THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING ON STUDENTS' FACEBOOK: A STUDY ON FACEBOOK STATUS AND COMMENTS OF THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS TBI IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to find code mixing on students' facebook that posted on facebook status and comments of the sixth semester TBI IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The facebook users often mixed their language with another language in status and comments on facebook. The objectives of this research were to find out of the use of code mixing, types of code mixing and students reasons in using code mixing on facebook status and comments in English Education Program at TBI-1 Sixth Semester. To answer the objectives of the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The results of the data analysis showed three types of code mixing suggested by Muysken such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization, appeared in Facebook. There were amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or sixth semester students TBI-1 were 71 for insertion, 9 times for alternation and 3 for congruent lexicalization. So, the total of code mixing that had been done by them was 83 times. Insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebook users status and comments posted. It could be seen from this percentages, they used 3.61 % insertion, while alternation 85.54% and 10.85% congruent lexicalization. So, the facebook users were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization. Moreover, the reasons of doing the codes were so varieties, such as would improve their language, mixing some language was unique, could not say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

Keywords: *Code Mixing, Facebook, Status, Comments*

A. INTRODUCTION

If someone asks when the language comes in the world, of course the possible and suitable answer is the language has existed in the world since the human being born in the world, particularly from Adam prophet until present humans. There is human, there is language. It means that language is important for human beings. Therefore, between human and language are united. No human can live in the world without language and language cannot be used without human or

society. By using language, people will be able to talk or communicate with the other easily and efficiently. Thus, language is means of communication that is used by many people to communicate each other. By using language people can express their feelings, emotions, ideas, information's, knowledge's, thoughts and desires about something. So, language and society influence to each other.

In communication, the relation between language and society cannot be separated. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics. So, sociolinguistics learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used in society. Sociolinguistics is the sociology of language. It examines the interaction between these two aspects of human behavior: the use of language and the social organization of behavior. Nowadays, there are so many people who master more than one language. These cases called bilingualism. Bilingualism is the phenomenon of people having more than one language. In multilingual community, speaker tends to mix from one code or language to the others. When people use and mix two or more codes and languages is commonly called as code mixing. Miriam Meyerhoff (2006) states that code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase. It means the alternating used by bilingual speakers, they mix some codes or more than one languages in a clause, phrase, sentence and so on in their speaking or writing. Code mixing didn't only use in direct speech and writing but also use in social media networking.

In this era, the evolution of social media networking, such as Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook, Black Berry Messanger and others has created many opportunities for information access and language technology. Social media is a tool used by the people to exchange information, share their experience, share their stories, discuss, and do business online remotely that would be easier for them to exchange information without having meet in each other. The use of code mixing in social media networking especially in Facebook is very infesting. It is known that facebook is one of media social networking that used of many people especially youngsters and also many students to express their thoughts, ideas, stories, experiences and feelings and they also can share and post it in facebook.

This situation also occurs of English Department students, IAIN Padangsidimpuan in their communications on Facebook, especially on their status

and comments on it. The students often use English combined with Indonesia or their mother tongue. They did mix of language they used, such Bahasa Mandailing and Bahasa Batak, then they mix with English on their status and comments. Meanwhile they are students who are studying in English Education Department, but they still used to mix two or more languages in their communications on Facebook. They properly use English in their communications to make them more understanding or to make them accustomed use English in daily life.

Because of that, these problems are interested to research. So, the researcher conducts the title "The Analysis of Code-Mixing on Students' Facebook: A Study on Facebook Status and Comments of The Sixth Semester Students TBI IAIN Padangsidimpuan.".The researcher would like to know, observe and to describe the case of code mixing which are often used by facebook users of English Education Department Students, State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan.

B. THEORITICAL DESCRIPTIONS

In theoretical descriptions, the researcher discusses some related theories to support her research. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. Therefore, the researcher presents some theories about code mixing.

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. Ronald Wardhaugh (2010) states that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language. Sociolinguistics is the study about the relationship between language and society. It learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used. While, Kristen Malmkjaer (1991) states that sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation on society, and it draws on insights from sociology, anthropology and social psychology as well as insights from other areas of linguistics study. People realize that without language they cannot interact to each other. Language can

became a bridge to connect one another that live in different places and cultural. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In sociolinguistics study, there are so many phenomenons inside. One of them is bilingualism.

2. Bilingualism

When two or more language used alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other. Events using two or more language alternately by a speaker called bilingualism. Bilingualism is the phenomenon of people having more than one language. Ellen Bialystok (2003)states that bilingual individuals as those people who are able to speak two (or more) languages, to some level of proficiency, but identifying what counts as a language is not a straight forward judgment. It means that, when people master more than one language, they are called bilingual. Bilingualism in Indonesian language called as *kedwibahasaaan*. Aslinda and Leni Syafyahya (2007) state that *kedwibahasaan* (bilingualism) is the using of two or more language by someone. It can be concluded that bilingualism is the use two languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language.

In conclusion, bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in the interaction with other people. It happens when people are in the place where their mother tongue is not the language that is understood by most people and it happened when people think it sounds cool talking in mixed language and they are comfortable for what they talked.

3. Code Mixing

a. The Nature of Code Mixing

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism phenomenon is code mixing. Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or the same oral or written text. Wardhaugh (2010) states in most multilingual settings, there are no strict or explicit guidelines for what language to speak. People must select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from that code to another or

to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances. So, the speaker may choose the small units of utterance to mix the language.

Code mixing is about the combination of a word or phrase in using one language with another language. The other definitions about code mixing occurs when the conversant mix two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without any requirement, the relaxed of the speaker or his/her habit get involved in that situation. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation. In a formal language situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages. The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only in speaking or writing (formal situation), but code mixing also used in other interaction in daily life, such as in the movie or film, novel, magazine, radio, news and social media networking too. In social media networking, we can find code mixing in Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook.

b. The Types of Code Mixing

Pieter Muysken states that, the term code- mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing is a mixture or insert foreign words (other code) between two or more languages in small units may be in words or short phrases in speaker or writer utterance, in which there is a dominant language to make it sound cool and give appropriate context to the listener or audience, then it make the speaker or writer enjoy and relax to use the language.

Pieter Muysken suggests that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities, they are:

a. Insertion

b. Alternation

c. Congruent Lexicalization.

The patterns of intra-sentential code mixing found are often rather different from one another. Much of the confusion in the field appears to arise from the fact that several distinct process are at work:

1. Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language.

2. Alternation between structures from languages.Congruent Lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure.

Based on above the patterns, the researcher can conclude that insertion of material is same with the insertion of a words, it means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. Meanwhile, alternation means that the alternation arises when two languages can be substituted for each other function in terms of both grammatically and in terms of lexical. The last congruent Lexicalization as usually defined not only requires that the languages in contact be structurally congruent, but also presupposes a high level of bilingual competence, as well relatively equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation.

4. Facebook

Facebook is one of media social networking that used of many people especially youngsters and also many students to express their thoughts, ideas, stories, experiences and feelings. Jeffery (2011) states that Facebook is a global social networking website that boasts 350 million registered users. Facebook user can add friends to their Facebook network to whom they send message, profile updates, pictures, and the like. It means that facebook is a popular social networking that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages, and keep and touch with friends, family and colleagues. Facebook is an online social networking service that enables its users to connect with friends and family as well as make new connections.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used qualitative research with descriptive method. According to Creswell (2003: 20) that qualitative research is constructive knowledge claims, ethnograpic design, and observation of behavior. Gay & Airasian (2000: 8) state that qualitative approach is based on the collecting and analysis of non numeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information. Additionally, Johnny Saldana (2011: 4) states that qualitative research is an umbrella term for a wide variety of approaches to and for the study of natural social life.It means that qualitative research involves looking in-depth at non-numerical data such as observation, interview, and other more discursive

sources of information which are to understanding the phenomenon. The data took from the field.

1. Instruments and Technique of Collecting the Data

The instrument for collecting the data of this research is researcher herself. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. The researcher is an active respondent in the research process. The researcher collected the data by qualitative method and it is necessary to get the researcher involved as the object of the research directly, because in qualitative research, the researcher is the real instrument. The researcher uses interview and documentation to collect the data. Document is held to find and learn documents that related to the need of research. In this research, the researcher uses this technique to get the data of the students' facebook status and comments which are friend with the researcher. The documents such as capturing their status and comments in pictures form. Then, this research use interview, because interview is one of the technique of collecting the data by doing oral interview in individual meeting. The searcher focuses on facebookers which are friends with the researcher. The researcher also uses interview to know why the students use code mixing in their facebook status and comments and what are they reasons about it. The researcher analyzed Facebook Status and Comments to collect the data which related with this research. For collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follows:

1. Read Facebookers' status and comments
2. Select the Indonesian-English and other codes or language code mixing by capturing the status and comments.
3. Write down the data.
4. Interview the students and give interview list to them.
5. Arrange data into several parts based on classification.

2. Data Sources

There are some sources of the data that needed in the research, they are:

a. Primary source of the Data

The primary sources of data are gained from the students' facebook status and comments of TBI 1 Sixth semester in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan which are friends with the researcher.

The data are students' status and comments capture. It is pictures form. It was taken from Mei 2016 until March 2017.

b. Secondary sources of the Data

The secondary sources of data are students' of the Sixth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan or facebooker (active users) that active comment on facebook. The informant of the research is from TBI 1 at sixth semester in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan. They consist of 25 students. But, the researcher only chose 14 students of them. They are researcher's friends in facebook and the students who often use code mixing in their facebook.

D. FINDING AND ANALYSIS

1. The use of code mixing on Facebook Status and Comments in English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

Based on the research, it was found that the students did code mixing in their facebook. Code mixing can be represented in some of status and comments that the researcher got from capturing in picture form which was facebookers posted on May 2016 until March 2017 by 14 students in TBI-1.

Code mixing that happened on facebook status and comments occurred in every session. Those 14 students often mixed their language with English, Indonesian, and Bataknese also. Here some capturing status and comments that happened in Facebook by TBI-1 English Department Students when the facebookers or facebook user use code mixing.

1. Example of Insertion

In example beside or datum 2, the facebook users tend to use English verb phrase "**I think**" as well as reflected in her status. She mixes the code into English, while her original code is Indonesian. So, the type of code mixing in this status is insertion of verb phrase.

2. Example of Alternation

In datum 50 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word "**test**" as insertion of verb, "**recovering and re healing my comprehension**" as <u>alternation</u> in code mixing cases.

3. Example of Congruent Lexicalization

In datum 41 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the words "**meet up costumer**" and "**thanks for order**" are <u>alternation</u> types, "**perfume**" and "**deodorant"** as <u>congruent lexicalization</u> in code mixing cases.

2. The types of code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments on English Department Students at TBI-1 sixth semester.

As having been mentioned above, Pieter Muysken stated that, the term code- mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He had suggested that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities, they are:

1. Insertion
2. Alternation
3. Congruent Lexicalization

Based on above the patterns, the researcher can conclude that insertion of material is same with the insertion of a words, it means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. Sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language maybe Bataknese, Arabic and other codes especially English, then the insertion of word can be classified into some groups, they are; the insertion of noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, and preposition, phrase.

Meanwhile, alternation means that the alternation arises when two languages can be substituted for each other function in terms of both grammatically and in terms of lexical. It means that alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. So, alternation is about clause that a group words that consist of subject and finite or predicate but has not express the complete idea.

The last congruent lexicalization as usually defined not only requires that the languages in contact be structurally congruent, but also presupposes a high level of bilingual competence, as well relatively equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from other language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

3. **The students reasons in using code mixingonFacebook Status and Comments on English Department Students at TBI-1 sixth semester.**

By the data above, it is known that the reasons of doing the codes are so varieties, such as will improve they language, mixing some languages is unique, can't to say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

E. **CONCLUSION**

After analyzing the data, it comes to the conclusion that facebookusers mostly did code mixing. After deliberately analyzing the data, the conclussion are stated as follows:

a. There are amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or sixth semester students TBI-1 was 71 for insertion code mixing, 3 times for alternation code mixing and 9 for congruent lexicalization. So, the total of code mixing that had been done by them was 83 times.

b. Insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebooker status and comments posted.It can be seen from the percentage above, they used 85.54% insertion code mixing while 3.61 % alternation code mixing and 10.85% congruent lexicalization code mixing. So, the facebook users were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization. In their postings, they mix codes with English, Arabic, Indonesian, and Bataknese.

c. Moreover, the reasons of doing the codes are so varieties, such as will improve they language, mixing some languages is unique, can't to say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke,and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

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