THE USE OF INDONESIAN ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKING (FACEBOOK) BY INDONESIAN YOUNGSTERS

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by:

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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2014
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ABSTRACT

THE USE OF INDONESIAN ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKING (FACEBOOK) BY INDONESIAN YOUNGSTERS.

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This research investigates the use of code mixing in social media networking (Facebook) by Indonesian youngsters. The study aims to describe 1) the types of code mixing and 2) the reasons of using code mixing in social media networking (Facebook) by Indonesian youngsters. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are Indonesian – English code mixing in Indonesian Facebook users posting and the information of the reasons of using code mixing. The data are taken from the Indonesian Facebook users posting and interview. The data are analyzed based on the linguistic form of code mixing by Suwito’s theory and the reasons of code mixing by Hockett’s theory. The results show that there are six types of linguistic forms of code mixing consisting of 48 data or 63.16 % of word (40 data single word and 8 data compound word), 1 datum or 1.32 % of blending, 7 data or 9.21 % of hybrid, 2 data or 2.63 % of word reduplication, 14 data or 18.42 % of phrase (9 data of noun phrase, 4 data of verb phrase, and 1 datum of preposition phrase,) and 4 data or 5.26 % of clause. There are three reasons of using code mixing; need filling motive (14 %), prestige filling motive (8 %), and the other reasons (78 %); (a) to make simple and familiar, (b) to show personal habit, (c) to stress the message, (d) to practice English, (e) to show the trend, (f) to match with the situation, (g) to show their prestige and (h) to differentiate with others).

Key words code mixing, linguistic forms, need filling motive, and prestige filling motive.
A. Introduction

In communication, the relation between language and society cannot be separated. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (2000: 12) sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship 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, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Weinreich (1953: 1) said that two or more languages will be said to be in contact if they are used alternatively by the same person. When a common second language is learned and used by a group of people – whether immigrants or by virtue of the introduction of a new language to a resident population – they often find themselves introducing second-language lexical items into conversation with fellow bilinguals in their original first language. Such items, referred to by Weinreich as nonce borrowings (Weinreich, 1968: 47) seems to constitute the thin end of the wedge in various types of subsequent linguistic change.

Recently, it is easy to find people who speak different languages at the same time. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 1986: 101). To show the difference of the term bilingual or multilingualism,
Spolsky (1998: 45) defined a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language.” This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Bloomfield (in Rahardi, 2001: 13), bilingualism is a situation where a speaker can use two languages as well. Fasold (1984: 84) stated that bilingualism caused by some factors, they are a) migration, b) imperialism, c) federation, and d) border area.

Bilingual society results code mixing and code switching. At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing (Wardhaugh, 1986:101). Wardhaugh (1986: 103) mentioned that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Code mixing didn’t only use in direct speech but also use in social media networking like Facebook.

Every people have different motives of using code mixing. It can be need filling motive, or prestige filling motive (Hocket, 1958: 404). Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is the motive which is used when the speaker appears their educational status. Based on the language element involves, code mixing can be divided into (Suwito, 1996: 104): a) the insertion of words, b) the insertion of blending, c) the insertion of affixation, d) the insertion of hybrid, e) the insertion of word reduplication, f) the insertion of phrase, and g) the insertion of clause.
The researcher conducts the further research about code mixing because the researcher is interested in continuing the study of the previous researchers in sociolinguistics especially in the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing. The previous researchers discussed about code mixing which are used in magazine, manual user, and a community. This research is expanding the form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in social media networking especially Facebook by Indonesians youngsters. Then, it also classified various kinds of reasons provided by the correspondences to show their reasons in using code mixing.

This research is the study of code mixing which is used by Indonesian youngsters in their social media networking especially Facebook. The data of this research come from the statuses which are posted by Indonesian Facebook users and from the chat between the researcher and the correspondences. They were one fifty Indonesian Facebook users which are friend with the researcher. This research focuses on the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing by Indonesian youngsters as users. The researcher interested to this topic because it is as a recent phenomenon in the social media networking especially Facebook. Beside that, the society assumed that every people has various kinds of reason in using code mixing in their social media networking.
B. Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative because the writer describes the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing by Indonesian youngsters as Facebook user which are friend with the researcher.

The subject of the study is fifty Indonesian Facebook users which are friend with the researcher. The object of this research is the use of code mixing which is used by all of Indonesian youngster post in their social media networking especially Facebook.

The data of the research are the statuses and the chats of which are taken from Indonesian Facebook users. The data source of the research are the post expressions in the forms of sentences in youngster Facebook between the researcher and friends and the chat between the writer with the correspondences. In collecting data the researcher employed observation and documentations. The observation is seeking the data which contain code mixing selected by the researcher. The documentation is saving and documenting the data which is taken from the observation.

In analyzing the data, the writer analyze based on the theory of Suwito about the form of code mixing and the theory of Charles Hockett about the reasons of using code mixing. The steps are (1) describing the forms of code mixing, the writer uses the theory of code mixing form which was stated by Suwito. Based on the language element involves, code mixing can be divided into word, blending, affixation, hybrid, word
reduplication, phrase, and clause. (2) Analyzing the reasons of using code mixing, the writer uses the theory of Charles Hockett in classifying motives of using code mixing. According to Hockett (1958: 404) the motive of using code mixing is classified into two; need filling motive and prestige filling motive. Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is a motive when the speaker want to appear their educational status.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

According to the data analysis, the writer found 76 data of Indonesian English code mixing in Facebook which consists of 48 data or 63,16 % of word (40 data single word and 8 data compound word), 1 datum or 1,32 % of blending, 7 data or 9,21 % of hybrid, 2 data or 2,63 % of word reduplication, 14 data or 18,42 % of phrase (9 data of noun phrase, 4 data of verb phrase, and 1 datum of preposition phrase) and 4 data or 5,26 % of clause.

Word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. For the example data: “...belajar gratis dari university selama 2 tahun...”. Morphologically the underlined word is a single word, because it is smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. University is a base or an origin word. Syntactically it is included as a noun used in the sentence.
Blending is part of two already existing words which are put together to form a new word. For the example: "Kenapa kita bisa jadi mompreneur?". Mompreneur is a blending word, because it is formed by two words; mommy (noun) and entrepreneur (noun).

Hybrid means a compound or derived word whose single element coming from different language. for the example data: “good job Gendhing, dengar-dengar kalian bagus banget performnya...”. The word performnya is a hybrid, because the word perform is English word and the word nya is Indonesian prefix. The word perform refers to the play of Gendhing and the word nya refers to Gendhing. The words perform and nya should be written separated by a separator symbol; perform-nya.

Word reduplication in morphemic process in which a morpheme is doubled either completely or partially. The example is: “...udah dandan beautiful-beautiful malah failed.” The word beautiful-beautiful is a form of word reduplication, because the word beautiful is written twice in the sentence completely. Actually English has no reduplication. The sense of reduplication is coming from Indonesian language. So the word beautiful-beautiful is using Indonesian system and concept but it’s written in English.

Phrase is any group of words, which is grammatically equivalent to a single word without subject and predicate. For the example: “...good job buat gendhing...”. Good job is a noun phrase which consists of two words, good as modifier and job as headword.
Clause is a group of words with his own subject and predicate if it is included in larger sentence. The example is: “...aku masih bisa berlari. **life must go on**, semangat ya.” Life must go on is an independent clause, because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is Life, the predicate is must go on.

There are three reasons of using code mixing consist of 7 data or 14 % for need filling motive, there 4 data or 8 % for prestige filling motive, and 39 data or 78 % for other reasons ((a) to make simple and familiar, (b) to show personal habit, (c) to stress the message, (d) to practice English, (e) to show the trend, (f) to match with the situation, (g) to show their prestige and (h) to differentiate with others).

Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. For the example: “*Pasang status atau apapun itu adalah hak saya...*” Status is an utterance which is used in Facebook. In Indonesian “status” has a similar meaning with “status” in English. Status refers to an update feature which allows users to discuss their thoughts, whereabouts, or important information with their friends in Facebook.

Prestige filling motive chosen by the speaker appear their educational status. The example is: “*Aku memang butuh kamu, but bukan berarti kamu segalanya buat aku.*” “But” is a conjunction which used to explain about
contradiction. But is prestige filling motive that has meaning to give intention the utterance before.

Based on the result, the researcher can say that the linguistic form which common to use by Indonesian Facebook users is “word” because this is the easiest form. Then, the present result is in line with Suwito (1996: 104) who divided the linguistic forms of code mixing into word, blending, hybrid, word reduplication, phrase and clause. Moreover the reasons of using code mixing in line with Hockett (1958: 404). The number of the use of code mixing by Indonesian youngsters is the result of bilingualism which happens in Indonesia as stated by Wardhaugh (1986:101) that the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing. Furthermore, the result reveals that multilingual country like Indonesia supports people to speak more than one language at the same time. It can lead people to do language contact as stated by Thomason (2001: 1) and Weinreich (1974: 1).

Recently, in line with the development of the technology of communication, language contact not only has done face to face but also by social media networking like Facebook. Indonesian Facebook users communicate with others by using their mother tongue language, Bahasa Indonesia, and English. Indonesian people speak Javanese, Sumatrans, Balinese, Sundanese, etc. because those are their mother tongue language. Then they speak Bahasa Indonesia because it is their national language. Last, they use English as lingua franca that show their modernity. Based on
this condition, then they decided to combine all the three languages in one time communication by using code mixing.

There are so many reasons which can motivate people to use English code mixing. English used to indicate the level of their education and to show their prestige in the community. In addition, English is a trend as the effect of globalization so that everyone tries to use it. Then English also used to draw the attention of their friends when they were speaking or posting in their social media. For those reasons the use of English code mixing in Indonesian Facebook users posting are grew up.

D. Conclusion

According to the research finding and discussion of the research, the writer derived some interesting data. Code mixing is the use of two languages or more by putting the linguistic elements without changing the meaning and the situation of the sentence. In this research, the correspondences; the Facebook users which are friends with the researcher employ code mixing by inserting the linguistic elements of English into Indonesian in their statuses. The researcher found that the correspondences used code mixing when they were posting a status or chatting in their Facebook account.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found seven forms of code mixing; word, blending, hybrid, word reduplication, phrase and clause. There are 76 data of Indonesian English code mixing in Facebook which consists of 48 data of word (40 data single word and 8 data compound
word), 1 datum of blending, 7 data of hybrid, 2 data of word reduplication, 14 data of phrase (9 data of noun phrase, 4 data of verb phrase, and 1 datum of preposition phrase) and 4 clause.

The researcher also found three reasons of using code mixing consists need filling motive, prestige filling motive, and the other reasons ((a) to make simple and familiar, (b) to show personal habit, (c) to stress the message, (d) to practice English, (e) to show the trend, (f) to match with the situation, (g) to show their prestige and (h) to differentiate with others).
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