

An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Social Media Networking Used By The Fourth Semester Students Of English Education Study Program Batanghari University In Academic Year 2017/2018

Yessica Hosana Purba; Suyadi; Nurul Fitri

Abstract

Code mixing becomes phenomena of language. the code mixing can be applied among social interaction in bilingual. The aim of this Research is to provide a complete overview over the phenomenon of code mixing. The phenomenon in this research occur in social media. In this research, researcher presents why the students mix their language by status in social media. The researcher also match the type according what they in social media, The kind of research is qualitative research. The data are collected from WhatsApp, Instagram and Facebook status by screenshot. The participant were fourth students class B English Education the Study Program Batanghari University Academic year 2018-2019. Students in the class fourth B there are 15 people. Sample from random sampling method. Method of collecting data used in this research are interview to get information around their knowledge and reasons to use code mixing and documentation which is taken social media by screenshot the status to be evidence. The result of this research shows that the most type they use is. Research also shows the result of the reasons is talking about particular topic as the highest result. This is showing that students potentially insert their words with foreign language especially English.

Keywords : Code Mixing, Social Media

Introduction

For Indonesian, other people around the world who have not English as their mother language, may use English as their second or third language. This is because English is claimed as international language that must be understood by everybody who has connected with other people who have different language. The reason of the three-pronged development- of first-language, second-language, and foreign-language speakers- It is inevitable that a global language will eventually come to be used by more people than any other language.

According to (Wardhaugh, 1986:103) code mixing is of two codes languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. In

addition, a linguist, said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situations, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language. Code mixing refers to the mixing of two more language or language varieties in speech. Code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. The change of codes within a simple utterance without any associated topic change. Occurs when you incorporate small units (words or short phrase) from one language to another one. It is often unintentional and is often in world level. The language codes are used intrasententially in code mixing there is a base code that is used and has its own function and autonomy, whereas the other codes involved are not more than pieces without having function or

autonomy as a code. At last, we can say the phenomenon of bilingualism result in the occurrence of code mixing, it happen when a speaker requires a particular code. In order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code.

The phenomenon of code mixing has become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially code mixing found in social media like, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram. Since the radiant of social network in our country, every part of social media, they have large members, and it may lead the members that are mostly teenagers, including the students of English Education Program as the learners of English as foreign Language to being imitating the way they communicate to each other. Getting loose from the reasons why they are choosing social media like BBM and WhatsApp to communicate one each other, in their daily day, they seems cannot stop to be exist on social media.

Based on my observation as researcher, I found interested to examine more deeply because of code mixing has become a phenomenon and the users always apply in every conversation. Most of them use Facebook, WhatsApp, BBM, Instagram as media to communicate one to each other. They, who has Bahasa Indonesia as their first language and English as language they study in depth, often mix their first language into English when they writing comments on facebook or instagram. This phenomenon called as code mixing. Considering the phenomenon of code mixing doing by the Learners of English as Foreign Language, especially the students of English Education Program that broadly appears on Facebook, BBM, WhatsApp, Instagram. This research is conducted to observe this phenomenon more deeply. This research specifically observes the code mixing written by The

Students of English Education Program of Batanghari University. Based on the explanation about, the researcher formulates the question as follows :

1. What are the types of code mixing used by the students English Education study program?
2. What are the forms of code mixing reasons by the students of English Education Program mix their Bahasa Indonesia into English on social media especially in the comment column?

Code Mixing

According to (William, 2006: 86, side in. Rosidy, 2010). Code mixing is a situation when two or more language or varieties of a language are mixed in a conversation. The important mixing in the study of language contacts has long been recognized. Until now, the data on code mixing generally have been analyzed in terms of one of the following approaches: (a) the linguistic form of code mixing, and (b) the sociolinguistic functions which determine what the influences are and why code mixing take place.

According to Malmaker (1992:16-62) divides mixtures of linguistics system divided into two (1) switching code, namely changing over from one language to other language in one sentence or conversation: and (2) code mixing, namely the use of language elements, especially noun and noun phrase, from one language through elements use language code like phoneme, morpheme, word and phrase, and sentence in context from one language to other.

Code mixing in context and situation can be seen language clearly visible form, nature, and causing factors, and also code mixing or code mixing or code switching

is the phenomenon which rarely to get the attention by the people in society.

Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken, (2000 : 1). Code mixing has some form; 1) word insertion (in fixation), 2) phrase insertion, 3) clause insertion, 4) expression/ idiom insertion, and 5) baster insertion (combining of original and foreign language). explained more that code mixing is typically divided into three main types – insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect)- and the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing. the types of code mixing are:

1. Insertional Code Mixing

Insertion view the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure.

Examples: Yo anduve in a state o f shock por dos dias.

I walked in a State of shock for two days.’ (Spanish/English)

2. Alternation code mixing

Alternation view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point.

Examples: Les femmes et le vin, ne ponimayu.

‘Women and wine, I don’t understand.’ (French/Russian)

3. Congruent lexicalization code mixing

Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure.

Example : Weet jij [**whaar**] Jenny is?

‘Do you know where Jenny is?’
(Dutch: waar Jenny is)(English/Dutch)

Research Design

The research of data study is descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of situation of area. This research is also a qualitative one since all the data collection is in the form of words. The use of this method is appropriated with the purpose of the study that is explaining the types and reasons the students of English Education Program to use code mixing in because the result of the data analyzed is in the descriptive phenomenon such as words, sentences and utterances.

According to Creswell, (2007). Precise definitions for qualitative research are rarely found in the literature. the term qualitative research is an umbrella term referring to several research traditions and strategies that share certain commonalities. There is an emphasis on process, or how things happen, and a focus on attitude, beliefs, and thoughts - how people make sense of their experiences as they interpret their world. Qualitative research emphasizes inductive reasoning, whereby the researcher seeks to develop hypotheses from observations. The researcher is the primary research instrument, and the researcher's insight is the key instrument for analysis. Qualitative research has been an integral part of cross-cultural comparisons and descriptions of food habits in the nutrition and anthropology literature.

This Research is in English Education the Study Program Batanghari University focused on the students in fourth B class. There are 15 students in fourth students B class. The purpose of the researcher choose Education the Study Program Batanghari University because the researcher has experience teaching there.

The researcher choose random sampling as a technique to get sampling as the basic purpose. Random sampling (RS) is how a sample is drawn from a population, and it is related to the external validity of a study's results. More specil cally, RS helps to minimize sampling bias, and consequently, approximates results that would be obtained from studying an entire population. Participant of the Research is students in fourth students class B English Education the Study Program Batanghari University Academic year 2018-2019. Students in the class fourth B there are 15 people.

Findings and Discussion

The document as evidence for researcher to show the phenomenon of code mixing found in social media like, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram.. It taken after or during monitoring phone . the researcher also has table to classify the participants who use social media and active in social media expecially who give contribution in code mixing form. The table also classifying types of code mixing according to Muysken. Another table for totality students who registrated in 4th semester.

Table 1. Documents Session

No	Date	Number of Student
----	------	-------------------

1	Tuesday, March, 13 nd 2018	5
2	Wednesday, March, 14 th 2018	5
3	Thursday, March, 15 th 2018	5
Total		15

Based on the documents to the students, the researcher found the data of code mixing on social media networking. There were 15 students from A class of English Education Study Program of Batanghari University Jambi who were interviewed and documented in this study.

The Analysis of Code Mixing

Here the data as devidence of occurance the code mixing from WhatsApp :

Students 1

Social media from WhatsApp



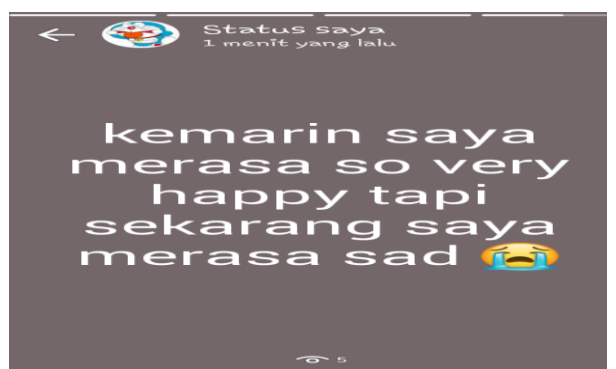
Analysis

This status wrote by the student 1. In this statement a phrase and continue with indonesia language. Wear and blue color

(English)saya dan sepatu(Indonesia) there are some words insert behind Indonesian language. So the types of this context is insertion and the dominant language is English. English has 3 words and Indonesian has 2 words. The reasons of this statement is talking about a particular topic. Because the statement give the meanings to tell about wearing something.

Students 2

Social media from WhatsApp

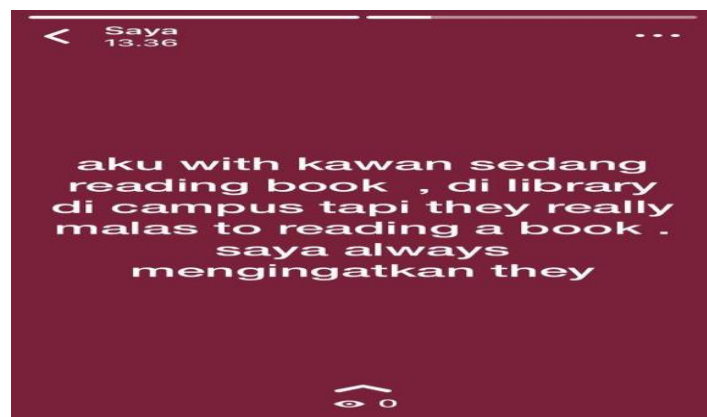


Analysis

This status wrote by the student 2. In this statement a phrases insert in that sentence and the position in the middle and the last sentence. The meanings is saying about feels happy and sad. The English words incorporated into Indonesian. Dominant language is Indonesia. Indonesia has 5 words is (kemarin, saya, merasa, tapi, sekarang) and English has 3 words is (so, very, sad) . So this type is insertion so very happy and sad use the reason of this statement is “quoting somebody else”. Because the statement give the meaning to tell about writing feels happy and sad.

Students 3

Social media from WhatsApp



Analysis

This status wrote by the student 3. This type is insertion and alternation. The status has insertion in the second word, 5 words, 6 words, 12 words, 13 words, 15 words, and the last sentence Indonesia language is dominant, and after change to word insertion into English library and campus this is not a phrase so they researcher give type is alternation not insertion. English has 13 words and Indonesian has 9 words. English so more dominant. The reason of this statement is “quoting somebody else”. Because the statement give the meaning about reading book with friends in library campus. But remembered to someone.

Students 4

Social media from WhatsApp



Analysis

Types	Reason
Insertion : Like = seperti, Someone = seseorang, Else = lain, And = dan, When = ketika	To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience (Hoffman)

This status wrote by the student 4. In this statement a phrase use type is “insertion” because use word not clause. English has 5 words is (like, someone, else, and, when) and Indonesian has 3 words is (ketika, keluarga, seperti). Dominant is English. The reason of this statement is “to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience”. Because the statement give the meaning about to exclude other people only a limited audience (family).

Student 12

Social media from WhatsApp



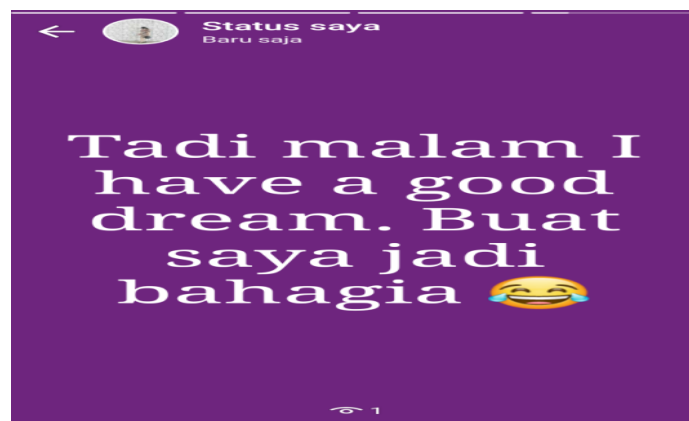
Analysis

This status wrote by student 12. This type is “insertion” because has phrase in the statement. Dominant language is English. English has 7 words is (especially, but, I, can, get, your, love) and Indonesian has 4 words is (aku, benar-benar, karaktermu, mungkinkah). The

reason is “being emphatic about something (express solidarity)”. Because really falling in love especially your character of change.

Student 13

Social media from WhatsApp



Analysis

This status wrote by student 13. This type is insertion code mixing. In this status the code mixing is dream. Dream in Indonesian language is mimpi in informal situation for the students circle seldom to talk mimpi. Inthe informal situation it sound better to speak. Dominant language is Indonesian. Indonesian has six words and English has five words. Student 13 talk about mimpi and feel happy.

Student 14

Social media from WhatsApp



Here the data as devidence of occurance the code mixing from facebook :

Student 7

Social media from Facebook



Analysis

This status wrote by student 7. In this statement just has a word. So, this type is insertion. The context that written by student 7 is about something feel to some one. Is not dominant language because equally dominant. Indonesian has four words and English has four words. The reason is Quoting somebody else.

Conclusions

This chapter researcher presents conclusion related to the study in line with the statements of the problem and suggestion for further research. After analyzing the data, it comes to the conclusion by the fourth semester students of English Education Study Program Batanghari University as user of social media at WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook did code mixing. The data presents that all the three types suggested by Muysken (2000) such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization in that application. Three from social media :

1. WhatsApp data presents followed by Insertion (88.88%), Alternation (0%), and Congruent Lexicalization (11.11%).
2. Instagram data presents followed by Insertion (50%), Alternation (33.33%), and Congruent Lexicalization (16.66%).
3. Facebook data presents followed by Insertion (10%), Alternation (0%), and Congruent Lexicalization (0%).

The researcher also got results of the reason why the students use code mixing in social media. This three in social media:

1. WhatsApp data presents followed by Talking about particular topic (25%), Quoting somebody else (37.5%), Being emphatic about something (12.5%), To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience (25%). The same present is Talking about particular topic and To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.
2. Instagram data presents the same present is Talking about particular topic and Quoting somebody else. The present is (50%)
3. Facebook only the main reason use the code mixing is Quoting somebody else (10%).

References

- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Second Edition Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Lincoln
- Downes. (1998). *Sociolinguistics*. Australia
- Goodwyn. A, and Branson. J. (2005). *Teaching English : A Handbook for*

Primary and Secondary School Teachers. London and New York

Humairah, Bima. "Code Switching and code Mixing in English Classroom". 20 Februari 2016.

Hoffman, C. (1991). *An Intoduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Addison Wesley Longman.

Wardhaugh. R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition*. Australia.