Tak Berizin
44.	Kebakaran Gudang Mesin Jahit di Ancol, 18 Unit Damkar Diterjunkan
45.	Basarnas Kirim Sarung Tangan Khusus Agar Tim Tak Kontak Fisik dengan Jasad
46.	Pembekuan Rute AirAsia Sesuai dengan Program Reformasi Gagasan Menhub
47.	Penyelam Terjun, Objek 17 Meter di Selat Karimata Disebut Bukan Badan AirAsia
48.	CEO Tony: AirAsia Punya Hak Terbang 7 Kali Seminggu di Rute Surabaya-Singapura
49.	Produk Kosmetik Palsu Asal Cipaku Diedarkan ke Hotel-hotel Bahkan Luar Negeri
50.	Tim Forensik Australia Ikut Bantu Proses Identifikasi Korban AirAsia QZ8501
51.	Ada Potensi Serangan Teror, Australia Perbarui Imbauan Perjalanan ke Indonesia

### Data 7

Date	No.	Headline News
7 Jan	1.	Kepala Basarnas Tegaskan Tim SAR Gabungan Tetap Kompak
	2.	2 Penyelam Pelajari Kecepatan Arus di Lokasi Pencarian QZ8501
	3.	BMKG Prediksi Cuaca di Lokasi Pencarian AirAsia Hari Ini Kondusif
	4.	21 Jenazah Belum Teridentifikasi, DVI Minta Keluarga Lengkapi Data
	5.	Mantan Tim 11 Jokowi kini di Ring 1 Istana, ke Mana Prananda Prabowo?
	6.	PDIP: Megawati Tak Akan Tempati Posisi Wantimpres

7.	Pemerintah Bahas Molornya Eksekusi Mati Gembong Narkoba karena PK
8.	'Pameran' Alutsista Asing di Lokasi Pencarian QZ8501 yang Bikin <i>Ngiler</i>
9.	KPK Panggil Dirut Kustodian Sentral Efek, Jadi Saksi Kasus TPPU Nazaruddin
10.	Tim GeoSurvey Temukan Objek Sepanjang 10 Meter, Bodi Utama Pesawat?
11.	2 Penyelam TNI dari Kapal MGS GeoSurvey Terjun Verifikasi Temuan Sonar
12.	Menteri Jonan Bukan Hapus Maskapai Murah, Tapi Atur Harga Tiket Tak Logis
13.	Objek 10 Meter di Karimata Berbentuk Kubus, Posisinya Menghujam ke Dasar Laut
14.	Penasihat Tim Transisi Menuju Kursi Wantimpres Jokowi
15.	Siapa Pemilik 10 Ribu Peluru Aktif di Rumah Kosong di Mampang?
16.	Ini Lokasi Penemuan Benda Berdimensi Besar Temuan Kapal MGS GeoSurvey
17.	Diminta Tiket Kereta Tanpa Batas oleh Pendemo di Stasiun Tambun, Ini Kata PT KAI
18.	Ketelitian dr Hastry, Satu-Satunya Perempuan Forensik Evakuasi Korban AirAsia
19.	Presdir AirAsia Respons Komentar soal Kompensasi, Apa Katanya?
20.	1 Jasad Lagi Ditemukan, Total Korban AirAsia yang Sudah Dievakuasi 40
21.	Jenazah ke-40 Sudah di KRI Banda Aceh, ini Kondisi dan Proses Evakuasinya
22.	Kemlu: Ada 16 Negara yang Terlibat Pencarian dan Evakuasi AirAsia QZ8501
23.	BMKG: Tinggi Ombak di Lokasi Penemuan Ekor AirAsia 0,5 - 1,5 Meter
24.	Beri Informasi Soal Hambalang, Karyawan PT AK Dapat Duit dari Bos DCL
25.	Cegah Banjir di Jakarta, TNI AU Akan Laksanakan Operasi Modifikasi Cuaca
26.	Dukung Zulkifli, Hanafi Rais: Ketum Bukan Tiket Gratis Capres Cawapres
27.	Ari Dwipayana dan Refly Harun Diangkat Jadi Staf Khusus Mensesneg
28.	Sidak Pabrik Garmen, Menaker Telepon Pengelola untuk Bereskan Prosedur
29.	Semangat Kerja Sama RI-Rusia dalam Operasi SAR AirAsia
30.	Menko Kemaritiman dan Menhub Sambangi Posko Evakuasi AirAsia di Pangkalan Bun
31.	Posisi Ekor AirAsia QZ8501 Terbalik dan Terendam Lumpur
32.	Ini 8 Nama Korban AirAsia yang Berhasil Diidentifikasi Polri
33.	Lokasi Penemuan Ekor Pesawat AirAsia Disterilkan, Dikelilingi 12 Kapal
34.	Polisi: Angkutan Umum Bobrok yang Masih Beroperasi di Jakarta Bakal Dikendalikan
35.	6 Kapal Sisir Lokasi Temuan Ekor Pesawat AirAsia
36.	Arus Laut Besar, Penyelam Belum Berhasil Ambil Sampel Serpihan Pesawat
37.	Dari 8 Jenazah Korban AirAsia, 4 di Antaranya Teridentifikasi Melalui Tes DNA
38.	Mutasi Lurah Susan, Ahok: Kita Ingin Orang Elite Menteng Tak ke Balai Kota
39.	Kemendikbud Ganti Buku Tulis dengan e-Sabak, Bagaimana Operasinya?
40.	1 Jenazah Korban AirAsia yang Dievakuasi Kapal Andromeda Tiba di Pangkalan Bun
41.	Kisah Mantan Anggota Tim 11 yang Setia 'Mengawal' Jokowi
42.	Akbar Tandjung Tepis Incar Posisi Wantimpres
43.	Spanduk Dukungan Hatta Jadi Ketum Terbantang di Lokasi Rakernas PAN
44.	Program Bandung Berkebud Diklaim 70 Persen Berhasil
45.	Dua WN Iran Penyelundup Sabu 40 Kilogram Divonis Mati
46.	Bandara Trunojoyo akan Dioperasikan Akhir Januari 2015
47.	Basarnas Surabaya Evakuasi Penumpang Kapal Pesiar yang Sakit Jantung
48.	Banyuwangi Andalkan Sektor Pariwisata Jelang MEA 2015
49.	PBB Usulkan Pesawat Laporkan Posisi Setiap 15 Menit
50.	Komandan US Navy Mengaku Bersalah dalam Skandal Korupsi
51.	30 Orang Tewas Akibat Ledakan Bom di Akademi Kepolisian Yaman
52.	Tersangka Teroris Pakistan akan Diadili di Mahkamah Militer

