ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING OF FACEBOOK POSTED BY THAI USERS

Sakilah Tohheh
rahimna2004@gmail.com
English Language Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Lamongan

ABSTRACT

The study is mainly the use of code mixing between Thai and English language in social media (Facebook) by Thai users. Code mixing is mixing two or more language and only the changing some of elements such as word and phrase in a sentence and usually happens in informal situation and mixing two language or more languages in one situation. The researcher wants to analyze the use of code mixing by Thai users on Facebook because the researcher wants to know the forms and function of using code mixing by Thai users. The techniques of collecting the data used in this research are observation and documentation. The researcher used qualitative observation because the researcher needs to observe the behaviors of using language especially in the use code mixing on Facebook. The documentation is saving and documenting the data which are taken from the observation. The objects of this study are Thai users' account. The result of this study shows 1) the forms of code mixing 2) the function of code mixing used on Facebook by Thai users. The conclusions of this study are the researcher found six forms of code mixing used by Thai users on Facebook. There are words insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid, repetition, idiom and clause. The researcher found seven function of using code mixing. That is, a) to make the caption or status cool or intellect looking, b) to update new English vocabularies to their friends, c) to make the discussion or chatting interesting d) to get a good relation, e) to share information, f) to promote a product to customer, g) to give a proud feeling. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful to readers and follow up by other researchers because this research is still far from perfect and there are some other aspects that can still be studied in this research.

Keywords: : Sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code mixing

INTRODUCTION

The communication is the important factor in human life. Every human needs to speak by using language for communicate one to another in their society. Communication and interaction use language, Language is the main instrument of communication. Kiat says that language is a social phenomenon because it as a means of communication among people (1975). In other word, people consider that language is the most important means of communication in human life. A human cannot communicate in any real sense without language. As a communication, language has sounds, gestures, or marks that can be understood. However, not everybody has same language and dialect. So, everybody should understand each other in their society.

The study about the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (2000) "sociolinguistic is dealing with the study of the relationship between language and society with goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication. The goal of sociolinguistics is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, for example how certain linguistic features on social media are understood by the readers.

According to Weinreich (1953), two or more languages will be said to be in contact if they are used alternatively by the same person, when a common second language is learned and used by a group of people. Whether immigrants or by virtue of the introduction of a new language to a resident population they often find themselves introducing second language lexical items into conversation with fellow bilingual in their original first language.

The factor of the different language; there are cultures, languages, and dialects. On other hand, cultures factor not only influences a society but also influences the different language. In Thai, there are some people who can speak in two languages called bilingual and some people who can speak more than two languages called multilingual. Language is the most common way to identify a person or group. Ethnic groups regularly use language as one of their most significant identifying their society. Most ethnic groups believe that their language is the best medium for preserving and expressing their traditions (Spolsky, 2010).

Language and speech community lead to think the variations in the language used by the speakers. It is known language is free and language has rules because language is a tool of life like for expressing thoughts, emotion, and feeling. To make another group understand what the speaker means they usually use mother language and the second language. Mixing of

language is usually called code mixing. Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a speech community (Chaer and Agustina, 2004). Code mixing occurs when conversant uses both of languages together to increase that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh 1986). This phenomenon is not just found in verbal communication but also in non-verbal communication in media social.

Social media is an online media where the user can easily participate, share and make contents like a blog, social networking, wiki, forum, and virtual world. According to Obar, Jonathan A.; Wildman, Steve (2015), social media are computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features. One of the social media which many people used is Facebook.

Facebook is a social networking website where users can post comments, share photographs and post links to news or other interesting content on the web, chat live, and watch short-form video. They can even order food on Facebook if that is what they 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. The users usually give caption on the photo or video. Sometimes the users use bilingual or multilingual to make friends interested and called code mixing. In this research, the researcher shows bilingual Thai-English language on the caption posted or comment which describe the reality of the language use among them in which thereafter the language use can be categorized as code mixing.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to expose the sentence that appears in social media network especially Facebook. The kind of research is Descriptive Qualitative. This research describes how Thai users use code mixing in their posted on social media. Stewart (1990) says the Descriptive qualitative research is a way to look into a problem base and the quality of the data. Therefore, it is not concerned to the number of participants but view the quality of data they perform.

According to Ary et al (2010), research design is the researcher's plans about how to conduct the research to increase and also improve an understanding of some groups or phenomenon in its context. And it is an important part of the research, in the use of method by analyzing and collecting the data.

According to (Creswell, 1994), qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The research builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes word, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting. In other word, qualitative research is research which related with human behavior that produced the data in the form of written and spoken.

Research time of this study on 1st of January 2020 until 18th of April 2020 and time for collecting the data around four months starting from on 4th of October 2019 until 22th of January 2020 and the location of data is an account Facebook of researcher herself.

Research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or someone from whom data are collected. Darlington and Scott (2002) mention that research participant in qualitative research must have "the capacity to provide full and sensitive description of the experience under investigation". The subject of this research are Thai Facebook users who are friends of

the researcher. And the researcher selected some of friends because they write their idea, feeling by using code mixing to update status or post on social media network especially Facebook. While the object is the use of code mixing that appears on Facebook.

From the Facebook account of the researcher, total of friend on Facebook are 626 people. The subject of this study only 32 users who use code mixing in their posted or caption.

The data of the research are the statuses which are taken from Thai Facebook users. The data source of the research are the post expressions in the forms of sentence on Facebook written are friends of the researcher. The researcher uses random technique. In collecting data, the researcher employed observation and documentations. The observation is seeking the data which contain code mixing selected by the researcher. The documentation is saving and documenting

the data which are taken from the observation.

The researcher takes and collects data from social media network especially Facebook by Thai users.

To will get the data, the researcher will collect the data with these following steps:

1. Observing and taking data on Facebook.
2. Collecting utterance, word, and phrase from Thai Facebook user.
3. Identifying text which is code mixing.

The main instrument to obtain and analyze the data in this research is the researcher herself. In addition, the researcher collects the posted which are taken from Thai Facebook users.

Data are the research materials namely the finished material (as opposed to raw materials), which exist for the selection of various kinds of utterance (raw materials) Sudarjo in Mahsun (2011). The data in this study are sentence that contain a code-mixing in the Thai and English language on Facebook.

The techniques of data analysis used in this research are :

1. Analyzing the data based on the forms, the form and the functions according to the theory code mixing base on Soweto's theory.

2. Interpreting the forms, and functions of code mixing. In interpreting the functions of the code mixing used, the researcher bases only on the context of the past, the time of the post and the background of the account users from their post. No confirmation is done to the account users, neither written nor spoken.

3. Making conclusion as the result of analysis and findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher makes a table of the result of code mixing to conclude ore total from all the data that the researcher found. It consists of word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid, repetition, idiom and clause. From the data that the researcher found on Facebook. It is revealed that it consists of noun, verb, and adjective. The researcher takes code mixing word from all of the data, and summary the result of word insertion is in Table 4.1 as follows:

Table 4.1: The Result of Word Insertion

No.	Word Insertion		Result Total / English Translation
1.	**Noun**		17
	a.	บอส	Boss
	b.	แคปชั่น	Caption
	c.	การ์ด	Card
	d.	อีเว้น	Event
	e.	โลเคชั่น	Location
	f.	ล็อตเตอร์รี่	Lottery
	g.	โหมด	Mode
	h.	โปรไฟล์	Profile
	i.	โพสต์	Post
	j.	โปรแกรม	Program
	k.	พาสต้า	Pasta
	l.	รีวิว	Review
	m.	ไซส์	Size
	n.	สตอรี่	Story
	o.	ซีรี่ส์	Series
	p.	Teacher	Teacher
	q.	แตงส์	Thanks
2.	**Verb**		4
	a.	บล็อค	Block
	b.	ชาร์จ	Charge
	c.	ไลฟ์	Live
	d.	การันตี	Guarantee
3.	**Adjective**		1
	a.	แฮปปี้	Happy

The data of phrase insertion that the researcher found on Facebook consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. The researcher takes code mixing word all of the data, and the summary result of phrase insertion is in Table 4.2 as follows:

Table 4.2: The Result of Phrase Insertion

o.	Phrase insertion	Result Total / English Translation
1.	**Noun Phrase**	8
	a. แบรนด์เนม	Brand-name
	b. เค้กบราวน์นี่	Cake brownie
	c. ไทม์แมชชีน	Time machine
	d. แฮลโล ดูโอ้	Hello duo
	e. แอดเฟส	Add Facebook
	f. บิ๊กไบค์	Big bike
	g. Happy holiday	Happy holiday
	h. มิดเทอม	Mid-term
2.	**Verb Phrase**	2
	a. Shut down	Shut down
	b. เช็คอิน	Check-in

From all the data, the researcher found only one hybrid form posted. The researcher takes code mixing word all, and the summary of the result of hybrid is in Table 4.3 form as follows:

Table 4.3: The Result of Hybrid

No.	Hybrid	Result Total / English Translation
1.	**Hybrid** บัตรเครดิต *(bat credit)*	1 Credit Card

From all the data, the researcher found of only one post of repetition form. The researcher takes code mixing word all, and the summary result of repetition is shown Table 4.4 as follows:

Table 4.4: The Result of Repetition

No.	Repetition	Result Total / English Translation
1.	**Repetition** ชิลๆ *(chill-chill)*	1 Chill-chill

From all the data, the researcher found only one post of idiom form. The researcher takes code mixing word all, and the summary of the result of idiom is displayed in the following Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: The Result of Idiom

No.	Idiom	Result Total / English Translation
1.	**Idiom** Happy birth day to me	1 Happy birth day to me

From all the data, the researcher found clause. It consists two type there are independent clause and dependent clause. The researcher takes code mixing clause, and the summary result of clause is given in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: **The Result of Clause**

No.	Clause	Result total / English translation
1.	**Clause** a. Done presentation IER b. **เลิฟยูออล**	2 Done presentation IER Love you all

From the result all forms in the table above, the form of words mostly Thai users use is noun words. And the least forms Thai users use is hybrid. So, from all the data make the researcher knows how far Thai users use code mixing of word, code mixing of phrase, hybrid, repetition, idiom and clause on Facebook.

Table 4.7: The Result of Forms of Code Mixing

No.	Forms	Result Total
1.	Code Mixing in The Form Words	22
2.	Code Mixing in The Form Phrases	10
3.	Code Mixing in The Form Hybrid	1
4.	Code Mixing in The Form Repetition	1
5.	Code Mixing in The Form Idiom	1

6.	Code Mixing in The Form Clause	2
	Total	**37**

Table. 4.8. The Result of Social Functions of Using Code Mixing on Facebook by Thai Users

Users	To share information	To make the caption or status cool or intellect looking	To update new vocabularies to their friends	To promote a product to customer	To get a good relation	To make the discussion or chatting interesting	To give proud feeling
Data 1	✓						
Data 2				✓			
Data 3			✓				
Data 4	✓						
Data 5	✓						
Data 6						✓	
Data 7	✓						
Data 8				Use for example			
Data 9							✓
Data 10							✓
Data 11	✓						
Data 12		✓					
Data 13				✓			
Data 14	✓						
Data 15		✓					
Data 16				✓			
Data 17				✓			
Data 18			✓				
Data 19			✓				
Data 20		✓					
Data 21			✓				
Data 22				✓			
Data 23					✓		
Data 24						✓	
Data 25		✓					
Data 26				Use for example			
Data 27	✓						
Data 28			✓				
Data 29	✓						
Data 30			✓				
Data 31					✓		
Data 32		✓					
Data 33			✓				
Data 34	✓						
Data 35		✓					
Data 36	✓						
Data 37		✓					
Data 38		✓					
Data 39							

CONCLUSION

According to result and discussion in chapter IV, the researcher concluded that Thai users basically used Thai language and mixed it with English language in social media. It was found that the kinds of code mixing mostly used is word insertions because it is the easiest kind if it is compared to other kinds. There were 21 (twenty-one) code mixing of words insertion. Firstly, nouns 17 words, verbs 4 words, adjective 1 word. Secondly 10 code mixing of phrase insertion, divided to noun phrase 8 phrases, verb phrase 2 phrases, 1 of hybrid, 1 of repetition, 1 of idiom, and the last 2 clauses.

Furthermore, several functions were used by the user in their posts. They were: (1) to share information, (2) to make the caption or status cool or intellect looking, (3) to update new English vocabularies to their friends, (4) to promote a product to customer, (5) to get a good relation, (6) to make the discussion or chatting interesting, (7) to give a proud feeling.

Regarding to this topic of the research and based on the findings there are some suggestions which can be offered by the researcher. The researcher suggests to the next researcher who are conducting in the same field to analyzed code mixing in the form of song lyric, movie, magazine, novel, advertisement and other field of study.

Then, it is also suggested that the next researchers use not only documentations but also interview for data collection technique to make the data more effective.

Hopefully, this study is able to be a reference for the following research or sociolinguistics to develop more on this study, particularly for student of Islamic University of Lamongan.

REFERENCES

Ary et al.2010. introduction to research in Education. 8[th]ed.

WADSWOTH   CENGAGE
Learning**.**

Boey, Lim Kiat. (1975). An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher. Singapore: Singapore University Press.

Chaer, abdul & Leonie Agustina. 2004. Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal. Jakarta: PT   Rineka Cipta.

Coulmas, F. 2013. Sociolinguistic: The study of speaker's Choices. https//books.google.co.id.Diakses tanggal 30 May 2018.

Fasold, Ralph. 1984. The Social Linguistic of Society. New York: Basil Blackwell.

Holmes, Janet. 1992. An Introduction to Linguistic. London: Blackwell.

Hockett, Charles. 1958. A Course in Modern Linguistict. New York: The Macmillan   Company.

Holmes, Janet and Maria Stubbe. 2003. Doing Disagreement at Work: A Sociolinguistic Approach. Autralian Journal of Communication 30(1):53-77.

Metzger, Melanie. Bilingualism and Identity in Deaf Communities. Gallaudet: Gallaudet University Press.

Obar, Jonathan A.; Wildman, Steve (2015). "Social media definition and the governance challenge: An introduction to the special issue". Telecommunications policy. 39 (9): 745–750.

Sudaryanto. 1993 Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana Press.

Suwito. 1996. Alih Kode, Campur Kode, Interferensi. Surakarta: Binary Offset.

Spolsky, B. 1998. Sociolinguistic. Oxford: Oxford University Pers.

V. N. Diller, Anthony dkk. 2008. The Tai-Kadai Language. New York: Routledge.

Weinreich, Uriel. 1953. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. New York: Linguistic Circle of New York.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Great Britain: Hrtnolls Ltd, Bodmin.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2002). ed. 4th. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. UK: Blackwell Publishers.