

## ***AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING BY TWITTER USERS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS***

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**Abstract:** *This descriptive research aimed to find out the forms of code mixing by twitter users of university students, The research used Bokamba (1989) theory to determine the forms of code mixing. There are six forms of code mixing such as morpheme, word, phrase, hybrid, clause and idiom. The research was conducted at Riau University from May-June 2016. it was conducted in eight different spots. They are The Faculty of Economy, Faculty of Social and Politics, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Mathematics and Science and the last is The English Department. The data and instruments used researcher's twitter account and tweets that inserted code mixing. Researcher's twitter account follows 286 twitter accounts that among of those are 130 Riau University student accounts. The Population of research is 130 Riau University student accounts. The researcher used purposive sampling technique. The sample is 61 Riau University student accounts because they have particular characteristics to be sampled such as their tweets used code mixing and they are university students. In addition, they also agreed to take part in this research. The result of the data showed that words was the majority of the data with 42 data then followed by morpheme with 39 data and phrase has 14 data while the fewer of data is hybrid is three (3), clause is one (1) and the last is idiom has four (4) data.*

**Key words:** *Sociolinguistics, Code mixing, Twitter*

## ANALISIS CAMPUR KODE OLEH PENGGUNA TWITTER MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian deskriptif ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk campur kode oleh pengguna twitter dari mahasiswa universitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Bokamba (1989) untuk menentukan bentuk campur kode pengguna twitter. Ada enam bentuk yaitu morfem, kata, frase, hybrid, klausa, dan idiom. Penelitian dilakukan di Universitas Riau dari bulan Mei-Juni 2016. Penelitian ini dilakukan di delapan tempat yang berbeda seperti fakultas ekonomi, fakultas sosial dan politik, fakultas ilmu keguruan dan pendidikan, fakultas ilmu perikanan dan kelautan, kampus fakultas pertanian, kampus fakultas hukum, kampus fakultas ilmu matematika dan ilmu pengetahuan alam, dan terakhir adalah jurusan bahasa inggris. Data dan instrumen yang digunakan adalah akun twitter peneliti dan tweet yang disisipi pencampuran kode. Akun twitter peneliti mengikuti 286 akun twitter yang diantaranya itu adalah 130 akun twitter mahasiswa Universitas Riau. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 130 akun twitter mahasiswa Universitas Riau. Peneliti menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampelnya adalah 61 akun twitter mahasiswa Universitas Riau karena mereka memiliki karakteristik tertentu untuk menjadi sampel seperti tweet mereka menggunakan campur kode dan mereka mahasiswa Universitas Riau. Lalu, mereka bersedia ambil bagian dipenelitian ini. Hasil penelitian adalah sebagian besar data menunjukkan *words* dengan 42 data diikuti oleh morfem sebanyak 39 data sedangkan phrase terdapat 14 data, hybrid 3 data, clause 1 data dan terakhir adalah idiom mempunyai 4 data.

**Kata Kunci:** Sociolinguistik, Campur kode, Twitter

## INTRODUCTION

Human cannot be separated from language. The evidence is a daily conversation between human and other humans. It can make people to communicate and deliver purposes with other because there are so many functions of language such as expressing the comparison and contradiction, persuasion, asking questions, expressing like and dislike, cause and effect, summarizing, sequencing, predicting agreeing and disagreeing, apologizing, offering, and greeting people or introduction. Language is not only in oral form, but also in written form. Someone's thought can be more confessed when in written, so other people who read will understand what the writer delivers it. In this era, language has many varieties and diversities of language.

One of the examples in varieties and diversities of language is English. This language has developed in countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, India, and many African countries, as well as in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United States. In Singapore, for instance, according to Holmes (1992) British English is still endorsed by the government as the appropriate target variety in schools and official communication, rather than the local Singaporean English.

In the example above, Language related to its speaker personality such as their social status, economical status, age, education, sex, and job. Based on age, we can see the differences of using variety of language between kids, teenager, and adults. Teenager uses their own language in spoken and written. They usually use mixing more than one language in their communication because it can describe their solidarity one and another and expressing their emotions. Mixing of languages is usually referred to Code Mixing. Code Mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in one utterance (Muysken, 2000). Ayeomoni (2006) states code mixing is the mixing of words or phrases from a language into another language in a bilingual or multilingual communities.

The use of code mixing in written form can be found in social network. Social network is the best media for speakers to communicate each other in the long distance through internet network. There are many social networks such as Path, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Ask.fm, Friendster, Snapchat, Line, Whatsapp, LinkedID, My space, etc. Twitter is one of many social networks in the world that make people using it. According to the data of Sycomos site, Twitter users from Asian countries reached 7.74% from the total of Twitter users in the world. Indonesia placed the first ranking of using twitter in Asia with 2.43%, followed by Japan 1.47% and India 0.97% (Sjafriani, 2010). According to Custolo (in Daliusno, 2015) states that Twitter users in Indonesia reaching out 50 million people. That is why twitter is number one social media to support people using code mixing.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted from May up to June 2016. This research was conducted in eight different places. They are Faculty of Economics campus, Faculty of Social and Politics campus, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education campus, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine campus, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences and English Department Classes. The researcher

used descriptive research. Descriptive design research is used to describe characteristics of population or phenomenon being studied. (Shield and Rangarjan, 2013). This research design is proper to be conducted since study about phenomenon in social life.

Researcher's existing twitter account follows 286 twitter accounts that among of those are 130 Riau University student accounts. The Population of research is 130 Riau University student accounts. The sample is 61 Riau University student accounts because they have particular characteristics to be sample such as their tweets used code mixing and they are university students. They also allowed the researcher to take their tweet as the data of research. The researcher used purposive sampling technique. The sampling units are chosen because they have particular feature characteristics which will enable detailed exploration and understanding of the central themes and puzzles which the researcher would like to study (Paton, 2002).

The researcher uses his twitter account as the instrument to collect the data from tweets or status researcher's friend Twitter account. The researcher also used letter of consent for permission to use the tweet of respondents as the data in the research.

There are many ways to collect the data such as: study document, observation, test, interview and questionnaire. The researcher applies study document as the way to collect the data. According to Arikunto (1990), study document is getting the data about case or variable from note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc.

There are some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher opened twitter account (online) and observed activities twitter, by reading tweet or status. After that, when it found a sentence that including code mixing, researcher took as the data, using additional software. They are print screen and paint. The first pushed button print screen on the keyboard of laptop then copy and paste it in paint. After paste in paint, then crop and save the image in the laptop. The last step the researcher opens Microsoft word and inserts the image that has been saved before.

To find out the account owners that have code mixing in the tweet, researcher observed through campus organizations' twitter account and asked to get permission about taking their tweets or status for the data in personal chat one by one. Furthermore, researcher made appointment to them and explained about the research and the reason why researchers choose that tweets. When students gave the permission, the researcher gave the letter of consent as an agreement. Based on Miles & Huberman (1992), the researcher did some process of analysis, they are (1) listing the data. (2) classifying the data according to the form. (3) describing how code mixing related to each theory such as the form.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Morpheme

Table 1. The List of Data (Morpheme)

NO	DATA
1	Karena <i>moment</i> tak pernah terulang dan kesempatan tidak dua kali dating, oleh sebab itu memanfaatkan peluang sebelum diambil orang
2	<i>God</i> terimakasih sudah tunjukkan siapa yg sebenarnya!!

The Analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Karena *moment* tak pernah terulang dan kesempatan tidak dua kali dating, oleh sebab itu memanfaatkan peluang sebelum diambil orang  
The word “*moment*” can be identified as free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word.
- 2) *God* terimakasih sudah tunjukkan siapa yg sebenarnya!!  
The word “*God*” can be identified as free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word.  
Based on the data above, the researcher found words which can be related to free morpheme such as *moment* and *god*.

## Word

One of the six forms in code mixing is word. It is also divided into many kinds of form such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc. The researcher found the data that include into many kinds of word such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, interjection, conjunction, and reduplication.

## Noun

Table 2. The List of Data (Noun) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Karena <i>moment</i> tak pernah terulang dan kesempatan tidak dua kali dating, oleh sebab itu memanfaatkan peluang sebelum diambil orang
2	<i>God</i> terimakasih sudah tunjukkan siapa yg sebenarnya!!

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Karena *moment* tak pernah terulang dan kesempatan tidak dua kali dating, oleh sebab itu memanfaatkan peluang sebelum diambil orang  
There is an English word that inserted into Indonesian sentence. The word is *moment*. It means an indefinitely short period of time or the present time or any other particular time. The researcher analyzed “*moment*” as countable noun and concrete noun because it can be counted and it can be seen.
- 2) *God* terimakasih sudah tunjukkan siapa yg sebenarnya!!  
There is an English word that inserted into Indonesian sentence. The word is *God*. It means the one Supreme Being, the creator and ruler of the universe. The researcher analyzed “*God*” as countable noun and concrete noun because it can be counted and it can be seen.

Based on the data above, the researcher found out the kinds of noun such as countable noun, uncountable noun, concrete noun, compound noun and collective noun. In the countable noun, the researcher found it from the data such *moment* and *God*. After that, concrete nouns are *moment* and *god*,

## Verb

Table 3. The List of Data (verb) by Riau University Student

NO	DATA
1	<i>Refresh</i> otak dulu sebelum ujian.
2	Alhamdulillah, <i>launch</i> program SLI dimuat.

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) *Refresh* otak dulu sebelum ujian.

There is an English verb that inserted into Indonesian sentence. The word, which is inserted into Indonesian, is *refresh*. It means to provide new energy by rest, food, etc. The data “*refresh*” is analyzed as the present (basic form) or verb-I.

- 2) Alhamdulillah, *launch* program SLI dimuat.

There is an English verb that inserted into Indonesian sentence. The word, which is inserted into Indonesian, is *launch*. It means to start (a person) on a course, career. The data “*launch*” is analyzed as the present (basic form) or verb-I.

## Adjective

Table 4. The List of Data (adjective) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Twitter <i>lama</i> have a something wrong but stay.
2	Pendaftaran <i>Online</i> Beasiswa Singapura 2015   Pendaftaran Online 2015

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Twitter *lama* have a something wrong but stay.

There is an Indonesian adjective that inserted into English sentence. The word, which is inserted into English, is *lama*. The research analyzed “*lama*” as a descriptive adjective. The word “*lama*” in the sentence is Indonesian word but its function is an adjective which explains twitter as noun in the beginning.

- 2) Pendaftaran *Online* Beasiswa Singapura 2015 | Pendaftaran Online 2015

There is an English adjective that inserted into Indonesian sentence. The word is *online*. It means available or operating on a computer or computer network. The researcher analyzed “*online*” as a descriptive adjective.

Based on the data, researcher found out descriptive adjective in the data of adjective code mixing form. There is *online* and the researcher also found out three Indonesian adjectives such as *lama*.

## Adverb

Table 5 The List of Data (adverb) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	<i>hopefully</i> ,, jangan ada lagi yang namanya MTK

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) *hopefully*,,, jangan ada lagi yang namanya MTK  
Based on the data, researcher found the word “*hopefully*” as an adverb of manner because this adverb expresses something happen.

## Interjection

Table 6. The List of Data (interjection) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Ternyata dua tim terbaik dunia adanya di Madrid ya? Dua tim dengan pertahanan terbaik dan serangan balik mematikan... <i>welcome</i> derby Madrid!
2	Emang ga bisa ngasi apa-apa, <i>sorry</i>

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Ternyata dua tim terbaik dunia adanya di Madrid ya? Dua tim dengan pertahanan terbaik dan serangan balik mematikan... *welcome* derby Madrid!  
The researcher analyzed “*welcome*” as an interjection for approval because the word to express the strong sense of approval or agreement for something that has happened.
- 2) Emang ga bisa ngasi apa-apa, *sorry*  
The researcher analyzed “*sorry*” as an interjection for sorrow because the word to express the emotion of sadness about something unfortunate has happened.  
In the result, the researcher found out that there are two kinds of six interjections in the data. There are interjection for greeting and interjection for approval. The word “*welcome*” as an interjection for approval and the word “*sorry*” as an interjection for sorrow.

## Conjunction

Table 7. The List of Data (conjunction) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Pastinya langsung foto-foto <i>and</i> bergaya dong.
2	Ingin pergi ke Jepang <i>but</i> uang belum mencukupi

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Pastinya langsung foto-foto *and* bergaya dong.  
The data showed if the word “*and*” is a coordinating conjunction because to join words, phrases, and clauses together. It is also included into example of coordinating conjunction.
- 2) Ingin pergi ke Jepang *but* uang belum mencukupi  
The data showed if the word “*but*” is a coordinating conjunction because to join words, phrases, and clauses together. It is also included into example of coordinating conjunction.  
In the result, those data showed that there was only coordinating conjunction can be found by researcher. They are *and* and *but* in the tweet or data.

## Reduplication

Table 8. The List of Data (reduplication) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	<i>Well... Well...well</i> , mulai saat ini, ku anggap semuanya selesai!
2	Ah nanggung... Begadang aja sekalian.. <i>Download download</i>

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) *Well... Well...well*, mulai saat ini, ku anggap semuanya selesai!  
The researcher classified the word “*Well... Well...well*” as reduplication with the form of interjection – interjection.
- 2) Ah nanggung... Begadang aja sekalian.. *Download download*  
The researcher classified the word “*download download*” as reduplication with the form of noun - noun.

Based on the data above, there are two form of reduplication by the data. Those are *Well... Well...well* (interjection – interjection) and *download download* (noun – noun) while Indonesian reduplication is *gedung – gedung*.

## Phrase

Table 9. The List of Data (phrase) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	<i>Farewell party</i> Sman1 pujud, 28 april 2016 sukses bikin baper dari pagi sampai malam. Mata sembab wak geng
2	<i>Take the picture</i> , Selamat hari jadi kesekian kalinya guys

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) *Farewell party* Sman1 pujud, 28 april 2016 sukses bikin baper dari pagi sampai malam. Mata sembab wak geng  
“*Farewell party*” is a noun phrase because it consists of a noun (modifier) and a noun (head). *Farewell* itself is a modifier and *party* is head.
- 2) *Take the picture*, Selamat hari jadi kesekian kalinya guys  
“*Take the picture*” is a verb phrase because it consists of a verb (head) + noun phrase (modifier). *Take* itself is a head and *the picture* is modifier.

Based on the data above, researcher has found out two forms of phrase. There are noun phrase and verb phrase. The data were categorized as noun phrase such as *Farewell party* while *Take the picture* is verb phrase.

## Hybrid

Table 10. The List of Data (hybrid) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Akhirnya kutipan cerpen sudah selesai <i>dipost . next time yaaaa</i>
2	<i>Ngefly</i> saya dibuatnya



The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Akhirnya kutipan cerpen sudah selesai *dipost. next time* yaaaa  
The data showed that “*dipost*” is formed by Indonesian affixes and English word. It can be seen “*di-*” as an Indonesian prefix adds in the beginning of English word “*post*”.
- 2) *Ngefly* saya dibuatnya  
The data showed that “*nefly*” is formed by Indonesian affixes and English word. It can be seen “*nge-*” as an Indonesian prefix adds in the beginning of English word “*fly*”.

Based on the analysis above, there are three hybrid words in the data such as *dipost*, *nefly* and *membully*. All of data are formed by Indonesia prefixes + English word.

## Clause

Table 11. The List of Data (clause) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Apapun itu, masih sama dan tidak berubah. <i>I hope you feel it too</i>

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Apapun itu, masih sama dan tidak berubah. *I hope you feel it too*  
The researcher analyzes the clause “*I hope you feel it too*” as independent clause because it can stand alone.

Based on the data above, the researcher only found one data that included into clause. The data was included by independent clause.

## Idiom

Table 12. The List of Data (idiom) by Riau University Students

NO	DATA
1	Andai saja modric dan james bisa memanfaatkan peluang <i>head to head</i> depan Hart, banyak gol.
2	Sulit memang hidup ini terkadang tapi <i>every cloud has a silver lining</i>

The analysis of the data is presented as follows;

- 1) Andai saja modric dan james bisa memanfaatkan peluang *head to head* depan Hart, banyak gol.  
The data showed English idiom in Indonesian sentence. That is “*Head to head*” which means is a competition involving two people, teams, etc.
- 2) Sulit memang hidup ini terkadang tapi *every cloud has a silver lining*  
The data showed English idiom in Indonesian sentence. That is “*every cloud has a silver lining*” which means there is something good even though in the unpleasant situation. The whole sentence can be meant like sometimes this life is difficult but there is something good even in the unpleasant situation.

Based on the data above, researcher got the data that concern with idiom. English idioms are *head to head*” and “*every cloud has a silver lining*”.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the analysis and discussion presented in Chapter IV, it was found out six forms of code mixing used by respondent. They are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, hybrid, and idiom. The research finding showed that there were 42 words use by them. Followed by morpheme has thirty nine (39) data while phrase has fourteen (14), hybrid is three (3), clause is one (1) and the last is idiom has four (4) data. In conclusion, speakers potentially use code mixing. The researcher suggests for the lecturer and students also for the future researcher. The researcher provides that some suggestions will be meaningful for the next research. The suggestions follows are:

1. For the Lecturer

The result of this study can be used as additional information for sociolinguistic subject. The material can be used as consideration in preparing, selecting and constructing for sociolinguistic classes.

2. For Students

Learning code mixing is very useful for students to improve knowledge of sociolinguistic. For English students especially Sociolinguistics subject, it is expected that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms of code mixing used in social networking twitter. In addition, the researcher expects that this study can be used as a guidance to study linguistics.

3. Future researcher

The future researcher can analyze another code mixing case such as the factor of influencing code mixing.

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