

Identifying Code-mixing in the Social Media Conversation (Instagram and Whatsapp)

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Abstract

This researcher aims to determine the types and dominant types of code-mixing in social media used by sixth-semester students of English Language Education Study Program at Cokroaminoto Palopo University. This research used a qualitative method. The instrument of this research was documentation. The result of this research indicates that (1) there are 64 codes-mixing which is used by sixth semester students. The students used 4 types of code-mixing. Those are 30 codes-mixing in the form of word (46.9%); 28 codes-mixing in the form of phrase insertion (43.8%); 5 codes-mixing in hybrid insertion form (7.8%); and there is only 1 code-mixing in the form of a reduplication/repetition insertion (1.5%). (2) The dominant type of code-mixing used by the students is in the form of word insertion.

Keywords: code-mixing, social media.

A. Introduction

Language is a social interaction tool or tool of human's communication used in society. In every communication within the human community, each one conveys information, in the form of thoughts, ideas, and emotions directly. Language is the most effective means of communication. Usually, human control more than one language, their mother tongue and second language. Most of them, the first is to use their mother tongue to communicate with their families and surrounding communities. However, as long as communicating with others, they have a need to understand their surroundings. Then they usually tend to use more than one language as they communicate. The use of English by Indonesians is often found in the language

used by teenagers, where English is often mixed mainly in sentences or utterances used in status writing and chatting on social media.

Within the code-mixing there are fragments of one language used by a speaker but basically, the speaker uses a particular language. These language fragments can be larger words, phrases, words, or language units. From the above definition can be drawn red thread, that mixed code is the use of two or more languages by speakers in a conversation.

Speakers often use two languages that are directly mastered, spontaneously, and unintentionally by Luminta intang in Rani Frisilia Kalangit (2016:3). This phenomenon can be explained as a mixture of code that can not only be found in verbal communication but can also be found easily in non-verbal communication as in social media. Social media is an online medium, with its users easily participating, sharing, and creating content including blogs, social networks, wikis, forums and virtual world.

The researcher found that English is often used in conversations in social media. Not infrequently the social media users insert the English language in writing. This is what encourages the researcher to know the code-mixing used by social media users, in this case is students. Based on the phenomena happened in students around the campus, the researcher interested in doing this research on the code-mixing used in social media, such as Instagram and WhatsApp. Researcher choose social media because most social media users often use language mixing in their writing status or chatting without knowing what kind of code-mixing they are using

B. Literature Review

1. Sociolinguistics

The study is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society. It explains when people speak differently in different social context. It discusses social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Meanwhile, according to Fishman (1972:4) sociolinguistics is the study the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community. Moreover, sociolinguistics is discipline sciences between social and linguistics. Fishman makes a conclusion that sociolinguistics is the study of them who speaks what language to whom and when.

Therefore, sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship between language and society, variations of language to communicate and to explain some information.

2. Bilingualism

The concept of bilingualism refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual (societal bilingualism) but it also includes the concept of bilingualism (or individual bilingualism). Titone Renzo (1972:93) said *for whom bilingualism is the individual's capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structures of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue.*

3. Code-mixing

The phenomenon of code-mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code-mixing does not only occur in daily life situations.

The researcher interprets that code-mixing is the mixing of two or more languages of various linguistics unit in non-formal situation and it occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other language in a single utterance. In addition, code-mixing occurs in either bilingual or multilingual communities and it happens because the conversation tends to use more one language.

a. Causal Factors of Code-mixing

There are many factors that influence people to choose using code-mixing. Based on Ervin Tripp as cited by Nadya Anggraeni (2015) explains there are four main factors:

1. Participant in the interaction

The relationship among the speakers is an important factor that influences the mixing, such as their age, sex, occupation, socioeconomic status, origin, ethnicity, and their roles in relation to one another such as employer-employee, husband-wife.

2. The setting and the situation

Every people have different language attitude depend on situation the language is used such as family breakfast, a party, a lecture or a date.

3. The topic

Sometimes, some people speak using code-mixing when they are talking or discuss about hot topic such as (work, sport, or national events)

4. The function of interaction

All of the people need language to get interaction with others. Now, some people speak using code-mixing when they request something, offering information or interpretation, routines such as greeting and apology.

b. Types of Code-mixing

Suwito (1983:78) proposes that there are five kinds of form of code-mixing, they are:

1. Code-mixing in the form of word insertion

The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of the word. Such as;

) *Kamu benar-benar **beautiful***

) (You are really beautiful)

In this case, the speakers use Indonesian language but put a word of English; it is "beautiful" which has the meaning "*cantik*" in Indonesia.

2. Code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion.

The speakers mix their conversation in the form of phrase, such as;

) ***By the way**, kamu mau pergi kemana?*

) (By the way, where you will go?)

In this case, the speakers use Indonesian but he put the phrase "by the way", it is an English phrase which means "*ngomong-ngomong*" in Indonesian language.

3. Code-mixing in the form of hybrid.

The speakers mix their utterance in a hybrid or mix of word, such as;

) *Pesan ku sudah **di-delete** oleh Andika.*

) (My messages have been deleted by Andika)

The word "*di-delete*" is a hybrid since is consist of two languages which is combined, di - is a prefix in Indonesian, and delete is English verb.

4. Code-mixing in the form of reduplication/repetition word.

The speakers use code-mixing in the form of reduplication/repetition word, such as;

) ***Orang-orang** in this home are crazy*

) (People in this home are crazy)

In this case, the speaker put the word "*orang-orang*", it is a repetition of Indonesian language, and the meaning is people in English.

5. Code-mixing in the form of utterance or idiom.

The speakers mix from utterance to utterance or from sentences to idiom, such as:

) ***Speak your mind*** di depan teman-temanmu!

)(Speak your mind in front of your friends!)

“Speak your mind” is English idiom, which means say what you honestly feel.

1. Social Media

Michael Cross (2013) - Social media is a term that describes the various technologies used to tie people into collaboration, exchange information, and interact through web-based messaging. Because the internet is always experiencing growth, then the various technologies and features available to users are always changing. This makes social media is more than a specific reference to various uses or designs.

a. Types of Social Media

1. Instagram

Instagram is a mobile application that allows users to upload content and share their lives with the world through photos and videos. In many respects, Instagram’s photo-sharing platform has been unique from the start. Once a user takes a photo, he or she can choose a filter to customize the image and capture the moment perfectly. The purpose of the filters is to transform an amateur or mediocre mobile photo into an artistic and professional-looking image.

The app is also meant to be used in real-time, so Instagram users can share their experiences and followers can share in those experiences as they happen. Instagram also took social network sharing and made it easier by giving users a convenient way to instantly share a picture on several platforms, all from one app. Users can share photos onto Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, Flickr and Foursquare.

On the app itself, users can pursue a homepage of their followers’ recent posts, check a newsfeed for follower activity, comment on and like any public pictures, as well as tag followers in both comments and photos. The hashtag trend, in particular, is widely used in captions and comments among Instagrammers. Instagram is also accessible on the web, but only with the viewing, commenting and liking functions to upload photos, users must use Instagram’s mobile app.

2. WhatsApp

WhatsApp Messenger is a proprietary, cross-platform instant messaging subscription service for smartphones and selected feature phones uses the internet for communication. In addition to text messaging, users can send messages, images, video, and audio media as well as their location. WhatsApp Inc. was founded in 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum, both former employees at Yahoo!. The company is based in Mountain View, California and employs 55 people. As of October 2014, WhatsApp is the most globally popular messaging app more than 600 million users.

WhatsApp is a free messenger app for smartphone downloads. WhatsApp uses the internet to send messages, pictures, audio or video. This service is very similar to the text messaging service because Whatsapp uses the internet to send messages. In Whatsapp, in addition to direct message Whatsapp users can also use the group feature to create conversations of specific groups. inWhatsapp group members can exchange thoughts, make comments, and send messages that the message can be seen by all participants.

C. Methodology

1. Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This method is aimed to know code-mixing that is used by the social media users in Instagram and WhatsApp in their chatting or comment. This research uses sociolinguistics approach.

2. *Participants*

Types of code-mixing used by sixth semester students of Cokroaminoto Palopo University in social media

3. *Technique of Data Collection*

Technique of collecting data in this research is observation technique. The step to collect the data as below:

- a. The researcher observed what the students wrote on their chatting in social media.
- b. The researcher divided the kind of codemixing used by the students.
- c. The researcher collected the data and analyzed the data.

4. *Instruments*

The researcher used two instruments namely observation and interview

5. *Technique of Data Analysis*

In this research the researchers analyzed the data by using Miles and Huberman's model analysis include data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Sugiyono, 2016).

D. Findings and Discussion

1. *Findings*

a. **Whatsapp**

The data shown in the finding indicate that the students used code-mixing when they were chatting on social media. From some code-mixing used by students in social media Whatsapp, the researcher found 29 code-mixing in five types. There are 16 code-mixing in the form of words, 12 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion, there is no code-mixing in the form of idiom insertion, only 1 code-mixing in the form of hybrid insertion, and there is only 1 code-mixing in the form of a reduplication insertion.

The researcher generally found that the students insert one word in their sentence. In this research, the researcher found there are 12 code-mixing in the form of word insertion. This is because the word insertion is very easy to use. Example of word insertion based on the findings is: "Sedihnya untuk moment kali ini closing program UPI SCI gak sanggup, harus pisah sama kakak tentor dan teman2 nantinya".

The second type of code-mixing used by students is phrase insertion. Phrase insertion is speakers mix their conversation in the form of phrase. In this research, the researcher found 12 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion. In addition to entering the word, students also include English phrases in their conversation. In this research the type of insertion phrase most widely used by students. Example of phrase insertion based on the findings is: "Dimanaki study together nanti. Mau datang itu yang lain belajar na bilang".

The third type of code-mixing used by students is the insertion of idioms. Speakers mix their speech with idiom form. Based on the findings in this research, the researcher did not find the type of code-mixing idiom insertion on the use in conversation.

The fourth type of code-mixing used by students is the hybrid insertion. Speakers mix their conversations in hybrids or word mixes. In this case, the students used Bahasa Indonesia but incorporates hybrid or mixed English words. In this research, researcher found only 1 code-mixing in the form of hybrid insertion used by the students. Example of hybrid insertion based on the findings is: "Har tolong capture kan ka dulu yang ku kirimkan materi tadi malam". These words use the English word as the main word.

The last code-mixing type used by the students is the insertion of reduplication. Speakers repeat words in their conversation. In this case, the students used English in their conversation and repeat it twice or more. Based on the findings, the researcher did not find the type of code-mixing in form of insertion of reduplication.

b. Instagram

The data shown in the finding indicates that the students used code-mixing when they were chatting or caption photo on social media. From some code-mixing used by students in social media Instagram, researcher found 35 code-mixing in five types. There are 14 code-mixing in the form of words, 16 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion, there is no code-mixing in the form of idiom insertion, there are 4 code-mixing in the form of hybrid insertion, and there is only 1 code-mixing in the form of a reduplication insertion.

The first type of code-mixing used by students is the word insertion. Word insertion is where the speaker inserts the word English or Indonesian in one sentence. In this research, the researcher found there are 14 code-mixing in the form of word insertion. This is because the word insertion is very easy to use. Example of word insertion based on the findings is: "Selain kamu, hidupku juga butuh coffee sebagai inspirasi terbesarku".

The second type of code-mixing used by students is phrase insertion. Phrase insertion is speakers mix their conversation in the form of phrase. In this research, the researcher found 16 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion. In addition to entering the word, students also include English phrases in their conversation. In this research type of insertion phrase most widely used by students. Examples of phrase insertion based on the findings are: "Yang tengah is come from Masamba masuk lorong and both of my side is come from Walenrang, tepatnya karetn masuk lorong."

The third type of code-mixing used by students is the insertion of idioms. Speakers mix their speech with idiom form. Based on the findings, In this research, the researcher did not found the type of code-mixing idiom insertion on the use in conversation.

The fourth type of code-mixing used by students is the hybrid insertion. Speakers mix their conversations in hybrids or word mixes. In this case, the students used Indonesian but incorporates hybrid or mixed English words. In this research, the researcher found 4 code-mixing in the form of hybrid insertion used by the students. Example of hybrid insertion based on the findings is: "Fashionnya orang ke kampus, efek hujan, rok basah semua maafkanka' pak". That word use the English word as the main word.

The last code-mixing type used by the students is the insertion of reduplication. Speakers repeated words in their conversation. In this case, the students used English in their conversation and repeated it twice or more. Based on the findings, the researcher found only 1 type of code-mixing idiom insertion on the use in conversation. Example of reduplication insertion based on the findings is: "kalo selfie looknya berisi Swipe swipe ehh".

1. Dominant types of code-mixing used in social media conversation

Table 1. Dominant of type code-mixing

Types of Code-mixing					Total
Word Insertion	Phrase Insertion	Idiom Insertion	Hybrid Insertion	Reduplication Insertion	
30	28	0	5	1	64
(46.9%)	(43.8%)	(0%)	(7.8%)	(1.5%)	(100%)
Dominant Types = Word insertion 46.9%					

In finding process of the dominant type of code-mixing, researcher used the formula that has been drawn in chapter 3. Based on table 1 above, researcher found that there are 64 code-mixing used by students in two social media. There are 30 code-mixing in the form of word (46.9%); 28 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion (43.8%); 5 code-mixing in hybrid insertion form (7.8%); there is no code-mixing in idiom insertion, and there is only 1 code-mixing in the form of a reduplication insertion (1.5%) so that the dominant type of code-mixing used by the students is the type of code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion.

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the dominant code-mixing type is the mixing of code in the form of word insertion. There are 30 code-mixing in the form of word insertion (46.9%) used. Code-mixing in the form of dominant word insertion is used because it is easy to use in chatting in social media. It just inserts one words or forms in English in a conversation, so it can be said that it is used unconsciously.

From the findings the researcher concluded that:

1. The types of code-mixing use in social media made by English Language Education Study Program of sixth semester at Cokroaminoto Palopo University are word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid insertion, and reduplication/repetition insertion.
2. Most frequently appearing types of code-mixing is word insertion.
3. Another finding is the researcher also found the dominant type used by students in WhatsApp is word insertion. While in Instagram, the researcher found phrase insertion type.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings and the data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher puts the following conclusions:

Based on the findings and the data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher puts the following conclusions:

1. There are 64 code-mixing which is used by sixth semester students of Cokroaminoto Palopo University. The students use four types of code-mixing. Those are 30 code-mixing in the form of word (46.9%); 28 code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion (43.8%); 5 code-mixing in hybrid insertion form (7.8%); and there is only 1 code-mixing in the form of a reduplication insertion (1.5%), so that the dominant code-mixing type used by the speakers is the mixing of code in the form of phrase insertion. In this research, researcher did not find the used of code-mixing type of idiom insertion by students
2. The dominant code-mixing used by the students of Palopo Cokroaminoto University in social media (WhatsApp and Instagram) is in the form of word insertion which is consist of 30 code-mixing with percentage 46.9%.
3. Word insertion type of code-mixing is the most type which is used in WhatsApp. Phrase insertion becomes a dominant code-mixing in Instagram.

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