

The Uses Of Code Mixing On Facebook By The Students In English Language Education Department

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Abstract

This study intended to analyze types of code-mixing and determine the motive of code-mixing used by the seventh-semester students of English Language Education on Facebook. Descriptive qualitative was used as the design of this study since it focused on a single case of code-mixing. Therefore, this study only focused on Indonesia-English code-mixing used by the student. Moreover, the data were gained by observing students' Facebook posts, comments, and Facebook stories. The data were also gained by interviewing the selected subject by using an interview guide. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed by using Ho's theory, Myusken's theory, Hoffman's theory, Hockett's theory, and Saville-Troike's theory. Based on data analysis, the result of the study showed that Lexical Word was the most frequently used by the student, with a total number of 41 (33%) from 142 occurrences. Meanwhile, talking about a particular topic was the most reason underlying student in using code-mixing on Facebook by 12 (27%) of the subject picked.

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Introduction

In communication, language and society are related to each other. Both cannot be separated, and both support each other. The relation between language and society has discovered a study called sociolinguistics (Andre, 2018; Ho, 2007). Sociolinguistics is a scientific study which investigates the language usage phenomena among the society in understanding the structure of language and the function in communication (Luke, 2015; Saville-Troike, 2008). Nowadays, mastering more than one language to be connected world widely in society is significant. The ability to master more than one language is called bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingualism is the ability to use more than one language equally (Purnamasari et al., 2018). It means that the speakers master more than one language besides their native language in well.

In bilingual, the person usually speaks using more than one code. A system of two or more parties use in a conversation is called as code (Wardhaugh, 2006). Sometimes, in the society, people tend to switch one code to another code or even mixed it. This phenomenon is called code-mixing. Code-mixing is communicative strategies in bilingual communities where the people occur to speak two languages comparably well (Purnamasari et al., 2018; Sridhar & Sridhar, 1980). It means that code-mixing is a communicative strategy in which people can speak two languages. It probably happens when the speakers are able or understand more than one language. Code mixing is not only happened through direct speech

and written form, but it also possibly happened in many communication forms, such as social media nowadays.

Nowadays, social media become an alternative way to communicate with others. Many social media exist to help people in communication, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Line, WhatsApp, and other social media. Commonly, social media has created a chance to share information, share experiences, exchange information, discuss, make a new relationship, and do business things without meeting in person (Jayanthi, 2019; Kurniawan, 2016). One of the social media which people tend to use, especially in Indonesia, is Facebook. Facebook is a communication technology that allows people to connect to other people in the world widely. Specific mobile devices and computer devices can access Facebook (Jayanthi, 2019). People love to spend their time checking, comment, and share information through Facebook. The use of Facebook is recently addictive for many people. It is also supported by many features, which have improved, making people comfortable to spend their entire time. It is available for many mobile devices such as Android, IOS, and Windows phones, and it also can be accessed through the site from the computer. To sign up for a new account, the user only needs to put an email address and phone number. After that, users can use the account to communicate and make new friends.

People in Indonesia tend to use English while in communication. They preferred to use English in expressing themselves rather than use their native language. It influenced by many westerns, social media, television, and books and tried to globalize or connect to the world wide society. Even, some people are not good enough to master the language, but they put the effort in order to be accepted in society. Sometimes, people tend to mix two languages, between English and Indonesia, with a specific purpose. It might be found around us, start in daily conversation. This phenomenon is well known as code-mixing. Code mixing commonly finds in daily human life. It proved by some studies conducted about the use of code-mixing. Pratama et al., investigated the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the novel entitled *Ku Kejar Cinta Ke Negeri Cina* by Ninit Yunita. They investigated it base on the types and the function of code-mixing used in the novel. The result found that code-mixing phenomena existed in the novel (Pratama et al., 2017). Moreover, the study also found some function of code-mixing, mainly used in the novel. There are like give an impression of modernization on the character, give an impression of social status and character education, and give the impression that there was the relevance of the background of the place in the novel story with the socio-cultural environment of the local society. Code mixing phenomena are also found in educational scope. Purnamasari et al., investigated the use of code-mixing by the teacher of SMA Bali Mandara in the academic year 2014/2015 (Purnamasari, et al., 2016). The study focused on the types of code-mix; the reason the X grade teacher uses code-mixing and student response to the use of code-mixing in the class.

This phenomenon also found in social media. Since social media exists, many people tend to use code-mixing in social media, especially on Facebook. It proves by some studies conducted about the use of code-mixing in Facebook. Luke has conducted a study of the use of code-mixing in a closed Facebook group, namely Parata Ndaya. Based on her study, she found the use of code-mixing in the comment section. The topic is about political issues that happened during the Regional House Representative Election in 2014 (Luke, 2015). Kurniawan also conducted a study of code-mixing in Facebook by the learners in SMP in Tangerang. There were three students used as subjects for the study and in the age range of 12- 14 years old (grade eighth and ninth) in a junior high school in Tangerang, Indonesia. Data were gained from one week of Facebook posting from the students. The research found that English is frequently used by students in social media to perform code-mixing, which showed in use of caption, status, hashtag, and comments (Kurniawan, 2016).

Based on those phenomena, Code-mixing has massively discovered in many communication activities in society. It proves that many code-mixing phenomena have discovered in many forms, such as social media, books, business, education, religious activity, and many more. Social media, as a new communication form, is frequently used by many people, especially adolescents. Based on the phenomena, the research was conducted to discover code-mixing phenomena in social media, especially on Facebook. Facebook was chosen since it popularly used by many people, mainly students, to share moments and experiences. The present study was conducted to discover the type of code-mixing used by the student of seventh semester student of English Language Education and the reason underlying code-mixing used by the seventh semester student of English Language Education.

Methods

This study used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is research which studies natural conditions (Sugiyono, 2012). This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research since the researcher tend to analyse and describe the type and the underlying reason of code-mixing through word rather than the use of numeral. Indonesia-English Code-mixing was chosen since this sociolinguistic phenomenon frequently occurred in communication, especially on student of English Language of Education, Undiksha. To be more specify, the subject of the study was seventh semester student of English Language Education, Undiksha. Furthermore, the study was conducted on social media, especially on Facebook. Facebook was chosen as the setting of this study since Indonesia-English code-mixing phenomena frequently conducts on Facebook acitivity of the seventh semester student of English Language Education. The data were frequently found on their comments, posts, and Facebook stories.

This study was also supported by five main instruments in order to gain authentic data for the study. Those five instruments were researcher, observation sheet, Smartphone, digital recorder and interview guide. Those five instruments were essential in order to support this study.

This study applied two methods in order to collect code-mixing phenomena by the subject. The methods were Observation and Interview. Observation was used in order to inspect and gain information about the code-mixing phenomenon on Facebook. The observation was done by observing the subject Personal's Post, comment, and story, which consisted of Indonesia-English code-mixing. Meanwhile, the interview was applied in order to get authentic information about the underlying reason for code-mixing used on Facebook. The interview was helped by an interview guide, which consists of some questions related to the reason for using code-mixing.

This research applied data analysis method by Miles and Huberman. The data analysis model was divided into three such as Data Reduction, Data Display and Conclusion Drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Data reduction in this study was done by collecting all the data of code-mixing. Then the researcher summarized and selected the crucial data to make the data clear and easy to be analyzed. Then the data were classified base on the combination of theories (Ho, 2007; Muysken & Muysken, 2002). Meanwhile, to analyze the reason of code-mixing usage, Hoffman's, Hockett's and Saville-Troike's theories were used (Saville-Troike, 2008).

Furthermore, Data Display in this study was done by displaying the data of types and reason of code-mixing based on the category in the form of table and chart. Data display helped the researcher in order to understand and compare the theory with the phenomena.

Meanwhile, Conclusion Drawing in this study was done by analyzing the data based on interpretation about code-mixing phenomena. The result of the data was verified by

related theories and empirical studies in order to obtain precise information or result in the type of code-mixing and reason underlying by subject on Facebook. Then, the researcher withdrew the conclusion as the result of the study to the object.

This study also used Triangulation in order to gain the data validation. Triangulation refers to applying more than one method or data sources in a qualitative study in order to increase understanding about the related phenomena and a strategy to test the validity of the study. In this study, Triangulation was applied by combining several sources in order to gain valid data. Triangulation can be divided into four, namely Method Triangulation, Investigator Triangulation, Theory Triangulation and Data Source Triangulation.

Meanwhile, this study only used three Triangulations such as Method Triangulation, Theory Triangulation and Data Sources Triangulation. Method Triangulation in this study was done by observation and interview. The Method Triangulation in this study aids the study to gain valid and credible data for the study. Data Sources Triangulation in this study can be divided into three, such as time, space, and person. In this study, the researcher was conducted two-month observation for the different period in order to collect subjects' code-mixing occurrence on Facebook, Moreover, in order to know the underlying reason for code-mixing used by the subject, the researcher interviewed in 2 weeks for different periods.

Results and Discussion

The data of the study were obtained from observation and interview to the seventh semester students of English language Education, Undiksha. Observation was conducted for one month by screen capturing the subject's activity on Facebook, such as post, comment, and also the Facebook story. The data collected were analyzed by combination theory from Ho (2007), Myusken (2002), and Hoffman (1990). The study found there were 142 occurrences which contained Indonesia-English code-mixing. Based on those experts' theories combination, there were ten categories of code-mixing used by seventh semester student as follows: (1) thirteen (9%) items of Letter of Alphabet, (2) three (2%) items of Short Form, (3) seven (5%) items of Proper Noun, (4) forty four (31%) items of Lexical Word, (5) nine (6%) items of Phrases, (6) twenty four (17%) items of Incomplete Sentence, (7) twelve (8%) items of Single Full Sentence, (8) nineteen (13%) items of Congruent Lexicalization, (9) eight (6%) items of Intra Lexical and (10) three (2%) items of Changes of Pronunciation. Moreover, the number of Indonesian-English code mixing found on seventh-semester English language education facebook accounts is described in table 1.

Table 1. data of type code-mixing used by the student

| No | Classification | Number of occurrences | Percentages |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Letter of alphabet | 13 | 9% |
| 2 | Short form | 3 | 2% |
| 3 | Proper noun | 7 | 5% |
| 4 | Lexical word | 44 | 31% |
| 5 | Phrases | 9 | 6% |
| 6 | Incomplete sentence | 24 | 17% |
| 7 | Single full sentence | 12 | 8% |
| 8 | Congruent lexicalization | 19 | 13% |
| 9 | Intra lexical | 8 | 6% |
| 10 | Changes of pronunciation | 3 | 2% |
| Total | | 142 | 100% |

Table 1 showed the total frequency of code-mixing used by the seventh semester student of English Language Education in their communication through Facebook. Based on table 1, lexical word was most frequently used by the subject of the study. It proved by 44 (31%) occurrences exist from whole data collected. It follows by Incomplete Sentence by 24 (17%), Congruent Lexicalization followed in the third position by 19 (13%) occurrences. Then, the fourth position placed by Letter of Alphabet by 13 (9 %) occurrences. It follows by Single Full Sentence in fifth place by 12 (8%) occurrences. Furthermore, Phrase places in the sixth position by 9 (6%) occurrences. The seventh position is Intra Lexical, with 8 (6%) total occurrences. It follows by Proper Noun in eight places with 7 (5%) total of occurrence from the whole data collection. Meanwhile, Changes of Pronunciation and Short Form placed in the lowest positions by 3 (2%) occurrences from the whole data collection.

In line with this study, [Sari et al. \(2018\)](#) researched code-mixing phenomena on Instagram. The study used [Ho \(2007\)](#) theory to identify the type of code-mixing used by the subject. The study found there were seven type of code-mixing used by the subject, such as Latter of Alphabet, Short Form, Proper Noun, Lexical Word, Phrases, Incomplete Sentence and Single Full Sentence.

Jayanthi also researched code-mixing phenomena on WhatsApp Messenger. The study applied [Ho \(2007\)](#) theory to indentify the type of code-mixing used by the subject. The study also found seven types of code-mixing used by the subject. There were Latter of Alphabet, Short Form, Proper Noun, Lexical Word, Phrases, Incomplete Sentence and Single Full Sentence ([Jayanthi, 2019](#)).

Purnamasari et al., investigated code-mixing phenomenon at teacher of SMA Balimandara. The study applied [Muysken \(2002\)](#) theory to identify the type of code-mixing used by the teacher. The study found that there were three forms of code-mixing used by the teacher, such as Insertion, Alternation and Congruent Lexicalization ([Purnamasari et al., 2016](#)).

Andre discovered code-mixing phenomena on writing business emails. The study applied Muysken theory to indentify the type of code-mixing used by the writer. The study found that there were three forms of code-mixing applied by the subject, such as Insertion, Alternation and Congruent Lexicalization ([Andre, 2018; Muysken & Muysken, 2000](#)). It can be concluded that many types of code-mixing can be found in many communication field, such as social media, business, education and many more.

Luke researched code-mixing phenomena on the member of closed Facebook group, namely Parata Ndaya. the study applied Hoffman theory in order to indentify the forms of code-mixing used by the members. There were three forms of code-mixing used by the members of the group, such as Intra sentential, Intra Lexical and Changes of Pronunciation ([Luke, 2015; Mabule, 2015](#)).

However, this study also found five underlying reason of code-mixing used by seventh semester student of English Language Education, Undiksha on Facebook. The first reason is student prefer to employ Indonesian-English code-mixing in their utterances because they want to share a particular topic in their communication on Facebook. The topic relates to their life, such as friendship, romance, political, and many more. The student stated that code-mixing aims to avoid misunderstanding by the audience about what the speaker talks about. The students add that lack of appropriate, relevant vocabulary in Bahasa Indonesia to represent a particular topic is also triggered them to employ code-mixing on their communication on Facebook. It is related to Hoffman that talking about particular topic.

In line with this study, Luke found that members of Parata Ndaya closed Facebook group employed code-mixing since not all group members are familiar with Pamona language. Pamonas-Indonesia Code-mixing is frequently used when discussing a particular topic, especially about politics and religious issues, in order to avoid misunderstanding and

conflict. From those studies, it can be concluded that in order to avoid misunderstanding while talking about a particular topic, the use of code-mixing is necessary to overcome that problem.

The second reason is some seventh semester student of English Language Education, Undiksha employ Indonesia-English code-mixing in order to express their emotion or feelings through Facebook. A particular situation, such as personal problems, has triggered them to employ English-Indonesia code-mixing in their post on Facebook. Also, they argue that English lexicon chooses to be inserted in their Indonesian expression since it sharper and strengthen their message that they want to convey to present their personal feeling through Facebook's post. It is related to [Hoffman \(1991\)](#) of Interjection.

In line with this study, [Soeprayogi & Damanhuri \(2014\)](#) found that preachers of Mawar Sharon Church employed some English-Indonesia code-mixing to convey surprise, intense emotion, or to gain the attention of the church congregation. The preachers also used code-mixing to strengthen the message that the preachers want to convey to the church congregation. However, from a previous study and this study can be concluded that surprise, intense emotion, or to gain attention, sharper and sharper messages can be underlying someone in using code-mixing on communication.

The third reason is lack of vocabularies. Some students argued that since they learn English in university and active in using English during the class, they frequently forget several words or phrases in Indonesia. Because of that, they insert some English lexical items in order to overcome that problem. However, some students also add that mixed language activity has become a habit in society since many people employ code-mixing too on their communication. So, when someone employs English insertion on their utterance, it is normal for them. It is related to [Saviile-Troike's \(1986\)](#) that real lexical needs.

The fourth reason is to show Prestige among society. Some seventh-semester students of English Language Education, Undiksha employed code-mixing to show they have an excellent ability to master English. It is also they want to show their pride as a student of English Language Education, Undiksha to society so that other people will put respect on them. Some students also argue that by quoting some famous expressions to their post to show their good ability in mastering English to the audience. It is related to [Hockett's \(1958\)](#) theory about Prestige Filling Motives. [Hidayati \(2015\)](#) also found that the characters of the novel entitle *Super Nova 4 Partikel* imitates to whom they admire in speech patterns as well as in other things. Meanwhile, [Sutrismi \(2014\)](#) found that Indonesian youngsters commonly use code-mixing, especially Facebook, to show their education status. It can be concluded that code-mixing can be used to show the educational status of someone in society.

The last reason is to soften the strengthen command or message. Some student used Indonesia-English code-mixing on their communication activity on Facebook in order to soften their utterance. They argue that code-mixing helps them make their posts more enjoyable, informal, and interesting to read since some Indonesian words are quite rude, informal, and inappropriate while communicating on Facebook.

[Soeprayogi & Damanhuri \(2014\)](#) found that preachers of Mawar Sharon Church used Indonesia-English code-mixing to strengthen command or encourage church congregation. It is used since English is not their mother tongue, so that it can be softened a request, and the sound is not as direct as Bahasa Indonesia.

Conclusion

Based on the data, the conclusion that can be purposed that, there are ten types of code-mixing used by seventh semester of English Language Education, Undiksha, there are Latter of Alphabet, Short Form, Proper Noun, Lexical Word, Phrases, Incomplete Sentence, Single Full Sentence, Congruent Lexicalization, Intra Lexical, and Changes of Pronunciation.

Moreover, this study also found five types of the underlying reason for seventh semester student of English Language Education, Undiksha used code-mixing on Facebook. There are (a) Talking about Particular Topic, (b) Interjection, (c) Because of Real Lexical Needed, (4) Prestige Filling Motive and (5) Soften of Strengthen Request or Command.

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