

CODE MIXING IN FACEBOOK

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By

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**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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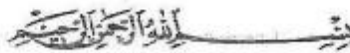
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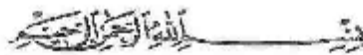
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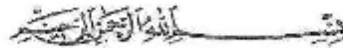
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ABSTRACT

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This research discusses about *Code Mixing in Facebook*. The objectives of this research are to find out 1) The types of code mixing, 2) The most dominant type of code mixing used, and 3) The reason of the dominantly used. The research on this thesis was carried by using descriptive qualitative. The data were taken from 32 post of the users facebook account. From the data were analyzed and classified into three types of code mixing in the procedures namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. There are 32 post of the facebook in five days. The findings indicated that there are Insertion (26 post, 81.25%), Alternation (4 post, 12.5 %), Congruent lexicalization (2 post, 6.25%). Insertion as the most dominant type of code mixing is used in Facebook, the way of the users to deliver the information or to the next researchers who want to know and research more about the same topic.

Keywords: *Code mixing, Insertion, Alternation, Congruent lexicalization*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Globalization is the process of international arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture. The age of globalization demands new education because of education has an important role in the development of era. Globalization also can be defined as the crystallisation of the entire world as a single place. In facing globalization era, people also need in learn about sociolinguistics. It studies the ways in which language interact with society. It means that it is the study of the way in which the structure of a language changes in response to its different social functions, and the defenition of what these function are.

Language controls and manipulates the environment, builds solidarity with the people around and conveys meaning. People do more than to communicate when they use language. Language is human, a verbal systematic symbolism, a means of transmitting information, a form of social behavior with a high degree convention. It means that language also has concrete meaning in the life of society and culture.

A language is merely one special variety of code. As human being, people are always faces the languages choice when they want to speak. So, many people mix two or more languages. In indonesia, English is the most important foreign language. English is also learned everywhere because people have found out that knowledge of English is the one of key for better

career, better pay, advanced knowledge, and also for communication with the entire world. Moreover, English is learned for the literature it possesses, and for the variety and rich experiences it provides. English language is one tool to establish our viewpoint (Manivannan, 2006). It means that English is taught in the schools in almost every country on this earth in order to make the students be intelligent and skillful.

Unfortunately, English becomes very difficult for Indonesian. It is not easy for Indonesian to speak English fluently because English is the second language for Indonesian. So, it doesn't wonder if almost Indonesian especially students make mistakes in using English either in writing or speaking because of the interference of these local language (local and second language). Thus, almost of Indonesian often mix the language between Indonesia and English language when they are speaking. This phenomenon is known as Code-mixing. Muysken (2000) states that Code-mixing is the use of more than one language mixed in same utterance. It is a phenomenon that often ensues in Indonesia's multilingual society, which produces mixed language, and it doesn't only present in written but also in spoken.

Indonesian societies are bilingual and multilingual. When they communicate or interact with the other, they may use code mixing or code switching. Bilingual is an individual who knows or understand at least two languages and multilingual is an individual who knows and understand many languages. In the era of a free trade, the use of English as a global

language in indonesia especially in big cities has not only become a must for the settlers but also is getting more and more in frequency. English has penetrated Indonesian language and it seems there is no stopping it, not a day passes in big cities in which English is not heard, although it from the president of Indonesia to business executives, celebrities, housewives, and teenagers are adopting English words or phrases in their daily linguistic interaction.

English language, although it's using in informal considered, it has become a language that influenced the universities students. It uses as young language in daily conversation is the phenomenon that could be found easily. Therefore, the link of the language between English language and Indonesian language is the use of many borrowing English words by young Indonesian in daily conversation.

The researcher chooses Facebook status because so many people use Facebook as the one of social media to express what they want. Era globalization influences people in using technology, especially teenagers. Teenagers have curiosity to be up to date around people. In using Facebook, teenagers often write a message by mixing language. Some examples as follows:

- a. Met bobok kamu yang jauh disana. Have a nice dream
- b. By the way, apa kabar yang disana?

The examples show the use of different codes in one sentence. It can be seen that the sentence have a nice dream and by the way are taken from

English and it mixed with Indonesian language. However the words do not influence the structure of language involved. Finally, the researcher interests to make a research about Code-mixing in Facebook.

B. Identification of the Problem

1. The use of Code-mixing in Facebook make the people fail in the use of language
2. There are some factors which cause the society (user) using Code-mixing

C. The Scope and Limitation

In this research, it's very important to limit the problem of the research. The scope of this research is focused to the one of sociolinguistics field. The limitation will be limited to the types of Code-mixing in Facebook status based on the users account in Facebook.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

1. Are there Code-mixing used in Facebook?
2. Which types of Code-mixing is dominantly used in Facebook?
3. Why do the people usually use code-mixing?

E. The Objective of the Study

1. To find out the types of Code-mixing which are used in Facebook
2. To find out the dominant types of Code-mixing which are used in Facebook

3. To observe why the people usually use Code-mixing based on some account of the users.

F. The Significance of Study

The significance of study are expected to be useful and relevant theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research can be referenced for another researcher who want to conduct the research with the same topic especially in Code-mixing.

Practically, this research are expected to be useful for:

1. For the readers, to enrich the knowledge about the Code-mixing in Facebook
2. For the other researcher, to give more understanding and interested in analyzing the other English aspects based on Facebook which is the one of famous social media that used by almost people in the world
3. For the teachers, this study can be a referenced as teaching material in sociolinguistics especially in Code-mixing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is an interdisciplinary science which is derived from two basic elements; socio and linguistic. Linguistic is the science study of language, especially its basic elements (such as phonemes, morphemes, words sentences and meaning)and in the interrelationship between the elements (structure) including the nature and formation of the aforementioned elements. The second element, socio basically similar to social that is related to people in society has got to do with the human groups, and the function of these groups. Therefore, sociolinguistics is the study or analysis of language in relation to its speakers and members of a given society, the social aspects of speech, especially the speech variations available in the language related to social factors affecting speech (Siburian, 2004:1)

Wardough (2002:12) said that sociolinguistics is the study of language that concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how the language function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understand through the study of language. For example, how

certain linguistics features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Chaer and Agustina (2004:2) states that sociolinguistics is the study about the correlation between the use of language and society. It also deals with the function of language in society. Sociolinguistic as multy discipline knowledge which related to the society.

In a speech community, the members may have their own characteristic and language variety. The term of speech community refers to the unit analysis of a language in its context, meaning that the speech community is the unit of analysis of language in a culture or in society (Jendra, 2010:10).

Holmes (2001:1) also states that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistic study such matters as the linguistic identify of social groups, social attitudes to language, standard and non standard forms of language, the patterns and needs of national language use, social varieties, levels of language and the social basics of multilingualism.

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From all definition, it can be concluded that is a study if the relationship between language and society in which the interaction of language and various sociologically definable variables such as social class, specific social situation, status and rules of speakers/hearers.

Besides the previous explanation, there are some other things which influence the way of speaking as follows:

a. Social dimensions

Social dimensions is about how closed the one people with another people surrounding to communicate. Someone talks more relax with casual informal words to communicate. It's different when the people talk with new person with more formal words.

b. Gender and Age

It's talk about human language. It states that a woman is more linguistically polite than man does (Holmes, 2001:150).

c. Ethnicity

Every people talk with their own special language. It's called dialet, every people have their own dialect. As example, it's known that bataknesse is louder than javanesse.

2. Bilingualism

Crystal (2000: 42) says that bilingualism is a person who can speak more than just one language only provides a pre-theoretical frame of

reference for linguistic study, especially by sociolinguists, and by applied linguist involved in foreign or second language teaching. Definitions of bilingualism reflect assumptions about the degree of proficiency people must achieve before they qualify as bilingual (whether comparable to a monolingual native speaker, or something less than this, even to the extent of minimal knowledge of a second language).

Bilingualism also discusses about the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing; the first refers to the speaker's changing the code of language that is currently using to something else different, while the second refers to the speaker's ability to mix two or more codes with ease, not because of the demand of the speech situation.

3. Code

In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word, phrase) into another form or representation. In communication and information processing, encoding is the process by which a source (object) performs this conversion of information into data, which is then sent to a receiver (observer), such as a data processing system.

Besides that, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking.

When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Code is the general sense of this term – a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. Such notions as ‘encoding’ and ‘decoding’ are sometimes encountered in phonetics and linguistics, but the view of language as a ‘code’ is not which figures greatly in these subjects (Crystal, 2000:66). It means that code is a language which is used for communication between two or more people in society. It can refer to any kind of systems that two or more people can employ in communication. The system of communication will employ a certain code in interaction. In another word, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word, phrase or gesture) into another form or representation (one sign into another sign).

Terms in sociolinguistics for language and especially speech that draw to differing extents on at least two languages combined in different ways. A code may be a language or a variety or style of a language, the term code-mixing emphasizes hybridization, and the term code-switching emphasizes movement from one language to another. Mixing and switching probably occur to some extent in the speech of all bilinguals, so that there is a sense in which a person capable of using two languages, A and B, has three systems available for use: A, B and C (a range of hybrid forms that can be used with comparable bilinguals but not with monolingual speakers of A or B).

For the further explanation about code-mixing and code switching will be discussed below.

4. Kinds of Code

4.1 Code Switching

Chidambaran (2000) states that code-switching does not simply reflect social situations, but it means to create social situations. It means that code-switching relates to, and sometimes indexes social group membership in bilingual and multilingual communities. Some sociolinguists describe the relationships between code-switching behaviours and class, ethnicity and other social positions. In addition, scholars in interactional linguistics and conversation analysis have studied code-switching as a means of structuring speech in interaction. Switching occurs when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two language speech with another person. A person who is bilingual may be said to be one who is able to communicate in a second language but have not for sometimes or those who have considerable skill in a second language.

Moreover, code switching can be used for self expressions and is a way of modifying language for the sake of personal intentions. And may be used in order to build intimate interpersonal relationships among members of bilingual community (Holmes, 2001:275).

When there is some obvious in the situation, such as the arrival of the new person , it is easy to explain the switch. In linguistics, code-switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages or

language varieties in the context of a single conversation. Multilingual speakers of more than one language, sometimes use elements of multiple languages when conversing with each other. Thus, code switching is the use of more than one linguistic variety in a manner consistent with the syntax and phonology of each variety.

Other reasons for switching include the prestige of knowing the out-group or dominant language, often a language associated with a religion, empire, education and a wide sphere of operation and interest. For example, social status has long been marked among Hindus in India by introducing elements of Sanskrit and Pali into vernacular use and among Muslims by bringing in Arabic and Persian. In Europe, the same effect has been achieved by introducing elements of Latin and Greek. Today, social status is marked in India and elsewhere by introducing elements of English. It is not always the case that borrowing or switching occurs because speakers do not know the words in one or other language. Widespread code-switching often indicates greater or less shift towards the more dominant of the two languages. Currently, English is the most widely used language in the world for mixing and switching.

4.2 Code Mixing

Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Usually it is related to the characteristic of the speaker, such as background, level of education and sense of religion. It occurs because any boundary of language, utterance in that language so that

there is compulsion to use another however it just to support one function of code-mixing which also includes linguistic convergence.

A situation when people mix the two or more languages or a variety of language in an act of language (speech act) without any something in the language situation is that by mixing the language. In such circumstance, only speakers and or habits that followed. In Indonesia, code-mixing is often present in a conversation. In principle, code-mixing is the mixing from one language into the structure of other language in same utterance. It is the embedding of various components of language such as word, phrase, clause, and even sentence in the same utterance. The components of language between two languages involved do not influence its structure.

Muysken (2000:2) states that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when he or she is talking with someone in formal and informal situation. It can be concluded that code-mixing occurs because there is mutual relationship between speaker and listener. It is always relates to the language form and the function of language.

Generally, code-mixing exists in non formal situation and it and it occurs when speaker use two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another language in a single utterance. In code-mixing, the speaker can mix the code freely, especially if there are terms which can not be expressed in one language.

Code-mixing in Sociolinguistics

While linguists who are primarily interested in the structure or form of code-mixing from code-switching, some sociolinguists have gone to great lengths to differentiate the two phenomenon. For the scholars, code-switching is associated with particular pragmatic effects, discourse function, or associations with group identity. In this tradition, the terms code-mixing or language alternation are used to describe more stable situations which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects.

Code-mixing in Language Acquisition

In studies of bilingual language acquisition , code-mixing refers to a developmental stage during which children mix elements of more than one language. Nearly all bilingual children go through a period in which they move from one language to another without apparent discrimination. It differs from code-switching, which is understood as the socially and grammatically appropriate use of multiple varieties.

Beginning at this stage, young children in bilingual and multilingual environments produce utterances that combine elements of both (or all) of their developing languages. Some linguists suggest that this code-mixing reflects a lack of control or ability to differentiate the languages. Others argue that it is a product of limited vocabulary of young children may know a word in one language but not in another. More recent studies argue that

this early code-mixing is a demonstration of a developing ability to code-switch in socially appropriate ways.

For young bilingual children, code-mixing may be dependent on the linguistic context, cognitive task demands, and interlocutor. Code-mixing may also function to fill gaps in their lexical knowledge, and such lexical uncertainty may subsequently lead to naming errors.

4.3 Interference

Interference may be viewed as the transference of elements of one language to another at various levels including phonological, grammatical, lexical, and orthographical. Berthold defines phonological interference as items including foreign accent such as stretch, rhyme, intonation and speech sounds from the first language influencing the second language. Grammatical interference is defined as the first language influencing the second language in terms of word order, use of pronouns and determinants, tense and mood. Interference at a lexical level provides for the borrowing of words from one language and converting them to sound more natural in another and orthographic interference includes the spelling of one language altering another. Given this definition of interference, code-switching will now be defined and considered in terms of its relationship to this concept.

4.4 The reason for Code Mixing

Code-mixing is used to help people in communication with the other in certain situation. Some language are viewed as more suited to particular participant/social groups, settings or topics than others. They also postulate that social variables such as class, religion, and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching both qualitatively and quantitatively (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2004). There are any logical reasons why people do code-mixing in their communication or their activity.

1. Prestige

Prestige shows the ability of someone in using more than one language. People do code-mixing to show their position or occupation. Someone looks educated if he able to mix two languages when he talks to another. A student and a person are talking about education, and a student mixes his utterance by saying English.

2. Situation

Code-mixing can happen in all of situation. Situation is a condition which is related to place and time. Place is a particular area where people do activity. Time is a period of time associated with particular events and people.

3. The lack of Vocabulary

Sometimes, the people can not find the appropriate word to say something because the have lack in their vocabulary. So that's why

sometimes the people use the word from another language to complete their sentence.

4.5 Types of Code Mixing

1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. In this type, the lexical or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. It may consist of single bare nouns, bare nouns phrases or adverbial phrases. In the insertion pattern, one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted. Figure 1 illustrate a graphic representation of insertion.

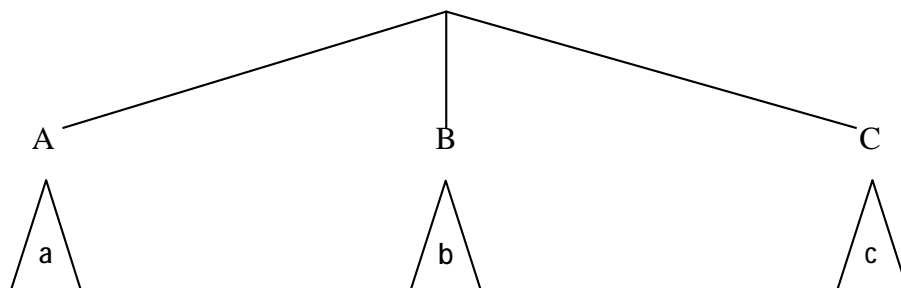


Figure 2.1 Example of Insertion in code mixing. Muysken (2000)

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.

Usually, insertion occurs when a country has been colony by others country which have different language. For example, Indonesian-English. According to Muysken (2000:8), insertion tends to be:

1. Content words rather than function words

Content words carry lexical meaning in themselves. The content words are those traditionally labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

For example:

- a. Tidak semua makanan delicious mempunyai gizi yang baik
(Not all of delicious food has a good nutrition)

2. Nested

Nested is the fragment preceding the insertion and the fragment following are grammatically related.

For example:

- a. Anda sebaiknya jangan blow up berita yang tidak akurat
(It's better for you if you don't blow up the accurate news)

3. Selected Element

Selected element is applied to objects or complement rather than adjunct. A word that is inserted in other language can be as an object or complement.

For example:

- a. Besok seluruh masyarakat indonesia akan mengikuti general election
(Tomorrow, All of indonesian will follow general election)

4. Single Constituent

A constituent is letter groups or sentence. In some cases, a single constituent is inserted while in other cases prepositional phrase inserted. There is considerable variation in what can be inserted in some language.

For example:

And then gerahannya sick, mom

(And then, the molar was sick, mom)

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. The defenition is illustrated in figure 2

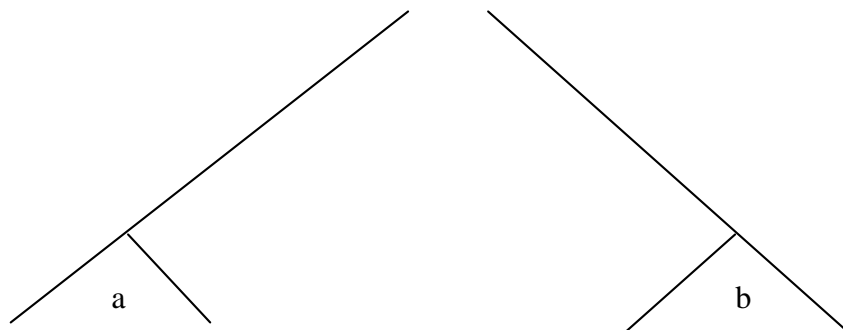


Figure 2.2 Example of Alternation in Code Mixing

In this diagram A and B represent structure of the two languages that reflect the alternation that takes place in the utterances produced by the speakers.

In this type of code-mixing, both languages occur alternately each with their own structure. In the case of alternation, there is true switch from one language to another language involving both grammar and lexicon. In this perspective code-mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turn of utterances. The process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well.

1. Several constituent

The mixing consists of some groups of words.

For example:

- a. Aku sangat suka lagu itu, the singer is Katty Perry

2. Doubling

Repetition of code-mixing structure in both languages is mixed clause. Doubling applies the semantic value of the mix is the same as that of another morpheme in the original language.

For example:

- a. Aku sangat mencintaimu, I love you so much

3. Self correction

Mixing the involves repetition of similar material in other language.

For example:

- a. Dia sangat suka kebebasan, people called her miss independent

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000:12) states that in the congruent lexicalization the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly. Congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, and bilingual speaker closely related languages with equal prestige and no tradition over language separation. In the other words, it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000). Figure 3 illustrate the phenomenon.

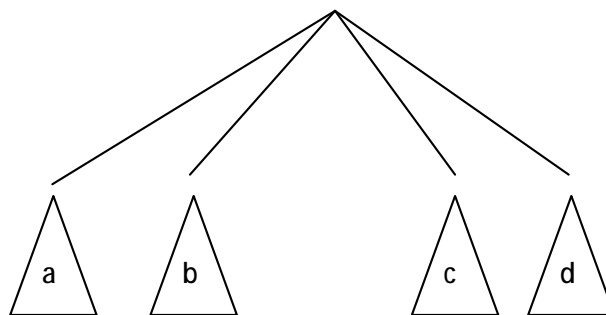


Figure 2.3 Example of Congruent Lexicalization in Code Mixing

1. Function word

Function words have little or no lexical meaning but serve to indicate grammatical relationship.

2. Homophonous

Homophonous is pairs of words which are phonetically similar in both varieties.

3. Linter Equivalence

The features receive a positive value where there is word order equivalence between the two languages on either side of the switch.

4. Mixed collocation

In mixed collocation, two elements of an idiomatic collocation from one of the languages are from the different language.

5. Facebook

Facebook is a social networking website and service where users can post comments, share photographs and links to news or other interesting content on the Web, play games, chat live, and stream live video. You can even order food with Facebook if that's what you want to do. Shared content

can be made publicly accessible, or it can be shared only among a select group of friends or family, or with a single person.

Facebook began in February of 2004 as a school-based social network at Harvard University. It was created by Mark Zuckerberg along with Edward Saverin, both students at the college.

One of the reasons credited for the rapid growth and popularity of Facebook was its exclusivity. Originally, to join Facebook you had to have an email address at one of the schools in the network. It soon expanded beyond Harvard to other colleges in the Boston area, and then to Ivy League schools. A high school version of Facebook launched in September of 2005. In October it expanded to include colleges in the U.K., and in December it launched for colleges in Australia and New Zealand.

Facebook accessibility also expanded to select companies such as Microsoft and Apple. Finally, in 2006, Facebook opened to anyone 13 years or older and took off, overtaking MySpace as the most popular social network in the world. In 2007, Facebook launched the Facebook Platform, which allowed developers to create applications on the network. Rather than simply being badges or widgets to adorn on a Facebook page, these applications allowed friends to interact by giving gifts or playing games, such as chess.

In 2008, Facebook launched Facebook Connect, which competed with opensocial and Google+ as a universal login authentication service. Facebook's success can be attributed to its ability to appeal to both people and businesses, its developer's network that turned Facebook into a thriving platform and Facebook Connect's ability to interact with sites around the web by providing a single login that works across multiple sites.

Key Features of Facebook

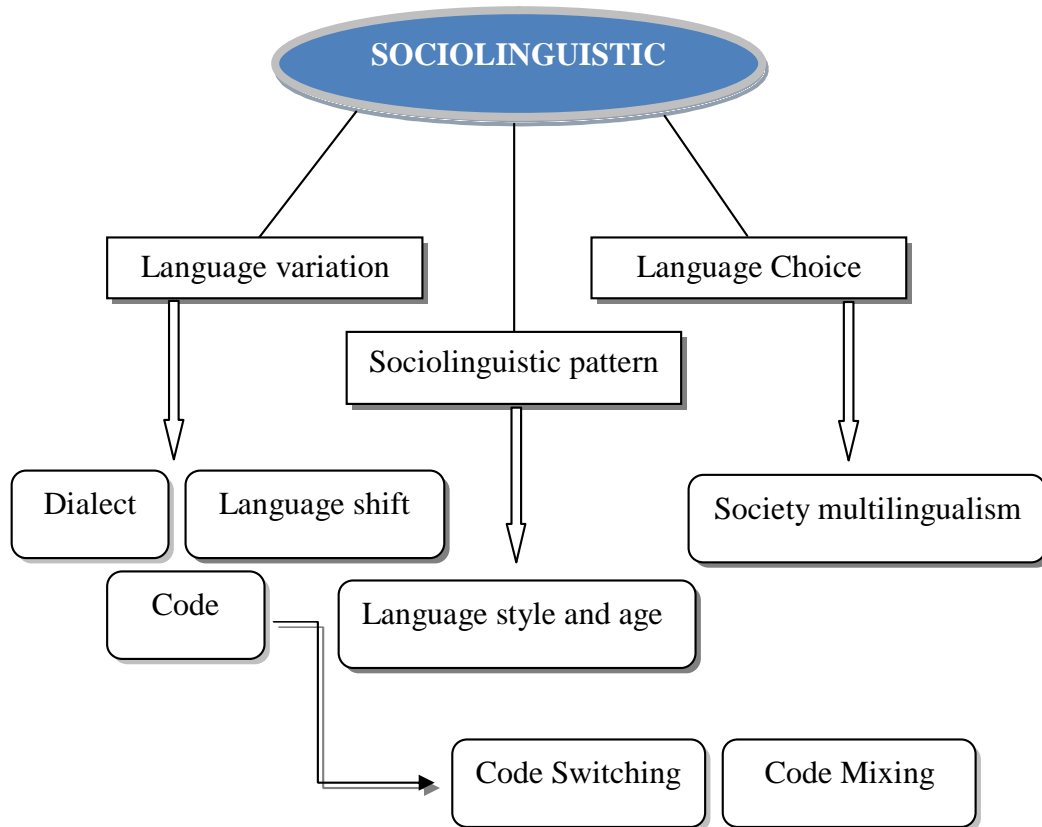
- a) Facebook allows you to maintain a friends list and choose privacy settings to tailor who can see content on your profile.
- b) Facebook allows you to upload photos and maintain photo albums that can be shared with your friends
- c) Facebook supports interactive online chat and the ability to comment on your friend's profile pages, sometimes called "walls," in order to keep in touch, share information or just to say "hi."
- d) Facebook supports group pages, fan pages and business pages that let businesses use Facebook as a vehicle for social media marketing.
- e) Facebook's developer network delivers advanced functionality and monetization options.
- f) Facebook Connect allows websites to interact with Facebook and allows Facebook to be used as a universal login authentication service.
- g) You can stream video live using Facebook Live.

B. Relevance of Study

Mei Lyna Girsang (2015) conducted the research with the title “An Analysis of Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement”. It focused on ANTV television advertisement to find out the reasons of using code mixing. The data were analyzed by using Hoffman theory of Code mixing. Based on the data, this research can involve the a change of pronunciation.

Isna Navi’a (2015) conducted the research with the title “Code Mixing Phenomenon in Ahmad Fuadi’s Negeri 5 Menara” that the researcher investigates the types of code mixing in Ahmad Fuadi’s Novel, and some factors that influence how code mixing happened and its context.

C. Conceptual Framework



Sociolinguistic is an interdisciplinary science which is derived from two basic elements: socio and linguistics. Linguistics is the science study of language, especially its basic elements (such as phonemes, morphemes, words sentence and meaning) and the interrelationships between the elements (structure) including the nature and formation of the afore-mentioned elements. The second element, socio basically similar to social that is related to people in the society. Chaer and Agustina (2010:3) defines that Sociolinguistic as the study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the

characteristic of their speakers. These three aspects are constantly interacting and changing one another within a speech community.

In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word, phrase) into another form or representation. In communication and information processing, encoding is the process by which a source (object) performs this conversion of information into data, which is then sent to a receiver (observer), such as a data processing system. While linguists who are primarily interested in the structure or form of code-mixing from code-switching, some sociolinguists have gone to great lengths to differentiate the two phenomenon. In this tradition, the terms code-mixing or language alternation are used to describe more stable situations which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The data were conducted by using descriptive method with qualitative studies. Qualitative studies were those in which the description of observation was not ordinarily expressed in qualitative terms. It didn't use numerical number.

The study was done in two ways, they are library and field study. Library research was about find some books related to the topic, and for the field study the researcher would get some data by getting involved by using facebook as a social media that researcher used to analyze the topic in this research.

B. Source of Data

This research had some data to be analyzed. The data of this researched was the status of the user post that appear in the user account in facebook. The data was begun from some days in April.

C. Technique for Collecting the Data

For collecting the data, the researcher will choose the status of the user post during some days. The data will be collected on the following terms:

1. Choosing the status of the user post
2. Finding out the code-mixing in user post
3. Finding out the dominant types of code-mixing

D. Technique for Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, all data will be analyzed by the following procedures :

1. Identifying the types of speech functions in Hillary Clinton's speech.
2. Classifying the types of speech functions were uttered by clauses in Hillary Clinton's speech.
3. Tabulating each of speech functions.
4. Calculating the most dominant of the four types of speech functions in Hillary Clinton's speech by using formula :

$$x = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

X = the percentage of the items

F = the frequency

N = the total number of the items

5. Finding out the most dominant types of speech functions.
6. Describing the implication of the most dominant types of speech functions are used in Hillary Clinton's speech.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. DATA

The data of this research were obtained from the post of facebook by capturing the post. The data were collected approximately in five days from 06july until 10july, those were 32 posts which obtained the code mixing.

B. DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4.1 The process of Code Mixing

No	Date	Post	Types of Code Mixing		
			Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1	06july	Dan semoga takkan terulang kesalahan yang sama. Trust me dad and mom, I will make you proud		ü	
2		Ready kue gelang isi 24 harga Rp.15000 perbox	ü		
3		All varian pisang pasir hanya Rp.6000 per porsi. Tersedia topping baru Cokelat lumer oreo dan all varian. Delivery? Minimal order 2porsi yaa. Minat? Chat!		ü	

4		Menu baru kita onion rings. Hanya 15k. Silahkan order! Inbox atau comment	ü		
5		Open order untuk siang ini. Mano banana dengan bermacam varian topping. Order via inbox	ü		
6		Owner ingin pergi keliling kota ngantar orderan	ü		
7		Mpek-mpek dan All varian dimsum ready shay	ü		
8	07july	Tak ada usaha yang menghinati hasil. Prepare our self untuk masa depan mulai sekarang	ü		
9		Jangan menuntut setiap orang menghargai apa yang kau lakukan tetapi lupa bagaimana cara bersikap menjaga perasaan orang lain. So, it depends on you		ü	
10		Kuliner Alay masih open order ya	ü		
11		Segala sesuatu yang terjadi pasti memiliki makna tersendiri. Believe in Allah swt dan semuanya akan baik baik saja	ü		
12	08july	Setengah jam lagi	ü		

		kurir otw . Yang mau bisa sekalian antar Trip 1, buruan chat ya			
13		Kurir lagi otw ya. Ada mpek-mpek alay 10porsi yang belum punya. Yuk yang mau, chat ya	ü		
14		Alhamdulillah hari ini semua ludes. Besok kita open order kembali ya	ü		
15		Open order trip sore . Delivery jam 4 sore	ü		
16		Open order syari rimple bahan ceruty. Yang mau buruan keep yes	ü		
17		Yang gak suka ribet pakai hijab. Open order bro gasfer yes.	ü		
18		Thank you so much . Mungkin bagi orang lain persahabatan kita biasa saja tetapi bagiku sebuah anugerah tuhan yang harus disyukuri setiap hari. I really love you		ü	
19	09july	Trip 1 ludes. Trip 2 kurir masih dijalan. Yang sudah order harap sabar. Inshaallah orderan akan segera sampai	ü		
20		Yuk kita masih ready ya kue gelang 15k	ü		

		perporsi. All varian pisang hanya 6k perporsi			
21		Hello guys. owner kewalahan gak nyiapin stock banyak disaat banyak orderan. Kita open PO ya. Yang gak kebagian hari ini bisa preorder sekarang. Besok siang jam 12 diantar trip ke 1. Boleh chat ulang ya sis			ü
22		Ada kue gelang dan all varian dimsum ya. Malam ini kita hanya ready dua menu ya. Delivery jam 8malam ini.	ü		
23		Mano banana ready siang ini ya. Pengantaran start mulai jam 3 sore. Yuk langsung inbox	ü		
24		Owner sudah jalan ya. Hari ini owner Cuma bawa sedikit	ü		
25		Po yuk. Mukena couplanya bunda. Serius order chat inbox yes	ü		
26		Po segiempat satin velvet ya. Maaf slow respon	ü		
27		Hello guys, Owner mau nanya nih. Gimana kalau kita buat arisan syari original			ü

		perminggu? Yang bertanya detailnya boleh komen atau chat via inbox yes			
28		Getting older. Akan lebih banyak hal besar untuk dilalui. May i keep istiqomah		ü	
29	10july	Owner dijalan ya. Owner tetap bawa stock lebih karena cuaca hujan. Yuk buruan chat aja	ü		
30		It's up to you. Jangan ngeluh ntar kalo ngerasain luka		ü	
31		Ready yes. Ada dua yang belum punya model dasi warna ijo sama oval 2 layer warna milo. Mohon besok segera di jeput, gak bisa delivery	ü		
32		Assalamualaikum. Mano banana ready siang ini delivery start jam 3 sore	ü		

Table 4.2 The Percentage of the Types of Code Mixing

No	Type of Code Mixing	Number	Percentage
1	Insertion	24	75 %
2	Alternation	6	18.75 %
3	Congruent Lexicalization	2	6.25 %
TOTAL		32	100%

1. Types of Code Mixing

The data of analysis in this study divided into three main parts.

The first part dealt with the analyzing of insertion, the second dealt with the alternation, the last dealt with congruent lexicalization.

A. Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. In this type, the lexical or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. It may consist of single bare nouns, bare nouns phrases or adverbial phrases.

Here are some example of the types of code mixing that showed insertion in the post.

- a. Mpek-mpek dan **All varian** dimsum ready shay
- b. **Believe in Allah swt** dan semuanya akan baik baik saja
- c. **Thank you so much.** Mungkin bagi orang lain persahabatan kita biasa saja

The examples above were classified into insertion because the lexical or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. It consist of single bare nouns, bare nouns phrases or adverbial phrases.

B. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. In this type of code-mixing, both languages occur alternately each with their own structure. In the case of alternation, there is true switch from one language to another language involving both grammar and lexicon. In this perspective code-mixing is skin to the switching of codes between turn of utterances. The process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well.

Here are some example of code mixing that showed the alternation in the post.

- a. Dan semoga takkan terulang kesalahan yang sama. **Trust me dad and mom, i will make you proud**
- b. Jangan menuntut setiap orang menghargai apa yang kau lakukan tetapi lupa bagaimana cara bersikap menjaga perasaan orang lain. **So, it depends on you**

The examples above were classified into alternation because started by subject, and follow by verb. The process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well.

C. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, and bilingual speaker closely related languages with equal prestige and no tradition over language separation. In the other words, it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Here are some example of code mixing that showed congruent lexicalization.

- a. **Hello guys.** owner kewalahan gak nyiapin stock banyak disaat banyak orderan.
Yang gak kebagian hari ini bisa preorder sekarang. Besok siang jam 12 diantar trip ke 1.

The example above classified into congruent lexicalization because it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

2. Dominant types of Code Mixing

Table 4.1 also shows that the most dominant and the least type of code mixing. The most dominant type of code mixing is **Insertion**. There are some considerations which made many people (users) choose to use insertion dominantly. Firstly, code mixing is really happened here because we can see that many people used the combination of Indonesian language and English. The use of the combination here do not change the information delivered. The most common type that is used is **Insertion**. Then, it's followed by **Alternation**.

3. The Reason

Table 4.1 also shows that the most dominant and the list type of code mixing from the post in facebook. The most dominant type of code mixing is **Insertion** because many people (users) who have already mastered two or more languages, usually use code mixing. They usually mix two language in daily life especially in social media. The use of code mixing make them look more professional. Before using code mixing, they have to consider four things to think. There are readers whom they are want to give information, topic delivered, setting which mean situation and condition and aim why they want to deliver. It's usually use in informal situation. In shorten word, applying code mixing is really needed to the people who wants looked more than good to give the information like the people which use code mixing to promote what they sell in social media that researcher find out in this research.

C. Research Finding

Based on the data analysis and discussion above, the research findings that answer the problem of the study that has been stated on chapter I as the problem of the study, the research findings are also divided into three points, as the following:

1. Types of code mixing are used in the post in facebook:

From the three types of code mixing, all of them are used in the facebook that are conveyed in the post of people which using facebook. The three types

of code mixing namely insertion (24 post, 75 %), alternation (6 post, 18.75 %) and the last congruent lexicalization (2 post, 6.25 %).

2. The dominant types of Code Mixing in Facebook:

As stated above, from all off types of code mixing, insertion is the most dominant type of code mixing that occurred twenty six (24) time with the percentage 75%.

It can be interpreted that in facebook, the users often used the insertion because the word used in insertion is a word which often used in daily life that can be easier to be understood by the people. In addition, people usually used insertion because it can enlarge their proficiency or knowledge by using some types of code mixing especially insertion which is the dominant type used in facebook.

3. The Reason why the people usually use Code Mixing in Facebook:

The phenomenon of code mixing often exist in the post in facebook and it is being a habit of the people (users facebook) now, moreover in this era globalization especially around the students in order to increase their proficiency or knowledge.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the use of code mixing in facebook, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. There are three types of code mixing which are used in facebook, namely insertion (24 post, 75 %), alternation (6 post, 18.75 %) and the last congruent lexicalization (2 post, 6.25 %).
2. Insertion is the most dominant type of code mixing in Facebook that occurred twenty six (24) time with the percentage 75 %.
3. The phenomenon of code mixing often exist in the post in facebook and it is being a habit of the people (users facebook) now, moreover in this era globalization especially around the students in order to increase their proficiency or knowledge.

B. Suggestions

Having read and understood the results of this research, the suggestions follows:

1. For the students to enlarge their proficiency or knowledge in using English or finding out the meaning of the words they don't know in English as well to provide students' ability either in writing and speaking.

2. It is suggested for the English language students to learn more about code mixing in order they can develop their understanding on how code mixing works in text especially in the written side.
3. For other researchers who have desire deepen the linguistic especially relevant with sociolinguistic. It can be used as a reference when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis. Furthermore they are able to understand the used of code mixing.

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Definition of Facebook

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Sarjana Degree of English Department

Medan, 12 Sept 2018

Elsa Rizky Ananda Sitorus

APPENDIX II

Vilaa Rossa
6 Jul pukul 22:29

Wish me luck 🙏 Dan semoga takkan terulang kembali di kesalahan yang sama 🙏 Trust me dad mom, I will make you proud 🥰🥰🥰

Anda, Murni Mangunsoeng, dan 74 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Vilaa Rossa
6 Jul pukul 22:29

Wish me luck 🙏 Dan semoga takkan terulang kembali di kesalahan yang sama 🙏 Trust me dad mom, I will make you proud 🥰🥰🥰

Anda, Murni Mangunsoeng, dan 74 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Vilaa Rossa
7 Jul pukul 23:11

Jangan menuntut setiap orang menghargai apa yang kau lakukan sedangkan diri sendiri lupa bagaimana cara bersikap menjaga perasaan seseorang. So, its depend on you

Murni Mangunsoeng dan 65 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Vilaa Rossa
8 Jul pukul 15:42

Thank you so much 🥰🥰 Mungkin bagi orang lain persahabatan kita tak berarti apa-apa namun bagiku, persahabatan ini sebuah anugerah tuhan yang harus di syukuri setiap hari 🥰 I really love you 🥰🥰

Vilaa Rossa
9 Jul pukul 23:21

Getting older. Akan lebih banyak hal besar untuk dilalui. May i keep istiqomah 🙏

Murni Mangunsoeng dan 64 lainnya

Vita Mutiara menambahkan 9 foto baru.
6 Jul pukul 13:39

Mpek Mpek dan All Varian Dimsum juga READY shay.
Order? Silahkan inbox yaaa.



Dania Sitorus
7 Jul pukul 23:27

Tak ada usaha yang mengkhianati hasil. Prepare our self untuk masa depan mulai dari sekarang 🙏

Anda dan 1 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Dania Sitorus
7 Jul pukul 23:26

Segala sesuatu yang terjadi pasti memiliki makna tersendiri. Believe in Allah swt dan semuanya akan baik-baik saja

0

Dania Sitorus
9 Jul pukul 23:04

Mr. Black. Percayalah, hitam tak selalu buruk like a person i love in this world, Dad 🥰🥰

Anda, Dania Sitorus, dan 2 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Vita Mutiara
6 Jul pukul 15:03

All Varian Pisang Pasir hanya Rp. 6.000 perpersinya. Tersedia Topping baru COKLAT LUMER CREO.
Harga EKONOMIS rasa bikin nagihhhh loh yaa. Delivery? Minimal order 2 porsi yaaa.
Order? Silahkan komen atau chat Shay 🥰🥰



Vita Mutiara menambahkan 16 foto baru.
6 Jul pukul 13:22

TRIP ke 1 kurir sudah otw yaaa.
OPEN ORDER TRIP ke 2 Delivery jam 5 sore.
READY :
Mpek Mpek @10K
Pisang Pasir @6K
Kue Gelang @15K isi 24
All Varian Dimsum @20K -- tersedia porsi jumbo. ...
Lanjutkan Membaca



Vita Mutiara
7 Jul pukul 13:44

Kurir sudah OTW ya. Kita masih OPEN ORDER TRIP ke 1.
READY mpek mpek, kue gelang, pisang pasir, onion ring & dimsum.
Order? Inbox.

31 6 Komentar

Dania Sitorus
6 Jul pukul 21:22

Akan ada pengalaman yang lebih menarik. Coming soon

Anda dan 2 lainnya

Suka Komentar

Dania Sitorus
8 Jul pukul 21:33

Masih beberapa hari tapi schedule sudah sangat sibuk

0 2

Suka Komentar

Dania Sitorus
11 Jul pukul 23:17

Tak ada usaha tak ada hasil. So, fighting!

0 1

Suka Komentar

Vita Mutiara menambahkan 16 foto baru.
6 Jul pukul 13:36

OPEN ORDER HARI INI Delivery jam 2 sore
READY :
Mpek Mpek isi 10 perpersi
Kue Gelang/Cucur @15 rb (isi 24)
Onion Ring @15 rb perpersi
All Varian Pisang Pasir @10 rb perpersi mini ...
Lanjutkan Membaca



Vita Mutiara
6 Jul pukul 13:33

Menu Baru Kita. ONION RINGS. Yang perpersian boleh di icip yaaa. Hanya 15K perpersi.
Rasa di jamin maknyuss plus bikin nagih. Yukkkk silahkan order yang minat. Inbox atau komen aja Shay 🥰🥰



Vita Mutiara
7 Jul pukul 13:44

ONION RINGS @15K PERPORSI

Vita Mutiara menambahkan 16 foto baru.
7 Jul pukul 18:29

OPEN ORDER HARI INI.
Delivery jam 2 siang.
READY:
Mpek Mpek @10 rb perporat.
Kue Gelang/Cucur @15 rb (isi 24).
Onion Rings @15 rb perporat.
All Varian Pisang Pastr @06 rb perporat mini. ...
Lanjutkan Membaca



Vita Mutiara menambahkan 16 foto baru.
8 Jul pukul 18:31

OPEN ORDER TRIP SCORE DELIVERY jam 4 sore ini

READY:
Mpek Mpek @10 rb perporat.
Kue Gelang/Cucur @15 rb (isi 24).
Onion Rings @15 rb perporat. ...
Lanjutkan Membaca



Vita Mutiara
8 Jul pukul 21:04

Alhamdulillah hari ini semua ludessss. Besok Kita OPEN ORDER KEMBALI yaaa. Terimakasih pelanggan setia Kami.

Vita Mutiara
8 Jul pukul 18:00

Kurir lagi OTW ya rute pusat kota ke Sai Apung. Ada Mpek Mpek di 4Y 10 PORSE YANG REJUM BERTUAN.
Yukkk yg mau sekalian antar. Silahkan chat Shay.
FREE ONGKIR SEKOTA TANJUNGPALAI.
Hanya 10 rb perporatnya.
Yukkk rebutan. ...
Lanjutkan Membaca



Vita Mutiara menambahkan 14 foto baru.
8 Jul pukul 13:19

SETENGAH JAM LAGI KURIR OTW.
Yang mau sekalian antar TRIP ke 1, buruan chat ya.
Semua **READY** shay.
Harga tertera paca masing masing gambar.



Muta Wahrogo Piliang dan 29 lainnya

Nita Sibuea bersama Fauzi Manurung
8 Jul pukul 17:50

Open order BROS GASFER yessss
Yg gak suka ribet2 pakak hijab 🙏
Cocok nih bros gasfer buat jilbab segit nya kakak...



Vita Mutiara
9 Jul pukul 16:34

TRIP 1 Ludesss
TRIP 2 Kurir masih di jalan.
Yg sudah order harap bersabar ya. Inshaallah orderan Anda akan segera sampai.

Nita Sibuea bersama Fauzi Manurung
9 Jul pukul 17:18

Yeeeeeee ini kerennnnnn
Open order yes xl 2in1 nyahhhhh
Semua warna kece 🙏🙏🙏
Wajib punya pokoknya dan ini bahan enak dipakak yms. 🙏🙏🙏
Poduan warnanya super kece baday 🙏
Hayuk kepoin, serius order chat inbox kiteh...




Cahaya Ramadhani Sitorus bersama Robby Indrawan dan 24 lainnya.
6 Jul pukul 08:31

Assalamualaikum
Open order umuk siang ini cantik 🙏
MANO BANANA KAK CAHAYA dengan bermacam varian topping masa kini fress di idah pemirsahh... Hihhi
Jangan mau kelinggal order cuss komen atau chat via inbox, WA = 081263974797



Cahaya Ramadhani Sitorus bersama Robby Indrawan dan 45 lainnya.
9 Jul pukul 08:30

Assalamualaikum
Mano banana kak cahaya ready siang ini yaa, pengantaran start mulai jam 3 soree...
Yukkk langsung inbox, ya sayang



Nita Sibuea bersama Fauzi Manurung
8 Jul pukul 18:11

Open order...
🙏 Syarii rimple tengah keliling 🙏
🙏 Bahan eristy
Yg mau banan loh jangan tunggu habis baru di kece yessss 🙏🙏🙏



Cahaya Ramadhani Sitorus bersama Robby Indrawan dan 9 lainnya.
7 Jul pukul 11:20

Assalamualaikum.
Jam 2 owner jalan, owner cuma bawa sise yg ini aja yaaa. Yukkk langsung inbox jangan sampe di kurir sama yg lain hihhi



Cahaya Ramadhani Sitorus bersama Tri Deepita Sari Lubis dan 37 lainnya.
10 Jul pukul 08:39

Assalamualaikum
Mano banan kak cahaya ready siang ini yaa, pengantaran start mulai jam 3 soree...
Yukkk langsung inbox ya kakak, busay, deksay



Nita Sibuea bersama Fauzi Manurung
9 Jul pukul 14:36

Assalamu/alaikum
Owner mau nanya neh, gimana kalau kita buat Anisan Baju Syarii Ori perminggu...
Yg berminat atw tanya2 detailnya boleh komen langsung atw via inbox juga boleh yessss
Ditunggu ya kakak eyantik kabarnya...
Terima Kasih...!!!

Cahaya Ramadhani Sitorus bersama Robby Indrawan dan 42 lainnya.
19 Komentar



Nita Sibuea dan 44 lainnya
9 Komentar

Suka Komentar Bagikan