

Mixcode Usage Analysis in a Conversation os Social Media Facebook UKI Toraja Group

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Abstract

This article describes the use of mixed codes in social media conversations Facebook group UKI Toraja. Qualitative research used is a method in analyzing data descriptively. Data collection is carried out by reading, recording and documentation techniques. The source of the data was obtained from the results of speech between speech partners through written messages on Facebook social media which were then described, classified, and analyzed. Data analysis is carried out by the triangulation method, which is to examine the results of field notes using predetermined methods and theories. The results showed that the form of code mixture that occurred in conversations through social media Facebook UKI Toraja group accounts in the form of insertion of elements of words, phrases, clauses, expressions or idioms, and baster forms in one speech. The code mixing event in this study was motivated by several factors including, the existence of the same situation and situational (familiarity) between speech partners; the absence of exact equivalents of words; and language acquisition limitations.

Keywords
(separated by '-')

Causative Factors - Mix Code - Social Media



Mixcode Usage Analysis in a Conversation on Social Media Facebook UKI Toraja Group

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Abstract. This article describes the use of mixed codes in social media conversations Facebook group UKI Toraja. Qualitative research used is a method in analyzing data descriptively. Data collection is carried out by reading, recording and documentation techniques. The source of the data was obtained from the results of speech between speech partners through written messages on Facebook social media which were then described, classified, and analyzed. Data analysis is carried out by the triangulation method, which is to examine the results of field notes using predetermined methods and theories. The results showed that the form of code mixture that occurred in conversations through social media Facebook UKI Toraja group accounts in the form of insertion of elements of words, phrases, clauses, expressions or idioms, and baster forms in one speech. The code mixing event in this study was motivated by several factors including, the existence of the same situation and situational (familiarity) between speech partners; the absence of exact equivalents of words; and language acquisition limitations.

Keywords: Causative Factors · Mix Code · Social Media

1 Introduction

Social and situational circumstances are decisive factors in language use. In everyday conversation, without realizing it, a person always presents different speech and language codes. It can be known that all speakers and interlocutors do not have the same mastery of the language. To be able to understand the speaker's speech with the interlocutor, it is often found that there is a combination of languages or mixing codes. Code mixing can occur in formal and informal situations. In informal situations, code mixing occurs because someone is in a relaxed state or a state that is not bound by linguistic rules. This is what causes a person to freely choose the speech or sentences he will use to express ideas and opinions to speech partners. Code mixing events occur when speakers in a language frequently incorporate elements of a regional or foreign language into Indonesian.

This event often occurs anywhere, including on social media, one of which is Facebook social media. With the advancement of developing technology, encouraging people

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to form groups in cyberspace through the internet. One of the online social communications that is very popular among people today is Facebook. Facebook users who come from various regions as the cause of language variations. Facebook users often enter other languages (mix codes) when speaking. This means that there is one language used but in it there are also fragmentary elements of other languages. Valentine et al. ([1], stated that the speech event was a factor that caused them to mix codes in writing captions, namely linguistic type. In line with this, the results of research [2] code mixing is due to the factors of 1) role identification (to explain something or a certain purpose) and 2) the desire to explain and interpret (to build intimacy between speaker and interlocutor or to identify attitudes and relationships of other individuals). In addition, research by [3] explains that code mixing can be caused by various factors such as the speaker's background, interlocutor and conversation context. Thus [4], stated that diversity is the main factor that causes code switching and code mixing. Through the phenomena that have been described, the purpose of this study is to describe the various forms of code mixing and the causal factors that influence the use of code mix on social media Facebook group UKI Toraja.

1) Bilingualism

In sociolinguistic studies, linguistic events that commonly occur as a result of language contact are called bilingualism. According to Nababan (1986) [5], "When we see a person using two languages in his association with others, he is bilingual in the sense that he is practicing bilingualism." So, bilingualism is the habit of a person using two languages in interacting with others. In sociolinguistics, bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in association with others alternately [6]. If we look at the ability or ability of a person to be bilingual, that is, using two languages will be called bilingually. So, bilingual people include understanding the habit of using two languages, or the ability to use two languages.

[5], "The term bilingual is often called multilingualism or multilingualism". In line with the term, Kridalaksana; Chaer [4] explained that bilingualism often occurs in people who communicate with the use of more than one language in their association. Actually, the term bilingual is used for two related but different conceptions, namely the ability to use two languages and the habit of using two languages in everyday relationships. For the first we will use the term bilinguality and the second the term bilingualism. Bilingualism is: (a) the patterns of use of the two languages concerned, (b) the frequency each language is used, and (c) in the language environment in which the languages are spoken. Bilingually is the level of mastery of each language, and the type of skills mastered such as listening, speaking, reading, or writing, further [5], "In the topic of bilingualism, we also talk about code-switching and code-mixing." First, it occurs if the state of the language requires the speaker to change the language or variety of language he is currently using; The second is if someone mixes two languages or varieties of languages just because of ease and not because the state of the language is demanded.

2) Mix Code

Sociolinguistic studies are very broad in scope, ranging from studying language in terms of variation and in terms of society (social factors). One sub-study of sociolinguistics is code mixing. This is what causes code interference to develop in society.

According to [6], “People mix their language codes in the practice of speaking and greeting each other because it is based on the dimension of ‘casualness’ or ‘informality’”. Furthermore, according to [7], “Code mixing occurs when speakers, for example, in Indonesian, insert a lot of fragments of their regional languages, it can be said to have mixed codes.”⁴

In essence, code mixing occurs because a speaker using a language predominantly supports a speech with other language elements inserted. This is usually supported by the characteristics of the speaker, such as social background, education level, and so on. The other language element in question is usually found in the insertion of the main code or base code. [8] code mixing is the insertion of several languages in a phrase, clause, or sentence in a speech event. In line with this, [9], based on linguistic elements contained in mixed forms of codes can be divided into: insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, clauses, word loops, and in the form of expressions or idioms. In line with this, states that the characteristic that often appears in code interference is influenced by casual situations or informal situations. This opinion is in line with the statement put forward by Santoso et al. through the results of their research that one of the factors that influence the occurrence of code interference is the background of speakers and linguistic background. Unlike formal situations, it is rare to find the use of mixed codes. If there is a code mix in that situation, it means that there are no words or expressions that are right to replace the language used, so it is necessary to use words or expressions from regional or foreign languages [10].

The type of code mix can be classified into two types, namely, mix code is inward (inherent) and mixed code is out (extern). Said that mixing codes into (internal) arises if between the source language and the target language has a geographical kinship, one language with another language is part so that the relationship between these languages is vertical. An example of mixing the code into (intern) in the dialog, as follows: “Pira bu the cake? Tallu half.” The words pira and tallu are mixed forms of code. The use of the words pira and tallu is in accordance with the culture prevailing in the area where speech occurs. The words pira and tallu indicate the embodiment of the Torajan regional language. Thus, it appears that the data is interfering code internally or inward. Then it is said that external code interference occurs if the source language and the target language are not related, geographically, geologically or politically. This external code mix occurs partly because of high intellectual abilities, emitting moderate values. Thus, the mixed relationship of code of this type is the foreignness between the languages involved. An example of mixing external code in the following dialog: “Currently we repeat Toraja language, our test is now open book.” The word open book comes from English, has no kinship with Indonesian, between the two languages there is also no genetic relationship, therefore the type of code mix in the word is the type of mixed code out (extern). Types of mixed code that.

⁹ 2 Methods

This research uses a qualitative type of research. This type of research⁷ is a research method that produces descriptive data. The source of data in this study is sourced from the results of conversations between speech partners in the form of written messages

on social media Facebook group UKI Toraja. Data collection is done through reading, recording, and documentation techniques. Data collection is carried out through several stages, starting from identifying and transcribing written messages in conversation events in Facebook media then continued with classifying and reducing data according to data analysis needs. The results of field recording are then analyzed by the triangulation method, which is to review the results of field notes with the use of relevant methods and theories as the basis for analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

In a speaking activity that occurs in everyday life, a person conducts a conversation by sending codes to the interlocutor. Usually, codes are in the form of language variants that are actually used in communicating and interacting with one another. In multilingual or bilingual societies, the code is much more complex so that it can produce a mixture of codes. The mixture of codes also occurred in conversations between speech partners in the UKI Toraja group Facebook social media. The results of this study are described as follows.

1) Code mixed speech in the form of insertion of word forms.

Data 1.

'Bangki ole-ole Papua' (Bring Papuan ole-ole)

Data 2.

'Kasih *ka*' info jam berapa pelepasan besok!' (Give me info what time the release will be tomorrow!)

Data 3.

'Dimana *ko* pembekalan Ibo?' (Where are you Ibo debriefing?)

Data 4.

'Mau *ka*' tadi konsul' (Want me to consul earlier)

From the four data described above, it appears that the use of combining two languages in one speech. This language event occurs code mixing, which is the joining of two different language elements in one speech. The occurrence of code mixing at the word level utilizes a mixture of Torajan language into the Indonesian. Based on the context of the speech event, it appears that the speech partner is trying to establish closer and closer communication. This is also motivated by the relaxed situation and atmosphere that binds between speech partners.

2) Code mixed speech in the form of insertion of phrase forms

Data 5.

'*Tae*' *ganna*' *sks ki*!' ('Not enough of our credits')

Data 6.

'*Kurre buda* sudah diterima di grup ini!' ('Thank you very much for being accepted into group ini')

Data 7.

'*Morai duka na*' aku, tinggal di rumah sendiri!' ('I want too, I stay at home alone!')

Data 8.

'Kareba melo, kamu gimana kabarnya?' ('Good news, how are you doing?')

In the four utterances above, it appears that there is a mixture of codes in the form of phrases. The completion of phrases in the speech is not due to intentional factors but is done spontaneously so that it has an impact on the choice of words that are not commensurate. In addition, based on the context of the speech event, it is also motivated by the relationship of familiarity and kinship between speech partners so that the atmosphere of conversation is so close. The merging of the two languages in one speech does not hinder the meaning of the message conveyed, but creates a very smooth communication between speech partners. It is also based on the same cultural background between speech partners.

3) Code mixed utterances in the form of insertion of clause forms

Data 9.

'Di Lemo ko Desi? haha masamang nek gode' te!' (In Lemo are you Desi? Happy this Gode grandma)

Data 10.

'Ia mi ra tarima bangmi. Yang penting ada jaringan, ada listriknya!' (*That's what you just accept. The important thing is that there is a network, there is electricity!*)

Code interference events that occur in the two utterances above occur in the form of clauses. The merger of these two languages, namely between Toraja and Indonesian languages, is carried out simultaneously in one speech. When viewed from the background of the context of the speech event, the speech partners already know each other so that communication is so familiar. The same socio-cultural background is also the basis for code interference because they have the same understanding in interpreting the speech. This is the reason for the occurrence of code mixing on social media because of the atmosphere that is not binding (relaxed).

4) Code mixed speech in the form of insertion of baster shapes

Data 11.

'Thanks dah di add!' (*Thank you for confirmed or received*)

Data 12.

'Oke kurre bro!' (*Thank you friend*)

Data 13.

'Thanks God, kita sealiran!' (*Thank God, we are in the same stream*)

Data 14.

'Mambela tu posko ta' bos!' (*Far away it's your post boss*)

The four speech events above are a mixture of baster form insertion codes. The insertion consists of the incorporation of English diction into the Indonesian. The combination of these two language elements forms a unity of meaning in one speech. Based on the context of the speech above, the speaker accidentally speaks a foreign language with a certain style of language so that it seems contemporary, as well as the factor of the absence of proper word equivalents or language limitations. This speech event, although in the form of a baster, does not reduce the meaning of speech between speech partners.

4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion described above, it is stated that the occurrence of code mixing is due to the mixing of elements of other languages into the original language used, or the insertion of more than two or more languages in one speech. The use of mixed codes in conversations via Facebook social media, especially in the UKI Toraja group in the form of insertion of elements in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and bster forms. There are several factors behind the occurrence of code interference including, (1) the same circumstances and situation; (2) the absence of proper word equivalents; (3) limited language acquisition; and (4) have kinship/intimacy relationships. Thus, these factors mentioned, it can be said that the selection of a language element has a very large influence on the success of the interlocutor in interpreting the message.

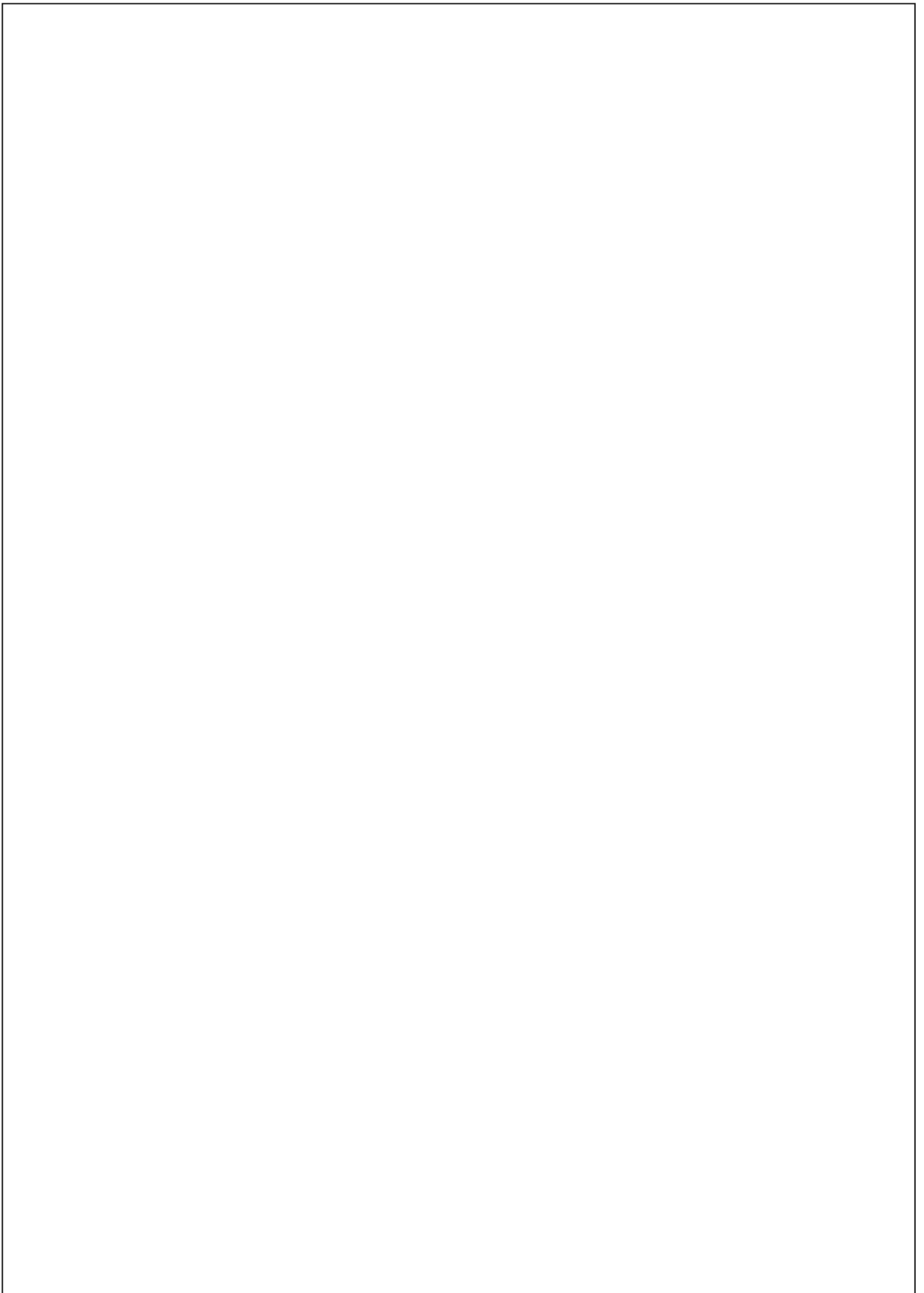
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