

ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN FACEBOOK

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Abstract

This research is aimed to describe the use of code mixing in social media Facebook by culinary students of Monarch Gianyar College. Nowadays, Facebook is considered as one of online social medias of communication that used by many people especially students. Facebook has become the most popular social media and many people had spent much time using Facebook. Based on that reason, the researcher would intend to explore in how student do code mixing in social media especially Facebook and the reason behind it. In this research it uses several indicators form in code mixing which are words, phrases, reduplication, idioms, and hybrids. This research uses quantitative descriptive method. The researcher instrument that used is in form of observation, note taking and documentation. The result shows that there are 165 and 35 kinds of code mixing in Facebook timeline and comment based on categories of code mixing which classify into several form such as words, phrases, reduplication, idioms, and hybrids

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a media or tool which use by people to communicate each other. It is used to expresses someone idea, thoughts, desires, or feelings that exist in the speaker so that what is wanted, thought, or felt can be accepted by the listener or speaker. Naturally, most people are born with knowledge of one language or known as mother tongue. They use their mother tongue to communicate with each other in their local environment.

However, as the time progress, mastering and knowing only one language is not enough especially in this globalization era, where communication across the world is really needed. Thus, it

common to see that many people nowadays tend to speak more than one language in their daily communication. Being able to speak more than one language also could make people to able to maintain relationship with people all over the world. The phenomenon where people being able to speak more than one language is known as bilingualism.

Bilingualism is also closely related to phenomenon of code mixing. When people are able to speak and know more than one language, they tend to switch or mix their language with other language in daily conversation. This phenomenon where people mix their language is called as code mixing. Wardaugh (2002:107)

states code mixing is the use of two language together when the speaker changes from one language to other language in a single utterance. One of the reasons to do code mixing is to help people to understand the target language by mixing their native language (Sumarih et al, 2014:77). Code mixing is commonly occurred in informal situation. It could occur both in written and spoken language in which in this case it occur when the student post or comment in Facebook social media.

In accordance to explanation above, there were some researches that conduct toward the use code mixing in both written and spoken language. The first research was conducted by Eva Firesta Soeprayogi (2007), entitled "Analysis of Code Mixing by Preachers in Mawar Sharon Church. The research used descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that all of the utterances from the preachers in MSC are related with theory of bilingualism and social status. The second research was conducted by Lovita Siska (2008) in which she conducted the research in Indonesian – English Code Mixing in the Indonesian Newspaper. The method was in form of descriptive qualitative method. The research discovered that the types of code mixing consist of unit insertion, unit hybridization and also reduplication.

Another research was conducted by Purnawati, Artini, Adnyani (2019) in which they conducted research on code-mixing and code-switching phenomenon occurred in Indonesian-French mixed marriage family. The subject of the study was the second son of family who was 2;11 up to 3;1 during the observation.. From the research, it was found that the child often switched Bahasa Indonesia words in French utterances while communicating with his father that was supposed to be in French. The older sibling also does the same that he

mixed English words in Indonesian conversations.

The fourth research was conducted by Purnamasari, Putra and Suwastini (2016). The researcher explored the use of code-mixing by the English Teacher at SMAN Bali Mandara in the Academic Year 2014/2015. The research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method in which the instrument was in form of audio recorder, interview guide and questionnaire. The result showed that there were 84 sentences (62.22%) classified as insertion processes, and then 37 sentences (27.41%) belonged to alternation process, and the last there were 14 sentences (10.37%) which could be classify as congruent lexicalization processes.

From previous research it is only elaborated the phenomenon of code-mixing. Most of the previous research had only defined and classified the type of code mixing without finding the reason doing code mixing. In the other hand, the present research has different focus with the previous study that have been conducted. The sample of this research would be statements or utterance that posted by the culinary student at college level in Facebook, Moreover, it is only limited and focused on the use of code mixing and reason why the student do it in Facebook social media. Therefore, the present research objective is to find out the use and reason of code mixing by culinary student of Monarch Gianyar College in Facebook.

METHOD

The subject of the study was culinary students of Monarch College Gianyar. The data were taken by observing the student status on Facebook social media. In gathering the data, observation, note taking and documentation technique were used in the research. The observation and note taking technique were conducted by

login into Facebook and taking note the status that consider as code-mixing. Source of evidence were in form of screen shoot of student status and note-taking that consist of code-mixing. The data collected were analyzed using qualitative method. It was collected through several ways. First, the research observed the student status on Facebook social network. After the observation, the student status was written in note and documented by screen shoot and saving it on the phone. Last, the researcher interpreted the data of code mixing that found in Facebook social media. Muysken's (2000) classify code mixing consist into several parts on the language element which involves element such as; word insertion (noun, adjective, verb, conjunction, pronoun and preposition), phrase insertion (noun phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase), Idiom, Hybrid insertion and reduplication insertion (noun-noun, adjective-adjective, verb-verb). The data collected were analyzed based on those language elements

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted to the culinary students of Monarch Gianyar College. The colleges is located at Gunung Lempuyang No.3 Samplangan streets, Gianyar – Bali. The research was conducted to describe the use and reason of code mixing in Facebook at Culinary students at Monarch Gianyar campus. In this research, the researcher found that there are 200 statements considered as code mixing in Facebook social media which are taken from twenty fours sample. The data of this research were taken from the comment and also timeline which were posted by culinary students at Monarch. It consisted of 165 code mixing that occurred in Facebook timelines and also 35 code mixing in the Facebook comments.

Word Insertion

The researcher found that there were 121 kind of word insertion of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four sample. The data of this research was taken from the timeline and comments which were posted by the culinary students. One of the statement was *"Nice donk yah pasti.... "*. It was happened when one of the students were posted a photo regarding their vacation on weekend. The student used the word "Nice" to reply his friend status on Facebook when being on vacation. The respondent inserted word "nice" in his statements to show friendly support to his friend. The word nice is classified into adjective form. It is further categorized into word insertion. The meaning of word nice is pleasant, enjoyable and also attractive, it also can be used as an act of friendly. The student use the word "nice" instead of "senang" because the word is considered as one of popular English word that had been known among the Indonesian people especially student.

Phrase Insertion

There are 29 kinds of phrase insertion that used by the student in Facebook social media. One of example were occurred when one of the students were posted a photo of their family together. His statements as follow *"Photographer by my beautiful ibu.* The respondent inserted word "photographer by my beautiful ibu" here which considered as noun phrase. The student use the word "photographer" to refer to his mother who took the family picture. In further, he also adds "beautiful ibu" which has literal meaning of gorgeous or pretty. The statement from the student is considered as noun phrase. The words "photographer" and "beautiful" was commonly used on Instagram post which in this case it also could be found on Facebook, as Facebook also could be

considered as same platform with Instagram.

Hybrid

From all of the samples, there were 20 word that were found and considered as hybrid type of code mixing. One of the examples was when one of the students were posted a picture showing her new passport identity card. She then stated that she wants to go vacation abroad. Her friend then replied on her post, “*Planingmu tahun depan bukannya ke ausie ya?*” The respondent inserted word “*planningmu*” which considered as category of hybrid based on hybrid of affixation. The word “*planningmu*” has a meaning of *rencana* in Bahasa Indonesia. The student use those kind of word because they often heard it on online media where many people especially celebrities tend to use the word “*planning*” on their interview or conversation

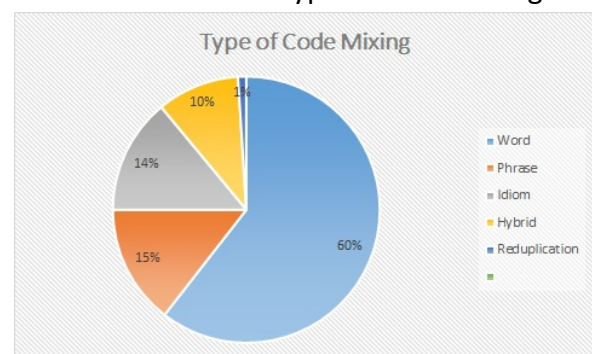
Reduplication

For reduplication the researcher found only two words that used by the student in Facebook social media which are from twenty four samples. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by culinary students. One of the example were happened when one of the student reply a status regarding a bussiness product “*oriflamme*”. Her statement as follows; “*leader leaderrku yang kece... aku slow respon ya... belakangan ini aku ga sempet ngurusin oriflamme niih,, lagi ada karya soalnya...*” The respondent inserted word “*leader leader*” here included category of reduplication base on noun-noun. Then, the respondent also use word “*slow respon ya*” here included category of hybrid base on hybrid of phrase. The word “*slow respon y*” is used by the student to show their modernity in using language and to make the conversation interesting. As we know, many of famous people in

Indonesia especially online shop seller or actor use this kind of word, thus further influence the student to use it.

From the analysis, there were total of 200 statements that considered as code mixing in Facebook social media done by the students which taken from twenty fours sample. These data of this research came from the timelines and also comments on Facebook social media. The following data also could be seen in the diagram below

Table 1. Type of Code Mixing



Based on the result of the data, the researcher found that the linguistic from which commonly used by student is the “word” form because is considered as the easiest form. The result yield similar outcome with the previous study conducted by Purnamasari, Putra and Suastini (2016). The English word were inserted into Indonesian sentence. From the research result, the form of code mixing such as word, phrase, idiom, hybrid, and reduplication is included in the utterance of the subject of the study (the teacher) when teaching However, the previous research did not explore further the reason behind the use of code mixing by the teacher. In the present research, it showed that after analyzing the data, the phenomenon of code mixing is as the result of bilingualism situation which occurs around students. According to Wardhaugh

(1986:101) phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and also code mixing. Recently, in line with the development of the technology of communication, language contact not only has done face to face but also by social media networking like, Facebook, Indonesia Facebook users communicate with another people by using their mother tongue language, Bahasa Indonesia and also English. They speak Bahasa Indonesia because it is their national language while using and mixing English language to show their modernity. Therefore, it could be said that the culinary student of Monarch College Gianyar do code mixing because of the influence of environment around them.

Moreover, the present result is also in accordance with Suwito (1985:78) argument in which he divided the linguistic forms of code mixing into word, phrase, idiom, hybrid and also reduplication. In the previous research which conducted by Lovita Siska (2008). The research discovered several types of code mixing consist of unit insertion, unit hybridization and also reduplication. In comparison, the present research showed similar result to the type of code mixing, but it is different in some aspects. The result from Lovita Siska (2008), showed that most of code-mixing form that occurred were reduplication. In the other hand, in the present research, the form that occurred the most is word insertion, because it considered as the easiest form. Moreover, in the previous research, the researcher did not elaborate further the reason behind doing code mixing. In the present research the students in Monarch Gianyar campus are likely to mix English and also Indonesian when they communicate with their friends. This is unavoidable because the student use two languages intensively

during their courses. In addition, they also mix the two languages not only in in the class but also in social media like Facebook.

In line with explanation above, according to Hamers and Blanc (1989) in Bi (2011:60) the majority of mixings are lexical in nature and nouns are most often substituted words. In this research, the word insertion are most often the use of code mixing in facebook social networking. Based on the data, the researcher found that there are 124 words in timelines and also in comments. In addition, from the deviation of the word, noun form are the most often use in timelines and comments on facebook social networking. From the analysis, the researcher found that there are 42 in timelines and also 11 in the comments. Code mixing can be defined as the code alternation of words or phrase from

specific social background then tend to choose specific code mixing to show their social status or personal identity in their society; to show their solidarity, or to language.

Bhatia and Ritchie (2006) state that, from the utterances that have been analyzed, it can be parted such as words, sentence, phrase and also clause. The researcher finds insertion to be the dominant pattern in Indonesia-English code mixing data from students' Facebook. In addition, the researcher finds the overall result is compatible with the insertion pattern.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data, the result of the study found that there were 200 words of code mixing that was found in Facebook social networking which categorized into several parts; 121 utterance were found as word insertion of code mixing , 29 utterance were found as phrase insertion, and for idiom, there were 28 and 20 word were found and

could be considered as hybrid insertion. The last is for reduplication insertion, the researcher only found 2 example of utterance. Code mixing is mostly used especially by the students in Facebook because they want to show their modernity and they want to be seen as an up-to date person. Moreover, it also happened because the student had habit in using English for daily course in the class and influence of environment around them such as online media platform..

For further implication, the result of this study can be used as the additional information for sociolinguistic study. As the present research was limited by the time and number of subjects, it is expected for further research to conduct a better research by looking at the present research as empirical evidence.

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