ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS CODE MIXING IN FACEBOOK SOCIAL NETWORKING

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Abstract: This research is aimed to describe student code mixing in Facebook at fifth semester students of English study program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. Facebook is a media communication of people use. Many people use Facebook including oldest person. Because of interesting with Facebook, many people spend their time and mind using Facebook. Based on that reason, researcher would like to look for how students code mixing in Facebook. In this research indicator form of researcher used in code mixing are words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, and reduplication. Design of this research is descriptive quantitative method. Instrumentations are documentation data in student status or comment in Facebook and close interview to fifth semester students of English study program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. Result of this research is the researcher finds 160 in timelines and 35 in comment based on using code mixing form of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, and reduplication. Thus, conclusion of this research is students use two languages i.e. Indonesia and English as code mixing.

Keywords: Analysis, Code Mixing, Facebook.

1. Introduction

English is important in this word because English is international language. Nowadays, English is familiar language, many people can say English, many course are opening English specific program. The students can learn English starting from young up to old. In other hand, English is a tool to communicate with each other.

In teacher training and education especially at English study program, students must use English. They can be given punishment when they do not obey this regulation from English study program role. There is no choice for the students who take English study program to speak in their language. It is also applied to first semester students that they must speak English while they communicate.

Effect of some regulation in English study program makes students speak varying language, like English and their first language. Much of the world’s communications are done in English. 80% of the world’s electronically stored information is in English. Communication divided into two category, they are direct communication and indirect communication. The various of indirect communication is line.

Based on researcher pre observation to fifth semester student at English study program, they said that they always communicate by media using code mixing in their speak. Some media they used are Instagram, BBM, Message, WA, LINE, and Facebook. Some of that media they applied but they always using Facebook in their communication. Facebook is easy to be used by students while they are at campus they can turn on WiFi then create new Facebook account. Different from other we should have good application phone in other hand we should have much many to buy good phone in meaning to have some of other media like BBM, LINE, Instagram. Because of that some English study program students used Facebook for their communication.
Because English students at English study program in University of Pasir Pengaraian almost use code mixing in their communication, the researcher really need to do a research by analyzing students code mixing in Facebook. The researcher will describe and explain about how students code mixing in Facebook and also students reason code mixing in Facebook. Researcher used descriptive method to explain this research, by collecting message in Facebook status at fifth semester students, and giving questionnaire.

This research is important to do, because the lecturer or reader will get the information why students use code mixing in Facebook. Lecturer will also get information to know students skill in code mixing, especially students skill in speak English.

2. Related Works

2.1. Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of one language in another language, the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in a speech. Code mixing often happens when the use of two languages or two cultures cannot be separated from the elements of one language well and often overlap between the two systems are in use. Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the function (meaning) of the language cannot be clearly separated.

Alabi (2007) asserts that code mixing is often an unconscious illocutionary act in naturally occurring conversation. Though no norm guides the level of code mixing, different communities and people maintain, consciously or unconsciously, their levels of code mixing which is constrained by competence. According to Azuma (1998) cited in Ho, (2007), code-mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text. It is a common phenomenon in the society where two or more languages are used together. Studies of code-mixing enable us to understand the constraints of language. In accordance with Muysken (2000), code-mixing means the lexical items and grammatical features of two languages that exist in the same sentence. Code mixing is a normal, natural product of bilingual and multilingual language use. Significant studies of the phenomenon can be found in the linguistics literate Code mixing usage depends on what language that the aim of the speakers is. For instance, code mixing used in social networking Facebook. Code mixing in Facebook is found when speaker mixes two languages to achieve a particular purpose. Other definition from Suwito, concept of code mixing is the use two languages or more by inserting the elements of one language to the other, which is used consistently. Furthermore, Suwito states if in an utterance there is a mixing combination between varieties of languages in a same clause, it is called code mixing. What he means by the language varieties here are dialect, registers, styles, etc.

Code mixing is usually occurs in the middle of a sentence. According to Suwito (1985 : 78) based on the unsure of language that involve in it, there are some forms of code mixing, they are:

a) Word insertion
b) Phrase insertion
c) Idiom or expression insertion
d) Hybrid insertion
e) Reduplication insertion.

2.2. Facebook (Social Networking)

A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations), sets of dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. The social network perspective provides a set of methods for analyzing the structure of whole social entities as well as a variety of theories explaining the patterns observed in these structures. The study of these structures uses social network analysis to identify local and global patterns, locate influential entities, and examine network dynamics.

Gross (2005) asserts that the social network is a theoretical construct useful in the social sciences to study relationships between individuals, groups, organizations, or even entire societies (social units, see differentiation). The term is used to describe a social structure determined by such interactions. The ties through which any given social unit connects represent the convergence of the various social contacts of that unit. This theoretical approach is, necessarily, relational. An axiom of the social
network approach to understanding social interaction is that social phenomena should be primarily conceived and investigated through the properties of relations between and within units, instead of the properties of these units themselves.

Thus, one common criticism of social network theory is that individual agency is often ignored although this may not be the case in practice (see agent-based modeling). Precisely because many different types of relations, singular or in combination, form these network configurations, network analytics are useful to a broad range of research enterprises. In social science, these fields of study include, but are not limited to anthropology, biology, communication studies, economics, geography, information science, organizational studies, social psychology, sociology, and sociolinguistics.

In general, social networks are self-organizing, emergent, and complex, such that a globally coherent pattern appears from the local interaction of the elements that make up the system. These patterns become more apparent as network size increases. However, a global network analysis of, for example, all interpersonal relationships in the world is not feasible and is likely to contain so much information as to be uninformative. Practical limitations of computing power, ethics and participant recruitment and payment also limit the scope of a social network analysis. The nuances of a local system may be lost in a large network analysis, hence the quality of information may be more important than its scale for understanding network properties. Thus, social networks are analyzed at the scale relevant to the researcher’s theoretical question. Although levels of analysis are not necessarily mutually exclusive, there are three general levels into which networks may fall: micro-level, meso-level, and macro-level.

There are some examples of social networks: bebo, classmates, Facebook, Line, Instagram, BBM, friendster, Google+, Path, StumbleUpon, Yik Yak, Twitter, and YouTube. Popular social networking sites such as Facebook are being used daily by millions of people and are becoming a part of everyday online activities. Facebook is a corporation and online social networking service headquartered in Menlo Park, California, in the United States. Its website was launched on February 4, 2004, by Mark Zuckerberg with his Harvard College roommates and fellow students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.

In the early days of Facebook, which began to enter periods of strong growth on Facebook originally wanted to position ourselves as friendships or different social networks with Myspace, friendster, xanga, hi5 and bebo are open to the public. Facebook initially intended only for students or students at Harvard so that only users with email addresses from Harvard can join the Facebook network. Facebook is growing rapidly at Harvard. Seeing this rapid growth, investors began to dare to invest capital in projects that are considered to have a bright future. In further development, the early idealism began to change and Facebook started to open up to other universities that exist. Facebook is a social networking site that is currently booming in cyberspace (Nilawati, 2010:1). Facebook is not the first, but this time Facebook was the most famous and widely used by people worldwide. Facebook is used as a place to make friends, business relations, advertising and even just playing games. Facebook makes us free to do anything because we can communicate without having to meet face or have never even met because it is not likely to be in another hemisphere. The content of Facebook consists of home, profile, friend, message, group, notice, etc.

There have been some researches about code mixing in social networking (Facebook). Firstly, Eva Firesta Soeprayogi (2007) the research is an Analysis of Code Mixing by Preachers in Mawar Sharon Church. The research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher found that the result shows that all of the theory in chapter two is appropriate with the data that have been collected. All of the utterances from the preachers in MSC are related with theory of bilingualism and social status. They make English language as a high language and use the language to examine the contents of the Bible. When she or he wantsto give information or knowledge, they certainly mix their language.

Secondly, Lovita Siska (2008) the research is Indonesian – English Code Mixing in the Media Indonesia Newspaper. The research is descriptive qualitative. After analyzing the data, the writer discovers some findings. The types of code mixing consist of unit insertion, unit hybridization, and reduplication. Secondly, for the causal variables, the writer finds some reason of its. They are to convey technology, to create a common field with the readers, to quote someone else, no reason for translating it, no equivalent word, and for expressing modernization.
This research will take the same thing to be analyzing, that is code mixing. But the difference of those researches above is researcher just focuses to the code mixing in social networking especially in Facebook. So, the researcher is really motivated to conduct research about a descriptive analysis of code mixing in Facebook social networking at fifth Semester Students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. In this research, researcher wants to know the use of code mixing using Facebook at fifth Semester Students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian.

3. Material & Methodology

3.1. Data
This research is conducted at fifth semester students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. The researcher analyzes the timeline and comment which are posted by fifth Semester Students Facebook users started on January until March. The subject of the study is all of the students Facebook at fifth Semester Students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. The object of this research is the use of code mixing in students Facebook at fifth Semester Students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. This type of research which does not include any calculation or numeration. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in number. To collect the data for this research, the researcher employ documentations. The researcher applies documentation as the way to collect the data. Firstly, Researcher login by Facebook site. Secondly, the researcher observed activities Facebook friends by reading timeline and comment write on the wall. Third, When it finds a sentence that includes code mixing, researchers take as an example, using screen shots.

The last is analyzing the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyze based on the theory of Suwito (1985:78) about the form of code mixing. The steps are: describing the forms of code mixing. Based on the language element involves, code mixing can be divided into:
1. Word insertion (noun, adjective, verb, conjunction, pronoun, preposition)
2. Phrase insertion (noun phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase)
3. Idiom
4. Hybrid hybrid insertion (hybrid of affixation, hybrid of phrase ) and
5. Reduplication insertion (noun-noun, adjective-adjective, verb-verb).

After analyzing the data, researcher find how many students use word, phrase, idiom, hybrid and reduplication in Facebook at eighth semester students of English study program in university of Pasir Pengaraian and discuss it with related theory. Finally, the researcher get conclusion.

Examples of analyzing the data are:
1. Twin yang jaraknya 1 tahun. The respondent used word “twin” here can be the example of code mixing. The word “Twin” here included category of word base on noun.
2. Di invite y. The respondent used word “invite” here can be the example of code mixing. The word “invite” instead of mengundang since that English word has been popular among indonesian people. The word here included category of word base on verb.
3. Cute abiss. There were a lot of code mixing terms found in this sentence. The respondent used word “cute”. The word “cute” here included category of word base on adjective.

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4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Result

In this sub section, the results of this work are presented. The research found 119 statement code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four sample. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by fifth Semester Students. It consisted of 165 code mixing in timelines and 35 code mixing in comments. This research started on January until March 2016. These are statements of data presentation used in Facebook social networking.

a. Word Insertion

In this section, the researcher found 121 words of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four sample. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by fiit Semester Students. Nice donk Zyah Gadiz Loebizz, siapa duluu... hehhehe#jk The respondent inserted word “nice” in her statements. The word “nice” is adjective. It can be classified in to word insertion. The meaning of word “nice” is pleasant, enjoyable or attractive, it also can the kind of friendly. Word “nice” instead of senang since that English word has been popular among Indonesian people. This the example of code mixing.

b. Phrase Insertion

In this section, the researcher found 29 words of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four samples. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by fifth Semester Students.

Photografer by aunty cantik.

The respondent inserted word “photografer by aunty” here included category of pharase base on noun phrase. This the example of code mixing.

c. Hybrid

In this section, the researcher found 20 words of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four sample. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by fifth Semester Students.

Semangat dan kejar targetmu, kemudian tuntaskan planingmu, semangat.....ngatssss...ngatssss.

The respondent inserted word “planingmu” here included category of hybrid base on hybrid of affixation. This is the example of code mixing. The word “planingmu” instead of perencanaan since that English word has been popular among Indonesian people.

Be pose buk

The respondent inserted word “be pose” in her statement. The word “be pose” is hybrid of affixatin. It can be classified into hybrid. This is the example of code mixing. Juara 1 rektor cup, melelahkan untuk mendapatkanya, sampai2 bngun tidur jam The respondent inserted word “rektor cup” in his statement. The word “rektor cup” is hybrid of phrase. It can be classified in to hybrid. This the example of code mixing. The word “rektor cup” instead of piala kepala perguruan tinggi. Then the respondent also said that back breaking to discover rector cup. So, the consequence he overdue to wake up.
Analysis of Students Code Mixing in Facebook Social Networking

d. Reduplication

In this section, the researcher found 2 words of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four samples. The data of this research took from the timelines and comments which were posted by fifth Semester Students.

Leader leader ku yg kece,.aku slow respon ya... Ga bisa terfokus bnget sama oriflame blakangan ini.... Karna sibuk ngurusin skripsi... Nanti kalau udah slesai urusan kuliah, aku bakalan kerja ngebgt lagiii.. colek kak Maria Suryantini, Ashfahanyi Rendia, Ana Sri Handayani Purnasari, Sulistyा Ningrum....

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” has been popular among Indonesian people. The respondent said in her statement that she cannot focus on his job. This is the example of code mixing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Form of code mixing</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Noun</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Preposition</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Noun phrase</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid of phrase</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reduplication</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this research, the researcher found 119 statements of code mixing in Facebook social networking which are from twenty four sample. The data of this research came from the timelines and comments. This research started on January until March.

4.2. Discussion

The English Students at University of Pasir Pengaraian are likely to mix English and Indonesia when they communicate on campus. This is unavoidable because they use the two languages intensely during their courses. They are also exposed to many specialized English vocabulary, which may or may not have its equivalence in Indonesian language. On the other hand, they also mix the two languages when they communicate with each other through social media such as on Facebook outside campus or classroom context.

Based on the result, the researcher can say that the linguistic form which common to use by Indonesian Facebook users is “word” because this is the easiest form. Then, the present result is in line with Suwito (1985:78) who divided the linguistic forms of code mixing into word, phrase, idiom, hybrid, reduplication. Code-Mixing is a term used in bilingualism area. Hamers and Blanc (1989) in Bi (2011:60) add that “the majority of mixings are lexical in nature and nouns are most often substituted words.” In this research, word insertion are most often the use of code mixing in Facebook social networking at fifth Semester Students because this is the easiest form. Based on the data, the researcher found 124 word in timelines and comments. Then, from the division of word, noun also are most often the use in timelines and comments on Facebook social networking.
In this research, the researcher found 42 in timelines and 11 in comment. Shortly, code mixing can be defined as the code-alternation of words or phrases from language A into language B. Furthermore, the students of English Study Program especially at fifth Semester Students its really use code mixing in Facebook social networking. They are mixing of linguistic elements from two different languages, Indonesia and English language. It is appropriate with the theory code mixing from Musyaken. From the utterances that have been analyzed, it can be parted according to the linguistic unit (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2006) such as words, sentence, phrase, and clause. As predicted, the researcher finds insertion to be the dominant pattern in Indonesia-English code mixing data from students Facebook. The researcher also finds the overall result is compatible with the insertion pattern.

The number of the use of code mixing in Facebook social networking is the result of bilingualism which happens in Indonesia as stated by Wardhaugh (1986:101) that the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and 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. Indonesian Facebook users communicate with others by using their mother tongue language, Bahasa Indonesia and English. Then they speak Bahasa Indonesia because it is their national language. Last, they use English as lingual franca that show their modernity.

Based on this condition, then they decided to combine all - the three languages in one time communication by using code mixing. There are so many reasons which can motivate people to use English code mixing. English used to indicate the level of their education and to show their prestige in the community. In addition, English is a trend as the effect of globalization so that everyone tries to use it. Then English also used to draw the attention of their friends when they were speaking or posting in their social media. For those reasons the use of English code mixing in Indonesian Facebook users posting are grew up.

2. Conclusion
The researcher would like to draw conclusion of the study:

1. Code mixing is famous used in English study program. The students applied code mixing using Facebook. Some students use Facebook because they think Facebook is easy media used, Facebook can be applied free, just spent little bit account to access.

2. The result of this study can be used as additional information for sociolinguistic subject. The material can be used as consideration in preparing, selecting and constructing for sociolinguistic classes. Furthermore, considering to the important function of language in society, English lecturers are recommended to get some inspirations to sociolinguistic subject.

3. Result of this research, the students really like English because some reason, the first Situational Factors, the second one is Message-Intrinsic Factors.

4. The benefit of this research is researcher get information why students used Facebook, the students code mixing used Facebook to discuss some topics so the next time the lecture can teach the students by what are discussing by code mixing. The next researcher found that code mixing based of social factor so the next time or learning class the lecturer ask students to speaking English based who are class or particular people.

5. After this research the next researcher can conduct some of method or technique to increase students speaking skill.

References


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