

Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon in English Facebook Group of Youth Community

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ABSTRACT

Phenomenon of code switching and code mixing has appeared in our daily life as an event or a trend around us. Facebook as a social media has become of code switching and code mixing phenomenon. This study aimed to analyze and to compare kinds of code switching and code mixing in Facebook group of English Youth Community. Analyzing process of code switching and code mixing in English Youth Community was taken from some comments of members in English Youth Community where the researcher took screenshot of the members' comments on Facebook group then analyzed the code switching and code mixing phenomenon in the comments of the members. Method of this study was descriptive qualitative since the researcher intended to obtain the conversations among the members of English Youth Community on Facebook. Result of this study showed that intra essential code switching is the most widely used in some comments in English Youth Community than intra essential code switching and extra essential code switching. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon are done consciously by the members because of the change situation or the change of the topic in the English Youth Community group.

Keywords: *Code switching, Code mixing, English Community, Facebook.*

Introduction

Social media has become a life style for some people today. It can be denied if smart phone which provides many application especially social media takes an important role in this modern world. One of social media which has given contribution in learning and teaching process is Facebook. "Facebook is used as a medium for discussions about English grammar and writing difficulties that the low-intermediate EFL students have" (Suthiwartnarueput & Wasanasomsithi, 2012: 195). One thing to consider in EFL teaching is the use of technology, in this era of information and globalization where the internet is a common medium for people to communicate, social networking websites have been praised to have the potentials in language learning. One of those websites is Facebook. Noyes stated that "Facebook, as the most widely used social media due to its continually increasing active members, can be a promising educational tool to be used in According to Das and Gamback, the evolution of social media texts, such as

today's information era" (Rodliyah, 2016: 82). Facebook was created in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg started from US then it continues to the over the world including Indonesia. Indonesia itself is one of the countries in the world which has the largest group of users of Facebook. This phenomenon is a fact if society has an interest to be linked with other people by signing in Facebook.

Because of this trend, many EFL teachers in the world use Facebook as their media to be integrated with the material in the class. Nowadays there are many English groups or English fan pages in Facebook. Facebook creates an easy way to communicate, to share or to discuss between the teachers and the students.

Another advantage of using Facebook in our teaching media is to facilitate the students or the teachers in arrange their schedule to conduct a meeting. For instance, if the teachers cannot attend the class, she or he can conduct a virtual class by using Facebook. Twitter and Facebook messages, has created many new opportunities for information

access and language technology, but also many new challenges, in particular since this type of text is characterized by having high percentage of spelling errors and containing creative spellings and so on (Das and Gamback, 2013). One more phenomenon that always appears in the use of Facebook is code switching and code mixing among the users. They use code switching and code mixing in their conversation consciously. Some of the accounts did code switching and code mixing because of some purposes. It can refer to change of the topic, adapt with the speakers, or because of the situation.

There are many scholars who have conducted research about code mixing and code switching in social media. The previous researchers, Das and Gamback had researched the code mixing and code switching between English and Bengali in Eastern India and Bangladesh (Das and Gamback, 2013). Voss, Tratz, Laoudi, & Brieschanalyzed the distribution of Code-Mixing: Darija, French, English in Tweets (Voss, Tratz, Laoudi, & Briesch, 2013). Soon, Mahizhnan, Juhari, Das, Liang, & Amalina also observed a predominance of code-switching specifically between the use of the Malay and English languages for different blog entries, one such blog was “A Journey of a Lifetime” (<http://juzustwo.wordpress.com/>) (Soon, Mahizhnan, Juhari, Das, Liang, & Amalina, 2014). Another research is a research about POS tagging of English-Hindi code mixed in social media content (Vyas, Gella, Sharma, Bali, & Choudhury, 2014).

Some previous researches above show us that code mixing and code switching also exist in the social media. Different with some researches before, this research look for the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in Facebook especially in English Youth Community group which focuses on inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra-essential code switching.

There some definition of code switching from some experts and researchers. Bokamba stated in Ayeomoni's article that: “Code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event... code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units

such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand” (Ayeomoni, 2006: 91).

Another expert, Appel, who reported in Sociolinguistic, said that code switching is symptom change of the language use because of the change of the situation (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). Different with Appel who stated that code switching can be happened in inter language, then Hymes cited in Chaer and Agustina said that “Code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, varieties of language, or even speech style” (Chaer, et al, 2010: 108).

From some definitions above, it can be concluded that code switching phenomenon is done consciously by the speakers with some purposes. If we explore the causes of the code switching in society, according to Chaer and Agustina, there some causes why speakers use code switching in their interaction. There are five reasons why people use it such as because of the speakers or the listeners, the change of the situation because of the third person in the conversation, the transform from formal to informal or vice versa, and the last because of the change of the topic (Chaer & Agustina, 2010).

According to Chaer & Agustina, the speakers did code switching to get an advantage from their action, for instance some guests in the government office who intentionally apply their local language with the functionary to receive the benefit among them (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). This case has a similarity with Edward's research to the black fieldworker. She found that use of Patois was related to informant's behavior towards mainstream white society and to their social network score (Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert & Leap, 2000). The use of code switching among the speakers will give a benefit to them either for feeling comfortable or feeling safe in their communication. One of the bloggers admitted that she uses code switch because she feel more comfortable with the *dwibahasa* style during speak with her readers in the “KahwinKhronicles” (<http://www.kahwin-khronicles.com/>) (Soon,

Mahizhnan, Juhari, Das, Liang, & Amalina, (2014).

Another cause that is most often appears in the use of code switching is the change of the situation and the topic. According to Hudson, conversational code switching is permitted in some societies and not in others (Hudson, 1980). From Hudson's statement it can be inferred if the change of the topic and the situation will influence the language of the speakers like from informal to formal. Auer, one of Sociolinguists also reported in Halim and Maros that topic and situation of the speaker have a power in the use of language varieties. Auer stated that "factors such as extra-linguistic features like topic, setting, relationships between participants, community norms and values, as well as societal, political and ideological developments, influenced speakers' choice of language in conversation" (Halim & Maros, 2014: 128).

Code switching has been divided into three kinds of code switching. They are inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra-essential code switching. According to Poplack, intra-sentential code switching is switching from one language variety to another at clause, phrase, or word level, inter-sentential code switching is characterized by a switch from one language variety to another outside the sentence or the clause level within in single utterance, whereas extra-sentential switching is inserting tag elements from one language into an otherwise monolingual discourse in another language (Koban, 2013). Besides, Kebaya also added the differences between inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching is an event where a person switches his or his language from one language to different language by using different sentences than intra-sentential switching is speaker switches a language into another one but still in the same sentence (Kebaya, 2013). It is clear if someone presents a sentence in one language then switch the next sentence in different language that is inter-sentential switching in addition, intra-sentential switching will create two or more languages into a sentence. Then extra-essential switching is an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is form another language.

Code Mixing

A few of experts argue that to discover the diversity between code switching and code mixing is a difficult thing. Hill and Hill cited in Chaer and Agustina that during their research about bilingual society in Spain and Nahualli in Indian Mexico group, they were really hard to find the differences between code switching and code mixing (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). Fasold used grammatical criteria to distinguish code mixing and code switching, if someone used one word or phrase from a language, she or he has applied code mixing (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). Das and Gamback add some texts as examples of code mixing in social media, these texts are characterized by having a high percentage of spelling errors and containing creative spellings (gr8 for 'great'), phonetic typing, word play (goood for 'good'), and abbreviations (OMG for 'Oh my God!') (Das & Gamback, 2013). According to them, insert an English elements in social media is the part of code mixing.

Method

The research focused in analyzing the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in Facebook group of English youth community which focuses on inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra-essential code switching. Therefore, Method of this study was descriptive qualitative since the researcher intended to obtain the conversations among the members of English Youth Community on Facebook. Researcher provided the data as they naturally occur without manipulating them. Data were taken from some comments among the members in the group.

The research subjects of this study are the members of English Youth Community on Facebook group. The data taken from this research are code switching and code mixing produced by members of the group. The data collections were done as follows: first, the researcher took screenshot pictures of the members' comments on Facebook group. Second, the researcher observe the code switching and code mixing phenomenon in the comments of English Youth Community group which focuses on inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra-essential code switching. The last, the

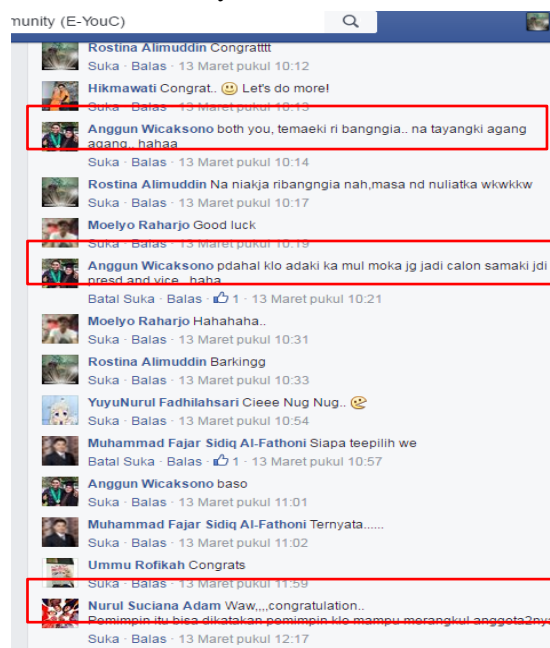
researcher analyzed those phenomenon and compare the other comments with another comment.

Findings and Discussion

This chapter presents the analysis of the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing in Facebook group of English youth community which focuses on inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra-essential code switching. Those kinds of code switching and code mixing were screenshot and analyzed by using extracting. The result of the extract can be seen as follows.

Extract I

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 22 2020. The conversation was about the chosen president of English Youth Community.



In extract I above, some members of English Youth Community gave congratulations for NugrohoSujayanto as the chosen president. In the first comment *RostinaAlimuddin* and *Hikmawati* showed it by saying *Congrat* and *Congrat😊Let's do more!* In the next comment suddenly *AnggunWicaksono* added a comment by saying **both you**. *tamaekiribanggia.. natayangki aging-agang... hahaa* (*Where are you last night.. all of the members are waiting for you... hahaa*). In this comment, *AnggunWicaksono* was inserting intra-essential code switching where in the first phrase he used English then in the

next he used Makassar language. According to *Kebaya*, intra-sentential switching is speaker switches a language into another one but still in the same sentence (*Kebaya*, 2013). In this case, *Fasold* gave another argument that it was a code mixing phenomenon, if someone used one word or phrase from a language, she or he has applied code mixing (*Chaer&Agustina*, 2010). In *AnggunWicaksono's* comment also said that *padahalklwadakikamulmokajjadicalonsmkij adipresd and vice* (*whereas if you come Mr. Mul I will also register your name with me*). In this sentence *AnggunWicaksono* switched his language from Indonesian language to English in a sentence. The other examples of the use intra-sentential switching can be found on *NurulSuciana Adam's* comment above. She said **waww... congratulation**. *Pemimpin itubisadikatakanpemimpinklomamp umerangkul anggota2nya* (*The president is a leader if he can hold all of his members*). In the first she applied English then in the next she used Indonesian language.

Extract II

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 22 2020. The conversation was still about the chosen president of English Youth Community.



Another example of Intra-essential switching can be seen in *Kika's* comment who said that **Finally**, *sayapunyapresiden yang gantenghaha* (*I have a handsome president haha*). In this comment, *Kika* used English in the first word then switched the next words in a sentence into Indonesian language. Then, in extract II, I also found one extra-essential switching from *Muhammad Mas'ud's* comment. He said *Congrats Nugroho, Be Amanahyo!* (*Be trusteeship*

please) *let's shake the world along with eyouc together*. In this comment *Muhammad Mas'ud* inserted a tag element *yoin* in this sentence where *Poplack* stated that extra-essential switching is inserting tag elements from one language into an otherwise monolingual discourse in another language (Koban, 2013). In his sentence, *be amanahyo!*, he inserted English word *be* then used *amanahas* Indonesian word then in the last he put a tag element *yowhich* was an approval expression from another language like westerner or java.

Extract III

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 22 2020. The conversation was still about the chosen president of English Youth Community.



In this extract, *Rostina Alimuddin* attached a comment by saying *Check sound dulueh buat the chosen president, sepatah dua patah tiga patah empat remuk kata rong eh* (*Check sound firstly for the chosen president, one word two words three words four crushed word please*). In this comment, *Rostina Alimuddin* applied English randomly in a sentence.

Extract IV

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 23 2020. The conversation was about graduation party of the two members of English Youth Community.



In this extract, the researcher found one code switching phenomenon. In these pictures,

there was a comment from *Adel Pasaribu* who inserted intra-essential switching by saying *Makan-makan part II dongat *kodeyangS.Pd** (*Let's make food party part II please *CodeforS.Pd (Bachelor of education)*). In this comment, *Adel Pasaribu* put an English word in a sentence while the other words were in Indonesian language.

Extract V

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 23 2020. The conversation was about the *Bossolo' waterfall* in *Jeneponto*.



In this extract I found intra-essential switching. *Muhammad Mas'ud* in his comment said *wahkeren... it is a remarkable piece of work. Best regard from me to ECC* (*wow, amazing is a remarkable piece of work Sister. Best regard from me to ECC*). In this comment *Muhammad Mas'ud* inserted Indonesian word firstly then continued to use English than put Indonesian word again in the middle of the sentence. Besides, we also can find inter-essential switching in *Anggun Wicaksono's* comment who said *really nice waterfall Ismi Hikmawati Azizah (y) let us do study tour there... colek pak presd Nugroho Sujayanto* (*really nice waterfall Ismi Hikmawati Azizah (y) let us do study tour there... poked the president Nugroho Sujayanto*). In the first sentence *Anggun Wicaksono* used English then in the next sentence he switched it to Indonesian language. According to *Kebaya* this phenomenon is inter-sentential switching where a person switches his or his language

from one language to different language by using different sentences (Kebaya, 2013).

Extract VI

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 24 2020. The conversation was about the English Camp Jeneponto.



Another example of intra-essential switching can be found in extract 6. In this conversation there was an intra-essential switching from IgeNayawho stated *Semalam chat? Mau mintol what?* (did you chat me last night? Did you need my help?). In those questions, Hikmawati inserted one English word for each questions like *chat* and *what* in the end of the question.

Extract VII

These comments were taken from English Youth Community on Facebook group on January, 24 2020. The conversation was about the English Camp Jeneponto.



In the comments above, I found one intra-essential switching from Armadi who switched his language from Indonesia to English. He said *Harisabtu in kita mau ke MAN Binamu lg. Semoga b ski join k sana* (on Saturday we will go to MAN Binamu again. I wish all of you can join it). All of the words in this sentence contained Indonesian word except one word that is *join*.

Conclusion

Code switching and code mixing are phenomenon which is always happened around us. The use of code switching and

code mixing not only appears in real life where we do interaction with other people but also in social media like Facebook. Some experts have different arguments about code mixing and code switching. Bakomba in Ayeomoni's article defines code switching as the mixing words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical in the sentence boundaries with the same speech event than code mixing is the patching of different some linguistics units like affixes, words, phrases and clauses. Poplack divided code switching into three parts like inter-essential code switching, intra-essential code switching and extra essential codeswitching. During this research, there are some code mixing and code switching in English Youth Community Facebook group. Those can be found in intra essential code switching which the most widely used in some comments in English Youth Community than intra essential code switching and extra essential code switching.

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