

THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING ON FACEBOOK STATUS BY SMP TAMAN SISWA TEBING TINGGI

Rafika Purba

Email : fiqapurba@gmail.com

STMIK Pelita Nusantara

Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 1, Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 22-06-2021

Revised: 10-07-2021

Accepted: 25-07-2021

Available online: 30-08-2021

Keywords:

Politeness,
Code Mixing,
Facebook,
Status,
Comment

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to find code mixing on facebook that posted on facebook status and comments of the students' facebook. 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 their reasons in using code mixing on facebook status. 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 such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization, appeared in Facebook. There were amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or ninth class students' SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi 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. 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.

© 2021 L'Geneus. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

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

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. 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.

Sometimes, people use mix language to make status in facebook. Part of them use the English and Indonesia to show their ability in writing, or just use English tell their stories or ideas and etc. This situation also occurs of students of SMP Taman Siswa in their communications on Facebook, especially on their status, because of that, these problems are interested to research. So, the researcher conducts the title "The Analysis of Code-Mixing on Facebook Status and Comments of SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi.

The Problem of the study is want to know, Which are code mixing often used by facebook status and comments of SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi. While The Objective of The Study is to describe the code mixing used by facebook status and comments of the ninth grade students Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Instruments 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.

2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

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 researcher 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. Fo collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follows:

- a. Read Facebookers' status and comments
- b. Select the Indonesian-English and other codes or language code mixing by capturing the status and comments.
- c. Write down the data.
- d. Interview the students and give interview list to them.
- e. Arrange data into several parts based on classification.

2.3 Data Sources

There are some sources of the data that needed in the research, they are: The primary sources of data are gained from the students' facebook status and comments of the ninth grade of SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi. The data are students' status and comments capture. It is pictures form. It was taken from Juni 2019 until Agustus 2019. 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.

3. Result And Discussion

3.1 The use of code mixing on Facebook Status and Comments of The Ninth SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi

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 Juni 2019 until Agustus 2019 by 14 students in the ninth SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi.

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 the ninth SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi Students when the facebookers or facebook user use code mixing.

a. Example of Insertion



Figure 1. Example of Insertion

The facebook users tend to use English adjective “Standard” and “premium” 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.

b. Example of Alternation



Figure 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 “Repeat” as insertion of verb, “repeat” as alternation in code mixing cases.

c. Example of Congruent Lexicalization



Figure 3. Example of Congruent

In datum 41 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the words “take away” and “thanks for order” are alternation types, “perfume” and “deodorant” as congruent lexicalization in code mixing cases.

3.2 The types of code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments on Ninth grade Students at SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi

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:

- a. Insertion
- b. Alternation
- c. Congruent Lexicalization

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 healing my comprehension” as alternation in code mixing cases.

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 alternation types, “perfume” and “deodorant” as congruent lexicalization in code mixing cases.

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.

3.3 The Students Reasons in Using Code Mixing on Facebook Status and Comments on Students at the Ninth SMP Taman Siswa Tebing Tinggi

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, interest to use the words 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.

4. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it comes to the conclusion that facebook users mostly did code mixing. After deliberately analyzing the data, the conclusion are stated as follows: There are amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or students 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.

Insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebooker status and comments posted. 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, and Indonesian.

Moreover, the reasons of doing the codes are so varieties, such as will improve they language, mixing some languages is unique, Interest to mix the words, 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.

5. References

Ary, Donald, Jacobs, Lucy Cheser, Razavieh, Ashgar and Chris Sorensen. 2006. Introduction to Research in Education. Sydney: Thomson.

- Asror, Muhammad Khozinatul. 2011. *An Analysis Of Figurative Language On Lyrics Of Maher Zain*. Pamulang: Universitas Pamulang
- Bishop, L. 2007. 'A reflexive account of reusing qualitative data: beyond primary/secondary dualism', *Sociological Research, Special Section on Reusing Qualitative Data*, <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/12/3/2.html>. On Thursday, 2nd April 2013, at. 07.45 PM
- Chesteron, G.K. *All Slang is Metaphor, and All Metaphor is Poetry*. Chapter 16th Figure of Speech.
- Dewinda, 2013. *Fiction Is Very Reflection of Reality*. <http://dewinda.com/majas-atau-gaya-bahasa/>. On, 5th August 2013, at 08.00 PM
- Fussel, Susan R and Moss, Mallie M. 1998. *Figurative Language in Emotional Communication*. Carnegie Mellon University. [http:// repository.cmu.edu/hcii/82](http://repository.cmu.edu/hcii/82)
- Gluckberg, Sam. 2001. *Understanding Fogurative Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hancock, Beverley. 1998. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Nottingham: Trent Focus Group.
- Harnum, Jonathan. 2001. *Basic Music Theory : How to Read, Write, and Understand Written Music*. Miami: Sol-Ut Press.
- Hornby, A.S. 2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Keraf, G. 1984. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia
- Khodijah, Dian Siti. 2010. *The Figurative Language of Nirvana's Songs*. Cirebon: IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
- Larson, M.L.1998. *Meaning-based Translation*. Lanham: University Press of America Inc
- McArthur, Tom. 1992. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- McRay, John. 1998. *The Language of Poetry*. London: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane Press.