

# CODE MIXING USED BY TEENAGERS IN FACEBOOK

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## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini membahas tentang Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Facebook. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari tahu jenis campur kode yang digunakan remaja dalam status Facebook mereka. Data yang dianalisis adalah status Facebook para remaja tersebut mulai tanggal 1 Mei sampai dengan 31 Juli 2019. Data dianalisis dan diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan teori Hoffman dan rancangan penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis campur kode yang digunakan oleh remaja dalam status Facebook mereka mulai tanggal 1 Mei sampai dengan 31 Juli 2019, yaitu campur kode intra-sentential, campur kode intra-lexical dan campur kode yang melibatkan perubahan ejaan.*

## ABSTRACT

*This research dealst with Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Facebook. The objective of the research was to find out the types of code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status. The data analyzed were teenagers' Facebook accounts status dated from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. The writer analyzed and interpreted the data based on Hoffman's theory and qualitative design of research. The result of the study showed that there were three types of code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status dated from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019 based on Hoffman's which were intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change in pronunciation code mixing.*

### 1. Introduction

Bilingual or multilingual society uses more than one language in a communication even though in the same topic, context or people. Code is a term of language variety in which the people use some certain words in communication and they all know the meaning of the world. People produce some codes to make them easier to catch what other people mean in their communication. When people use more than one language in their community, the speakers usually switch and mix the language from one language to another language.

Code mixing can be found in spoken and written languages. Code mixing is

used in spoken language such as television programs, broadcasting job, teaching and learning process. For the written language, code mixing can be found in novel, megazine, newspaper, internet media, etc. A large number of code mixing uses can be found in the internet. Social network media is a kind of internet media feature. There are many kinds of social network media such as Twitter, Blackberry Messenger, Yahoo Messenger, Tagged, Facebook, etc

Today, almost all people actually have Facebook accounts. People always use Facebook as a tool of communication. They usually make interactions with other people who are friends with them in Facebook accounts. They update their status about

their feeling or their thought, upload some photos and share informations. They usually update their status or upload some photos and share informations in code mixing term. They usually mix Indonesia and English language. Their friends usually leave some comments about the status, the photos, or the information by using code mixing too. Facebook deploys increasing code mixing custom in Indonesian too, especially Indonesian and English language code mixing, especially among teenagers. Many teenagers are very active interacting in Facebook accounts. It is very interesting to find out how they apply code mixing in their interaction in Facebook accounts. That is the reason why the writer is interested to find out code mixing that occur in Facebook, especially among teenage boys and girls.

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher intends to find out the types of code mixing are used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status?

## **2. Theoretical Frameworks**

There are some relevant theories that are used for conducting this research, they are Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Code mixing, the reason of using code mixing, and Facebook.

### **a. Sociolinguistics**

Holmes (1992:1-2) states that sociolinguistics in the study of the relationship between language and context in which it is used. By examining the relationship, she continues, people will know how language works and social relationship exist in a community.

According to Spolky (1998:3) sociolinguistics in the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the use of language and the social structures in ethnic the user of language live. It is a field of the study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviors, some of which are linguistics. Coates states that sociolinguistics has been defined as the study of language in its social context. The study of language in its social context

means crucially the study of language variation.

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations and context on the way language varieties differ between group separated by certain social variables, e.g, ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education age, etc, and how creation and adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social or socioeconomic classes.

In different social context an individual will speak in different ways that is called stylistic variation. Moreover, speakers who differ from each other in terms of age, gender, social class, ethnic group for example will also differ for each other in their speech, even in the same context that is called social variation. Sociolinguistics is interested is both stylistic and social variation (Coates, 1993:4)

When people want to know about the other culture and want to know the way to communicate with the other people, they have to learn all everything about them. They way people want to learn about the society, the culture and language is called sociolinguistics. They ways people speak out in their society have the close relationship with their culture background and their environment. While the study of sociolinguistic is very broad, there are a few fundamental concepts on which many sociolinguistic inquiries depend, namely:

#### **1. Speech community**

Speech community is a concept in sociolinguistic that describe a district group of people who use language in unique and mutually accepted way among themselves. Community of practice allows for sociolinguistics to examine the relationship between socialization, competence and identity.

#### **2. High prestige and low prestige varieties**

Crucial to sociolinguistics analysis in the concept of prestige: certain speech habits are assigned a possitive or a negative value, which is then applied to the speaker.

#### **3. Social Network**

Understanding language in society means that one also has to understand the

social network in which language is embedded. A social network is another way of describing a particular speech community in terms of relations between individual members in a community. A social network may apply to the macro level of a country or a city, but also the inter-personal level of neighborhoods or a single family. Recently, social networks have been formed by the internet, through chat rooms, Myspace group, organization and online dating services.

#### 4. Internet Vs external language

Internal language is linguistic knowledge that a native speaker of language has. It applies to the study of syntax and semantics on the abstract level. External language applies to language in social context, i.e. behavioral habits shared by a community. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolinguistics>)

### b. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages or more than two languages either by individual or group of society (Ohoiwutun, 2007:66), and the people who master two languages are called bilingualists.

According to Nababan (1993:27), bilingualism is a habit of the people in using two languages in their interaction with other people. Bilingualism is about the using of two codes. In multilingual or bilingual society where communication is done with two or more languages, the social phenomenon that becomes more complex influences the form or the use of language.

### c. Types of Bilingual

According to Kridalaksana in Ohoiwutun (2007:66) bilingualism is divided in three categories, they are:

#### a. Coordinated Bilingualism

In this indication, the use of language with two or more than two languages with separated language system. When a speaker coordinated bilinguals use one language, he/she does not show the elements of another language.

#### b. Compound Bilingualism

When a speaker switches from one language to another language, he/she does not use the system of the language itself. In this situation, the native speaker uses two harmonic systems of the language. A compound bilingual often mixes the elements of the language in a mess that he/she is mastering.

#### c. Sub-ordinate Bilingualism

This phenomenon happens to person or people in society who use the separated of two or more than two language systems.

### d. Code Mixing

Among speakers who included in bilingual society, there is a condition that people can be found which can be called as a mess or performance interference. When people use more than one language in their community, the speakers usually switch and mix the language from one language. This phenomenon is known as code switching and code mixing.

Ohoiwutun (2007:69) explains about different definitions of code switching and code mixing. Code switching is a people as the user of language switch from one dialect or language to another dialect or another language. This variety fully happens because of the change of socio-cultural in terms of situations speaks. The variety meant above includes the factors like the relation between speakers and listener, the passion of speak, topics, time and place they speak. In other hand, code mixing defines as the condition when a group of people use the certain elements of the language in one sentence or another discourse.

According to Nababan (1993:32) code mixing is the use of two languages or more than two languages, language varieties in relaxed situation between the speaker and the other people who have a close relationship to each other. In Indonesian, code mixing can be found in situation when the certain people are in a conversation. They usually mix Indonesian language with their mother tongue. But if the certain people who are in conversation, they usually mix their language between Indonesian or their mother tongue with

foreign language for example english language .

According to Muysken (2000:1) code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Although the focus of code mixing in grammar, it does not mean attention will not be given to the crucial role of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors influencing code mixing, such as degree of bilingual proficiency, mode of bilingual processing, political balance between the language attitudes and the type of interactive setting.

Code mixing is the situation when the speakers mix one language to another language within the same utterance or in the same written language. Code mixing takes place without change the topics and usually can include the variety of the language e.g grammatical structures, phonology. The phenomenon of code mixing in societies an chance our understanding of the processes, the nature of the language.the relationship between the language use with the value of the individual, strategies of communicative, attitudes of language, function of the language in sociocultural context.

#### e. Types of Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991) states that there are three types of code mixing which are found in bilingual speech community. There are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation.

##### A. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.

Example : French-English bilingual  
"I started going like this. *Y luego decla.*"

(look at the smoke coming out my fingers)

Another example is from Wardaugh(1986:108)

"*Estaba training para pelar*" :  
(He was training to fight)

##### B. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.

Example : -*Shoppā* (English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending)

- *Kuenjoy* (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning 'to')

##### C. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

Example : -'Strawberry'( become 'stroberi' by Indonesian people)

- 'Please'(become 'plis' by Indonesia people)

#### f. The Reasons of Using Code Mixing

People code mix within their speech or writing, however, this study focuses on theories given by Hoffman (1991). Hoffman (1991) classified the reasons to do code mixing into seven points, they are as follow:

1. Talking about a particular topic  
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 emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.
2. Quoting somebody else  
Regarding this reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that "people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures".
3. Being emphatic about something  
Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, as Hoffman (1991) stated "he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language.
4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)  
Regarding the reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that "language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.
5. Repetition used for clarification

About this reason, Hoffman (1991) said that “when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffman (1991), it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

7. Expressing group identity  
Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups (Hoffman, 1991).

#### **h. Facebook**

Facebook is included as a kind of social network media. Facebook is an online social networking service, whose name stems from the colloquial name for the book given to the students at the start of the academic year by some university administration in the united states to help students get to know each other. It was founded in feb 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.

Facebook now allows any users who declare them to be at least 13 years old to become registered users of the site. Users must register before using the site, after which they may create personal profile, add other users as friends and exchange messages, including automatic notifications when they update their profile. Additionally, user may join common-interest user groups, organized by workplace, school or college, or other characteristics and categorize their friends into list such as ‘people from work’ or ‘close friends’.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/facebook>)

Today, most of people have one or more than one account of Facebook. They usually make an interaction with the other people who have been their friend in Facebook account. They update their status about what they feel or what the thought about, upload some photos and also some information. Most of them usually update their status with use code mixing, or upload some photos and share information which the title of the photos or the title information is formed in code mixing. They usually mix Indonesia and English language. And their friends usually leave some comments about the status, the photos or the information with use code mixing.

Most of adult and teenager as the user of the Facebook often use code mixing in their interaction in Facebook account. In this research, the writer chooses the boys and the girls who involve In teenagers society as the object of this research. The writer will describe about the type of code mixing that they use in their status and also the reason the users of Facebook that involve in teenager society about the using code mixing in their interaction with their friend.

#### **3. Research Design**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research. Moleong in Margono (2009:36) states that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the people and behaviors that can be observed. Analysis used in qualitative research is descriptive analytic to make more meaningful interpretation of the content created and arranged in a systematic/holistic and systematic.

Qualitative employs conversation, document analysis, recording and interview. This study analyzes code mixing used in Facebook. This study describes the types of code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status, the dominant type of code mixing and the reasons of the use of the code mixing by the teenagers in their Facebook accounts status.

The object of this study is the Facebook accounts status of teenage boys

and girls who are friends with the writer in Facebook. In this research the age of the teenagers ranges from fifteen (15) years old until eighteen (18) years old. There are twenty (20) persons of her friends that are teenagers in Facebook. The writer chooses four samples that consist of two boys and two girls, in this study are data collected from Facebook in the internet social media. The data are collected by copying the walls of the teenagers which contain their Facebook accounts status in English and Indonesian language. The range of time for collecting data is a month beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. The writer chooses these subjects of data because they commonly use two languages (Indonesian and English) for updating their Facebook accounts status.

#### 4. Discussion

The data in this thesis are teenagers' Facebook accounts status. The data are collected by copying the walls of the teenagers which contain their status in English and Indonesian language in their Facebook accounts. The range of time for collecting data is a month beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. The writer chooses these subjects of data because they commonly use two languages (Indonesian and English) for updating their Facebook accounts status.

**Table 4.1 Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Their Facebook Accounts Status**

No.	Date	Facebook Accounts Status
1.	May 2	<b>Get well soon</b> buat abang yg jatuh menbalap tadi
2.	May 11	trimaka'si buad ucapanny, <b>wish</b> itu smua terwujud.Amin Amin:* N mkasi buad air, kue, balon, n <b>ice creamnya</b> , tQ
3.	May 12	Akhirnya <b>updatenya</b> sampai level 20
4.	May 14	Itu masih permulaan <b>Grit do small things with great love</b>
5.	May 18	tandai dulu harini #18Mei harihari tanpa ada <b>koment...</b>

6.	May 22	"Sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan. <b>No time for hang out. Bersabar God has a best plan for me:"</b>
7.	May 23	Karna lagi <b>ngak mood</b> aja. Coba kalau lagi <b>mood</b> , bakal ribet
8.	May 27	4 bulan lagi pas banget tanggal 12 nanti aku sama <b>my boyfriend</b> ngingjak anniv 4 tahun
9.	June 3	Karena aku gak balas smsmu aja kau marah kawan <b>Sorrylah</b> pulsaku lagi <b>limit. Please</b> jangan marah lagi ya
10.	June 7	Hilang sudah rasanya separuh jiwa ini..... #hp_rusak #emosi <b>Taiming</b> nya gc tepat... Disaat dompet lg minus... — feeling annoyed with <u>Fûjî Bākō</u> and <u>22 others</u>
11.	June 8	Mungkin karna hati juga uda sering di <b>delay-in</b> makanya mau kemana pun tetap di <b>delay-in</b>
12.	June 9	<b>Fokus</b> hanya untuk bahagiain mama
13.	June 10	Walaupun menjijikkan untuk nulis ini tapi aku semangat akan artinya " <b>Never Say Never!!</b> "
14.	June 13	semoga kita lulus ya wee <b>goodluck</b> buat temen,pacar,semua anggota D'keff
15.	June 14	izin <b>share</b> ya
16.	June 14	Alhamdulillah akhirnya bisa pindah juga <b>very happy</b>
17.	June 22	kemana jadinya kita Liburan ??? Kasi pendapat Lha jgn cuman ngeributin aja di <b>komen</b> <u>Novia Peber Murniaty Purba</u> <u>CHaro Susi Vlenaeriez</u> <u>Egianina Veronika</u>
18.	June 24	Jika kehidupan terkadang membuatmu Ingin menangis , Ingatlah bahwa

		ada RIBUAN <b>moments</b> yg telah Membuatmu Tersenyum
19.	June 28	Kangen <b>momen</b> ini
20.	June 29	<b>First time</b> ikut ibadah katolik
21.	June 30	<b>single</b> gk enak juga ya
22.	July 5	Ini nah, muka jelek dan songong walau pun begitu tetap <b>Like and Coment</b> , kalau bisa ...Hehehe
23.	July 7	<b>New friend</b> yg buat aku gilak setiap hari
24.	July 10	<b>Happy birthday</b> pacarku Indi Ade Siranda
25.	July 13	<b>Bye masa</b> lalu
26.	July 17	Hidup ini ada diantara B dan D yang artinya <b>Birth</b> dan <b>Death</b> , dan C nya adalah <b>Choice</b>
27.	July 19	biar <b>femes</b> gk sukak <b>delete</b> with Rizky Pratama and 49 others
28.	July 21	Acara Tanggal :27 juli 2014 / minggu Pukul : 09.00 <b>start</b> Geraknya kalo mau bareng <b>sms</b> Kalo mau sendiri yaudah ...
29.	July 25	" <b>Ngefly</b> nya jgn ketinggian jatuh mati loh"
30.	July 26	Aku <b>block</b> kamu aja lah dari hati aku.soalnya kamu gak ngijinin aku <b>on</b> dihati kamu sakit loh
31.	July 31	<b>Fotografi</b> adalah seni melukis cahaya bukan seni pameran kamera utk bergaya

In this chapter the writer talks about data analysis and research findings. The data deal with the experience in Facebook when the teenagers update their status in their Facebook accounts. The data were read and classified into the types of code mixing based on the theory of Hoffman (1991: 112), namely: intra-sentential, intra-

lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation.

#### A. Types of Code Mixing Used by Teenagers in Their Facebook Accounts Status

The writer carries out the analysis by focusing on what types of code mixing occurs in teenagers community in their Facebook accounts' status. Hoffman (1991: 112) defines three types of code mixing, they are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation.

##### a. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.

Intra-sentential code mixing in the data can be seen in the table below:

1. "**Get well soon** buat abang yg jatuh menbalap tadi"

(Get well soon for the brother who falls in the race earlier)

The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because *get well soon* is an English phrase and it is mixed with Indonesian language. In Indonesian language "*get well soon*" means "*semoga cepat sembuh*". It is addressed to someone who is sick or gets accident. The speaker uses the expression to wish for someone's recovery after an accident. The speaker uses this English expression because she thinks people will understand her more easily if she uses this English phrase.

2. *trimaka'si buad ucapanny, wish itu smua terwujud.Amin Amin:*

*N mkasi buad air, kue, balon, n ice creamnya,*

(Thanks for the greetings, wish all can be true. Amen. Amen.

And thanks for the water, balloons and ice cream,)

The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mixes English verb **wish** with Indonesian language. The speaker uses code mixing in the sentence to make it more interesting and to emphasize her intention.

3. *Itu masih permulaan, Grit, do small things with great love*  
(That is just the beginning, Grit, do small things with great love)  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mixes English phrase **do small things with great love** with Indonesian phrase. She quotes the phrase to make the sentence more interesting and meaningful.
4. *"Sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan. No time for hang out. Bersabar. God has a best plan for me:"*  
(School-extra course-school-extra course-school- extra course. No time for hanging out. Be patient. God has a best plan for me)  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker inserts two English sentences in Indonesian sentences. The speaker mixes **No time for hang out** and **God has a best plan for me** to emphasize her intention of encouraging herself to be spiritfull in her study.
5. *Karna lagi ngak mood aja. Coba kalau lagi mood, bakal ribet*  
(I am not in the mood. If I am in the mood, it will be chaotic)  
It can be seen from the data that the speaker mixes English noun '**mood**' with Indonesian language. It means that the sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing. The speaker applies code mixing because she feels that using the English word '**mood**' will make her intention understood by her friends.
6. *4 bulan lagi pas banget tanggal 12 nanti aku sama my boyfriend nginjak anniv 4 tahun*  
(Four months more, at exactly 12th day, my boyfriend and I will have our 4 year anniversary)  
The speaker inserts English noun 'my boyfriend' in Indonesian language in the sentence. It means that the speaker applies intra-sentential code mixing. Mixing English noun with Indonesian language makes the sentence more interesting.
7. *Karena aku gak balas smsmu aja kau marah kawan Sorrylah pulsaku lagi limit. Please jangan marah lagi ya*  
(Just because I cannot reply your sms, you are angry, my friend. I am so sorry, but my account is on the limit. Please don't be angry anymore)  
There are three English words that are inserted in the sentence; they are **sorry, limit** and **please**. The words are inserted instead of Indonesian words, *maaf, terbatas, and tolong* to make the sentence more interesting. So it can be clearly seen that the sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing.
8. *"Walaupun menjijikkan untuk nulis ini tapi aku semangat akan artinya "Never Say Never!"*  
(Although it is disgusting to write this but I am spiritfull of the meaning "Never Say Never!!")  
The data contains intra-sentential code mixing because *Never Say Never* is mixed with Indonesian language. In Indonesian language "*never say never*" means "*jangan katakan tidak pernah*". The speaker uses it to motivate herself. Using this phrase helps her get her message communicated. Although she does not like the phrase because it is taken from a song that she hates, but she mixes it with Indonesian language to emphasize the meaning.
9. *semoga kita lulus ya wee*  
(I hope we all graduate, my friends)  
**goodluck** *buat temen, pacar, semua anggota D'keff*  
(I wish all my friends, my girl friend, all the members of D'keff goodluck)  
The speaker mixes English greeting **goodluck** with Indonesian language in the sentence. It means that the sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing. The code mixing is applied to make the speaker easier to share his intention with his friends.
10. *izin share ya*  
(give me the permission to share)  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mixes English verb **share** with Indonesian language. The speaker applies code mixing in the sentence because that



- what people usually do in Facebook account.
11. *Alhamdulillah akhirnya bisa pindah juga very happy*  
(*Alhamdulillah*, finally I can move. I am very happy)  
The speaker inserts English phrase **very happy** into Indonesian sentence. He does so to emphasize that he is feeling happy because he finally gets what he wants. Mixing English phrase with Indonesian language shows that the speaker has applied intra-sentential code mixing.
  12. *Jika kehidupan terkadang membuatmu Ingin menangis , Ingatlah bahwa ada RIBUAN moments yg telah Membuatmu Tersenyum*  
(If sometimes life makes you want to cry, just remember there are THOUSANDS of moments that have made you smile)  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mixes the English noun '**moment**' with Indonesian words. The speaker applies code mixing in the sentence to make it more interesting.
  13. **First time** *ikut ibadah katolik*  
(The first time participating in Catholics service)  
The speaker mixes English phrase **first time** with Indonesian words in the sentence. It means that the speaker applies intra-sentential code mixing in the sentence.
  14. **single** *gk enak juga ya*  
(It's not fun to be single)  
**Single** is an English adjective. It is mixed with Indonesian words in the sentence above. It means that intra-sentential code mixing is applied in the sentence. The speaker uses English word because it makes him easier to communicate his intention.
  15. *Ini nah, muka jelek dan songong walau pun begitu tetap Like and Comment, kalau bisa ...Hehehe*  
(This ugly and irritating face, however keep giving Like and Comment, if you can...hehehe)  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because English phrase **Like and Comment** is directly inserted
  - in the sentence and mixed with Indonesian words. The speaker applies code mixing to make the sentence more interesting.
  16. **Happy birthday** *pacarku Indi Ade Siranda*  
(I wish Happy Birthday for my girl friend, Indi Ade Siranda)  
The speaker directly inserts English words **Happy Birthday** in the sentence to make the sentence more interesting. It means that intra-sentential code mixing is applied in the sentence.
  17. **New friend** *yg buat aku gilak setiap hari*  
(New friend that makes me crazy everyday)  
The speaker uses English noun phrase **new friend** instead of Indonesian phrase *teman baru* in the sentence. It means that intra-sentential code mixing is applied in the sentence.
  18. **Bye** *masa lalu*  
(I say bye for my past)  
The English word **bye** is used instead of Indonesian word *selamat tinggal* because it makes the sentence more efficient. It means that the speaker applies intra-sentential code mixing in the sentence.
  19. *Hidup ini ada diantara B dan C yang artinya Birth dan Death, dan C nya adalah Choice*  
The sentence contains intra-sentential code mixing because the speaker mixes English words birth, death and choice with Indonesian words. The speaker applies code mixing in this sentence because the topic discussed in the sentence needs English words.
  20. *Aku block kamu aja lah dari hati aku..soalnya kamu gak ngijinin aku on dihati kamu sakit loh*  
The English verb **block** and **on** are mixed with Indonesian words in the sentence. It means that the sentence applies intra-sentential code mixing. The code mixing is applied in the sentence to make the sentence more interesting.

#### b. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary. In this kind of code mixing, an English word is mixed Indonesian suffix and prefix. The table below shows the intra-lexical code mixing in teenagers Facebook accounts status:

1. N mkasi buad air, kue, balon, n **ice creamnya**, tQ  
(And thanks for the water, balloons and ice cream.)  
The sentence contains intra-lexical code mixing because the speaker mixes English noun **ice cream** with *-nya*. She attaches *-nya* to **ice cream** to make her expression more interesting.
2. “**Akhirnya updatenya sampai level 20**”  
(Finally, the update reaches level 20)  
The sentence contains intra-lexical code mixing because the speaker mixes English noun **update** with *-nya*. He attaches *-nya* to **update** because it is a bit awkward if he uses Indonesian word in the sentence.
3. **Mungkin karna hati juga uda sering di delay-in makanya mau kemana pun tetap di delay-in**  
(Perhaps because my heart often gets delayed that I get delayed wherever I go)  
The speaker mixes English verb **delay** with Indonesian suffix *-in* in the sentence. It means that the speaker applies intra-lexical code mixing in the sentence. The suffix *-in* is inserted in the word because it is a habit for teenagers to use suffix *-in* in their conversation.
4. “**Ngefly nya jgn ketinggian jatuh mati loh**”  
(Don’t fly too high, if you fall you will die)  
The speaker mixes Indonesian prefix *-nge* with English verb **fly**. Even though *-nge* is actually not the standard prefix in Indonesian language, teenagers usually use this prefix in their sentences. What the speaker does in this sentence is included in intra-lexical code mixing.

### c. Involving a Change of Pronunciation Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

1. *tandai dulu hari ini*  
*#18Mei*  
*hari hari tanpa ada komen....*  
The speaker uses **komen** instead of **comment** in the sentence. It means that she applies involving a change of pronunciation code mixing in the sentence. She uses **komen** because it is easier for her to write.
2. *Hilang sudah rasanya separuh jiwa ini.....*  
*#hp\_rusak*  
*#emosi*  
*Taiming nya gak tepat....*  
*Disaat dompet lg minus...*  
The sentence contains involving a change of pronunciation code mixing because the speaker uses **taiming** instead of **timing**. He uses **taiming** because that is the way he pronounces the word in Indonesian language.
3. **Fokus** hanya untuk bahagiain mama  
The word **fokus** is used instead of **focus** in the sentence. It means that the involving a change of pronunciation is applied in the sentence. This happens because the speaker is influenced by her mother tongue which is Indonesian language.
4. *kemana jadinya kita Liburan ???*  
*Kasi pendapat Lha jGn cuman ngeributin ajja di komen*  
*Novia Peber Murniaty Purba CHaro Susi Vlenaeriez Egianina Veronika*  
The speaker uses **komen** instead of **comment** in the sentence. It means that she applies involving a change of pronunciation code mixing in the sentence. She uses **komen** because it is easier for her to write and she is influenced by her mother tongue.
5. *Kangen momen ini*  
The speaker uses **momen** instead of **moment** in the sentence. It means that he applies involving a change of pronunciation code mixing in the sentence. She uses **momen** because he is influenced by her mother tongue. There is also a tendency in Indonesian teenagers to use English to make them

- look prestigious in front of their peers even though they use English wrongly.
6. *biar femes*  
*gk sukak dilit*  
The speaker uses *femes* instead of **famous** in the sentence. He also uses *dilit* instead of **delete**. It means that he applies involving a change of pronunciation code mixing in the sentence. He uses *femes* and *dilit* to make him look more prestigious in front of their peers even though he uses them English wrongly.
  7. *Fotografi adalah seni melukis cahaya bukan seni pamer kamera utk bergaya*  
The word *fotografi* is used instead of **photography** in the sentence. It means that involving a change of pronunciation code mixing is applied in the sentence. The speaker uses *fotografi* because it is easier for him to write that way.

## 5. Conclusions

After analyzing code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status dated from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019, the writer draws a conclusion that there are three types of code mixing used by teenagers in their Facebook accounts status dated from 1<sup>st</sup> May until 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019 based on Hoffman's theory; they are: intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation code mixing and the distributions of code mixing in the data are in word, hybrid, phrase, and clause.

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