

CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ANALYSIS IN STUDENTS COMMENT AND STATUS OF FACEBOOK SOCIAL MEDIA GROUP OF *DIARY SEKOLAHKU*

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ABSTRACT

Language is essential for communication in both oral and written forms, playing a key role in conveying messages, ideas, and thoughts within society. In Indonesia, where multilingualism is prevalent, people often engage in code-mixing and code-switching between languages like Indonesian, regional languages, and English, observable in various contexts including social media. This research aims to analyze code-mixing and code-switching on Facebook, specifically in the group '*Diary Sekolahku*,' and to explain the reasons for their use. The analysis is framed using Musyken's (2000) code-mixing theory and Poplack's (1980) code-switching theory, employing a descriptive research method to naturally collect and describe data. Procedural steps involve analyzing and describing the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the statuses and comments by students in the '*Diary Sekolahku*' Facebook group. The results, limited by a sample of fifteen, showed thirteen insertions and two inter-sentential switches most frequently.

Keywords: code mix, code switching, facebook group (*Diary Sekolahku*)

ABSTRAK

Bahasa sangat penting untuk komunikasi dalam bentuk lisan dan tulisan, memainkan peran kunci dalam menyampaikan pesan, ide, dan pemikiran dalam masyarakat. Di Indonesia, di mana multibahasa merupakan hal yang lazim, orang sering terlibat dalam campur kode dan alih kode antara bahasa Indonesia, bahasa daerah, dan bahasa Inggris, yang dapat diamati dalam berbagai konteks, termasuk media sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis campur kode dan alih kode di Facebook, khususnya di grup '*Diary Sekolahku*,' dan untuk menjelaskan alasan penggunaannya. Analisis ini dibingkai dengan menggunakan teori campur kode dari Musyken (2000) dan teori alih kode dari Poplack (1980), dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif untuk mengumpulkan dan mendeskripsikan data secara alami. Langkah-langkah prosedural melibatkan analisis dan deskripsi penggunaan campur kode dan alih kode dalam status dan komentar oleh siswa di grup Facebook '*Diary Sekolahku*'. Hasilnya, yang dibatasi oleh sampel sebanyak lima belas, menunjukkan tiga belas penyisipan dan dua peralihan antar-sentential yang paling sering terjadi.

Kata kunci: campur kode, alih kode, grup facebook (*Diary Sekolahku*)

INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental instrument for communication within society, including both oral and written forms. Language plays a vital role in social interaction, functioning as a conduit for the exchange of messages, ideas, and thoughts. The use of language enables individuals within a community to fulfil their communicative needs, expressing a variety of emotions, desires, ideas and thoughts while seeking information from others.

In Indonesia, the linguistic landscape is characterised by a rich diversity of languages, with the majority of individuals utilising multiple languages for communication purposes. The Indonesian language, which serves as the country's national tongue, is widely spoken in conjunction with a multitude of regional languages, including Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese. Furthermore, English is a widely studied subject in Indonesian schools and is frequently utilised in academic, commercial, recreational and professional contexts. This multilingualism situates Indonesians within a bilingual or multilingual society, affording them the capacity to communicate in a multitude of languages.

In bilingual and multilingual societies, effective communication requires the development of codes to facilitate understanding and prevent misunderstandings. A common practice in such settings is the

integration of elements from one language into another, a process known as code-mixing or code-switching. As defined by Rokhman (2013), code-mixing refers to the utilisation of two or more languages, characterised by the consistent insertion of elements from one language into another. Additionally, Gunawan and Suparti (2018) describe code-mixing as occurring when a speaker utilises two or more languages within a conversation. This linguistic phenomenon is prevalent in multilingual societies where individuals are fluent in more than one language. Holmes (2001) notes that code-switching reflects dimensions of social distance, status relations, and the level of formality in speaker interactions.

This research project is focused on the analysis of code-mixing and code-switching patterns within Facebook statuses and student comments in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group. Facebook, a popular social media platform among Indonesian students, provides a space for users to frequently update their statuses, which are inherently social acts. Such updates facilitate the dissemination of information pertaining to activities, current affairs, opinions, and other aspects of social life. Furthermore, users engage with their friends' statuses by offering comments or responses. The study examines the language patterns employed by student members of the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group, with a particular focus on the ways in which they utilise code-mixing and code-switching in Indonesian and English to facilitate effective communication.

In his book, *Bilingual Speech*, in his 2000 publication, *A Typology of Code-Mixing*, Pieter Muysken identified three primary categories of code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is defined as the substitution of a word or phrase from one language for a similar term in another language, which is then incorporated into the structure of the second language in a seamless manner. Alternation is characterised by the seamless alternation of the structures of two languages at both grammatical and lexical levels, typically occurring at clause or sentence boundaries. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages exhibit shared grammatical structures that can be lexically filled with elements drawn from either language.

Furthermore, Poplack (1980) put forth a classification of code-switching, comprising three categories: tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. In tag-switching, a tag, parenthetical, exclamation/interjection, sentence filler, or idiomatic expression from one language is inserted into a sentence in another language. Intra-sentential switching occurs within a sentence, while inter-sentential switching takes place between sentences, with each sentence in a different language.

This study aims to investigate these types of code-mixing and code-switching within the context of Facebook interactions among Indonesian students, with a particular focus on the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher use descriptive qualitative methods. According to Mukhtar (2013: 10), the qualitative descriptive research method is a technique researchers employ to uncover knowledge or theories related to a particular study at a specific time. Through this method, the author attempts to uncover the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the statuses and comments used by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group. The analysis of code-mixing and code-switching employed by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group will be described through words. This descriptive research method is utilized in language studies to collect and naturally depict data. This method involves analyzing and describing the utilization of code-mixing and code-switching in the statuses and comments used by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group.

For this research, we are looking into the patterns and occurrences of code-mixing and code-switching. Through this method, the author attempts to uncover the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the statuses and comments used by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group. The analysis of code-mixing and code-switching employed by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" group will be described through words. This descriptive research method is utilized in language studies to collect and naturally describe data. The procedural steps of this method involve analyzing and describing the utilization of code-mixing and code-switching in the statuses and comments used by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group.

The researcher will focus on the phrases and sentences in the posts and comments within the Facebook group "*Diary Sekolahku*" to document and understand how language alternation occurs. This investigation aims to help the researcher comprehend how content creators use language and the patterns in which code mixing and code switching appear in the comments and posts used by students in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group.

The researcher will use content analysis methods to collect data from statuses and student comments in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group, according to Barelsen (Zuchdi 1993: 3), content analysis is a research technique for producing objective and systematic descriptions of the content contained in communication media.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the information, going through various steps in the process. The researcher started by examining some of the posts and comments from members in the "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group to identify the parts where group members used code-mixing and code-switching in their status updates and comments. Next, the researcher closely examined the words used in those situations. Certain words were selected for analysis using the theory proposed by Musyken and Poplack. Finally, the research draws conclusions based on the findings obtained during the detailed data analysis. The data to be taken totalled fifteen, the researcher will distinguish each of the existing code-mixing and code-switching events and then collect them into the types of code-mixing and code-switching.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents data that has been analyzed in code-mixing and code-switching found in "*Diary Sekolahku*" Facebook group, utterances were collected and counted as the analyzed of code-mixing and code-switching in form of picture (screen shoot) the yellow line indicate the code-mixing or code-switching that happened on Facebook, both comments and posts in the Facebook group *Diary Sekolahku*

1. The use of code mixing on Facebook Status and Comments in *Diary Sekolahku* Facebook group

Insertion :

1.



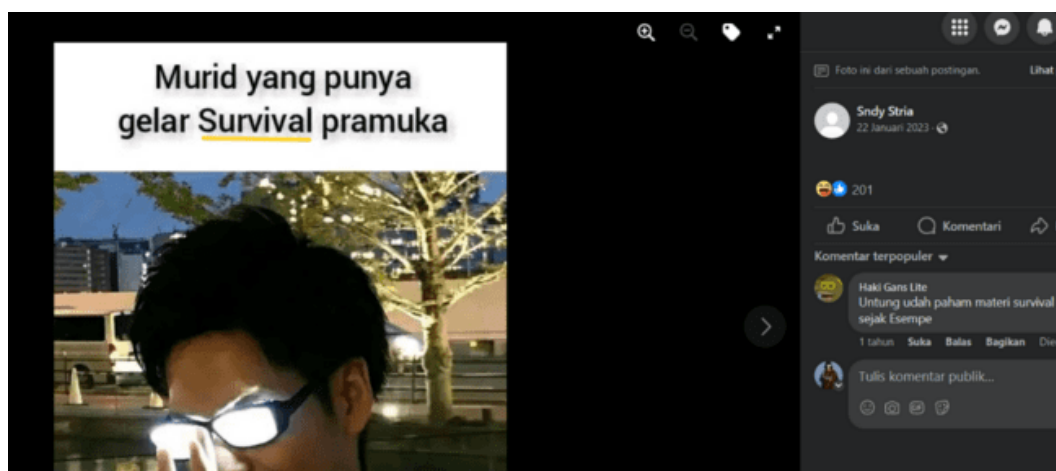
The sentence "happy graduation *kawan*" falls into the insertion category of code mixing. This is because the phrase "happy graduation" (English) is inserted into the structure of an Indonesian sentence dominated by the word "*kawan*." Insertion involves the embedding of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence predominantly in another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

2.



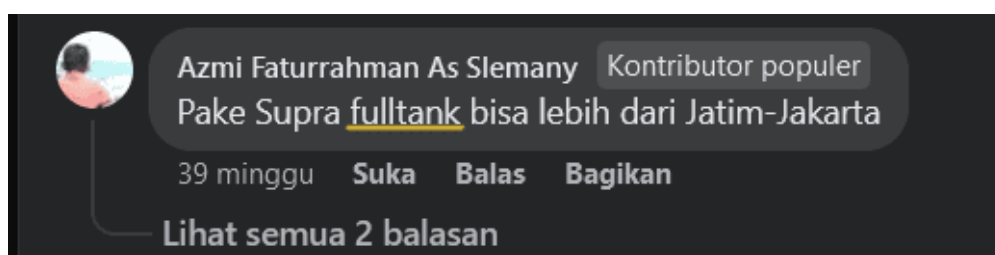
The sentence "*beruntung bagi orang yang terlahir dari orang kaya raya punya fisik good looking*" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the phrase "good looking" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

3.



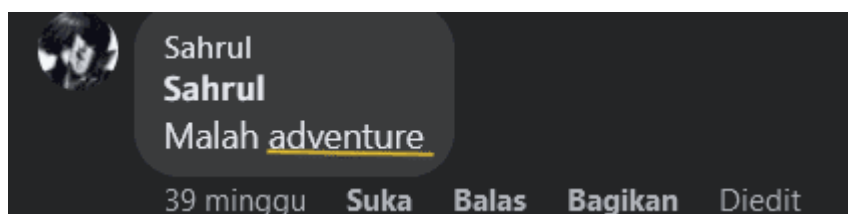
The sentence "*murid yang punya gelar survival pramuka*" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the word "survival" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

4.



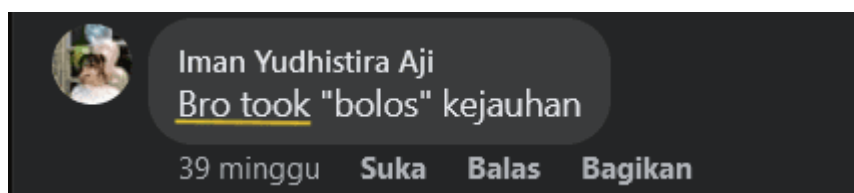
The sentence "*pakai supra full tank bisa lebih dari Jatim-Jakarta*" is included in the category of insertion in code mixing. This is because the phrase "full tank" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

5.



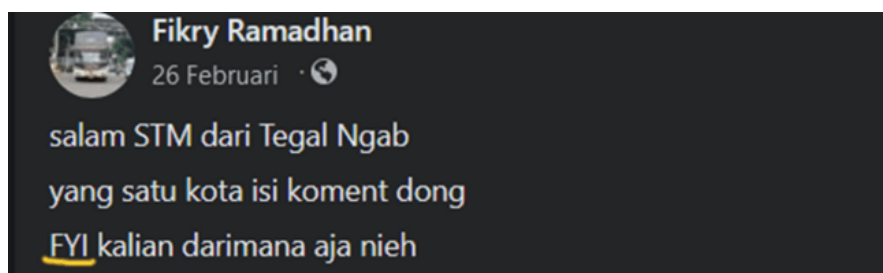
The sentence "*malah adventure*" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the word "adventure" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by the word "*malah*." Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

6.



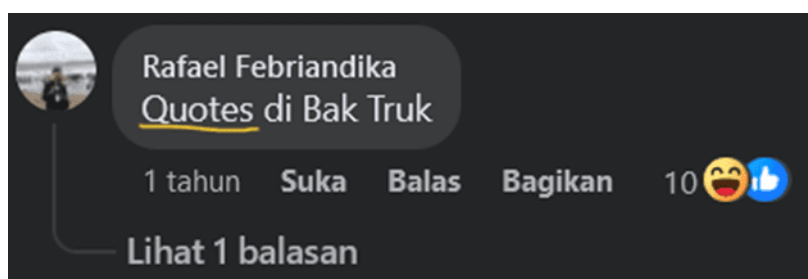
The sentence "bro took bolos kejauhan" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the phrase "bro took" (English) is inserted into an Indonesian sentence structure dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

7.



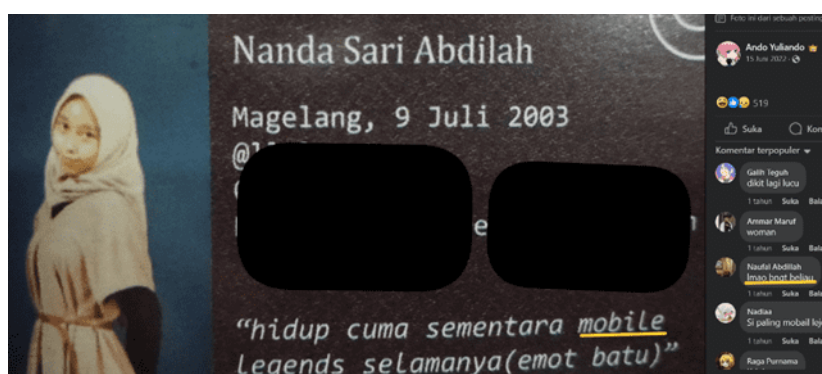
The sentence 'fyi, kalian darimana saja nieh?' is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the abbreviation 'fyi' (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

8.



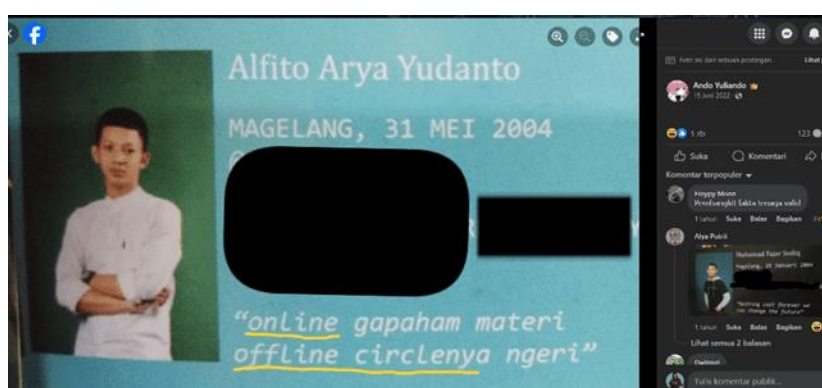
The sentence 'quotes di bak truk' is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the word 'quotes' (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

9.



The sentence "*hidup cuma sementara mobile legend selamanya (emot batu)*" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the phrase "mobile legend" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

10.



The sentence "*online gak paham materi offline circlenya ngeri*" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the words "online", "offline", and "circle" (English) are inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

11.



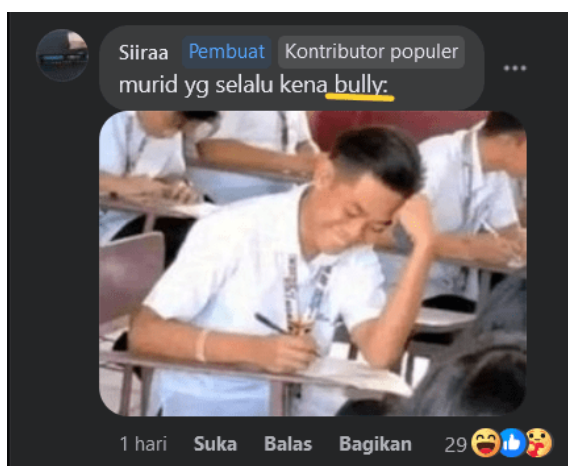
The sentence *"maaf share view sekolah terus, karena emang seindah ini. Kalo ditanya bosen gak si? kalo gua sendiri si ngga ya malahan kagum banget hari hari"* is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the words "share" and "view" (English) are inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases

12.



The sentence *"Saat sekolah normal dimulai dan bertemu manusia random be like"* is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the word "random" and the phrase "be like" (English) are inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

13.

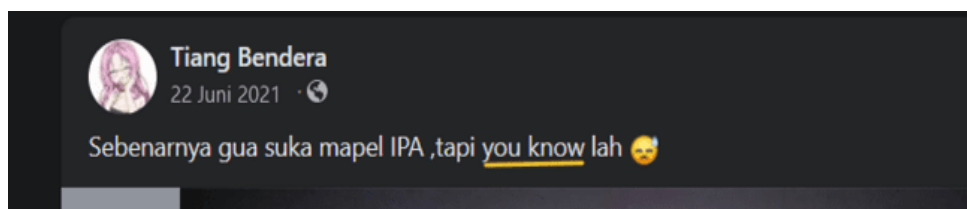


The sentence "murid yang selalu kena bully" is included in the insertion category in code mixing. This is because the word "bully" (English) is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure which is dominated by Indonesian words. Insertion describes the insertion of lexical elements or phrases from one language into a sentence dominated by another language, without separating different clauses or phrases.

2. The use of code-switching on Facebook Status and Comments in *Diary Sekolahku* Facebook group

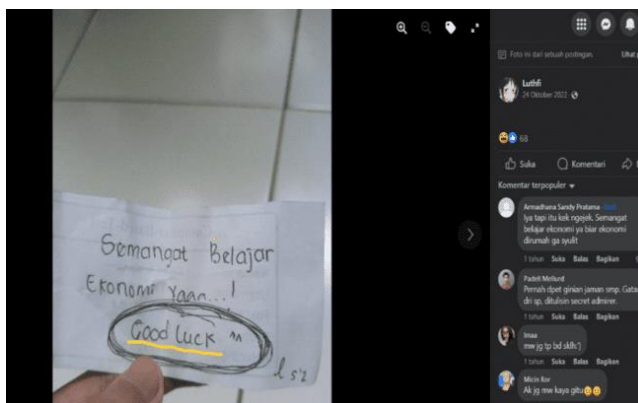
Inter sentential

1.



The sentence "sebenarnya gw suka mapel ipa, tapi you know lah" is included in the category of inter-sentential switching in code switching. This is because there is a clear language change between two clauses in one sentence, where the first clause is in Indonesian and the second clause is in English.

2.



The sentence "*selamat belajar ekonomi ya, good luck*" is included in the category of inter-sentential switching in code switching. This is because there is a clear language change between two clauses in one sentence, where the first clause is in Indonesian and the second clause is in English.

CONCLUSION

There are one type of code switching and one code mixing used by students in *Diary Sekolahku* Facebook group, in types of code mixing there are 13 utterances of insertion, and In types of code switching, there are 2 utterances of inter sentential. In total, there are 15. Code-mixing and code-switching being used in the *Diary Sekolahku* Facebook group, The use of code switching and code mixing is a common practice among students in their daily interactions at school, particularly when posting or commenting on the school's Facebook group. This phenomenon can be influenced by various factors, including socialisation, engagement in games, and expressing dissatisfaction.

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