

TYPES OF CODE MIXING ON THE FACEBOOK STATUS

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Abstract: 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. There are many people in the facebook do code mixing when they made status. Code Mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the function (meaning) of the languages can not be clearly separated. This code mixing is used when the conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. There are three types of code mixing, they are: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Keywords: *code mixing, Facebook, status*

INTRODUCTION

Facebook is a social networking website that was originally designed for college students, but is now open to anyone 13 years of age or older. Facebook users can create and customize their own profiles with photos, videos, and information about themselves. Friends can browse the profiles of other friends and write messages on their pages. Each Facebook profile has a "wall," where friends can post comments. Since the wall is viewable by all the user's friends, wall postings are basically a public conversation. Therefore, it is usually best not to write personal messages on your friends' walls. Instead, you can send a person a private message, which will show up in his or her private inbox, similar to an e-mail message. Facebook provides an easy way for friends to keep in touch and for individuals to have a presence on the Web without needing to

build a website. Since Facebook makes it easy to upload pictures and videos, nearly anyone can publish a multimedia profile. Of course, if you are a Facebook member or decide to sign up one day, remember to use discretion in what you publish or what you post on other user's pages.

In facebook, we can see there are many people do Code Mixing when they made status. Code Mixing is a situation where people use two languages. There are many people make status in facebook. They don't care about the language that they use in making status. They usually mix their language when they made a status. In making status, people usually use Indonesia language, but sometimes they use two languages in their status, such as : Indonesia and English, English and Germany, Indonesia and France, etc. So we can find that there are many Code Mixing happened in facebook.

Because there are many Code Mixing happened in facebook, and to improve the paradigm of language of facebook.

Definition of Code Mixing

Wardhaugh says that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties. Poedjosoedarmono says that a code is a system of speech whose elements of language has special characteristic, and it is proper to the background of the speaker, the relation of the speaker to address and the situation. Another linguistic phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual society is code mixing. Code switching and code mixing are terms that are used to call the dependence upon aspect of language. The difference of those terms that can be found is the dependence indicating characteristics. In the phenomenon of code mixing the dependent characteristics are indicated by the relationship between the function and role of language. The role means that who uses the language and function means what will be acquired by the speaker.

Mackey in Suwito states that Code Mixing is one characteristic of language dependence. Then, He cities that the language dependence is marked by the presence of reciprocal relations between roles and language functions. According to him, the roles refer to who uses language, whereas the language functions refer to what will be achieved by speaker in his utterances. So if a speaker mixes two different codes on language in his utterances, then it should be asked first who he is.

In this manner, the specific characteristics of the speaker are, among others, his social background, level of education and solidarity of region. However, all of these specific characteristics will often color his code mixing. On the other hand, the language function determines how far the languages used by speaker give an opportunity to mix codes. Finally, a speaker who masters many languages will have a greater opportunity to mix codes, because what a speaker of his utterance achieves is extremely

determined by his language choice.

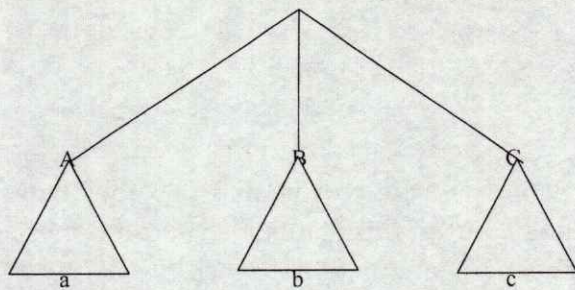
Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the function (meaning) of the languages can not be clearly separated. This code mixing is used when the conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. In code mixing the main code or basic code has its own function and meaning, other codes, however, are only the pieces, without function and meaning as a code. Thelander explains the definition of code mixing. He says that if in the single utterance the clauses and the phrases used are hybrid clause or hybrid phrases and each clause or phrase does not support the function of clause and phrase, it is called code mixing. The special character of code mixing is that, code mixing is used in informal situation. In the formal situation it may have no exact meaning in Indonesian language. In the written language code mixing is indicated by italic writing or underline form. Another aspect of dependent relation of language in multilingual people is the phenomenon of code mixing in context of function of switch, the relevance of situation is the form of dependence identified from both sides of relationships between speakers and the function of language.

TYPES OF CODE MIXING

Code mixing also called intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation. Muysken defines three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. The notion of insertion, according to Muysken, corresponds to what Clyne terms as "transference" and Myer-Scotton as "embedding". Figure 1 illustrates a graphic representation of insertion.



In the diagram "a" represents lexical items of the first language and "b" stands for the lexical item of the second language that has been inserted in the utterance by the speaker. Instances of this category of code mixing found in the data can be seen in excerpts 2a and 2b. Excerpt 2a occurs when a Spanish speaking participant discusses a paper for one of his classes. It seems that the shared professional background with the researchers' and the participants' specific language are the reasons that induce him to unconsciously insert an English lexical item into a Spanish conversation. Excerpt 2b occurs when the participants talk about the factors that affect the price of a ticket of a live NBA game.

Excerpt 2a: Example of insertion (Spanish/English)

B: Pero bueno creo que basta con que incluya la pregunta de enhanced output más todas las demás.

(Well, I think it is enough if I just include the question of enhanced output.)

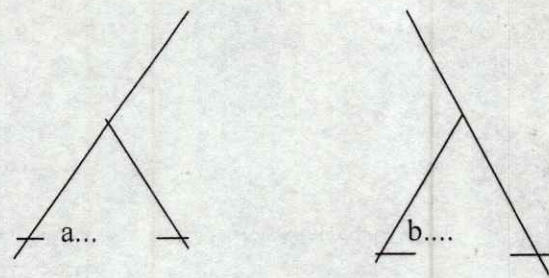
Excerpt 2b: Example of insertion (Indonesian/English)

B: Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.

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

Alternation

The second category, alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. This definition is illustrated in Figure 2.



In the diagram, A & B represent structures of the two languages that reflect the alternation that takes place in the utterances produced by the speakers. Excerpts 3a and 3b are examples of alternation. Excerpt 3a occurs when the researcher praises the picture of the new bicycle of the participant. In this excerpt the participant uses English in the first part of the sentence, but when it comes to finding a sentence to translate "pretty girl" he switches code into Spanish. Excerpt 3b occurs when the Indonesian participant talks about a paper about sentence choice that he needs to submit. He uses the expression "I mean" to introduce the rest of his utterance in his first language.

Excerpt 3a: Example of alternation (English/Spanish)

B: I just have it in my room like a niña bonita como debe ser.

(I just have it in my room like a girl pretty as it should be.)

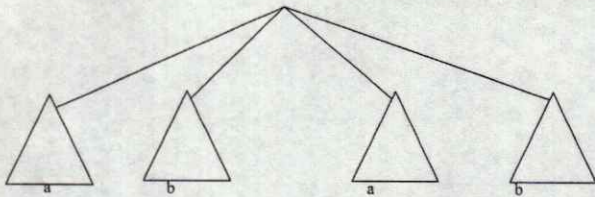
Excerpt 3b: Example of alternation (English/Indonesian)

B: I mean, ganti ke kalimat laen.

(I mean, change it to another sentence.)

Congruent Lexicalization

The third and last category in code mixing is congruent lexicalization, which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Figure 3 illustrates this phenomenon.



Excerpts 4a and 4b are examples of congruent lexicalization. Excerpt 4a occurs when the participant describes the way he uses his cell phone to connect to the Internet. In Excerpt 4b the participant states that the software that he usually uses to convert his music file has expired.

Excerpt 4a: Congruent lexicalization (Indonesian/English)

B: Gw konek pake cellp gw.

(I connected using my cell phone.)

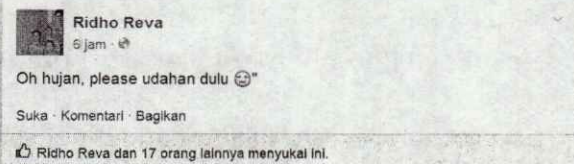
Excerpt 4b: Congruent lexicalization (Indonesian/English)

B: Software gua buat convert file wav jadi mp3 gua uda expired.

(My software for converting wav files to mp3s has expired.)

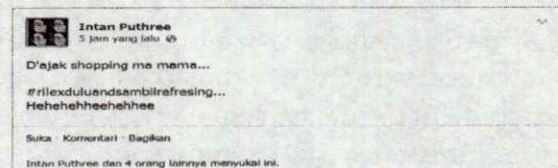
DATA AND ANALYSIS

1.



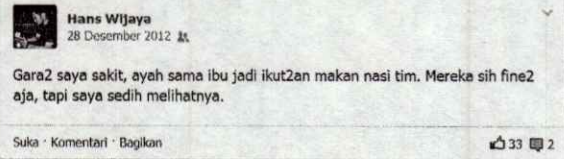
Analysis : the word " Please" comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in " Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

2.



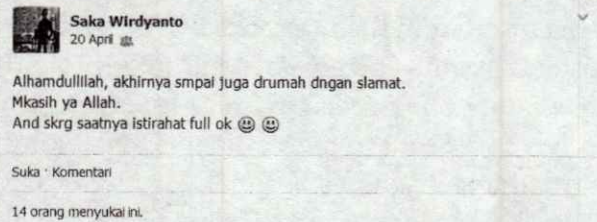
Analysis : the word " Shopping" comes from English, but in this status, she used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

3.



Analysis : the word " Fine" comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

4.



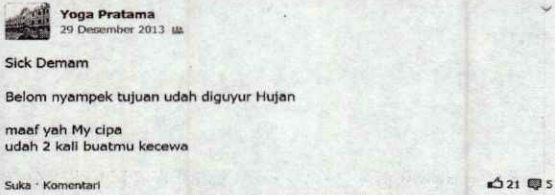
Analysis : the word " Full" comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

5.




Analysis : the words " Thank's, You, and My" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

6.




Analysis : the words " Sick and My " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.


7.  **Edy Azhary**
17 jam · BlackBerry Smartphones App

@ Cemara with gea, hahahaha
Ngilangi penat...

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan



 Romy Wibowo menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " with " comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

8.  **Yoga Pratama**
20 Desember 2013

Kecanduan main game
Apalah obatnya..

Suka · Komentari

 13  2

Analysis : the word " Game " comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

9.  **Zulkifli Barsalona**
4 jam yang lalu melalui BlackBerry Smartphones App

Buat lah sesuatu yg bermakna untuk diri sendr di hujung mggu anda....!!!
Met pagi all...semoga hari ini lebih baik dari sebelum ny.....

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

2 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " All " comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.


10.  **Saka Wirdyanto**
Kemarin

Welcome Mei ☺
smoge dibulan ne, smue klas XII'angkt.14 lulus UN 100%
-Lulus PTN di Pend.Fisika Unimed
-Lulus Bidikmisi 2014
amin ☺☺

Suka · Komentari

Saka Wirdyanto dan 12 orang lainnya menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " Welcome " comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.


11.  **SyTa Rismadi**
26 April

Alhamdulillah seminar saya Maknyuss ☺ , berkat yg bantuin do'a kawan2 nih smlm... ☺ . Terutama buat keluarga.. Next , skripsi . ^_^

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan


16 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " Next " comes from English, but in this status, she used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

12.  **Bayu D'blesz**
7 jam · Kota Medan

Aku move on yah bro, kan kaU udah ada yg sayang ☺

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

 39 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " Move on " comes from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

13.  **M Kurniawan**
24 detik


terkadang reality gak sesuai dengan planning kita ☺

Batal Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

 Anda menyukai ini.



 Tulis komentar

Analysis : the word " Reality and Planning " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is insertion.

14.  **Hans Wijaya**
24 Juni 2012


Cita-citaku so simple. Aku hanya ingin bisa terus menjadi diriku apa adanya ^.^

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

 48  7

48 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the word " So simple " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.

15.  **Lenny Sweetgirls** ▸ Eva R Evol Hasibuan
3 jam · 🌐

Happy wedding ea kk q cyNk,sem0ga menjd keluar9a yg samawar,.
Amin ya Rabbal Alamin!!

Suka · Komentari

👍 Eva R Evol Hasibuan menyukai ini.

🗨️ Lihat 9 komentar lain

Analysis : the word " Happy wedding " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.

16.  **Dewie Sandy Part II**
26 April 🌐

Allah gak pernah tidur
I Promise it..

Allah selalu mengebulkan Doa hamba nya yg selalu berusaha dan berdo'a untuk mendapatkan apa yg di ingin kan hamba nya

Jgn pernah berfikir kalog kegagalan itu karna allah gak syg kita
Jangan pernah...
Karna di balik itu semua
Allah pingin melihat seberapa besar usaha kita untuk mendapatkan nya...
Ingat pasti suatu saat apa yg anda ingin kan bakal di kabul kan ...
Lihat Selengkapnya

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Nalman Karim, Dewie Sandy, Dewie Sandy Part II dan 5 lainnya menyukai ini.

Analysis : the sentence " I promise it " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.


17.  **Muhammad Sefdan** di Di Kamar Q ,my Sweet Home
44 menit 🌐

Hari libur penuh dengan tugas kullah
Cayoo keep spirit
Will be finish metode numerik aminnnj 🙏

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

👍 7 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the words " Keep spirit will be finish " come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.

18.  **SyiTa Rismadi**
27 April 🌐

Intinya orang yg beruntung akan mngalahkan SMART people.. So, jangan sombong 😊, berhati2 ajaa.. 🙏

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

Ahmad Fandi dan 15 orang lainnya menyukai ini.

Lihat 2 komentar lain

Analysis : the words " Smart People.... So" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.


19.  **Yeyen Melda Zulaiva**
6 Jam yang lalu 🌐

berharap get one 😊

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

11 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the words "Get one" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is alternation.

20.  **Khairul Fajar**
2 menit 🌐

"I canot decid untuk memilih mana yang bagus"

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

👍 2 orang menyukai ini.

Analysis : the words "I canot decid" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is congruent lexicalization.

21.  **Ernita Lestari Susanto**
8 jam yang lalu melalui BlackBerry Smartphones App 🌐

Aduhhh siang ini kok very hot..
The sun bersinar terang..
Sampe2 saya jdi haus.

Owww my godd, please !!!
Rain fall from sky..
Bisah basah tanah lnj.

Hot gini paling enak dring ice coconat..
Biar adem !!!

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

Aisyah Dex Na dan Harizky Reytha Dinhata menyukai ini.

Analysis : the words "my godd, hot gini, ice coconat" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it

includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is congruent lexicalization.

22.  M Kurniawan
2 detik yang lalu

i hop my drem akan terwujud , aku sangat berharap sekali

Suka Komentari Promosikan Bagikan

Analysis : the words "I hop my drem" come from English, but in this status, he used Indonesia as the main language, so it includes in "Code Mixing". The type of it is congruent lexicalization.

CONCLUSION

There are many people in the facebook do Code Mixing when they made their status. Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the

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function (meaning) of the languages can not be clearly separated. Based on the data, we see that all code mixing used insertion, because they always use lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. This code mixing is used when the conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. There are three types of code mixing, they are : insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.