

Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Students in Social Media

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Abstract

Bilingual students often use code switching and code mixing in their communication specially in social media. Code switching and code mixing are the language phenomena in which the speakers mix language in their communication. The objective of this study is to find out the code switching and code mixing used by students in their written language in social media. The result shows that students often used code switching and code mixing in their social media, the mixing and switching involve the use English, Indonesian, and Javanese.

I. Introduction

The development of technology and information is growing rapidly today. These developments have a significant influence on a variety of effective and practical ways of communication. With that development, adequate tools and supporting facilities have been created. In this situation, the fields of communication and information also synergize in a series of forming facilities and tools that can link the need for communication today. The results can be seen in the reality of our ease of communication that has overcome distance and time, for example is the use of social media. There are many benefits that we can take from social media, for example creating places for communities in cyberspace to share information, exchange ideas, etc.

Social media such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter are tools to communicate with others that offer convenience and practical communication with others. With its convenience and the interesting things offered, it is inevitable that social media attracts a larger audience and provides wider communication. The wider use of communication tools also led to wider cultural exchange, and chances to use more than one language in communication. Language reflects its culture, because language as a part of culture contains the values of the community of its speakers (Sumarsono 2009: 21).

The use of social media has already become part of life. In the use of social media, people with several background may use more than one language in their communication. When people master more than one language, they are called bilingual or multilingual people. This bilingual/multilingual phenomenon creates various language phenomena, one of them is code switching or code mixing. However, supported by the ease of technology and information that provides a smooth way for the emergence of various language phenomena, moreover, accompanied by the demand to master more than one language, there are many bilinguals or

even multilingual people, who speak their mother tongue, second language, or foreign language in their communication.

The students of English department learn English as foreign language. English is the target language that they learned in class. Thus, they can use more than one language, at least their mother tongue and English. Students of English department sometimes are forced to use English in class. However, this habit makes them become familiar and use English in their daily communication, especially with their English speech community. Because they are bilingual, the speech community can be found not only in class, but also in their social media group. Wardaugh (1986:101) states that people then, are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as Code-switching". In conclusion, speakers can choose codes to convey their speech. In the delivery of this speech, sometimes speakers switch from one language to another, or mix them, so that code mixing and code switching appear in their speech. The phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in speech can occur in spoken or written communication, and it can also be found in communication through social media.

In bilingual communities in which two or more languages exist, speakers often switch from one language to another to meet communication needs and goals. This phenomenon of alternating two languages is known as code-switching and code mixing (Bhatti: 2018). Code switching and code mixing are commonly used throughout the world. Both occur when two languages are used spontaneously in one clause or utterance. (Mabule : 2015) a bilingual speaker has the ability to use more than one language at his disposal. Therefore, in contact with others, he may use his languages and shift from one to another in the same conversation under some social and/or linguistic conditions to fulfil certain social functions. In bilingual communities all over the world, where two or more languages co-exist, speakers frequently switch from one language to another to meet communication needs.

The writer takes the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching within the communication in social media group of students of English department. Considering that the students received English as the language of instruction for lectures, making them bilingual speakers. Moreover, the students consist of various cultures, so it provides them with more languages in communication. Thus, the mastery of various languages and the occurrence of communication between them led to the transfer of code mix and code switching (Zentella:1981).

Code mixing and switching, known as the use of more than one language, is one of the phenomena that occur in bilingual/multilingual societies. Multilingual societies use a wide variety of languages in conversing with each other. According to Wardaugh (1986:104) states "what might cause a speaker to switch from variety X to variety Y or from language A to B? A number of answers have been suggested, including solidarity, accommodation to listeners, choice of topic, and perceived social and cultural distance. Hymes in Chaer (2004: 107) said code transfer not only occurs between languages but also occurs between the varieties or styles of language contained in a language. Furthermore, Nababan (1993: 31) states that the concept of code transfer also includes events when we switch from one variety of language. Wardaugh (1986:101) states, "Code-switching can occur in conversation between speaker's turns or within a single speaker's turn. Muysken (2000) people use code switching for alternation, when speakers alternate between languages in the same conversation. The phenomenon of code-mixing means

the mixing of languages in a speech, and also the mixing of the variety and style of language used, such as from a variety of formal to informal languages, from Indonesian to English, etc. The definition of code switching brings us to the question of the factors that cause the phenomenon of language. The factors that bring about the phenomenon of code switching, and code mixing based on Chaer (2004: 108) are speaker, Listener or opponent, change in the situation with the presence of a third person, change from formal to informal or vice versa, Change of subject.

The speaker is clearly the main determinant in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing. Sometimes the phenomenon can be realized or unnoticed by the speaker. Speakers as the main factor can benefit from this phenomenon, for example from a variety of official languages to unofficial, to create a relaxed impression and establish closeness with others for example. Other cases can also occur when speakers have difficulty expressing their speech adequately in one language and therefore switch to another language to mask or complement their expressions in conversation. Using other language in conversation is considered a better way to express the intent and purpose of speech.

The change in situation with the emergence of a third person or listener is also a causal factor, speakers can make the topic of speech change, and vice versa, making changes in variety and style of language, resulting in mixing. Conversational code switching and code mixing is not just mixing two languages, instead, it requires speakers to have knowledge of both languages. Discussions about code switching and code mixing are difficult to separate from each other because they sometimes occur in a conversation, and both have similarities. The similarity between the two is that it occurs in bilingual societies that use two or more languages, varieties, dialects, varieties, or styles.

However, in this case there will be a slight distinction between code switching and code mixing. According to Fasold in Chaer (2004: 115) offers grammatical criteria to distinguish code mix from code switching. If someone uses one word or one phrase from a language, he has mixed the code. But if one clause clearly has the grammatical structure of one language and the next clause is arranged according to the grammar of another language, then the event that occurs is code switching. Thelander in Chaer (1995:115) states that if in a speech event there is a transition from one clause of one language to another language clause, then the event that occurs is a code switch. Whereas if in a speech event, the clauses and phrases used consist of mixed clauses and phrases and each clause or phrase no longer supports its own function, then the event that occurs is code mixing. In other words, code transfer is speech consisting of two languages in which there are clear differences in clauses between one language and another and the clauses stand alone or are autonomous. Mixing codes occurs in one speech in which there are phrases or words which is different in other languages that are supportive and not autonomous or independent, in other words speakers using a language predominantly support a speech inserted with elements of another language. Code mixing form can be word insertion, inserting phrases, insertion of clauses, insertion of expressions or idioms, and Insertion of baster shape (combined original and foreign formation).

Code mixing relates to the speaker's attitudes or characteristics, such as social background and education level. Usually, the prominent feature is in the form of casual or informal situations. But it can happen because of language limitations, expressions in the language have no equivalent, so there is a compulsion to use other languages, even though they only support one function. The form of code mixing is usually in the form of words or phrases inserted in speech, in the form of idioms, loan words, etc. Based on the background above, the

objective of this research is to find out the form of code switching and code mixing used by students in their communication in their social media.

II. Method

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. This research is descriptive because it tends to describe language phenomena, especially the phenomena of code switching and code mixing. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics (Nassaji : 2015). Next, this research is qualitative since the form of the data is language, in which it can be considered as qualitative data. Moreover, Qualitative research is a systematic scientific method of inquiry which seeks to build a holistic largely narrative, description to inform the researchers understanding of social or cultural phenomena (Anas : 2022) Thus, based on the explanation above, this research is descriptive qualitative because it tends to describe and interpret the language phenomena specially the code switching in the language used by English learner in their social media group. The technique of collecting data is by reading students' posts in their social media group, then identify the sentence that contain code switching or code mixing. After the data has been collected, the next step is analyzing data. The technique of analyzing data is using the following steps, those are identifying the data, The researcher observed the utterances of the students in their social media, selected the utterances and conversations that occurred in them. The next step is classifying data into code switching or code mixing, describing data, interpreting data, and the last is making conclusion.

III. Finding and Discussion

Code switching and code mixing are common phenomena in bilingual society. Students of English Department is multilingual people and sometimes use more than one language in their conversations. The following is the example of data that has been selected.

Student A: heeh.. that's right. nek ngono ki trs piye jal, fotone tambah apik

Students B : wakakakaka... uapiik tenan to yo..

Student C : kok ora tibo ya?? diulangi wae piye??

The context of the conversation is students commented on a photo. The conversation begins by using English, then it was followed by Javanese in the same utterance. Then student B appeared, using Javanese. Student B used Javanese because she saw that student A came from the same ethnic group, namely Javanese, and there was already a close relationship between them, and the conversation took place in a relaxed and informal context so that Javanese was also an option. In response to B's Javanese comment, A, who originally used English, switched to the Javanese, due to the same factors. The conversation was continued by using Javanese, then C appeared, using Javanese but inserting Indonesian into it. Students C inserted the word "diulangi" in his Javanese conversation. Code switching occurred here, the Indonesian word was inserted into the dominant language, Javanese. The code mixing above occurred because of the habits of speakers who use Indonesian as the same as Javanese. Thus, there was code mixing with the insertion of Indonesian words.

Student D : 'Tukang pijat is urgently required

On D's post, there was code mixing between English and Indonesian. The dominant language used is English and the Indonesian phrase "Tukang pijat" is inserted. The researcher concludes that English is the dominant language because grammatically, the English grammar is more dominant to be used to build the basic sentence structure, while the Indonesian word in that

post was only limited to the structure in phrases. The choice of English as the dominant language also occurs because of the habits of speakers who often use English.

Students B : Yuhuuu...paper..paper.. Caiyo.. Mbak, mau dong dishare ppt mata kuliah yang kemaren. Big thanks

From the post above, there is a phenomenon of code mixing by using the word "paper". Code mixing occurs in Indonesian as the dominant language, which is inserted by words and phrases in English. The word big thanks is also a code mixing phenomenon in the form of a phrase.

Students E : Nice sharing dengan orang2 yang penuh dengan semangat perjuangan.

With the background of the students who are bilingual and even multilingual, the phenomenon of code mixing occurs a lot. With English as the language of instruction in classroom learning, it is very often to find speech or writing that uses code mixing or code mixing, especially using English. As in the post "nice sharing" is a code mixing phenomenon. There is code mixing with the insertion of English phrases into the dominant language, Indonesian.

Students F : Hari-hari bersama teman-teman membuka banyak pemikiran baru, menumbuhkan banyak jerawat baru juga, n tentunya tugas laporan yg cukup membuat pusing... semangat... fighting!!!

The language phenomenon that occurs above is code mixing. There is code mixing in Indonesian which is dominantly used with English words. The use of the word "fighting" is code mixing, because the word is already familiar in society, and if its use is replaced by Indonesian word, the meaning will be different. The use of the word fighting is more able to express the intention and purpose of the speaker's speech.

Students G : Stop dl, Thank you sayang!

From the status above, there is a phenomenon of code mixing with the words "stop" and thank you. Both words are in English. The use of these two words is very familiar and acceptable in Indonesian. The use of these two words is the speaker's choice and depends on the speaker's attitude. Speakers use code mixing with English because English is already familiar and becomes a familiar language in everyday life.

Students C

mis u tooo adik kuuuw.. ke sini aja, nanti kita ngobrol ngobrol.. ayooookkkkk..

From the status above, there is a phenomenon of code switching. Language begins by using English in the form of clauses that stand autonomously, then sentences are continued by using Indonesian. The choice of mixing the English code can be caused by the speakers themselves who are indeed students who are already familiar with the use of English in everyday life, especially in classroom learning.

Students H

"- ____ - *Hiks **I wish**..... bisa semurah meriah itu*

The post using English which is represented by the words "I wish" and Indonesian "bisa semurah itu". There is code switching of the conversation, this is because the last speech is a word that is not uttered in direct conversation but becomes a conclusion in the writing of the status. Code switching occurs because to tell a change in a situation.

Students I

Rumah, **i'm coming,,,,**

From the status above, there is code mixing from Indonesian to English. Each clause structure is autonomous. the use of English can occur because of the attitude of speakers who have an English language background.

Students J

dulu tak kenal maka tak sayang <----> kini: tak kenal maka tak **unfollow wae**,hehe...

From the status above, there is a phenomenon of code mixing by using loanwords. The dominant language is Indonesian, inserted by loan words in the form of English. The word "unfriend" is already a term in Facebook for unfollow the members. The use of the word "unfollow" is more appropriate than the equivalent word in Indonesian, so that speakers prefer to use the loan word in their status. Furthermore, there is code mixing with the word "wae" which comes from the Javanese language, this is because the attitudes and habits of the speakers come from the Javanese tribe.

Conclusion

Code switching and code mixing are common events in bilingual/multilingual societies. Code switching occurs because of speakers or speakers, listeners or interlocutors, changes in situations with the presence of a third person, changes from formal to informal or vice versa, and changes in topics of conversation. Code switching is always used by someone based on the speech situation "who is speaking, in what language, to whom, when, and with what purpose".

Meanwhile, code mixing occurs because someone uses one word or one phrase from one language. Code mixing is usually used because of the speaker's habit of using a certain language which consciously or unconsciously will enter into the language he uses. In code mixing there is an autonomous dominant language and a language that becomes an insert which can be in the form of clauses, phrases, loan words,

Undip Linguistics Students are a bilingual/multilingual community so that in their conversations, especially on Facebook, it is common for code-mixing to occur. Based on the background, the languages they master are Indonesian as the national language, English as the language of instruction in class, and also the mother tongue according to their respective regions of origin. Due to the minimum mastery of the three languages, it was finally found from this research in the form of code-mixing using the three kinds of languages. the reason for using code-mixing code switching is of course the first because of the speakers, the intention here is the language they use every day and are familiar with it. The second is due to the speech partner or third person, changing situations, and also the feeling of being less expressive if the delivery of the purpose of the speech is conveyed in one language, the speaker will switch to another language.

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