An Analysis of Code Mixing in Facebook Status

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Abstract

This is a study bout an analysis of code mixing in Facebook status. It deals with code mixing between English and Indonesian language that is used in Facebook account as the one of kind social network media. The objectives of this study are to find out the types of code mixing base on Muyskeen theory and the influences of code mixing insert into Indonesian language in Facebook status base on Chaer and Agustina theory. The population of this study derived from wall Facebook that belongs in to the writer Facebook friends. There is five weeks begin from January 11, 2015 up to February 14, 2015 were used for taking sample. This research was based on descriptive design with qualitative approach. The findings of this study shows that there are three types of code mixing namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The findings also shows that the influences of code mixing insert into Indonesian language is interference. And it can be concluded that insertion is the dominant type used in Facebook status and code mixing has negative influence into Indonesian

Keywords: code mixing, lexicalization,

1. Introduction

Language is the basic skill that is needed for real communication among people. People need language to communicate their taught to the others. Language is required by people to fulfill their need as an individual creature and as part of communication. Through language, people can express their ideas, mind, feeling, desire, and emotion to another or can get information from other. Language has a social function as a tool to make a connection between human beings.

The study of language is a study that had not been exhaustively discussed because the language has been part of human life. For those living languages, the language is still continued to be used and developed, and its contiguity with other language caused its own problems. On the one hand, the contiguity, adds the development of language itself, but on the other hand it threatens the existence of the language.

The era globalization and reform has brought many changes in the life of Indonesian society. Conditions that allow foreign languages, especially English, enter the various national lifes and affect the development of Indonesian. The existence of Indonesian due to the influence of global culture is especially usage of foreign languages in various forms of communication activities, resulting in lack of respect for the community toward their own national language. This condition provided incorrect language education to the community, so that they will be accustomed to using wrong Indonesian and improper. Indonesian is a part of national identity. For the Indonesian should be supported by all the users and developed continuously in order to be able to function as a national language.

In plain view, globalization also reduce the degree of standard formal languages variance: formal Indonesian get interference from a foreign language, especially the major world languages, such as English; This interference tend to appear in the high interference (both grammatical and lexical) and symptoms mixed up Indonesian language BI-BA/ English, including the use of alternation (switching/translation) that are not

required/ not required in situations of ongoing communication. Even more important is that globalization implies a tendency loosening the national spirit of the young generation in our country, especially in big cities.

One feature of Facebook that is updated each time by users is status. Through status, the Facebook users can inform all activities, news, opinions, brainstorming, business, and so on. In addition, they also are able to comment on or respond new status of their friend list. Facebook status is the transformation of spoken language into written language. In writing Facebook status or a conversation via chat in Facebook, see that Facebook users often use code-mixing in writing status or a conversation, whether it is Indonesian with English or Indonesian with other foreign languages. Written language that is supposed to contain the integrity and completeness of grammatical functions, such as subject, predicate, Object (S-P-O), embodied in Facebook becomes briefer, less complete, less grammatical, and directly to the subject of communication.

The writer examined "An Analysis of Code Mixing in Facebook Status". The writer discussed the forms of code- mixing contained in the Facebook status. The types of code-mixing are intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential. In addition, this study discusses about the influence of code-mixing toward Indonesian. The influence of code-mixing is negative interference (interference) because it can be "destructive language" and positive (integration) because it can be increase the vocabulary in Indonesian.

The Objectives of the Study

There are two of the objectives of the study which relate to the problem as follow:
1. To find out the types of code-mixing used by the Facebookers in their status.
2. To find out the dominant code-mixing types used by the Facebookers in their status.
3. To find out the influences of code mixing insert into Indonesian language in Facebook status.

The Scope of the Study

There are some kinds of social network, for example twitter, instagram, Facebook, yahoo-message, and so on. This study aims to analyze code-mixing based on its types on Facebook and the influence of code-mixing to Indonesian. In conducting the research, it is limited on code-mixing only in English and Indonesian language on Facebook. This limitation is made in order that the reader will be easy to understand the content of this research. The data of this study will take from the writer's Facebook. The researcher conducted the research in social networking Facebook from January 2015 to February 2015. The writer will take 100 status or comments from 100 people.

The Significances of the Study

This study is focused to the types of code-mixing. The result of the study is expected to be useful for:
1. for English teachers or lecturers to help them in teaching about code-mixing
2. for English Department students, this research result is expected can help the students to study and to enlarge their knowledge using code-mixing in their communication.

3. for readers who are interesting, the finding of research will share information on about code-mixing and to enrich their knowledge about code-mixing.
4. for the researchers who are interesting to observe code-mixing for the next research

Theoretical Framework

A research may be based on existing theories of certain field of science. In this study, there are some theories used as a foundation to support the analysis of this thesis. They are the theories of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code, code switching, types of code switching, code mixing, types of code mixing, social networking, Facebook. The analysis of code mixing in Facebook is based on the code-mixing theory. In this way, theoritical framework is aimed at giving clear concepts applied in this research. Some terms are used in this study. Theoritically they need to be explained to avoid misinterpretation of the terms:

Sociolinguistics

So many opinion of scientists about the meaning of sociolinguistics. Holmes (1992:2) that "sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used". Wardaugh (2010:12) that "sociolinguistics is the study of language that 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".

Jendra (2010:9) stated sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. The study of language in its social context means crucially the study of language variation. Tagliamonte (2006:3) says that sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it, and dependent on where it is being used and why.

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary between sociology and linguistics, two part of empiric knowledge which have solid interlaced one each other. Sociology is the objective theory and scientific about human in society, about an institution and a social process in society. Sociology tries to know how the society happen, go on and quiet exist. By studying social institution and all social problem in a society, it will be known about human's ways to adapt in their environment, how they in socialization and to place themselves in their place in society. Linguistic is knowledge part which study about language or knowledge which taken language as the object study.

Fishman (1972:4) in Chaer and Agustina's book said Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of theirs speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Nababan (1984:2) in Chaer and Agustina (2004:3) says language assessment with social dimension is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics can be defined as a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the relation between language, society, and the way how the user of language use it in different social situations. Sociolinguistics ranger from the study of the

variety of dialect, the development, and changing language, until the way of men and women speak one another.

Sociolinguistics often shows the humorous related of human speech and how the dialect of a kind of language can be describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker. The basic notion underlying sociolinguistics is language uses symbolically represents fundamental dimension of social behave our and human interaction.

Bilingualism

Code mixing can be found in bilingual and multilingual society. People in bilingual and multilingual society use code mixing or code switching in order to enable them to communicate with other smoothly and as the result, the communication can run well.

Generally people know that bilingualism is about the using of two languages. So many linguistic define about this term. Jendra (2010:68) stated people who are not monolingualist but speak two languages every day are named bilinguals (bilingual people). There was an argument that a person should be only called a bilingual when he or she can use two or more languages in the same level of performance. But a more moderate view suggested that for a person does not need to command two or more languages in the same level to be called a bilingual.

Mackey (1968:12) and Fishman (1975:73) in Chaer and Agustina's book said Bilingualism is the use of language by a speaker in her interaction with others in turn. To be a bilingual one, speaker has to master at least two languages these are mother tongue as the first language and another language as the second.

Nababan (1984:27), bilingualism is a habit of the people in using two languages in their interaction with the other people. Bilingualism is about the using of two languages of two codes. In multilingual or bilingual society where communication is done with two or more language, the social phenomenon that is become more complex influences the form or the use of language.

Code

Code refers to a variety of language. It can refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh 2010:84). Code is a term of language variety which the people use some certain words in communication and they know the meaning of the word each other. Code can be called a language which is used for communication between two or more people in society. It can refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ in communication. The systems of communication will employ a certain code in interaction.

Nababan (1984:56) states that code is speech system that is language components that have special characteristic which are relevant to the speaker's community. Code is not sufficient to limit investigation to one society alone, or even many, unless one identifies a level at which a transition is possible from one phenomenon to another.

Code is the term for some variety of language. It is consisting of two kinds namely code switching and code mixing. In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information in to another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort.

Code Switching

Code-switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism. The thing which makes code-switching more interesting is that a speaker may switch codes within a single sentence and may even do so many times.

In bilingual society, people sometimes switch code. They switch code because they cannot keep language, which they have mastered apart during the same conversation. Transitional phenomenon is due to the changing situation of the use of language (Appel 1976:79 in Chaer and Agustina's book). As Gal (1988:247) says " code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations."

Haugen (1973:40) in Siregar's book that "code switching as the alternate use of two languages". People sometimes switch code within domain or social situation in bilingual society. It is easy to explain the switch if there are some obvious changes in situation such as the arrival of new person. And in Facebook, code-switching is sometimes found in user's status although it is not as much as code-switching.

Types of Code-Switching

The grammatical classification is based on where in the sentence or utterance the switching appears while the contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches. The grammatical classification result in the three types of code-switching, namely tag-switching, inter-sential switching, and intra-sential switching (Jendra 2010:75).

1. Tag Code-Switching

A tag code-switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag from different language at the end of his/her utterances.

Example an Indonesian bilingual swithches from Indonesian to English:

"*It's okay, no problem*, ya nggak?"

2. Inter-sential Code-Switching

An inter-sential code-switching happens where there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in base language.

Example an Indonesian bilingual switch from Indonesian to English:

"*Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an, It's oldies but goodies, they say. Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin.*"

3. Intra-Sential Code-Switching

An intra-sential code-switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

Example an English bilingual switch from English to French:

"*The Hotel, il est grand, is really huge and unbelievable majestic.*"

Code-Mixing

One of the phenomena things in bilingual's performance is the mixing of two languages and known as code-mixing. It is very easy to find in people around. Although someone is not from English department or never study English deeply, but they can mix the language without they know that they do is code-mixing. Example of code mixing which is often founded such as in SMS*: Selamat malam, nice dream for you.* Code-mixing can also occur because of the identification of the rule, identification of variety, and the willingness to explain and to interpret.

Muyskeen (2000:1) code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Although the focus of code mixing is grammar, it does not mean attention will not be given to the crucial role of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors influencing code mixing, such as degree of

bilingual proficiency, mode of bilingual processing, political balance between the languages, language attitudes, and the type of interactive setting.

Code mixing can also be used to express emotion and close relationship. Moreover, code mixing usually occurs in informal situation. In formal situation, a speaker rarely mixes codes. If there is code mixing, it is due to the suitable expression in the language speaker is using. Mixing of languages is usually referred to as code mixing. Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a speech community (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:114). Code-mixing talks about situation where one language mixes with another language.

Language mixing is not randomly, speakers should have knowledge of using or alternating codes any permissible switching points within a sentence. In other words, speakers should have the ability to distinguish which alternations are grammatically acceptable and which are not (Siregar 1996:27).

Types of Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is one of the major kinds of language choice which is subtler than code-switching. In code-mixing sentences, pieces of the one language are while a speaker is basically using another language. In oral or written utterance form, code-mixing is easier to do or easier to found than code-switching.

Based on its occurance within a discourse, Siregar (1996:50) classifies code-mixing into two types as follows:

1. **Intra-Sentential Mixing**

Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase into clause within a single sentence or utterance.

Example: 1) . *Hobby* saya masak kue. (My hobby is cooking cake)

2) . Akhirnya dia *drop out* dari kampusnya. (Finally, he has dropped out for his campus)

3) Apapun yang kamu katakan, *I don't care*. (Whatever you said, I don't care)

Based on the example above, it can be seen there are code-mixing sentence with single word (sentence a), single phrase (sentence b), single clause (sentence c). The word *hobby*, the phrase *drop out* and *I don't care* are taken from English.

2. **Extra-Sentential Mixing**

Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code-mixing.

As example: This is my life. Jangan ganggu aku.

(This is my life. Don't disturb me).

Muyskeen (2000:3) there are three types of code mixing which are found in bilingual speech community. There are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1. **Insertion**

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

As example: Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.

(It depends on the team and on the event).

2. **Alternation**

The second category alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level.

As example of alternation in Indonesian and English:

"I mean ganti ke kalimat laen".

(I mean, change it to another sentence).

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The third and last and last category in code mixing is congruent lexicalization, which refers to material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure.

As example of congruent lexicalization in Indonesian and English:

"Software gua buat [convert file wav] jadi mp3 gua uda expired".

(My software for converting wav files to mp3 has expired)

Wardaugh (2004:98) stated there are two types of code-mixing, they are:

1. Inter-Sentential

Inter-Sentential occur between sentences

2. Intra-Sentential

Intra-Sentential occur within a single sentence.

Components of Language

Language is to others in interaction. Napitu (2014:16) a machine that processes natural language must first be able to categorize, the wide variety of language components, they are:

Word

Word is the smallest unit of language that can exist on its own in either written or spoken language. Harley (2006:3) defines that word is a combination of vocal sounds, or one such sound, used in a language to express an idea (e.g. to denote a thing, attribute, or relation), and constituting an ultimate minimal element of speech is having a meaning as such; a vocable.

Example of code-mixing in English and Indonesian language in word:

1) Saya suka *style* kamu.(I like your style.)

2) *Memory* terindah (A wonderful memory)

Phrase

Dykes (2007:153) said that phrase is a group of words without a finite verb which forms a grammatical unit that can do the word of an adjective, an adverb or a noun (or pronoun, less commonly). A phrase provides additional information to a statement. For example: this book. bad boy, office girl, etc.

Example of code-mixing in English and Indonesian language in phrase:

1) Semangat, come on! (Fighting, come on!)

2) Hati-hati, miss you   (Take care, miss you.)

Clause

Dykes (2007:160) said that clause is complete in form and meaning. Clause is a group of related words containing a subject and a verb. Clause in general classified as independent and alone by itself, make sense by itself. When it is separated from other clause, it referred to simply as sentence. While a dependent clause is subbordinate idea of sentence, it must combine with an independent clause in other to be apart of a sentence.

Example of code-mixing in English and Indonesian language in clause:

1) Aku setia menunggumu, because I love you.(I am loyal to wait you, because I love you.)

2) Just for today, hubungi aku.(Just for today, accompany me.) Sentence

Greenbaum (202:13) sentence is the largest unit that is described in grammar. It is sometimes said that a sentence expresses a complete thought. Sentence is collection of words that consist of at least one subject and one predicate and also contain of the perfect meaning or complete. It is containing just one clause which called simple and more than one clause which called complex.

Example of code-mixing in English and Indonesian language in sentence:

1) Bersabarlah, I will come back to you. (Be patient, I will come back to you.)
2) You're my everythings, terima kasih cinta.(You're my everythings, thank you love.)

Social Network Media

In this time, language is also used in Internet. The Internet is an association of computer networks with common standards which enable messages to be sent from any central computer (or *host*) on one network to any host on any other (Crystal 2001: 2). It developed in the 1960s in the USA as an experimental network which quickly grew to include military, federal, regional, university, business, and personal users. It is now the world's largest computer network, with over 100 million hosts connected by the year 2000, providing an increasing range of services and enabling unprecedented numbers of people to be in touch with each other through electronic mail (*e-mail*), discussion groups, and the provision of digital 'pages' on any topic. Functional information, such as electronic shopping, business data, advertisements, and bulletins, can be found alongside creative works, such as poems and scripts, with the availability of movies, TV programs, and other kinds of entertainment steadily growing, whatever else Internet culture may be, is still largely a text-based affair. Spoken language currently has only a limited presence on the Internet, through the use of sound clips, films, and video.

Social network media includes the internet to share information and resources. Social media can include text, audio, video, images, podcast, and other multimedia communications.

Crystal (2001:10), in the beginning of 2001, it is possible to identify five broad Internet-using situations which are sufficiently different to mean that the language they contain is likely to be significantly distinctive. They are:

1. **Electronic mail (e-mail)**

E-mail is the use of computer systems to transfer messages between users now chiefly used to refer to messages sent between private mail boxes (as opposed to those posted to a chat group).

2. **Chat groups**

Chat groups are continuous discussions on a particular topic, organized in 'rooms' at particular Internet sites, in which computer users interested in the topic cam participate.

3. **Virtual worlds**

Virtual worlds are imaginary environments which people can enter to engage in text-based fantasy social interaction.

4. **World Wide Web (www)**

The World Wide Web is the full collection of all the computers linked to the Internet which hold documents that are mutually accessible through the use of a standard

protocol (the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, or HTTP), usually abbreviated to *Web* or *W3* and, in site addresses, presented as the acronym *www.*

5. Net-speak

The term 'Net-speak' is an alternative to Net-lish, Web-lish, Internet language, cyber speaks, electronic discourse, electronic language, interactive written discourse, computer-mediated communication (CMC), and other more cumbersome locutions.

In this time, there are also feature of the internet that is called Social Network Media. Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Social network media includes the various online technology tools that enable people to communicate easily via the internet to share information and resources.

Facebook

Facebook was launched in the year 2004 as a social networking service and website, founded by Mark Zuckerberg and a few of his colleagues. The website's membership was initially limited to only students of Harvard University, but was later expanded to include other colleges in Boston area, the Ivy League and Stanford University. Much later in 2006, it was finally opened to the general public for people all age groups above 13 years (Taprial and Kanwar 2012: 19).

Facebook include as the kinds of social network media. Facebook is an online social networking service, whose name stems from the colloquial name for the book given to students at the start of the academic year by some university administrations in the United States to help students get to know each other.

There are some benefits of Facebook. On Facebook, people can interact with many people in all the worlds. Socializing with people have same hobby with us, becoming a fan of the artist, sharing about an event or an activity of someone, attending an event, or chatting with other users and so on.

In this time, most of people have one or more than one account of Facebook. They usually make an interaction with the other people who have been heir friend in Facebook account. They update their status about what they feel or what they thought about, upload some photos, and also share some information. Most of them usually update their status with use code-mixing, or upload some photos and share information which the title of the photos or the title information is formed in code-mixing. They usually mix Indonesia and English language. And their friends usually leave some comments about the status, the photos, or the information withuse code-mixing.

On Facebook, the user can show personal profiles complete with picture. So many applications are provided on Facebook to make the users enjoy the services. However, sometimes the application can damage the users, especially teenagers if they do not use it carefully and without parents controlling.

The Influences of Code-Mixing to Indonesian in Facebook Status

The use of code-mixing in Facebook status is influence to Indonesian language. Chaer and Agustina (1995:158) stated there are two influence of code-mixing to Indonesian, they are interference and integration.

Interference

Weinreich (in Chaer dan Agustina, 1995:159) stated interference is changing a language system in connection with the contiguity of language with other languages

elements conducted by bilingual speakers. Bilingual speaker is a speaker use two languages in turn, i.e the mother tongue (B1) and other languages (B2). The ability to B1 and B2 are very varied. Bilingual speakers who have the ability to master B1 and B2 equal well named row language capable. While the ability to B2 much lower or no equal than its ability to B1 language named compound capable language Ervin and Osgood (in Chaer and Agustina's book 1995: 159).

Weinreich (in Chaer dan Agustina' book 1995:161) stated interference contained in a language system changes, both on the phonological system, morphology, or other systems. In the Indonesian interference on phonological system is done, for example, by the Indonesian speakers from Tapanuli. Phoneme / / in <dengan> and <rembes> pronounced be [d ngan] and [r mb s]. In English, finger [/ fɪ g /] pronounced be [/ fɪ /]

Interference in morphology contained in formation of words with affixes. Affixes a language used to form words in other languages. The use of forms of words such *"ketabrak", "kejebak", "kekecilan", and "kemahalan"* in standard Indonesian including interference, because affixes are derived from Java language and dialect of Jakarta.

Standard form is the use of fragments of words, phrases, and clauses within sentences can also be considered as interference at the sentence level.

Examples : 1) Mereka akan *married* bulan depan
2)Pimpinan kelompok itu selalu mengatakan *education is necessary for life* (Pimpinan kelompok itu selalu mengatakan bahwa pendidikan adalah perlu dalam kehidupan).

Viewed in terms "pureness language" interference in whatever level (phonology, morphology and syntax) is *"disease",* caused "damage" system of Indonesian language.

Vocabulary of baster form also includes interference. Its term refers to a baster form mix between English and Indonesian are used in Indonesian sentence which is the core language (Sitepu, 2007: 44).

Integration

Mackey (in Chaer dan Agustina's book 1995:128) explained that integration is elements of other language used in specific language considered to be a citizen of the language. No considered as an element of a loan or adopted.

Acceptance of other language elements in a particular language to be the status integration takes time and relatively long. At first a speaker of a language using another language elements in his utterance as borrowing language because it was necessary, for example, because in his element B1 is no equal (already exist but he did not know). If the foreign element which used can be accepted and used by others, then the element is an element that has been integrated.

Example:

The word *"research"* in 60s to 70s is used as elements that have not been integrated. Speech and spelling still in its original language. But then words and spelling

adjusted, so that written *"riset"*. So, since it says *"riset"* no considered again as borrowing element, but has become Indonesian vocabulary or English vocabulary that has been integrated into Indonesian.

The acception process of foreign language elements, especially vocabulary, in Indonesian language conducted audial and visual. Audial, is first Indonesian speakers listen the grains lexical spoken by native speakers, and then try to use it. What are heard by the ear, that uttered and written. Therefore, vocabulary accepted audialy often show irregularities characteristic if compared to the original vocabulary.

Examples: - *sirsak* come from *zuursak*

- *dongkrak* come from *dome kracht*

- *sopir* come from *chauffeur*

Visual is absorption was done through written form in other language, then its form adjusted based on the rules contained in the form of language.

Examples: - *system* become *sistem*

- *phonem* become *fonem*

- *standard* become *standar*

Absorption of foreign elements in the development of Indonesian is not only through the absorption of the foreign words accompanied by adjustments pronunciation and spelling, but also done by direct translator and manner of concept interpreter. Translator direct means that the vocabulary was looked equivalent in Indonesian

Examples: - *airport* become *bandar udara*

- *balance budget* become *anggaran berimbang.*

Translator concept means, foreign vocabulary researched the concept well, and then looked Indonesian vocabulary which close concept with the foreign language.

Examples: - *network* become *jaringan*

- *brother in law* become *ipar laki-laki*

From the description above, it can be concluded that code-mixing is very influential to development of Indonesian language. The influences of the code mixing are positive and negative. It can be seen in the interference as deviation (negative) caused destroying Indonesian language and integration.

Conceptual Framework

This research attempts to analyze Code-Mixing in Facebook Status. Code- mixing is the use of two languages in a speech community, talks about the situation where one language mixes with another language and usually occurs in informal situation. In formal situation, a speaker rarely mixes codes. If there is code mixing, it is due to the suitable expression in the language speaker is using.

In this research, the writer will analyze code-mixing in Facebook status by applying the theory of Muyskeen about three types of Code-Mixing and the influence of code-mixing to Indonesian language in Facebook status by theory of Chaer and Agustina. The writer will analyze the types of code-mixing by recognizing whether Insertion,

Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization and analyze influence of code-mixing to Indonesian language in Facebook status. After recognizing the types, the writer will analyze and check the types in Facebook status based on the theory of Muyskeen. Furthermore, the writer will classify the status based on the types; those are Insertion, Alternation, or Congruent Lexicalization. After classifying the status based on the types, the writer will analyze the influence of code-mixing to Indonesian language in Facebook status. In this step, it will be obtained whether all types of code-mixing are found in Facebook status. Then the writer will tabulate each type and convert the types into percentage. Furthermore, the writer will find the most dominant type of code-mixing in Facebook status and make the interpretations.

To make the conceptual framework above becomes more understandable, the writer presents a diagram as below:
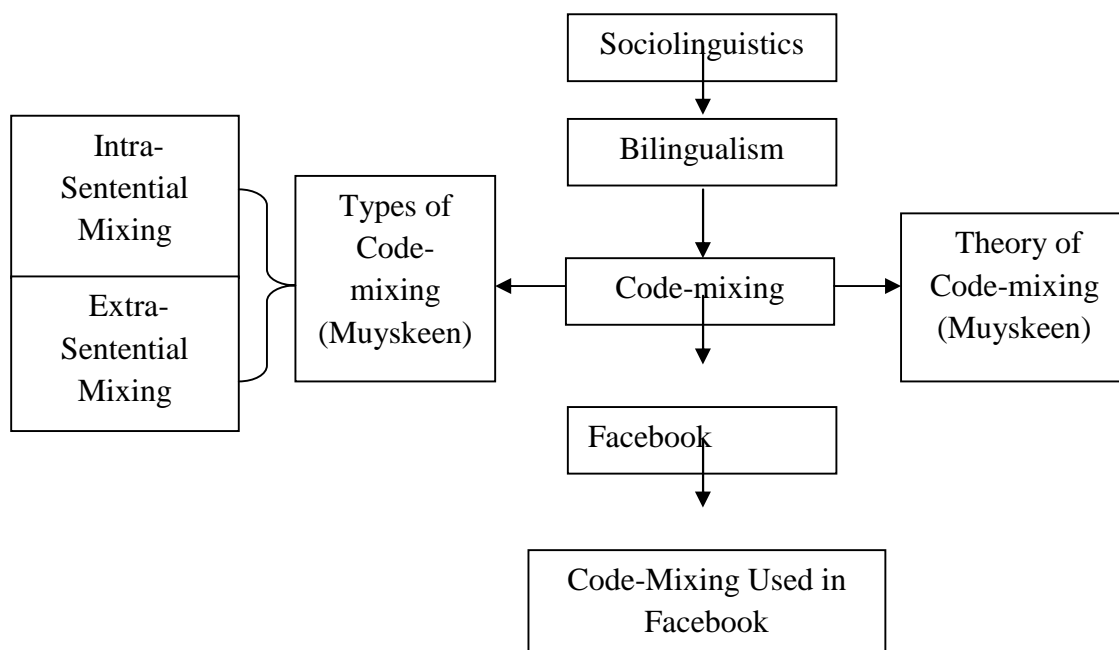
Figure 2.1
The Conceptual Framework of the Research

2. Research Design

Research method is very important to do a researcher. The researchers need to apply the right method. Research method is needed by the researcher and it plays significant role. In designing this study, the writer will apply a descriptive qualitative research to find out the appearance of types of code-mixing which taken from Facebook.

Kagaan (2009:11) said that "qualitative research is explores questions such as what, why, and how, rather than how many and how much: it is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring. Understanding why individuals and groups think and behave as they do lies at the heart of qualitative research".

Greene (1971) in Sherman's book that qualitative research is an effort to comprehend not only the modes of cultural arrangements but the ways in which those arrangements are experienced by individuals, in order to provoke intelligibility and involve one personally and inter subjectively in conscious pursuits of meaning. For qualitative researchers, life is not a dress rehearsal; it is the real thing.

Based on definition above the writer will use a qualitative research because the writer wants to analyze the types of code-mixing which used by Facebook users and find out the dominant type of code-mixing used by Facebook users in writer's Face

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│ Technique of Collecting │
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│ Technique of Analyzing │
│         Data        │
└─────────────────────┘
```
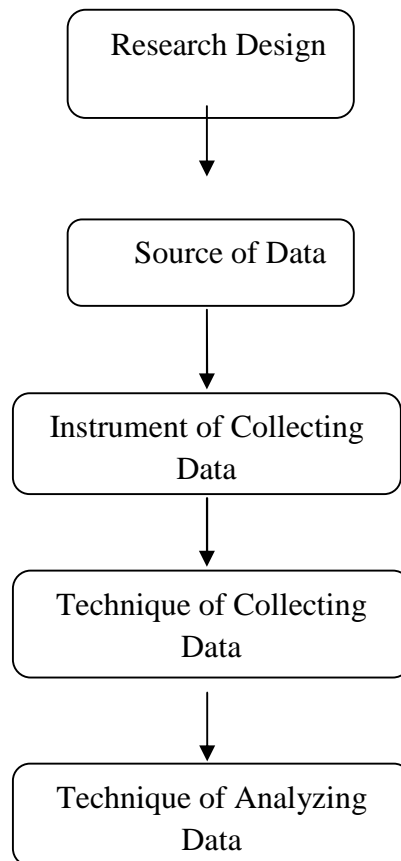
Figure 3.2 Research Design Figure

Data and Data Source

Sijabat (2012:59) source of data is an important factor to be considered in determining the method of data collection. The data of this study is status in Facebook. The data is limited only in code-mixing in English and Indonesian language. The sources of data are taken writer's Facebook where the writer has more than 800 friends from some cities and universities. Facebook users that will be analyzed are 100 people. From 100 people of Facebook users, the writer will take their status maximal two from one person as long as five weeks as the data of this research where each week the writer takes 20 stats from 20 Facebookers users.

Instrument of Collecting Data

Sanjaya (2009:84), instrument of collecting data is a tool that can used to collect research data. In this study the writer used observation as the instrument of this research

for collecting the data. The writer will observe her friends status which written by using code-mixing begin from January 11, 2015 up to February 14, 2015. After that, the writer transcribed the recorded data and analyzed code mixing that occurs in data base in chosen theory. The writer will use computer or laptop, and notebook.

Technique of Collecting Data

Arikunto (2006:175) technique of collecting data is way used by researchers to obtain the required data. In this study, the writer will collect the data by copying all the status or comments which written by using code-mixing from writer's friends Facebook in writer's Facebook. The writer will search the status, copy, pasted to new document than analyzes of code-mixing from writer's friends status.

Technique of Analyzing Data

Sanjaya (2009: 106) analyzing data is a process to process and interpret the data with the aim to seat a variety of information based on its function to have a clear meaning and significance in accordance with the purpose of research.

The techniques of analyzing the data are:

1. Reading all status on writer's Facebook.
2. Copying or note the status from writer's Facebook
3. Identifying all the code-mixing by underline the words in notebook.
4. Classifying the types of code-mixing and the influences of code-mixing insert into Indonesian language
5. Counting the number types of code-mixing which used by Facebook users in writer's Facebook and the influences of code-mixing insert into Indonesian language
6. Converting the frequency type of code-mixing percentage and influences of code mixing by following formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X   = the percentage type of code-mixing
F   = frequency type of code-mixing
N   = total number type of code-mixing
100%   = standard percentage

7. Find out the most dominant of type of code-mixing and the dominant influences of code mixing insert into Indonesian language as the result.

The Data

As explain in the previous chapter, data of this study are selected and collected from status in Facebook users on writer's Facebook. The data is about the status in Facebook status. The data are limited only in code mixing in English and Indonesian language. The data is taken from Facebook since January 11, 2015 up to Februari 14, 2015. Based on the data, there are 100 states which used code mixing. This research is to find out the type of code-mixing in Facebook status based on Muyskeen theory. It is also to find out the influence of code-mixing to Indonesian language in Facebook.

3.Data Analysis

Muyskeen (2000:3) there are three types of code-mixing, namely: Insertion, Alternation, Congruent-Lexicalization. Then, the data were analyzed to find out influences of code-mixing to Indonesian language in Facebook. All the data can be seen in appendices.

The Types of Code Mixing in Facebook Status

There are three types of code mixing that are used in Facebook status. They are insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization.

1. Insertion

Data 1:

"Ayo kita ke sawah memupuk. Slamat braktivitas *all*" (Indonesian/English)

(Let's go to the field to, Happy activities all)

The data above was taken from status on February 08, 2015. It used two languages that were mixed in the sentence of Facebook status above. The status belongs to an example of insertion as the one types of code mixing, because in the status above he borrowed the word *"all"* from English word which in Indonesian has the meaning *"semua"*, and he inserted the word *"all"* from English in to an overall Indonesian structure, and he mixed the status with use the *"all"* word in Indonesian structure.

Data 2:

"Menunggu berakhirnya bulan 2 ini seperti menunggu teman yang ga *ontime* kalau janjian.Hadeuhh...cepatlah berlalu February" (Indonesian/English)

(Waiting for lasting this February like waiting for friend no ontime if promise. Hadeuhh...hurry up the February.)

The data above was taken from the status that posted on February 02, 2015. It used two languages that were mixed in the sentence of Facebook status above. The status belongs to an example of insertion as the one types of code mixing, because in the status above she borrowed the word *"ontime"* from English word which in Indonesian has the meaning *"tepat waktu"* and she inserted the word *"ontime"* from English in to an overall Indonesian structure, and she mixed the status with use the *"ontime"* word in Indonesian structure.

Data 3:

"Seiring dengan berjalannya waktu, ingatan' itu sudah semakin pudar...wajah yang dulu sangat *familiar*, kini tak terkenal lagi, waktu memang mengubah segalanya". (Indonesian/English)

(Over time, memory was already fading...Once very familiar face, no longer famous now, when it changed everything.)

The data above was taken from the status that posted on Facebook on February 09, 2015. It used two languages that were mixed in the sentence of Facebook status above. The status belongs to an example of insertion as the one types of code mixing, because in the status above she borrowed the word *"familiar"* from English word which in Indonesian has the meaning *"terkenal"* and he inserted the word *"familiar"* from English

in to an overall Indonesian structure, and he mixed the status with use the *"familiar"* word in Indonesian structure.

Data 4:

"Gilee...***test*** nya banyak amat lagi.Semoga aja lah". (Indonesian/English)

(It's crazy...so many test. Hopefully)

The data above was taken from the status that posted on Facebook on January 21, 2015. It used two languages that were mixed in the sentence of Facebook status above. The status belongs to an example of insertion as the one types of code mixing, because in the status above she borrowed the word *"test"* from English word which in Indonesian has the meaning "*ujian*" and she inserted the word "*test*" from English in to an overall Indonesian structure, and she mixed the status with use the *"test"* word in Indonesian structure.

Data 5:

"Buat smua tmn2 yang tw loker tlg ***inbox*** q y, atw bbm ke 24c50441. Khusus Riau". (Indonesian/English)

(For all friends that know job, please inbox me, or bbm to 24c50441.Especially in Riau)

The data above was taken from one of the status that posted on Facebook on January 12, 2015. It used two languages that were mixed in the sentence of Facebook status above. The status belongs to an example of insertion as the one types of code mixing, because in the status above she borrowed the word *"inbox"* from English word which in Indonesian has the meaning "*pesan masuk*" and she inserted the word "*inbox*" from English in to an overall Indonesian structure, and she mixed the status with use the *"inbox"* word in Indonesian structure.

2. Alternation

Data 6:

"Tuhan memikul kelemahan kita dan menanggung penyakit kita. ***Happy Sunday***" (Indonesian/English)

(God took our weakness and bore our diseases. Happy Sunday)

The data above was taken from status in Facebook account. The status above posted on January 25, 2015. Status of Facebook above used two languages, namely Indonesian and English. In the status above there are two structures of two languages, "*Tuhan memikul kelemahan kita dan menanggung penyakit kita*" (Indonesian) and "*Happy Sunday*" (English). In the status above the two structures between two languages are alternated in one sentence. He turned the structures of two languages that began from Indonesian structure into English structure. They are: "*Tuhan memikul kelemahan kita dan menanggung penyakit kita*" (Indonesian) and *"Happy Sunday"* (English).So that is why the status above belongs two an example of alternation as the one of types of code mixing.

Data 7

"Saya tidak setuju ada caci maki di modes, hellow!! Itu mncerminkan drimu sendri! *Is really possible we can be sad, but be smart, be happy. All is well guys."* (Indonesian/English)

(I don't agree there invective in modes, hello!! It reflects your self! Is really possible we can be sad, but be smart, be happy. All is well guys.)

The data above was taken from status in Facebook account. The status above posted on February 8, 2015. Status of Facebook above used two languages, namely Indonesian and English. In the status above there are two structures of two languages, "*Saya tidak setuju ada caci maki di modes, hellow!! itu mncerminkan drimu sndri*" (Indonesian) and "*Is really possible we can be sad, but be smart, be happy. All is well guys*(English)". In the status above the two structures between two languages are alternated in one sentence. She turned the structures of two languages that began from Indonesian structure into English structure. They are: "*Saya tidak setuju ada caci maki di modes, hellow!! itu mncerminkan drimu sndri*" (Indonesian) and "*Is really possible we can be sad, but be smart, be happy. All is well guys* (English)". So that is why the status above belongs two an example of alternation as the one of types of code mixing.

Data 8:

"Biarlah ini yang terbaik Tuhan, *do not make me nervous*".m (Indonesian/English)

(Let it be the best God, do not make me nervous).

The data above was taken from status in Facebook accounts. The status above posted on January 13, 2015. Status of Facebook above used two languages, namely Indonesian and English. In the status above there are two structures of two languages, "*Biarlah ini yang terbaik Tuhan*" (Indonesian) and "*do not make me nervous* (English)". In the status above the two structures between two languages are alternated in one sentence. She turned the structures of two languages that began from Indonesian structure into English structure. They are: "*Biarlah ini yang terbaik Tuhan*" (Indonesian) and "*do not make me nervous* (English)". So that is why the status above belongs two an example of alternation as the one of types of code mixing.

Table 4.1

Classification of Code-Mixing Based On Its Types

I. Status in 11th January-17th January 2015

No.	CM in FB status	Types of Code Mixing			Influences of Code Mixing	
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Interference	Integration
1.	Di-level Team	✓				✓
2.	Princess-nya	✓			✓	

No.		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Interference	Integration
3.	Merid			✓		✓
4.	Inbox	✓			✓	
5.	Online	✓			✓	
6.	Do not make me nervous		✓		✓	
7.	Energy	✓				✓
8.	Otw			✓	✓	
9.	Relaxation my mind and my body		✓		✓	
10.	Sick	✓			✓	
11.	Baby	✓			✓	
12.	Like	✓			✓	
13	Trust me it work		✓		✓	
14.	Download	✓			✓	
15.	Happy wedding		✓		✓	
16.	Hopefully	✓			✓	
17.	Hunting	✓			✓	
18.	Pay attention please		✓		✓	
19.	Need big hug		✓		✓	
20.	I need you		✓		✓	
Total = 20		**11**	**7**	**2**	17	3

Table 4.2

Classification of Code-Mixing Based On Its Types

II. Status in 18ᵗʰ January-24ᵗʰ January 2015

No.	CM in FB status	Types of Code Mixing			Influences of Code Mixing	
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Interference	Integration
1.	Tengkyu			✓	✓	
2.	Princes			✓	✓	
3.	Se-detail	✓				✓
4.	Meeting	✓			✓	
5.	Happy birthday to me		✓		✓	

No.		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent	Interference	Integration
6.	Really happy with the victory in this cup		✓		✓	
7.	Satnite			✓	✓	
8.	I need sleep		✓		✓	
9.	Chat	✓			✓	
10.	Oxygen	✓				✓
11.	Today looking for red revealing dress		✓		✓	
12.	Outstanding	✓			✓	
13.	Have you got your lunch		✓		✓	
14.	All	✓			✓	
15.	With	✓			✓	
16.	Trust me		✓		✓	
17.	Moment	✓				✓
18.	Happy Sunday		✓		✓	
19.	Just stay at home		✓		✓	
20.	Stay	✓			✓	
	Total = 20	**9**	**8**	**3**	**17**	**3**

Table 4.3

Classification of Code-Mixing Based On Its Types

III. Status in 25ᵗʰ January-31ᵗʰ January 2015

No.	CM in FB status	Types of Code Mixing			Influences of Code Mixing	
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Interference	Integration
1.	Planning	✓			✓	
2.	OTW			✓	✓	

No.	Word	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	Interference	Integration
3.	Survey	✓				✓
4.	Elite	✓				✓
5.	Detective	✓				✓
6.	Happy Sunday		✓		✓	
7.	Single	✓			✓	
8.	God is good		✓		✓	
9.	Love in Christ		✓		✓	
10.	Invite	✓			✓	
11.	All	✓			✓	
12.	Be careful		✓		✓	
13	Good night		✓		✓	
14.	Please	✓			✓	
15.	Down	✓			✓	
16.	Valentine	✓			✓	
17.	Contact	✓				✓
18.	This is simple		✓		✓	
19.	Fuck	✓			✓	
20.	When the tears fall		✓		✓	
Total = 20		**12**	**7**	**1**	**16**	**4**

The table above shows those:

1) Total of code mixing are 100 status
2) Total of Insertion are 57 utterances
3) Total of Alternation are 35 utterances
4) Total of Congruent Lexicalization are 8 utterances
5) Total of influences are 100 status
6) Total of Interference are 81 status
7) Total of Integration are 19 status

Through the data above the writer is converting the data in percentages by this formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X   = the percentage type of code-mixing
F   = frequency type of code-mixing
N   = total number type of code-mixing
100% = standard percentage

From the research above, the writer formulated the result of the percentages of code-mixing from writer's Facebook and also the influences of using code mixing in Facebook on this following table:

Table 4.6
Frequency and Percentage of Code Mixing Used in Facebook

No.	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Insertion	57	57%
2.	Alternation	35	35%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	8	8%
	Total	**100**	**100%**

Table 4.7
Frequency and Percentage Influences of Code Mixing Used in Facebook

No.	Influences of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Interference	81	81%
2.	Integration	19	19%
	Total	**100**	**100%**

The used of code mixing was found by observing some status of users on Facebook. Based on types of code mixing, Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization, the writer found that the most type which used in Facebookers status is Insertion. The data was counted by using the formula $X = F/N \times 100\%$. And from table above shows that code-mixing in Insertion is 57 %, Alternation is 35%, and Congruent Lexicalization is 8 %. The dominant type of code mixing in status of the users is Insertion (57%). And also from table above shows that influence of code mixing insert into Indonesian language in Interference is 81% and Integration is 19 %. And the dominant influence of code mixing insert into Indonesian language in Facebook status is Interference (81%).

The Findings
The finding of analysis:

1) There are three types of code mixing based on Muyskeen theory used on Facebook. They are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The percentage of types of code mixing in Facebook is Insertion 57%, Alternation 35%, and Congruent Lexicalization 8%. And the dominant type of code mixing used in Facebook is Insertion (57%)
2) There are two influences of code mixing insert into Indonesian language based on Chaer and Agustina's theory. They are Interference and Integration. The percentage of influences of code

mixing in Facebook is Interference 81% and Integration 19%. The dominant influence of code mixing insert into Indonesian language in Facebook status is Interference (81%).

The Interpretations of the Finding

After considering all the data, there are three types of code mixing. They are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The dominant code mixing which used by users was Insertion (53). Based on it definitions that insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. For example: "Sportifitas membutuhkan *energy*." Where energy is insert to the status.

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammaticall and lexical level. For example: *"Have you got your lunch?* kalimat favorit ni". *"Have you got your lunch?* alternating in Indonesian language.

Congruent Lexicalization refers to material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure or the situation when two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. For example: "Hari ini sangat indah...*tengkyu* semuanya". In its sentence, there are two languages (Indonesian and English language) share the grammatical structures between two languages which can be filled lexically with elements from either language that is *"tengkyu"*. In English the word *"tengkyu"* is written in form *"thankyou"*, but in Indonesian the word *"thankyou"* is written and pronounced lexically with *"tengkyu"*.

Code mixing does not only occur in spoken directly but also in written too like in one of social networks, Facebook. Indonesian people, sometimes they prefer to speak in mixing language in spoken. Many of them using code mixing just for style language which can show their social status. It shows that must master its grammar in spoken or in written. Many of Indonesian people just to know the familiar words or daily words which spoken by other, then they write it although it is wrong.

In using code mixing itself, many people have not aware and don't know that code mixing itself can influence Indonesian language. They insert English in their status when they used Facebook, without considered what influences of code mixing itself if insert into Indonesian language.

Many Facebookers in writer's Facebook write their status by using Insertion because it is easy for them to write, and for the reader they will understand easily to know what the meaning. It can be seen from total of the using Insertion is 57%, but Alternation is 35% and Congruent Lexicalization is 8%. And Interference is influence dominantly Indonesian language in using code mixing in Facebook.

From total of code mixing which occurs in Facebook can be conclude that inserting English is easier than alternated and share grammatical structures. And using code mixing in Facebook is very influencing into Indonesian language.

4.Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the conclusions of the study are:

1. There are three types of code mixing which found in writer's Facebook based on Muyskeen theory, namely; Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization.

2. There are 100 status of code mixing found in writer's Facebook. Percentage of code mixing in Insertion 57%, Alternation 35%, and Congruent Lexicalization 8%. And the most of code mixing used dominantly is Insertion (57%) because it is easy to write, and for the reader they will understand easily to know what the meaning.

3. Code mixing is very influencing into Indonesian language. The influence arouse of code mixing have positive and negative influence. Positive is Integration and negative is Interference. Integration is positive because it can add more vocabulary in Indonesian language and Interference called negative because can destroy the development of Indonesian language. And Interference (81%) is dominantly influenced Indonesian language in using code mixing found in Facebook status, because so many English vocabularies insert into Indonesian language found in Facebook status.

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