



**THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING ON STUDENTS' FACEBOOK:
A STUDY ON FACEBOOK STATUS AND COMMENTS OF
THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS TBI IAIN
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as
a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Graduate Degree of
Education (S.Pd) in English*

By:

**LAILA SAFITRI
Reg. Number. 13 340 0016**

ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2017**



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Padangsidempuan, May 10th 2017

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Assalamu 'alaikumWr. Wb.

After reading, studying, and giving advices for necessary revises on thesis belongs to **Laila Safitri**, entitle **"The Analysis of Code Mixing on Students' Facebook: A Study on Facebook Status and Comments of the Sixth Semester Students TBI IAIN Padangsidempuan"**. We assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Graduate Education (S.Pd) in English Program, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the thesis examiner team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. That is all and thanks you for the selection.

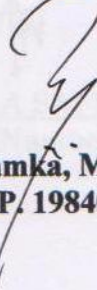
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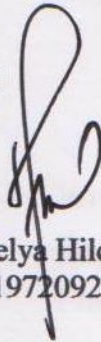
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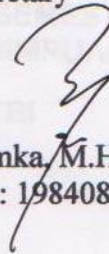
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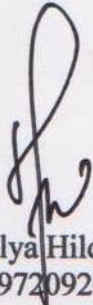
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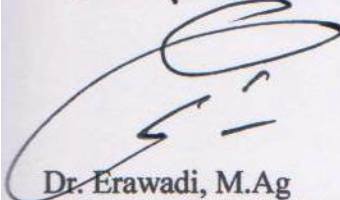
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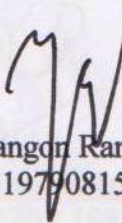
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LEGALIZATION

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FACEBOOK STATUS AND COMMENTS OF
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The thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to find code mixing on students' facebook that posted on facebook status and comments of the sixth semester TBI IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The facebook users often mixed their language with another language in status and comments on facebook. The objectives of this research were to find out of the use of code mixing, types of code mixing and students reasons in using code mixing on facebook status and comments in English Education Program at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

To answer the objectives of the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher applied documentation as the way to collect the data by capturing the status and comments. The researcher also used interviews to know the reasons of facebook users in mixing the language.

The results of the data analysis showed three types of code mixing suggested by Muysken such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization, appeared in Facebook. There were amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or sixth semester students TBI-1 were 71 for insertion, 9 times for alternation and 3 for congruent lexicalization. So, the total of code mixing that had been done by them was 83 times. Insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebook users status and comments posted. It could be seen from this percentages, they used 3.61 % insertion, while alternation 85.54% and 10.85% congruent lexicalization. So, the facebook users were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization. Moreover, the reasons of doing the codes were so varieties, such as would improve their language, mixing some language was unique, could not say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

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Finally, I realize this thesis is imperfect. Therefore, critics and suggestions are really needed to make this thesis become better in the future. May Allah, the Almighty bless them all, Amin.

Padangsidempuan, May 10th 2017

Declaration maker

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

If someone asks when the language comes in the world, of course the possible and suitable answer is the language has existed in the world since the human being born in the world, particularly from Adam prophet until present humans. There is human, there is language. It means that language is important for human beings. That is actually the fact. Therefore, between human and language are united. No human can live in the world without language and language cannot be used without human or society. Language is the most important medium to communicate with the other people. By using language, people will be able to talk with the other easily and efficiently.

Thus, language is means of communication that is used by many people to communicate each other. Language is basic to social interaction. By using language people can express their feelings, emotions, ideas, information's, knowledge's, thoughts and desires about something. So, language and society influence to each other.

In communication, the relation between language and society cannot be separated. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics. Janet states that sociolinguistics is concerned with

relationship between language and the context in which it is used.¹ So, sociolinguistics learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used in society. Sociolinguistics is the sociology of language. It examines the interaction between these two aspects of human behavior: the use of language and the social organization of behavior.

Nowadays, there are so many people who master more than one language. These cases called bilingualism. Bilingualism is the phenomenon of people having more than one language. The language which is usually mastered well by people is their mother tongue or native language. Most of them firstly used their mother tongue to communicate to their family, friends and society. However, during their communication with other people and because of the need of understanding other people about what they mean, there is a demand for the people to master or know the other languages. This condition caused many people learn another language to make their communication effective.

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that have many cultures in which it has many tribes in Indonesia such as Javanese, Batakese, Sundanese, etc. Every tribe in Indonesia has a role to manage the community inside it. Automatically this influences all aspects in Indonesia, one of which is language. Every region in Indonesia has a language to communicate among people inside it to get certain goal, such as when someone asks the others to

¹ Holmes, Janet. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (3rd)*. (Pearson: Longman, 2008), p. 2

do something and in order to keep politeness, for example, Javanese language is used among Javanese people, Bataknese is used among Bataknese, Sundanese is used among Sundanese, etc. Some languages above are called mother tongue. Mother tongue is the language that one first learns to speak as a child; one's native language.² people do not always speak in one language but they also often mix their language. Commonly, many people use more than one language to communicate. They can speak using two or more languages in a time. In Indonesia, many people use their mother tongue, Batak Language, Mandailing language, Minang language, Indonesia Language and also English to communicate.

To communicate with people among their regions, people use the national language or the first language. People need to master more than one language to communicate and to interact with others among their region. All of these show that Indonesia is multilingual or heterogeneous society.

People realize that without language they cannot interact to each other. Language can become a bridge to connect one another that live in different places and cultural. Because of that, language and society or human are related.

In multilingual community, speaker tends to mix from one code or language to the others. When people use and mix two or more codes and

² A S Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.758

languages is commonly called as code mixing. Miriam Meyerhoff states that code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase.³ It means the alternating used by bilingual speakers, they mix some codes or more than one languages in a clause, phrase, sentence and so on in their speaking or writing. Code mixing didn't only use in direct speech and writing but also use in social media networking.

In this era, the evolution of social media networking, such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Black Berry Messenger and others has created many opportunities for information access and language technology. Social media is a tool used by the people to exchange information, share their experience, share their stories, discuss, and do business online remotely that would be easier for them to exchange information without having meet in each other.

The number of code mixing use in Indonesia is increasing. Every people have different ways of using code mixing. Youngsters do it in their daily communication and consider it as a trend and really booming. They often mix English in their Indonesian conversation.

The use of code mixing in social media networking especially in Facebook is very infesting. It is known that facebook is one of media social networking that used of many people especially youngsters and also many students to express their thoughts, ideas, stories, experiences and feelings and they also can share and post it in facebook.

³ Meyerhoff, Mirian, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (Canada: Routledge, 2006), p. 120

This situation also occurs of English Department students, IAIN Padangsidempuan in their communications on Facebook, especially on their status and comments on it. The students often use English combined with Indonesia or their mother tongue. They did mix of language they used, such Bahasa Mandailing and Bahasa Batak, then they mix with English on their posts and comments. Meanwhile they are students who are studying in English Education Department, but they still used to mix two or more languages in their communications on Facebook. They properly use English in their communications to make them more understanding or to make them accustomed use English in daily life.

Because of that, these problems are interested to research. So, the researcher conducts the title “The Analysis of Code-Mixing on Students’ Facebook: A Study on Facebook Status and Comments of The Sixth Semester Students TBI IAIN Padangsidempuan.”.The researcher would like to know, observe and to describe the case of code mixing which are often used by facebook users of English Education Department Students, State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan.

B. The Focus of the Problem

Based on phenomenon in background of the problem above, the researcher is interested to do a research on Facebook status and comments by English Education Department Students. In this research, the researcher only focused on the use of code mixing, the types of code mixing and the students reasons of using code mixing in social media networking especially on Facebook Status and Comments by English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester which are friends with the researcher.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus of the problem explained above, the researcher formulated the problems of the research as follow:

1. How are the code mixing used in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester?
2. What are the types of code mixing that used in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester?
3. What are the students reasons in using code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester?

D. The Objectives of the Research

Related to the problems, the researcher determined the writing objectives of the research as follows:

1. To describe the use of code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

2. To find the type of code mixing that used in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.
3. To explain the students' reasons in using code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

E. The Significances of the Research

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will be something worthwhile both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically
 - a. The result of this study is expected to justify the use of sociolinguistics theories.
 - b. The result of this research can be used as an additional reference for those who are interested in sociolinguistics study especially in code mixing study.
 - c. This research can enlarge sociolinguistics phenomenon views especially language use in society.
2. Practically
 - a. To give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistics study and facebook user, especially English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Grade.
 - b. To be useful information or be a reference in finishing campus tasks for English Department Students at IAIN Padangsidimpuan particularly and for all generally.

F. The Definition of the Key Terms

1. Code Mixing

Code mixing is the combination of a word or a phrase in using one language with other language. It occurs when the speaker mix two or more language or in a discourse without any requirements. So, the speaker may choose the small units or word of utterance to mix the language.

2. Facebook

Facebook is one of media social networking that used of many people especially youngsters and also many students to express their thoughts, ideas, stories, experiences and feelings. So, people can create profiles, share information and responds to the information posted by other.

3. Facebook Status

A facebook status is a feature that allows users to post and share a small amount of content on their profile, on their friends' walls and in facebook news feeds.⁴ Facebook status is one of the key interactive features on Facebook. Status can be shared among all friends, to a select group or to individuals.

⁴What is facebook status? Retrieved from <http://www.techopedia.com/>, accessed on 8th December 2016 on 7.46pm

4. Facebook Comment

Facebook comments are ordered to show the highest quality (most relevant) comments from friends, friends of friends, and the most liked or active discussion threads, while comments marked as spam are hidden from view.⁵ Comments on posts or status in facebook just as you can the post itself.

G. The Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this research will be divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

Chapter I is consisted about introduction, they are: background of the problem, focus of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, significances of the research, the last is definition of key terms; the definition of key terms included definition about the title about the research.

Chapter II consisted of theoretical descriptions which explained about sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code, code mixing, the types of code mixing, and facebook. In this chapter also consisted of reviews of related findings.

Chapter III is discussed about the methodology of the research, it is consisted of location and time of the research, research design, research informant, instruments of collecting the data, techniques of the data analysis, and the last is the trustworthiness of the research.

⁵ AL Facebook Comments Box- Joomla! Retrieved from <http://www.extensions.joomla.org/extension/al.com>, accessed on 8th December 2016 on 7.46pm

Chapter IV consisted of the result of the research findings. The research findings consisted of the findings and analysis. Then, it contained of the use of code mixing, the types of code mixing, and the reasons of using code mixing used in social media networking especially on Facebook status and Comments by English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester which are friends with the researcher.

Chapter V is discussed of conclusions and suggestions of the research. This chapter consisted of conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. The Theoretical Description

In theoretical description, the researcher discusses some related theories to support her research. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. Therefore, the researcher presents some theories about code mixing.

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. Ronald Wardhaugh states that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language.¹ Sociolinguistics is the study about the relationship between language and society. It learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used.

In sociolinguistics we study about language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we return to the direction of our needs and interests. In

¹ Wardhaugh, Ronald, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (6th). (Wiley: Blackwell, 2010), p.12

other words, sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. We use language to ask for and give people information.

While, Kristen Malmkjaer states that sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation on society, and it draws on insights from sociology, anthropology and social psychology as well as insights from other areas of linguistics study.² Then, Meyerhoff states that sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language.³ In sociolinguistics, we study about language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we return to the direction of our needs and interests. People realize that without language they cannot interact to each other. Language can become a bridge to connect one another that live in different places and cultural. Because of that, language and society or human are related. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In sociolinguistics study, there are so many phenomenons inside. One of them is bilingualism.

² Nababan, P.W.J, *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1993), p. 415

³ Meyerhoff, Mirian, *Op cit.* p. 1

2. Bilingualism

When two or more language used alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other. Events using two or more language alternately by a speaker called bilingualism. Bilingualism is the phenomenon of people having more than one language.

Ellen Bialystok states that bilingual individuals as those people who are able to speak two (or more) languages, to some level of proficiency, but identifying what counts as a language is not a straight forward judgment.⁴ It means that when people master more than one language, they are called bilingual. Bilingualism in Indonesian language called as *kedwibahasaan*. Aslinda and Leni Syafyahya state that *kedwibahasaan* (bilingualism) is the using of two or more language by someone.⁵ It can be concluded that bilingualism is the use two languages by a speaker in the interaction with the speaker of other language.

In conclusion, bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in the interaction with other people. It happens when people are in the place where their mother tongue is not the language that is understood by most people and it happened when people think it sounds cool talking in mixed language and they are comfortable for what they talked.

⁴ Ellen Bialystok, *Bilingualism in Development*, (York University: Cambridge, 2003), p. 5

⁵ Aslinda and Syafyahya, Leni, *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*, (Bandung: Reflika Aditama, 2007), p. 25

3. Code

In everyday interaction, a person who bilingual must be chose codes or languages 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. Ronald Wardhaugh states that it is possible to refer to a language or a variety of a language as a *code*.⁶ In other words, code means there is a dominant language used. So every language is a code. People may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic.

Thus, a code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling, ideas, thought, etc. Every language in the world is also as a code.

From the code definition above, the researcher can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people. There are so many results of bilingualism phenomenon, such as code mixing.

4. Code Mixing

a. The Nature of Code Mixing

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism phenomenon is code mixing. Code mixing is the change of one language to

⁶ Wardhaugh, Ronald, *Op.Cit.* p. 84

another within the same utterance or the same oral or written text.⁷ It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more language are used. Wardhaugh states, in most multilingual settings, there are no strict or explicit guidelines for what language to speak. People must select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from that code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances.⁸ So, the speaker may choose the small units of utterance to mix the language.

Code mixing is about the combination of a word or phrase in using one language with another language. The other definitions about code mixing occurs when the conversant mix two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without any requirement, the relaxed of the speaker or his/her habit get involved in that situation. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation. In a formal language situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages. Sometimes there are also mixes the code if the speaker wants to show his knowledge or his position.⁹

⁷ Judy Woon Yee Ho, et. al, Code-mixing: Linguistic form and socio-cultural meaning: The International Journal of Language Society and Culture; ISSN 1327-774X (Lingnan University: Hong Kong, 2007) p. 1

⁸ Wardhaugh, Ronald and Janet, M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (7th). (Wiley: Blackwell, 2015), p.96

⁹ Nababan, P.W.J, *Op Cit.* p. 32

Then, Kristen Malmkjaer states that code mixing is the use of elements, most typically nouns, from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language.¹⁰ It means that code mixing often used by speakers or utterers change some of the elements, especially nouns (animals, fruits, etc) in their speaking or utterance while their spoke in daily life.

The characteristics one of code mixing are enjoying or in informal situation.¹¹ It means that the phenomenon of code mixing happens not only in speaking or writing (formal situation), but code mixing also used in other interaction in daily life, such as in the movie or film, novel, magazine, radio, news and social media networking too. In social media networking, we can find code mixing in Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook.

b. The Types of Code Mixing

Pieter Muysken states that, the term code- mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.¹² Code mixing is a mixture or insert foreign words (other code) between two or more languages in small units may be in words or short phrases in speaker or writer utterance, in which there is a dominant language to make it sound cool and give appropriate context to the listener or audience,

¹⁰ Malmkjaer, Kristen, *The Linguistics Encyclopedia*. (London: Roudlege, 1991), p.62

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.32.

¹² Muysken, Pieter, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of code Mixing*, (UK at the University Press : Cambridge, 2000), p. 1

then it make the speaker or writer enjoy and relax to use the language. In other hand, code mixing is one of phenomena which exist in bilingual speaker. The speaker usually says sentences in a language and he or she inserts the other word or phrase from another language in that sentence.

Pieter Muysken suggests that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities, they are:

- a. Insertion
- b. Alternation
- c. Congruent Lexicalization.

The patterns of intra-sentential code mixing found are often rather different from one another. Much of the confusion in the field appears to arise from the fact that several distinct process are at work: ¹³

1. Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language.
2. Alternation between structures from languages.
3. Congruent Lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure.

Based on above the patterns, the researcher can conclude that insertion of material is same with the insertion of a words, it means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. Meanwhile, alternation means that the alternation arises when two languages can be substituted for each other function in terms of both grammatically and in terms of lexical. The last congruent Lexicalization as usually defined not

¹³ *Ibid.* , p. 3

only requires that the languages in contact be structurally congruent, but also presupposes a high level of bilingual competence, as well relatively equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Some example from three kinds of code mixing below:

1). Insertion

One of the types of code mixing is a word, sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language, especially English. So that, Insertion maybe named as insertion of material, such as insertion of word (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition) and phrase. There are some examples:

1. */Saya harus stay dirumah weekend kali ini./*
2. */Udah lama gak stalk di twitter./*
3. */Maaf kalau masih kurang bagus, terimakasih sudah order./*
4. */Pokoknya ngetrip sama mereka menyenangkan./*
5. */Kita kan sesame seller, jangan anggap aku saingan karna rezeki Allah yang mengaturnya./*

2). Alternation

Alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. Structure alternates in two languages and it just happens in one sentence. So, alternation is about clause that a group

words that consist of subject and finite or predicate but has not express the complete idea. Examples:

1. */Don't worry about me, akan saya tunjukkan kemampuan saya nanti sore./*
2. */Liburan ini kita harus bisa hang out jauh dan harus bawa koper./*
3. */Mulai sekarang saya tidak percaya sama yang namanya cinta bertepuk sebelah tangan, karna I think itu hanya dibuat-buat saja./*
4. */Good job adek-adekku sayang, semoga kalian menang./*
5. */Hari ini saya akan jumpa mama dan papa tercinta, wait for me kesayanganku./*

3). Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from other language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

There are some examples about congruent lexicalization, they are:

1. */Coba kalian baca bagian diagnosis dulu, baru nanti saya jelaskan./*

2. */Kemenangan kita di pertandingan kali ini tergantung pada kekompakan team kita juga./*
3. */Nanti malam tolong betulkan software computer saya yah, saya tidak bisa membetulkannya./*
4. */Saya mau presentasi besok, jadi jangan ganggu saya dulu./*
5. */Besok akan ada acara seminar di auditorium, dan itu akan dilaksanakan selama 3 hari berturut-turut./*

5. The Reasons in Using Code Mixing

There are some reasons that make the language users mixing code in communication, may be in writing, speaking. Malmkjaer states that, this may happen for a number of reasons; for instance, the bilingual may have forgotten the term for something in the language she or he is currently speaking, and use the other language being spoken may not have a term for a particular concept the bilinguals wants to refer too.¹⁴ Here is the explanation:

- a. Forgotten the term for something, in fact code mixing used because of forgotten the term for something when people do interaction or communication. So, the speaker mixed their language with another language. It is often happen in daily interaction.
- b. A term for a particular concept, it means that people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.61

emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language. So, they mix their language with other codes.

6. Facebook

Facebook is one of media social networking that used of many people especially youngsters and also many students to express their thoughts, ideas, stories, experiences and feelings. Jeffery states that Facebook is a global social networking website that boasts 350 million registered users. Facebook user add friends to their Facebook network to whom they send message, profile updates, pictures, and the like.¹⁵ It means that facebook is a popular social networking that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages, and keep and touch with friends, family and colleagues. Facebook is an online social networking service that enables its users to connect with friends and family as well as make new connections.

Graham states that facebook is a social utility that connects you with the people around you.¹⁶ So, by using facebook, everyone can use it to upload photos or publish notes, get the latest news from your friends, post videos on your profile, tags your friends, and join a network to see people who live, study, or work around you.

¹⁵ Riley, Jeffery A, *Social Media Directory*, (United States of America: Pearson Education, Inc, 2011), p. 5

¹⁶ Graham, Wayne, *Facebook API: Developers Guide*, (United States of America: First Press, 2008), p. 10

Within each member's personal profile, there are several key networking components. The most popular is facebook's wall. The users can be put or left the posts (text), photos, and videos on a member's wall. It can be uploaded from the smartphone or monitor directly. Then, other popular component is posting a status on facebook's wall (status update), it will be commented or liked by people or facebookers friends. Beside it, facebook members can upload an interactive album feature allows the member's contact or friends to comment on each other's photos and tag people in the photos and so many components we find on facebook.

Facebook is one of the more popular online social networks that took advantage of the computer-mediated communication (CMC) services such as instant messaging, forums and direct messaging with publication services such as blogging and sharing of content to form a service that connected the members within the system to each other.¹⁷ It means that some people who have facebook can send the messages and share everything from facebook. Facebook wants the service to be the main places you go to not only communicate with your friends, but also businesses, and to get things done by giving some procedure.

Facebook has evolved from a social network to a social service that encompasses a range of a new and emerging feature. Facebook allows content to be integrated from other websites, resulting in the user's accessing

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 32

information through Facebook rather than visiting an alternative website. A user may watch a YouTube video, view an Instagram photo or read a tweet without leaving their Facebook newsfeed.¹⁸ Social networking has revolutionized the speed of the news cycle and information. Most news organizations now rely on social media sites to collect and share information. Social media such as YouTube video, Instagram, Twitter are steadily becoming a mainstream source for breaking news. Today an individual can know everything, in real time, what is happening throughout the world by this media.

Thus, Indonesian students also felt the positive impact of the use of internet. They are using internet to search for additional material of their learning in school or university. Of course they are also very up to date on social media, and even many students spend their time to play social media too much, so that they almost forget their time to study and get more knowledge. But, actually there are many lessons that can they get in social media, especially in English, they can turn the language version of their social media, from Indonesian version to English.

¹⁸ Mike Kent and Tama Leuser, *An Education in Facebook?*, (New York: Routledge, 2014)
p.13

In Indonesia, social media have been very influential to the people life, they can create jobs by using internet, through social media, upload a photo of their product and they put the price in them and waiting for a buyer, they do everything all in online and share in messaging or wall post.

Facebook is not the first, but this time facebook was the most famous and widely used by people worldwide. Facebook is used as a place to make friends, business relations, advertising and even just playing games. Facebook makes us free to do anything because we can communicate without having to meet face to face or have never even met because it is not likely to be in another hemisphere. This flexibility also facilitate the development of a language as everyone can have a facebook account, the differences in ethnicity, social status and even cultural and language differences are actually interesting to study and visit every day. Because of the differences in language and social status creates an interesting mix of language and it is very often used unconsciously.

B. The Review of Related Findings

The researcher presents the previous researcher that deal especially with the variety of the study of code mixing. The first previous research is done by Widya Noor entitled Code Mixing in “Kepo Show” Programme on Radio Broadcasting KIIS FM Padangsidempuan.¹⁹ She analyzes the types of

¹⁹ Noor, Widya, “Code Mixing in “Kepo Show” Programme on Radio Broadcasting KIIS FM Padangsidempuan” *Unpublished Thesis*, (IAIN Padangsidempuan, 2015)

code mixing that used by the radio broadcaster and listener. She written the types of code mixing by Suwito, they are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Inner code mixing or mix the code into inside. It means mixed code derived from the original language with all its variations (formal standard, informal, non- standard or vernacular). Meanwhile, outer code mixing or mix the code to the outside. It means mixed code derived from foreign languages. She also explains how is code mixing used and why the code mixing used at Radio KIIS FM Padangsidimpuan.

The second researcher is done by Amsal entitled *An analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of The Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 Koto Kampar*.²⁰ The result of this research results clearly show that code mixing can be used as an indicator of English language learning abilities. Finally, the researcher concludes some points such as: there are analyses of typical code mixing of the students at State Junior High School 3 XIII Koto Kampar: Noun/ noun phrase/ pronoun (164) data, Verb/ verb phrase/ Auxiliary (57) data, Adverb/ Idiom/ Preposition (49) data, Adjective/ adjectival phrase (25) data, Exclamation (15) data. The total of the data is 310.

²⁰ Amsal, "*An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of The Students at State Junior High School (SMPN 3) Koto Kampar*", (State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, 2011) Retrieved from <http://www.repository.uin-suska.ac.id/265/1/20.com> on January 7th 2017 at 11.30 a.m.

The last previous research was written by Ari Saputro entitled *The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel*. In this research, the writer focuses to describe Indonesian-English code mixing which often used by Raditya Dika in the novel entitled *Marmut Merah Jambu*. Based on the finding in this research, the form of code mixing was divided into 6 forms, namely code mixing in the form of word, phrase, and repetition of word, hybrid, idiom and clause.²¹ Then, in this research the writer classifies the purpose Indonesian- English code mixing into: need feeling motive, prestige filling motive and to make the novel more interesting understandable. The researcher also found the lexical meaning from code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu*.

Based on three previous researches above, the researchers try to find the types, the form, and the reasons of code mixing that used in Radio, and Novel. In other hand, three of these researches are similar research, but the results and objects are different. Meanwhile, in this research investigate in different object that is social media networking. The social media that used by researcher is facebook. The researcher describe the type of code mixing, they reasons of using the code mixing, and how the code mixing used in Facebook Status and Comments English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

²¹ Saputro, Ari, “The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing in “Marmut Merah Jambu Novel”, (STAIN Salatiga, 2013) Retrieved from <http://www.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/docfiles//.ac.id> on January 7th 2017 at 11.30 a.m.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Place and Time of the Research

1. The Place of the Research

This research has been conducted in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan. It is located at Jl. Tengku Rizal Nurdin K.M. 4,5 Sihitang, Padangsidimpuan Selatan, Kotamadya Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatera, Indonesia. It has been conducted at the students third year of TBI, they were the Sixth semester of TBI-1 in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

2. The Time of the Research

This research started on October 2016 until March 2017.

B. The Research Designs

Based on the analysis of data, this research used qualitative research with descriptive method. According to Creswell that qualitative research is constructive knowledge claims, ethnographic design, and observation of behavior.¹ Gay & Airasian state that qualitative approach is based on the collecting and analysis of non numeric data such as observations, interviews,

¹ Jhon W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (New delhi: Sac Publications, inc, 2003), p. 20.

and other more discursive sources of information.² Additionally, Johnny Saldana states that qualitative research is an umbrella term for a wide variety of approaches to and for the study of natural social life.³ It means that qualitative research involves looking in-depth at non-numerical data such as observation, interview, and other more discursive sources of information which are to understanding the phenomenon. The data took from the field.

C. The Sources of the Data

There are some sources of the data that needed in the research, they are:

a. Primary source of the Data

The primary sources of data are gained from the students' facebook status and comments of TBI 1 Sixth semester in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidempuan which are friends with the researcher. The data are students' status and comments capture. It is pictures form. It was taken from Mei 2016 until March 2017.

b. Secondary sources of the Data

The secondary sources of data are students' of the Sixth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidempuan or facebooker (active users) that active comment on facebook. The informant of the research is from TBI 1 at sixth semester in State Institute for Islamic

² L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Education Research: Competence for Analysis and Application* (USA: Prectice Hall, 2000) p. 8.

³ Saldana, Johnny, *Fundamentals of Qualitative Research: Understanding Qualitative Research* (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc, 2011) p. 4

Studies (IAIN) Padangsidempuan. They consist of 25 students. But, the researcher only chose 14 students of them. They are researcher's friends in facebook and the students who often use code mixing in their facebook .

D. The Instrument of Collecting the Data

The instrument for collecting the data of this research is researcher herself. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. The researcher is an active respondent in the research process. The researcher collected the data by qualitative method and it is necessary to get the researcher involved as the object of the research directly, because in qualitative research, the researcher is the real instrument. The other instruments are documentation and sheet of interview.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

The data collection method is an effective way of soliciting and documenting, in their own words, an individual's or group's perspectives, feeling, opinions, values, attitudes, and beliefs about their personal experiences and social world, in addition to factual information about their lives.⁴ John and James state that collecting data in qualitative research are observation, interviews, review of document, data analysis and interpretation.⁵ The researcher uses interview and documentation to collect data. The steps for collecting the data are:

⁴ Saldana, Johnny, *Op cit.* p. 32

⁵ John W. Best and James V. Kahn, *Research in Education* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2003), p. 254-260.

This research use the instruments for collecting the data, such as:

1. Documentation

Documentation is official information pieces of paper containing official information. Robert C. Bodgan and Sari Knopp Biklen state that we have been the term of document to refer to materials such as photographs, video, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and memorabilia of all sorts that can be used as supplemental information as part of a case study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing.⁶ So, document is held to find and learn documents that related to the need of research. In this research, the researcher uses this technique to get the data of the students' facebook status and comments which are friend with the researcher. The documents such as capturing their status and comments in pictures form.

2. Interview

Gay Airasian states that interview is a purposeful interaction usually between two people, focused on one person to get information from the other person.⁷ It means interview do face-to-face encounters between the researcher and informants directed toward understanding informants' perspective on their lives, experiences or situations as expressed in their own words.

⁶ Bodgan, Robert C. and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods* (5th), (United State of America: Pearson, 2007), p. 64

⁷ L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Op cit.* p. 219.

So, this research use interview, because interview is one of the technique of collecting the data by doing oral interview in individual meeting. The searcher focuses on facebookers which are friends with the researcher. The researcher uses interview to know why the students use code mixing in their facebook status and comments and what are they reasons about it. The researcher analyzed Facebook Status and Comments to collect the data which related with this research. For collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follows:

1. Read Facebookers' status and comments
2. Select the Indonesian-English and other codes or language code mixing by capturing the status and comments.
3. Write down the data.
4. Arrange data into several parts based on classification

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is often given short shrift in introductory textbooks on qualitative research.⁸ In this research, after collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data. The technique of data analysis will be presented in descriptive form. It means that the procedure is by explaining the object which is being investigated towards the factual fact. The technique of the data analysis is state together or in line with the formulation and objective of the study. So that, the researcher needs focus to do the research.

⁸ Saldana, Johnny, *Op cit.* p. 89

In analyzing the data, the researcher used what has been stated by Saldana as through fieldnote, writing, interview transcribing, analytic memo writing, and other documentation processes, you gain cognitive ownership of your data, and the intuitive, tacit, synthesizing capabilities of your brain begin sensing patterns, making connections, and seeing the bigger picture.⁹ It means, the researcher use documentation processes and making connection to make the conclusion.

This research used content analysis method which kind is manifest coding. Kholil states that coding manifest is based on content analysis to word or sentences, picture, symbol, expressed by explicit in a text.¹⁰ While Ary et al state content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior.¹¹ The materials analyzes can be textbook, newspaper, television program, advertisements, pictures, or any of a host of other types of documents.

Content analysis is widely used in education. Ary et al state that are some of the purpose of content analysis in educational research:¹²

1. To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbook.
2. To analyze types of error in students' writing.
3. To describe prevailing practices.
4. To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbook or other publications.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 90

¹⁰ Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2006) p. 52.

¹¹ Donald Ary, et. al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, 2010) p. 29.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 457.

5. To discover the relative importance of, or interest in, certain topic.

So from explanation above, this study employed qualitative content analysis method. It is chosen because of the topic in this research is about code mixing on students' facebook and also because the writer describes and analyze the linguistic types of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing by facebook users of English Education Department Students (TBI 1) sixth semester IAIN Padangsidempuan which are friend with the researcher. It can be concluded that content analysis helps uses to analyse written or visual and materials. This method is very suitable to this study because content analysis can be used to analyze written document or text. In generally, this research is non hypothesis, so that the measure of this research does not need the hypothesis. It means that Qualitative research is the research which understanding the phenomenon based on collection data and analysis of non numerical data.

So, from the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the data by using data collection, collect the facebook status and comments (data) by facebookers, then divided the data to one unit with categorize the data. Afterwards, the researcher made interpretation and described about data to make a conclusion.

G. The Techniques of Checking Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is very important because checking to the trustworthiness of the data is used to contradicted the assumption of qualitative research is not scientific. Trustworthiness or providing credibility to the writing is when we inform the reader of our research processes. Some make the case by stating the duration of fieldwork.¹³ The bottom line is that trustworthiness is matter of researcher honesty and integrity, only the writer will ever know the real truth and to reduce the bias of the data and to improve the validity of the data collection. To reduce the bias of the data, and to improve the validity of the data collection, Gay suggested several strategies as follows:

1. Extend the study by staying in the field for a longer period to obtain additional data that can be compared to the earlier data or compare participant's consistency of responses.
2. Including addition participants to broaden the representativeness of the study and thus the data.
3. Make a concerted form to obtain participant trust and comport, trus providing more detailed, honest information from participants.
4. Try to recognize one's own biases and references and be honest with oneself in seeking them out.
5. Work with another researcher and independently gather and compare data collected from subgroups of the participants.
6. Allow participants to review and critique field notes or tape recordings for accuracy and meaning, but only at the end of the entire data collection period.
7. Use verbatim accounts of observation or interviews by collecting and recording data with tape recordings or detailed filed notes.
8. Record in journal one's own reflection, concerns, during the study and refer to them when examining the data collected.
9. Examine unusual result for explanation.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 136

10. Triangulate by using different data sources to confirm one another, as when interview, and recollections of other participants produce the same description of an event, or when a participants responds similarly to a personal question asked on three different occasions.¹⁴

While Moleong states that check the trustworthiness of the data suggested has strategies as follows:

1. Participation prolongation
2. Observing persistence
3. Triangulated
4. Checking with friend by discuss
5. Analysis negative case
6. Reference sufficiency
7. Member checking
8. Description detail
9. Auditing¹⁵

Based on strategies above, the researcher just take work with other researcher or checking with friends by discussing. The researcher works with friends to compare data, to check the trustworthiness of the data about code mixing that occurred on students' Facebook Status and Comments of the sixth semester students TBI IAIN Padangsidempuan.

¹⁴L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Education Research...* p. 225.

¹⁵Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 175.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Findings and Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher is going to analyze the data of code mixing, after identifying the Indonesian-English, English-Indonesian, Indonesian-Bataknese and English-Bataknese code mixing used in social media networking especially on Facebook Status and Comments by English Department Students in IAIN Padangsidempuan. The data are collected from the students' facebook TBI-1 Sixth Semester which are friends with the researcher, they consist of 14 facebookers.

This section discussed about the result of the observation from capturing photos' facebook status and comments session and interviews. Before the research was conducted, the purpose of the study had been informed to the students, and the writer reassured them that the object of the study is not to measure their English skill, but it is more into analyzing the code mixing phenomenon happen in their daily life on facebook. So, in this chapter the researcher would like to present the data to answer all the objectives of the research. The findings of this research showed some proves. This research finding is divided into some sub topics as follows.

1. The use of code mixing on Facebook Status and Comments in English Department Students at TBI-1 Sixth Semester.

Based on the research, it was found that the students did code mixing in their facebook. Code mixing can be represented in some of status and comments that the researcher got from capturing in picture form which was facebookers posted on May 2016 until March 2017 by 14 students in TBI-1.

Code mixing that happened on facebook status and comments occurred in every session. Those 14 students often mixed their language with English, Indonesian, and Bataknese also.

Here some capturing status and comments that happened in Facebook by TBI-1 English Department Students when the facebookers or facebook user use code mixing.

DATUM 1:



The marked word “**please**” in datum 1 beside is English Code Mixing that used in facebook status. In this case, the facebookers was use or mix Indonesian with English languages. The type of code mixing in this status is insertion, exactly insertion of verb in imperative form.

DATUM 2:



In example beside or datum 2, the facebook users tend to use English verb phrase “**I think**” as well as reflected in her status. She mixes the code into English, while her original code is Indonesian. So, the type of code mixing in this status is insertion of verb phrase.

DATUM 3:



In example beside or datum 3, the user facebook tend to use English adverbial phrase “**my favorite class...**” the code happens is insertion of adverbial phrase, she mix Indonesian with English.

DATUM 4:



In datum 4, the facebook user using English code, she mixes her status with Indonesian language. The word marked is “**minat**” it means someone that want to get Red paper roses. So, the code mixing is about insertion of verb.

DATUM 5:



In datum 5, there are three code mixing that used in facebooker status. They are “**inbox me!**” as insertion of verb phrase, “**only**” as insertion of adverb, and “**request**” as insertion of verb. She uses Indonesian- English code.

DATUM 6:



In datum 6 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The words “**request**” and “**order**” is insertion of verb. The facebooker mix Indonesian- English code.

DATUM 7:



In datum 7 beside, the code mixing inserted are “close order” as the insertion of verb phrase, “order” as the insertion of verb and “bouquet” as the insertion of noun. The facebooker use two languages, they are Indonesian and English.

DATUM 8:



In datum 8 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted is “men-judge” it word means criticize someone. So the type of code mixing in this case is insertion of verb.

DATUM 9:

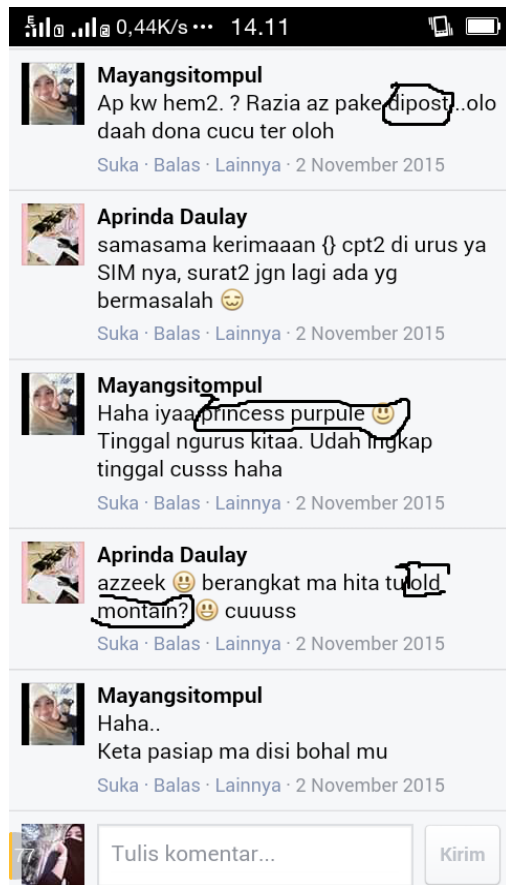


In datum 9 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted “caption” as insertion of noun, “hashtag” as verb phrase it means have to talk something and “ngetrip” it word means has journey. So the type of code mixing in this case is insertion of verb.

DATUM 10:



In datum 10 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted is “keep solid”. So the type of code mixing in this case is insertion of verb phrase.



In example beside, there are three codes that used in facebookers comments. They are Indonesian, English and bataknese code. The code mixing inserted “**post**” as insertion of verb, the word means tell about something, “**princess purple**” it means as a name to Aprinda Daulay, so it word as the insertion of noun phrase and “**old mountain**” it word means name of village that is Gunungtua village. So the type of code mixing in this case is insertion of noun phrase too.

DATUM 11:



In datum 11 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted is “**without problem**” the word as insertion of adverbial phrase.

DATUM 12:



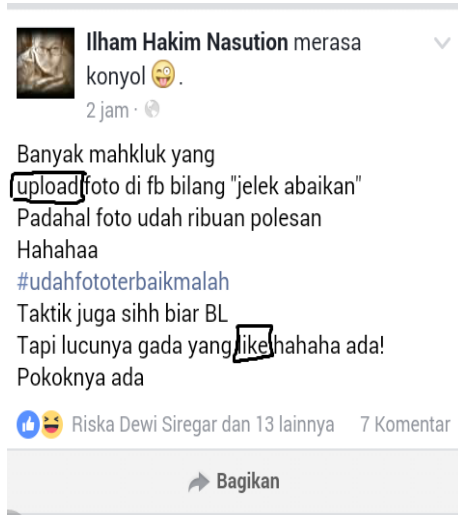
In datum 12 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted “**communicate**” and “**bye**” it means have to left don’t use the pin again So, the type of code mixing both of words are insertion of verb.

DATUM 13:



In datum 13 beside, there are two codes that used in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted is “**score**” as insertion of noun.

DATUM 14:



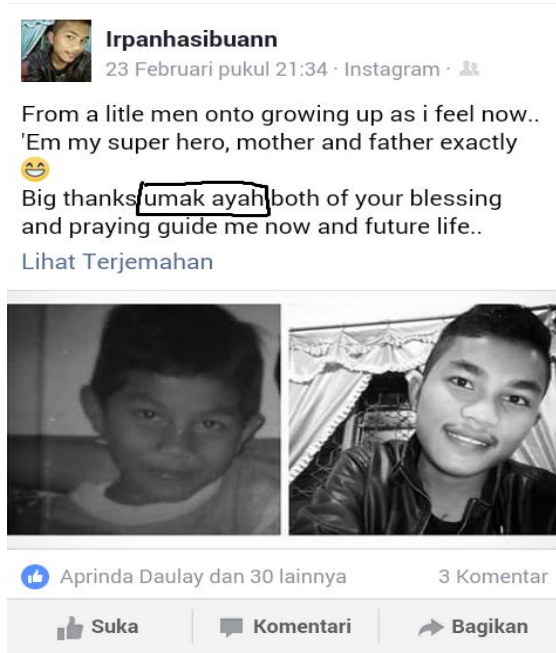
In datum 14 beside, there are two codes that used in facebookers status. They are Indonesian and English code. “**up-load**” means posting, then “**like**” means as expression about the posting. Both of words are insertion of verb.

DATUM 15:



In datum 15 beside, there are two codes that used in facebookers status. They are Indonesian and English code. The code mixing inserted is “**viewers**” means as fans or followers insertion of noun.

DATUM 16:



Irpanhasibuann
23 Februari pukul 21:34 · Instagram · 👤

From a litle men onto growing up as i feel now..
'Em my super hero, mother and father exactly
😊
Big thanks umak ayah both of your blessing
and praying guide me now and future life..
Lihat Terjemahan

Aprinda Daulay dan 30 lainnya · 3 Komentari

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

In datum 16, the facebook user using English code, he mixes him status with Indonesian language. The word marked is “**umak-ayah**” it means parents. So, the code mixing is about insertion of noun.

DATUM 17:



Irpan
14 jam · 🌐

Setidaknya jangan terlalu cepat dalam
mengambil kesimpulan, karna setiap orang
memiliki alur fikir masing masing yang tidak
dapat di guess atau di interpretasikan.

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

Try Mahendra Siregar dan 32 lainnya

In datum 17, the facebook user using Indonesian code, he mixes him status with English language. The word marked is “**guess**” it means interpreted. So, the code mixing is about insertion of verb.

DATUM 20:



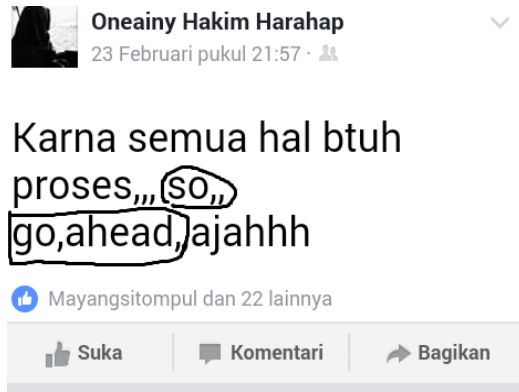
In datum 22, the facebook user used Indonesian code, she mixes her status with English language. The word marked is “**move on**” it means go out from that place. So, the code mixing is about insertion of verb phrase.

DATUM 21:



In datum 21, the facebook user using Indonesian code, she mixes her status with English language. The word marked is “**order**” as the insertion of verb, “**size and color request**” as the insertion adverbial phrase and “**chat me**” as the insertion of verb phrase.

DATUM 22:



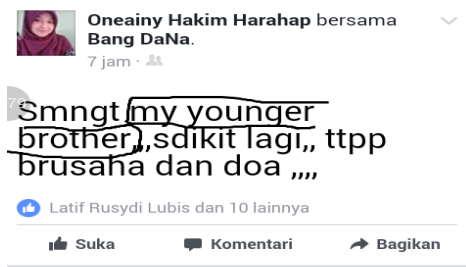
In datum 22, the facebook user using Indonesian code, she mixes her status with English language. The word marked is “so” as the insertion of conjunction, “go ahead” as the insertion verb phrase. It means don’t give up.

DATUM 23:



In datum 23, the facebook user using Indonesian code, she mixes her status with English language. The word marked is “seller” as the insertion of noun, “believe it” as the insertion verb phrase. It means trust about something.

DATUM 24:



In datum 24, the facebook user using Indonesian code, she mixes her status with English language. The word marked is “my younger brother” as the insertion of noun phrase.

DATUM 25:



In datum 25, The word marked is “**my village**” it means her place. So, the code mixing is about insertion of noun phrase. Then Dewi Sartnini Siregars’ comment is “**traveler**” as the insertion of noun only.

DATUM 26:



In datum 26, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status and comments with English. The word marked is “**glasses girl**” is about insertion of noun phrase.

DATUM 27:



In datum 27, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status and comments with English. The word marked is “love” is about insertion of noun.

DATUM 28:



In datum 28, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status and comments with English. The word marked is “enjoy” is about insertion of adjective.

DATUM 29:



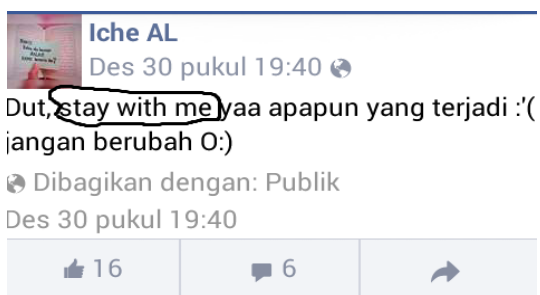
In datum 29, the facebook user using English code, she mixes her status with Indonesian language. The word marked is “**kak**” it means *kakak* or sister. So, the code mixing is about insertion of noun.

DATUM 30:



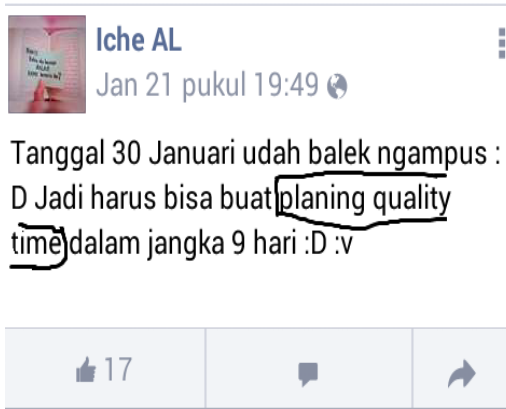
In datum 30, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status with English. The word marked “**mini**” as insertion of adjective. It means small size and “**Handmade**” as insertion noun phrase

DATUM 31:



In datum 31, the word marked is “**stay with me**” is about alternation in code mixing cases.

DATUM 32:



Iche AL
Jan 21 pukul 19:49

Tanggal 30 Januari udah balek ngampus :
D Jadi harus bisa buat planning quality
time dalam jangka 9 hari :D :v

17

In datum 32, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status with English. The word marked “**planning quality time**” as alternation in code mixing cases.

DATUM 33:



Iche AL
Jan 22 pukul 20:26

Batal quality time, hapus..hapus~ Karejo
doma pelampiasan nion (y)

10

In datum 33, the word marked is “**quality time**” is about insertion of adjective phrase in code mixing cases.

DATUM 34:



Ratu Iche Tembem
11 Maret pukul 17:39

Kapan yaa bisa havefun bareng lagi?
Kayak dulu~ 😊

Muhammad Yusuf Sunrise dan 15 lainnya

Suka | Komentari | Bagikan

In datum 34, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status and comments with English. The word marked is “**have fun**” is about insertion of verb phrase.

DATUM 35:



Ratu Iche Tembem
9 Juni pukul 22:34 · 🌐

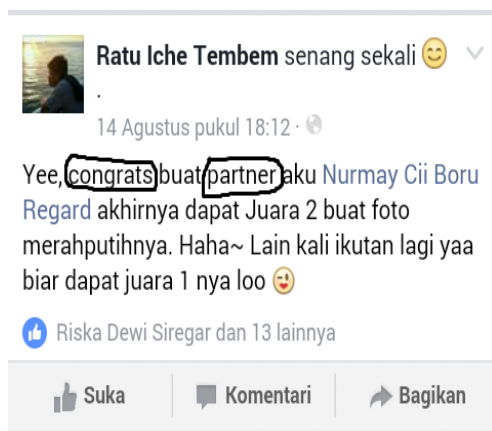
Hua..
Love kali sama grandma *:-*:*
Sehat terus ya nek!

👍 Muhammad Yusuf Sunrise dan 7 lainnya

👍 Suka | 💬 Komentari | ➦ Bagikan

In datum 35, the facebook user using Indonesian language, she mixes her status and comments with English. The word marked “**love**” is about insertion of verb and “**grandma**” as insertion of noun.

DATUM 36:



Ratu Iche Tembem senang sekali 😊
14 Agustus pukul 18:12 · 🌐

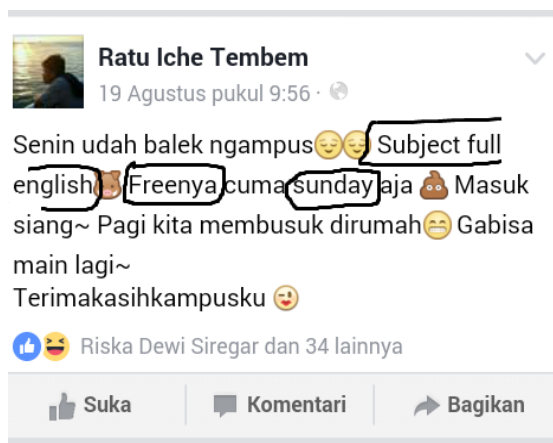
Yee, congrats buat partner aku Nurmay Cii Boru Regard akhirnya dapat Juara 2 buat foto merahputihnya. Haha~ Lain kali ikutan lagi yaa biar dapat juara 1 nya loo 😊

👍 Riska Dewi Siregar dan 13 lainnya

👍 Suka | 💬 Komentari | ➦ Bagikan

In datum 36, the word marked is “**congrats**” or congratulation is about insertion of expression and “**partner**” as insertion of noun in code mixing cases.

DATUM 37:



Ratu Iche Tembem
19 Agustus pukul 9:56 · 🌐

Senin udah balek ngampus 😊😊 Subject full english 🙄 Freenya cuma sunday aja 🙄 Masuk siang~ Pagi kita membusuk dirumah 😊 Gabisa main lagi~
Terimakasih kampusku 😊

👍 🙄 Riska Dewi Siregar dan 34 lainnya

👍 Suka | 💬 Komentari | ➦ Bagikan

In datum 37, the word marked is “**subject full English**” is about alternation, “**free**” as insertion of verb and “**sunday**” is insertion of noun in code mixing cases.

DATUM 38:



In datum 38, the word marked is “**happy weekend**” is about insertion of noun phrase, “**join**” as insertion of verb in code mixing cases.

DATUM 39:




In datum 39 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**debate**” is insertion of verb, “**motion**” and “**tag**” as insertion of noun.

DATUM 40:

1,96K/s ... 22.04

Riandry Syakir Alfadilah
menambahkan 3 foto baru —
bersama Dwi Purwanto dan 6
lainnya.
Baru saja · Padangsidimpuan · 🧑🏻

adik adik asrama pernah Bertanya.. dakwah itu apa bg? dakwah itu dimulai dari dakwah pribadi artinya belajarlah mengajak diri untuk kembali melihat kesalahan Dan memperbaikinya... baru kemudian mngajak orang lain agar orang tidak berpikir seribu kali untuk mengikuti apa yang kita sampaikan... intinya dakwah dimulai dari hal yang kecil. manage diri dulu pebaiki diri baru mengajak orang lain. good night All.. and have a nice dream.



In datum 40 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**manage**” is insertion of verb, “**Good night all and have a nice dream**” as alternation in code mixing cases.

DATUM 41:

1,69K/s ... 22.13

Riska Dewi Siregar
2 jam · 🌐

Tadi abis meet up costumer. (niru gaya status kak Shiela Candra Hakim Nst) 😂😂
Tapi g sempat ngambil foto nya bKandar Mudada krna baru pertama jumpa, kliatannya bg in pemalu. Thanks for order ya bg 😂😂
ntar dikabari klaw parfume jam deodorantnya dah sampai 😊



In datum 41 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the words “**meet up costumer**” and “**thanks for order**” are alternation types, “**perfume**” and “**deodorant**” as congruent lexicalization in code mixing cases.

DATUM 42:

 **Riska Dewi Siregar** bersama Try Mahendra Siregar dan 2 lainnya. 11 Juli pukul 6:19 · 🧑

Aku yakin cii M udh kapok idi partner ku.. Maaf ya M klau slma in tugas TEFL maupun Course Design kita beban nya berat sbelah.. hehe psti smester dpan dy nyari partner lain 🤔🤔🤔🤔
lol



Try Mahendra Siregar dan 102 lainnya

In datum 42 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**partner**”, “**TEFL**” and “**course design**” as are insertion of noun and noun phrase in code mixing cases.

DATUM 43:

 **Riska Dewi Siregar** 1 Agustus pukul 22:11 · 🧑

Repost dri Hendra Bayoh Angin... Try Mahendra Siregar Evi Khairani Java Sakinah Muliana



 **Fendy** 23 Mei pukul 12:30 · 🌐

UDAH 6 TAHUN DI DALAM KUBUR . ANAK BERMIMPI TERUS MENERUS BAHWA MASIH HIDUP SAAT BONGKAR AYAH NYA MASIH HIDUP

Try Mahendra Siregar dan 21 lainnya

Suka Komentari Bagikan

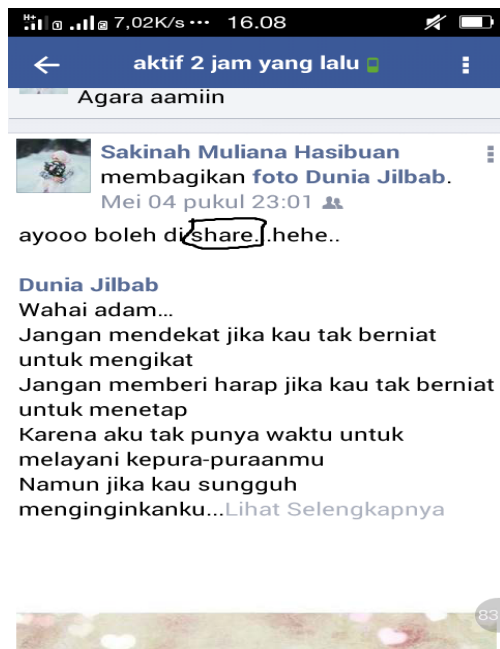
In datum 43 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**repost**”, is insertion of verb in code mixing cases.

DATUM 44:



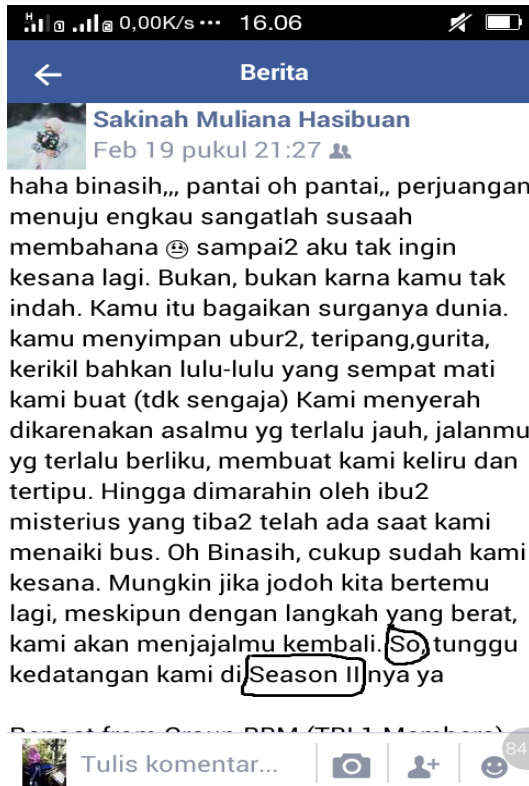
In datum 44 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**save**” is insertion of verb in code mixing cases.

DATUM 45:



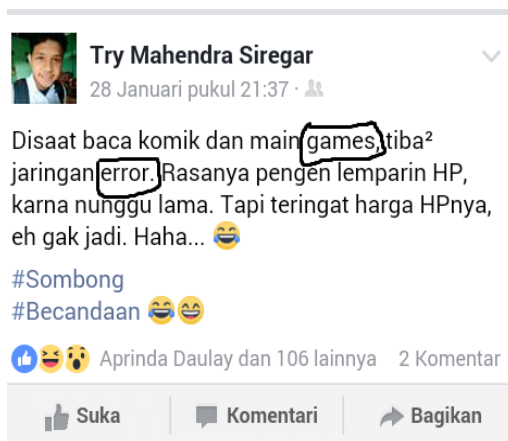
In datum 45 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**share**” is insertion of verb in code mixing cases.

DATUM 46:



In datum 46 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “so” is insertion of conjunction, “Season II” is insertion of adjective in code mixing cases.

DATUM 47:



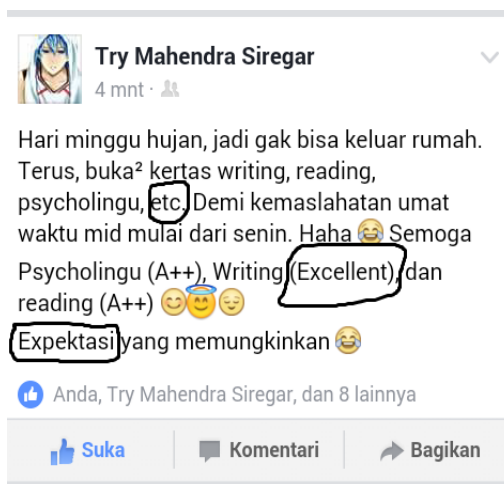
In datum 47 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “games” is insertion of noun “error” is insertion of adjective in code mixing cases.



In table of comments above, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**simulation**” is insertion of noun in code mixing cases.

The next comments above, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**stop chat**” is insertion of verb phrase in code mixing cases.

DATUM 48:



In datum 48 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**etc**” as insertion of adverb of manner, “**excellent**” as insertion of adjective and “**Expectation**” or *ekpektasi* is congruent lexicalization in code mixing cases.

DATUM 49:



Try Mahendra Siregar
1 Juli pukul 15:01 · 🧑

Hasil ujian tetap di nilai awal, itu merupakan hal yg merugi atau hal yg beruntung? Hanya Allah yg Maha Tahu. **Next semester** harus naik!
#Alhamdulillah

👍❤️ Anda, Try Mahendra Siregar, dan 245 lainnya
2 Komentari

👍 Suka 💬 Komentari ➦ Bagikan

In datum 49 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**next semester**” is insertion of adjective phrase in code mixing cases.

DATUM 50:



Try Mahendra Siregar
3 Agustus pukul 12:59 · 🧑

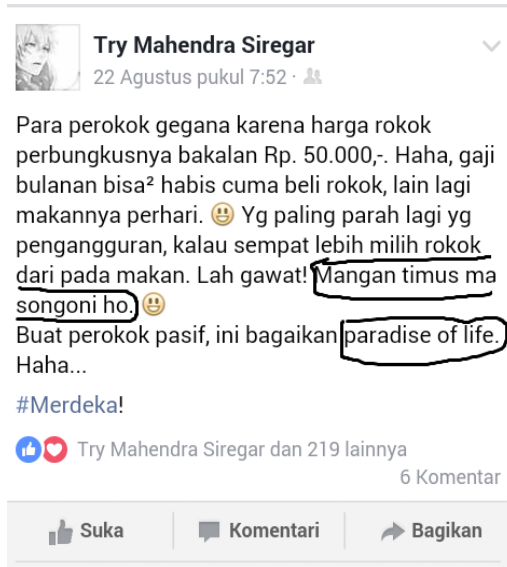
Setelah **test**, hasilnya buruk... 😞
Masih butuh **re-covering and re-healing my comprehension**... 😞

👍❤️ Try Mahendra Siregar dan 205 lainnya

👍 Suka 💬 Komentari ➦ Bagikan

In datum 50 beside, there are two codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian and English code. Then, the word “**test**” as insertion of verb, “**recovering and re healing my comprehension**” as alternation in code mixing cases.

DATUM 51:



Try Mahendra Siregar
22 Agustus pukul 7:52 · 🧑

Para perokok gegana karena harga rokok perbungkusnya bakalan Rp. 50.000,-. Haha, gaji bulanan bisa² habis cuma beli rokok, lain lagi makannya perhari. 😊 Yg paling parah lagi yg pengangguran, kalau sempat lebih milih rokok dari pada makan. Lah gawat! **Mangan timus ma songoni ho.** 😊
Buat perokok pasif, ini bagaikan **paradise of life.**
Haha...

#Merdeka!

👍❤️ Try Mahendra Siregar dan 219 lainnya
6 Komentari

👍 Suka | 💬 Komentari | ➦ Bagikan

In datum 51 beside, there are three codes that mixed in facebooker status. They are Indonesian, Bataknese and English code. Then, the sentence “**mangan timus ma songoni ho**” and “**paradise of life**” as alternation in code mixing cases.

Based on the data, it can be said that the facebooker or facebook user have made codes, that is code mixing. They use insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization on their facebook status and comments. It means that code mixing used in facebook status and comments on English Department at TBI-1 sixth semester.

2. The types of code mixing in Facebook Status and Comments on English Department Students at TBI-1 sixth semester.

As having been mentioned above, Pieter Muysken stated that, the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He had suggested that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities, they are:

1. Insertion
2. Alternation
3. Congruent Lexicalization

Based on above the patterns, the researcher can conclude that insertion of material is same with the insertion of a words, it means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme and bound morphemes. Sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language maybe Bataknese, Arabic and other codes especially English, then the insertion of word can be classified into some groups, they are; the insertion of noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, and preposition, phrase.

Meanwhile, alternation means that the alternation arises when two languages can be substituted for each other function in terms of both

grammatically and in terms of lexical. It means that alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. So, alternation is about clause that a group words that consist of subject and finite or predicate but has not express the complete idea.

The last congruent lexicalization as usually defined not only requires that the languages in contact be structurally congruent, but also presupposes a high level of bilingual competence, as well relatively equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from other language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

Based it was found that the facebook user or TBI-1 sixth semester did cod mixing on their facebook status and comments as the data presented above. The type of code mixing that they made can be seen on the following tables:

Table 1
Code Mixing

Types of Code Mixing		Word	Code/ language
Insertion	Noun	1. Bouquet	English
		2. Caption	English
		3. Viewers	English
		4. <i>Umak-Ayah</i>	Indonesian
		5. <i>Pisang-pisang</i>	Indonesian
		6. Seller	English
		7. Traveler	English
		8. Love	English
		9. <i>Kakak</i>	Indonesian
		10. Grandma	English
		11. Partner	English
		12. Sunday	English
		13. Games	English
		14. Motion	English
		15. Partner	English
		16. TEFL	English
		17. Simulation	English
	Noun Phrase	1. Princess purple	English
		2. Old mountain	English
		3. My young brother	English
		4. My village	English
		5. Glasses girl	English
		6. Handmade	English
		7. Happy weekend	English
		8. Course design	English

Types of Code Mixing		Word	Code/ language
Insertion	Adjective	1. Only 2. Enjoy 3. Mini 4. Error 5. Excellent	English English English English English
	Adjective Phrase	1. Quality time	English
	Adverb	1. Etc	English
	Adverb Phrase	1. My favorite 2. Without problem 3. Size and color size 4. Next semester	English English English English
	Conjunction	1. So	English
	Expression	1. Congratulation	English

Types of Code Mixing		Word	Code/ language
Alternation	1. Expectation/ <i>Ekspetasi</i>	Indonesian	
	2. Perfume	English	
	3. Deodorant	English	
Congruent Lexicalization	1. Stay with me	English	
	2. Planning quality time	English	
	3. Subject full	English	
	4. Good night all and have a nice dream	English	
	5. Meet up costumer	English	
	6. <i>Selamat mecoba</i>	Indonesian	
	7. Thanks for order	English	
	8. Recovering and re- healing my comprehension	English	
	9. <i>Mangan timus masongoni ho</i>	Bataknese	

Based on the table above, code mixing was often occurred on facebook status and comments at the sixth semester TBI -1 IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It can be seen from their status and comments that posted. The total code mixing that the facebookers (TBI-1 sixth semester) used can be seen on the following tables:

Table 2

Total of code mixing on facebook status and comments

No	Type of code mixing	Amount of words
1	Insertion	71
2	Alternation	3
3	Congruent Lexicalization	9
Total		83

To know and make the data clearly, the researcher makes a table that contained of the types of code mixing each of expressions. It can be seen on the following table:

Table 3

Code Mixing Each of Expressions

No	Expressions	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1	Please	✓		
2	I think	✓		
3	My favorite	✓		
4	Minat	✓		
5	Inbox me	✓		
6	Only	✓		
7	Request	✓		

No	Expressions	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
8	Like	✓		
9	Guess	✓		
10	Bouquet	✓		
11	Order	✓		
12	Caption	✓		
13	Viewers	✓		
14	<i>Umak-ayah</i>	✓		
15	<i>Pisang-pisang</i>	✓		
16	Seller	✓		
17	Traveler	✓		
18	Love	✓		
19	<i>Kakak</i>	✓		
20	Grandma	✓		
21	Partner	✓		
22	TEFL	✓		
23	Sunday	✓		
24	Games	✓		
25	Love	✓		
26	Motion	✓		
27	Free	✓		
28	Simulation	✓		
29	Princess purple	✓		
30	Old mountain	✓		
31	My young brother	✓		
32	My village	✓		
33	Glasses girl	✓		
34	Handmade	✓		
35	Happy weekend	✓		
36	Next semester	✓		
37	So	✓		
38	Congratulation	✓		
39	Course design	✓		
40	Judge	✓		
41	Trip	✓		
42	Post	✓		
43	Join	✓		
44	Improve	✓		
45	Develop	✓		

No	Expressions	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
46	Upload	✓		
47	Error	✓		
48	Excellent	✓		
49	Quality time	✓		
50	Etc	✓		
51	Without problem	✓		
52	Size and color size	✓		
53	Debate	✓		
54	Mini	✓		
55	Manage	✓		
56	Repost	✓		
57	Save	✓		
58	Share	✓		
59	Error	✓		
60	Test	✓		
61	Has tag	✓		
62	Close order	✓		
63	Keep solid	✓		
64	Super late	✓		
65	Move on	✓		
66	Chat me	✓		
67	Give me	✓		
68	Believe it	✓		
69	Have fun	✓		
70	Stop chat	✓		
71	Enjoy	✓		
82	Expectation/ <i>Expektasi</i>		✓	
83	Perfume		✓	
84	Deodorant		✓	
			✓	

No	Expressions	Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
85	Stay with me			✓
86	Planning quality time			✓
87	Subject full English			✓
88	Good night all and have a nice dream			✓
89	<i>Selamat mencoba</i>			✓
90	Thanks for order			✓
91	Re-covering and re-healing my comprehension			✓
92	<i>Mangan timus masongoni ho</i>			✓
93	Meet up costumer			✓
Total		71	3	9
Total all		83		

From the table above, it shows that the amount of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or sixth semester students TBI-1 was 71 for insertion code-mixing, 3 times for alternation code mixing and 8 for congruent lexicalization was 9 only. So, the total of code mixing that had been done by them was 83 times. Moreover it can be concluded that the percentage of facebook user in using code mixing based on the type of code mixing are:

$$\text{Insertion} = \frac{71}{83} \times 100 = 85.54\%$$

$$\text{Alternation} = \frac{3}{83} \times 100 = 3.61\%$$

$$\text{Congruent Lexicalization} = \frac{9}{83} \times 100 = 10.85\%$$

In conclusion, insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebooker status and comments posted. It can be seen from the percentages above, they used 85.54% insertion while 3.61 % alternation and 10.85% congruent lexicalization code mixing.

Based on the conclusion above, the facebook user were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization.

3. The students reasons in using code mixing on Facebook Status and Comments on English Department Students at TBI-1 sixth semester.

From the facebook user being observed, it was found many reasons of code mixing on their status and comments. By doing the interviews that the researcher had done with the facebook users, they have almost the different answer about the reason why they mixed the language while they posting their status and comments. Some facebook users said that they did mix because by combining two or more language will improve they language, not only English but other language also and someone who reads easy to know the point.¹ Mix the language to make variety to her status and make her facebook friends give likes.² A facebooker said that mixing some languages is unique, she can understand the meaning event it's unappropriately.³ She mix code

¹ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

² Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

³ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

because sometimes she can't to say and forgot the word.⁴ Then, the facebook user said, he always or often mix English with Arabic because he is living in Ma'had environment (dormitory) whereas in Ma'had they use English and Arabic and sometimes hi mixes with Indonesian to make it clear.⁵ Other reason is because there are many kinds of people on her friend lists, it can be Indonesian, Bataknese, Sundanese and also many foreigners from certain countries.⁶ To make emphasize if it is important one and it makes her funny.⁷ The last reasons is she uses mix code in informal situation (out of class), for joking with friends and applying some new words.

By the data above, it is known that the reasons of doing the codes are so varieties, such as will improve they language, mixing some languages is unique, can't to say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

⁴ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

⁵ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

⁶ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

⁷ Interviews the facebook user on February 2017

B. Discussions

Based on findings have presented above, the codes happens in facebook user in posting their status and comments they used from one language to another. So many reasons of using codes in communication, they are: it can be make people more understand about something that we talked, forgot the words, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words.

Code mixing happened in facebook status and comments at TBI-1 sixth semester IAIN Padangsidempuan. They mix English with Indonesian, English with Arabic, Indonesian with Bataknese, and sometimes mix more than two languages, such as Englilsh-Indonesian-Arabic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This chapter presents conclusion related to the study in line with the statements of the problem and suggestion for further research. After analyzing the data, it comes to the conclusion that facebook users mostly did code mixing. After deliberately analyzing the data, the conclusion are stated as follows:

- a. There are amounts of code mixing that had been done by facebook user or sixth semester students TBI-1 was 71 for insertion code mixing, 3 times for alternation code mixing and 9 for congruent lexicalization. So, the total of code mixing that had been done by them was 83 times.
- b. Insertion code mixing was more often use than alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing in facebooker status and comments posted. It can be seen from the percentage above, they used 85.54% insertion code mixing while 3.61 % alternation code mixing and 10.85% congruent lexicalization code mixing. So, the facebook users were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization. In their postings, they mix codes with English, Arabic, Indonesian, and Bataknese.

- c. Moreover, the reasons of doing the codes are so varieties, such as will improve t hey language, mixing some languages is unique, can't to say and forgot the word, live in bilingual environment, to make emphasize, funny, joke, and applying new words on facebook status and comments.

B. Suggestions

Finishing the research, the writer things of some suggestion that hopefully meaningful. Doing analysis of code mixing is interesting because it has many sides that can be analyzed. After drawing the conclusion, Based on the conclusions of the research above, this study has some suggestions as follows:

- a. For English department students, it is be better if they use English in their communication. In Sociolinguistics subject it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms, purpose of code mixing between English and Indonesian that used on facebook status and comments postings by facebook user and facebook user or students can improve knowledge of sociolinguistics.
- b. For future researchers, since this study does not involve all aspects of code mixing. It is hoped that the future researchers can include all aspects of code mixing. Then suggestion to every reader related to the

use of code mixing, people should use it appropriately because language is flexible since they can adapt the new situation.

- c. These research findings could give inputs for further studies that will discuss code mixing. It is suggested that further studies can analyze the functions in each type of code mixing. Moreover, since there is still a small number of the research on code mixing in writing, therefore, it could analyze other written literary works, e.g. novels, poetry or even drama scripts and social networking too, such as in Facebook, Messenger, BBM and the others social networking.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

Name : Laila Safitri
Registration Number : 13 340 0016
Place/Date of Birth : Simangambat / 03th March 1995
Sex : Female
Adress : Simangambat, Kec. Siabu, Kab.Mandailing Natal
Religion : Moslem

B. Parents

Fathers' Name : Ismail
Mothers' Name : Nurlohot, S.Pd

C. Eduactional Background

Kindergarten : Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal/ ABA (2001)
Primary School : SDN No. 142548 Simangambat (2007)
Junior High School : MTs N Siabu (2010)
Senior High School : SMA N I Siabu (2013)
Institute : Educational English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training Faculty at State Institute for Islamic Studies
Padangsidimpuan (2017)

The Results of Interview

Name

: ADELIA FITRI NA

Class/ Section: TBI-1/ VI

Lists of Questions

From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?

Answer: No, I don't think so

Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?

Answer: Sometimes, but not often

Why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?

Answer: I want to make variety to my status for make my Fb friends like mine

In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?

Answer: For me, the easier one is talk with mother tongue

As we all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the results show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?

Answer: I think it does happen because somebody ~~don't~~ ^{yet} have fluency ~~not~~ about English language well, and they give expression to their status.

Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?

Answer: Yes, I think the advantages is as long as time we better to use english. Our fb friends can help us correct our language.

ew List

Name : Aprinda Efendi Daulay

Class/ Section: TBI-1/ VI

Lists of Questions

From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?

Answer: I think, I'm not always talk in English all the time. I talk in English at the formal situation (presentation).

Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?

Answer: Yes, I have ever mix some languages in social media. Especially Indonesia and English.

If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language?

What are your reasons to mix it?

Answer: Because, ~~amng~~ mixing some languages is unique. We can understand the meaning even it's unappropriately.

In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?

Answer: mix English with mother tongue, or bataknese is easier for me.

We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?

Answer: Because we usually use the first language or Indonesian in our daily life.

Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?

Answer: Yes, it can enrich our vocabulary, also can improve our comprehensive about the mixing languages

Interview List

Name : Evi Chairani

Class/ Section : TBI-1/ VI

No	Lists of Questions
1	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?</p> <p>Answer: NO, I don't. sometimes I combine English language with Indonesia language in my daily life.</p>
2	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Batakese or other language on your facebook status and comments?</p> <p>Answer: yes. I do. I often mix my language by using English & Indonesian language</p>
3	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Batakese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?</p> <p>Answer: it's make the reader more easy to understand what I about the status. But, sometimes I mix both of them (English & Indonesian) just for my written style.</p>
4	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Batakese or other language?</p> <p>Answer: According to ^{According to} me me, I choose to mix my language because it is more easy to share / describe my information.</p>
5	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?</p> <p>Answer: It happens because some of students in English Department have not many vocabulary. It also happens because they don't try it in their daily life.</p>
6	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?</p> <p>Answer: I think it has advantages. It make other people that have not basic in English understand the information.</p>

Interview List

Name : Lche AL

Class/ Section : TBI-1/ VI

No	Lists of Questions
1	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?</p> <p>Answer: No, I don't</p>
2	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?</p> <p>Answer: May be Yes, May be No</p>
3	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?</p> <p>Answer: To make it easy understood by other people who don't understand english</p>
4	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?</p> <p>Answer: Talking only in English</p>
5	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?</p> <p>Answer: I think the main point to not talk english is about self confidence</p>
6	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?</p> <p>Answer: the advantage is when we mix our language is the other people more easier to get our idea</p>

Interview List

Name : ILHAM HAKIM

Class/ Section: TBI-1/ VI

No	Lists of Questions
1.	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time? Answer: No, I don't.</p>
2.	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments? Answer: No, I don't. Sometimes I wrote full bataknese or full english on my status or comments</p>
3.	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it? Answer: I mix my English and Bataknese to make someone who reads easy to knows/understand about my point (status /comment) that I wrote.</p>
4.	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language? Answer: Easier for me to talk English</p>
5.	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that? Answer: It may cause of people around us generally talk Bataknese, to support ED. we are make a group where^{as} we do english as interaction</p>
6.	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages? Answer: Yes I do. # I think the advantages are a. someone who knows english try to understand or interesting to know it by ask / search the meaning. b. Solving vocabless in order to make us not shw</p>

Interview List

Name : Rahmadona Sagala

Class/ Section: TBI-1/ VI

No	Lists of Questions
1.	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?</p> <p>Answer: No, I don't think so.</p>
2.	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, I often mix my language on my facebook status and comments.</p>
3.	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?</p> <p>Answer: I do it because I want to develop my English. For another reason, I think it is so cool when I mix my language. It shows that English is not hard to learn, and everyone who sees my status will try to translate it.</p>
4.	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?</p> <p>Answer: The easier one is mixing language, because sometimes we find the difficulties in translating local/national language into English.</p>
5.	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?</p> <p>Answer: It occurs because of the variety of language in Indonesia is so much. So the students are required to use and understand them. That's why the expectation to use only in English isn't balance with the reality.</p>
6.	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?</p> <p>Answer: Of course yes, the advantages are enrich our knowledge about language and improve the vocabularies not only in local/national language, but also international language; English.</p>

Interview List

Name : RISKHA DEWI SIREG,

Class/ Section : TBI-1/ VI

No	Lists of Questions
1.	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?</p> <p>Answer: No, I don't think so. Because, I usually use English in social media only not in daily life.</p>
2.	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesian, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, I think so. I often mix many languages on my facebook status and comments.</p>
3.	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?</p> <p>Answer: Because, there are many kinds of people on my friend-list. It can be Indonesian, Batakness, Javaness, Sundaness, and also many foreigners from certain countries.</p>
4.	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?</p> <p>Answer: I think both are easy, but while mix it with the another language can be make my friends esier to understand what I'm talking about.</p>
5.	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?</p> <p>Answer: I think, it because English is a foreign language for us. And we often use our second or mother language in our daily activity. So, it effects our foreign language application.</p>
6.	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?</p> <p>Answer: The advantages are, many of my friends from different side can understand it well, so I will get more like and comments on facebook. And of course, it will increase my association from many sides of people.</p>

Interview List

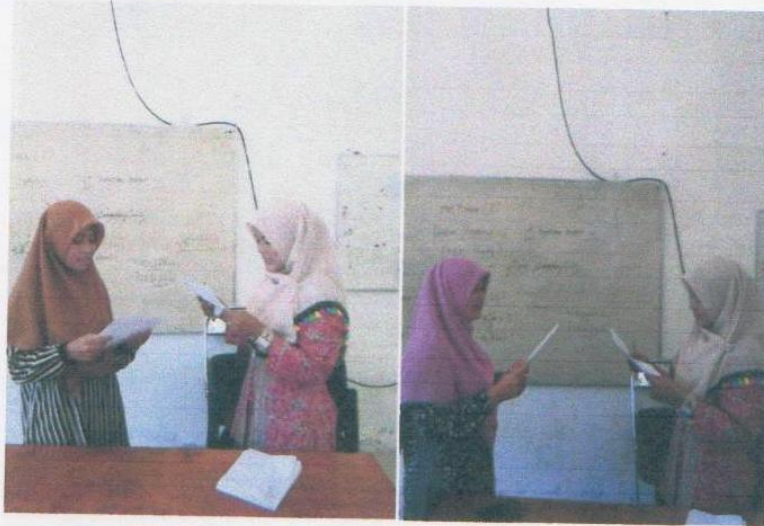
Name : Try Mahendra Siregar

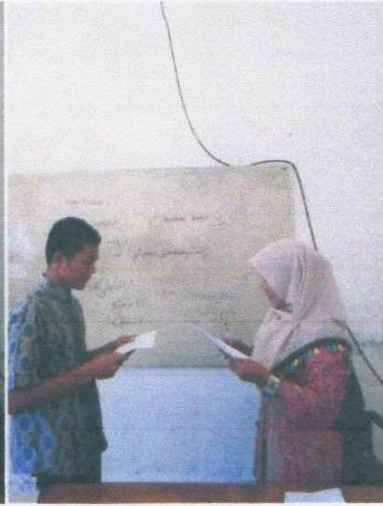
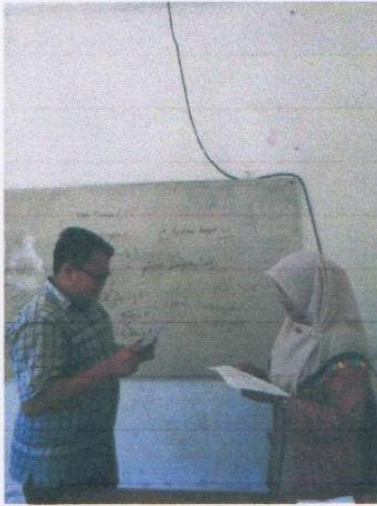
Class/ Section : TBI-1/ VI

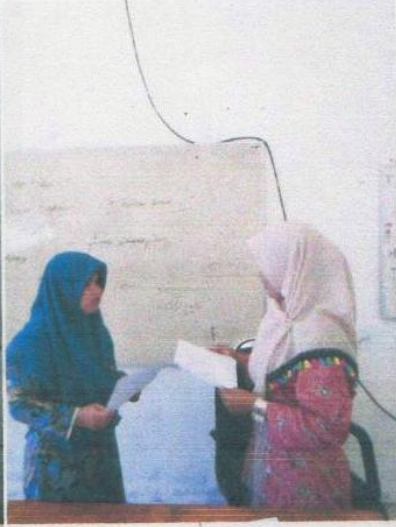
No	Lists of Questions
1.	<p>From your point of view, do you think you always talk in English all the time?</p> <p>Answer: <i>No, I don't.</i></p> <p><i>I use English for only formal situation.</i></p>
2.	<p>Do you think you often mix your English with Indonesia, Bataknese or other language on your facebook status and comments?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Yes, I do</i></p>
3.	<p>If yes, why do you mix your English with Bataknese, Arabic or Indonesian Language? What are your reasons to mix it?</p> <p>Answer: <i>combining every language in either written or spoken are because, informal situation (out of class), for joking with friends, and applying some new word.</i></p> <p><i>specialty English, Batak, and Indonesia.</i></p>
4.	<p>In doing interaction in facebook, which one is easier for you? Talking only in English or mix it with mother tongue, Bataknese or other language?</p> <p>Answer: <i>The most easy is combining some language, if full of english, some of receiver will be confuse sometime.</i></p>
5.	<p>We all know that in English Department, we should try to talk only in English. But the facts show that it is not like that. From your point of view, why does it happen? And what is your opinion about that?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Either mother tongue or local language can be the reason why TBI students could not applicate their programs (English). We should minimize the usage of local or mother t in class.</i></p>
6.	<p>Do you think it is beneficial when we mix our language in doing interaction on facebook? If yes, what are the advantages?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Yes It is beneficial.</i></p> <p>Advantages: ✓ Avoiding ambiguity comprehension ✓ helping out from the confuse situation ✓ for other certain situation changes, not to be formal.</p>

Appendix 3

Photos of Interviewing in Classroom

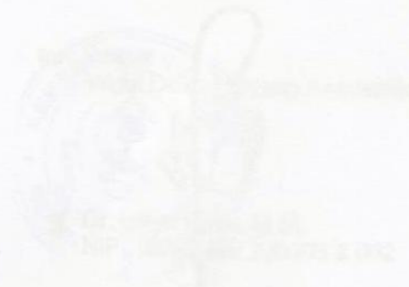








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Hal : Izin Penelitian
Penyelesaian Skripsi.

30 Desember 2016

Yth. Ketua Jurusan Tadris/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IAIN Padangsidimpuan
Kota Padangsidimpuan

Dengan hormat, Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Padangsidimpuan menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Laila Safitri
NIM : 133400016
Fakultas/Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/TBI
Alamat : Simangambat Kec. Siabu

adalah benar Mahasiswa IAIN Padangsidimpuan yang sedang menyelesaikan Skripsi dengan Judul "The Analysis of Code-Mixing on Students' Facebook : A Study on Facebook Status and Comments at the Fifth Semester Students of TBI in IAIN Padangsidimpuan". Sehubungan dengan itu, kami mohon bantuan Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan data dan informasi sesuai dengan maksud judul diatas.

Demikian disampaikan, atas kerja sama yang baik diucapkan terimakasih.

a.n. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik



Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si.
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