



Code Mixing Analysis Used by Facebookers

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ABSTRACT

This thesis dealt with an analysis of code mixing using by facebooker. The objectives of the study are to describe types of code mixing by facebooker status, and to derive the dominant of code mixing in facebooker status. This study is limited only on analyzing the written status of facebooker in the same group. The data of the study was the status of facebooker. There were 40 status taken as the samples. This research was conducted by qualitative and quantitative method. The writer uses one technique of collecting data, mat is collecting the samples of facebooker status that using code mixing in facebook. The technique of analyzing data, the writer uses some steps, they are: identifying code mixing status of facebooker, classifying the sample of code mixing status based on Musysken's concept, converting the data number into percentages by using formula: $X \sim F/N \times 100\%$. The writer found that there are three types of code mixing which are used in facebooker status. The dominant type is insertion (70.42%), then followed by alternation (16.90%), and the last is congruent lexicalization (12.68%). From the data analysis, the most dominant type is insertion.

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1. Introduction

Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, and/or written symbols. The study of language is called linguistics. Facebook is a social networking service and website launched in February 2004 which is connecting directly when the user in friendship group on line to other people by electronic media. The purpose is only increase user society to other users in different place, such as language, culture, and expression. It means the facebook status which written in each facebook user as a medium to send their point about their own ideas in their mind, and it has relationship. The writer analysis the code-mixing according to the function to combined the meaning two or more than two kinds of language that used in facebookers status.

2. Review of Literature

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociology of language is the effect of language on the society, while sociolinguistics focuses on the society's effect on language. Sociolinguistics overlaps to a considerable degree with pragmatics. It is historically closely related to linguistic anthropology and the distinction between the two fields has even been questioned recently. Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Some scholars use the terms "code-mixing" and "code-switching" interchangeably, especially in studies of syntax, morphology, and other formal aspects of language. Others assume more specific definitions of code-mixing, but these specific definitions may be different in different subfields of linguistics, education theory, communications etc.





Code-mixing is similar to the use or creation of pidgins; but while a pidgin is created across groups that do not share a common language, code-mixing may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. While linguists who are primarily interested in the structure or form of code-mixing may have relatively little interest to separate code-mixing from code-switching, some sociolinguists have gone to great lengths to differentiate the two phenomena. For these scholars, code-switching is associated with particular pragmatic effects, discourse functions, or associations with group identity.[4] In this tradition, the terms code-mixing or language alternation are used to describe more stable situations in which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects. Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. The site, which is available in 37 different languages, includes public features such as:

- a) Marketplace - allows members to post, read and respond to classified ads.
- b) Groups - allows members who have common interests to find each other and interact.
- c) Events - allows members to publicize an event, invite guests and track who plans to attend.
- d) Pages - allows members to create and promote a public page built around a specific topic.
- e) Presence technology - allows members to see which contacts are online and chat.

Within each member's personal profile, there are several key networking components. The most popular is arguably the Wall, which is essentially a virtual bulletin board. Messages left on a member's Wall can be text, video or photos. Another popular component is the virtual Photo Album. Photos can be uploaded from the desktop or directly from a smartphone camera. There is no limitation on quantity, but Facebook staff will remove inappropriate or copyrighted images. An interactive album feature allows the member's contacts (who are called generically called "friends") to comment on each other's photos and identify (tag) people in the photos. Another popular profile component is status updates, a microblogging feature that allows members to broadcast short Twitter-like announcements to their friends. All interactions are published in a news feed, which is distributed in real-time to the member's friends.

Facebook offers a range of privacy options to its members. A member can make all his communications visible to everyone, he can block specific connections or he can keep all his communications private. Members can choose whether or not to be searchable, decide which parts of their profile are public, decide what not to put in their news feed and determine exactly who can see their posts. For those members who wish to use Facebook to communicate privately, there is a message feature, which closely resembles email.

In May 2007, Facebook opened up its developers' platform to allow third-party developers to build applications and widgets that, once approved, could be distributed through the Facebook community. In May 2008, Facebook engineers announced Facebook Connect, a cross-site initiative that allows users to publish interactions on third-party partner sites in their Facebook news feed.

3. Research Methodology

This research used a descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. According to Nazir (1998) descriptive method is a research method describing the situation or event, and this method account four accumulating the basic data. So this study was conducted by using descriptive quantitative method, Source of data of the study were taken from the feskubers status , which were published in November 2016 to December 2016. The source were taken 3 days in a weekend in Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The data of this research were taken from the status of the facebooker on the wall group of friendship, which were published in May to June 2011, 3 days in a weekend in Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The data will be took which were representative from all the status and there were 40 status from facebooker in group of friendship.

4. Finding and Discussion

The finding of the study shows that there were three kinds of code mixing used in facebooker status. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Code mixing consists of 3 part they were: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent lexicalization. From whole the facebooker status part above, all of the the facebooker status use noun, verb, adjective, a group of word and a part of phonetically similar in two language that will indicate the Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent lexicalization pattern. It





consisted of 50 insertion, 12 alternation and 9 congruent lexicalization. The insertion pattern tends to be content words, The content words are those traditionally labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verb, adjective, conjunction and adverb. Insertion also tends to be a single constituent, this consist mostly of adverbial phrases of single nouns. In alternation pattern, both languages occur alternately each with their structure. If a switch is at a major clause boundary or peripheral to the clause, this will indicate the alternation pattern. In alternation the mixing consist of some group of words. In the congruent lexicalization, the words that influenced from English language which is used in Indonesia language.

4.1. Discussion

From 40 status of facebookers, there were 71 data can be analyzed. Insertion is the lexical hem or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item or language, Alternation is both languages occur alternately each with their structure, and the congruent lexicalization, the words that influenced from English language which is used in Indonesia language.

The writer found the result of the follows: Insertion as much 70.42%, alternation 16.90%, and Congruent lexicalization 12.68%. From the analysis above the dominant type which is dominantly used in the facebooker status is insertion as much 70.42%, because they just insert die code mixing into the structure of sentence in facebooker status. The insertion becomes the dominant type, because this is the easiest way to do code mixing. The other reasons are because insertion tends to be content words, like verb, adjectives, personal pronouns, Conjunction and adverb. So facebooker only used facebook status just for social interaction in friendship of group.

5. Conclusion

Based on the chapter IV, the writer would like to take conclusion after having analyzed the Code Mixing in facebooker status. Few things are taken as conclusion of this analysis.

1. There are three types of code mixing used in facebooker status; they are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. It consists 50 insertions, 12 alternations, and 9 congruent lexicalization.
2. The type of code mixing that is frequently used in facebooker status is insertion 70.42%, alternation 16.90%, and congruent lexicalization 12.68%.
3. The dominant type is insertion, because they just insert the code mixing into the sentences in facebooker status.
4. The insertion becomes the dominant type, because this is the easiest way to do code mixing without aware the structure of sentence changed.

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