

## Reasons of Using Code Mixing on The Comment in Social Media

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**Abstract** – Mastering two languages is now commonplace in a multilingual society. As a result of this, mixing more than two languages in written and spoken speech is inevitable. But in addition to having knowledge of more than one language by one individual, there are other functions behind the occurrence of the code mix. This study sought to analyze the reasons behind the use of coded interference in the comments of Balinese-speaking social media users. This research method is qualitative. Data was collected by observing Balinese comments on Facebook and Instagram accounts that uploaded posts about social phenomena in society. Content analysis techniques are used to analyze the data obtained. The theory used is the theory of reason using a mixture of codes from Hoffman (1991) and the Context of Situation from Halliday and Hasan (189). The result found is that social media users mix codes because they want to confirm something according to their beliefs. Expressions of certain groups are rarely found because these social media users do not always show one particular group. In addition, other reasons found in this code mix are a form of humor as well as politeness in giving comments, especially when referring to one individual.

**Keywords:** *alasan, campur kode, komentar, media sosial*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Multilingual and Bilingual happens in any field of communication recently, not just daily communication but on social media as well. Many users in social media tend to use different languages when writing comments. The rise of online entertainment throughout the course of recent years has brought all of the world's districts together in one place for the help of correspondence. Individuals can impart their thoughts and suppositions on any subject via online entertainment (Chakravarthi et al, 2022). Sabater and Mofo (2019) has an opinion that people are now observing lots of multilingualism because of the Internet. This is due to the ability of mastering more than one language. The effects are know as code-switching and code mixing. Musyken (2000) mentions that code mixing differs from code switching. The more commonly used term code-switching will be reserved for the rapid succession of several languages in a single speech event, but code mixing happens in the internal utterance or sentence. Therefore, he gives definition that code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between two languages that appear in one sentence. In line with the definition above, Verheijen and Hout (2022) said that code-mixing is where some elements of a second or foreign language used in one's first language. As the conclusion, code mixing deals with using two language elements, in terms of lexical or grammatical features in an utterance. This phenomenon, recently, often used by the social media users on their comments or posts. In multilingual occasion, the decision using between languages conveys interactional power or suggests something about the circumstance or the interlocutor and therefore, the choice of using two languages alternately based on some reasons or purposes.

Meyerhoff (2006: 116) said that 'it is sometimes difficult to say just whether it is the domain of the interaction that determines what linguistic variety a speaker will choose, or whether the person they are talking to is what determines their choice'. Speakers will use various styles of a language depending on the place, the person one is talking to and the choice of impression or persona that is wished to say to the interlocutors. According to Meyers-Scotton (2006: 146), persona is a role that one thinks in public life, or more to how others see a person. So, it is very often that people do mixing and switching by considering the aspect of communication, such as the interlocutor, the social roles, the topic, or the place where they speak. Hoffman (1991:106) stated that code-mixing helps the speaker to be more precise or to clarify a message. This is in accordance with one of the reasons for code-switching he also purposed (pg. 115-116), being emphatic about something, meanwhile the other reasons are a person is talking about a particular topic, the subject is quoting somebody else, repetition used for clarification, and an expression of a group identity. People who speak more than one language are aware that in some points of discussion, using mixing or switching helps to deliver their needs.

There are many other studies that discussed about reason for code-mixing. Yusnan et al (2020) conducted a study about code mixing and code switching in a novel entitled *Badai Matahari Andalusia* by HaryEl-Parsia. In a 399 pages-novel, there are only 16 data that use code mixing and code switching found. The languages that involve are Indonesian, English, and Arabic. They concluded that the code-mixing that appears mostly are the characteristic of the author's masterpiece. There is also a study about code-mixing in an interactive dialog in a TV Channel by Amriyah and Isnaini (2021). They found the form of code-mixing are words, phrases, and clauses. The cause of code-mixing is the speaker's person, various languages, and popular words. The speaker of this dialog, Sujiwo Tedjo, do the mixing because of his desire and that he is fluently in some languages. The other factor found is how people are comfortable using popular language. The other study that uses social media YouTube as the data source of code mixing and code-switching research is conducted by Wulandari, Setiawan, and Fadilla (2023). The study analyzed code mixing and code switching used in a YouTube Channel, Londokampung. The results show that code switching, which they focus on the form phrase, clause, or sentence that appear not in a single utterance or sentence, is included in External and Internal types of switching. Meanwhile the code mixing, which is the insertion of different word in a single utterance, appears in the form of word classes. Although they often mention that the speaker asserting a point, they did not focus on the reason of using code switching or code mixing.

This study focuses on analyzing the reasons of code mixing done by the social media users on their comments regarding to some posts. The type of code mixing helps to see the limit of using code mixing, in addition to this, the reason is the interesting point to be analyzed since recently this phenomenon commonly used in any aspect of life, including social media communication.

## **2. METHOD**

This part explains about the design and how the study conducted. Specifically, the study is qualitative research. Creswell (2014:32) said that "qualitative approach is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem." Albeit the process is comparable, qualitative method depend on text and picture information, have extraordinary strides in data analysis, and draw on assorted plans (pg. 232).

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study used descriptive qualitative method, where all the data collected thoroughly without altering the data. Qualitative methods emphasize more on observing phenomena and

more examining the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon (Ardianto, 2019). The accuracy of the analysis in this method is largely determined by the words and sentences used. Because the data collected is in accordance with what is obtained from the field, qualitative methods are also referred to as naturalistic methods (Sugiyono, 2015:14).

## **2.2 Research Population and Sampling**

The data source of this study is comments from the social media users of 2 posts in *Puja Astawa haibanana* Facebook account with the posts entitled ‘*Padahal Pura-Pura*’ and ‘*Tetangga rage keto ti be*’ and *Infodenpasar* Instagram account with the posts on September 9, 2023 about the earthquake and September 8, 2023 about the state civil apparatus allegedly received social assistance. The reason of using these accounts is because one of them is familiar to the society as the public figure account and account that provides many information about events or news around Denpasar. They have many followers as well. The posts were selected based on many comments they have and also, they are the newest posts. Only the utterances or sentences that contain code-mixing are used and analyzed in this study. The languages which were concerned as the code mixing can be in local language, Indonesian, and English.

## **2.3 Data Collection Instrument**

The data were collected by observation and note-taking. In addition, the visual material collecting technique also conducted because this study uses posts and the selected comments of the posts that have been released to public through those two social medias. Moreover, the photos of the comment will be put in the discussion to support the analyses.

## **2.4 Data Analysis**

The theory used to analyze the type of code mixing is from Musyken (2000), the reason for code mixing is from Hoffman (1991) and context of situation from Halliday and Hasan (1989). Finally, the data presented by using formal and informal method. Formal method presents the result of the study, meanwhile the informal method presents the analysis.

# **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

## **3.1 Result**

Hoffman (1991:104) stated that “mixes can be used to clarify the message or make it more precise....” And he also has an opinion that “... the lexical level within a sentence (intra-sentential switches) are referred to as ‘code-mixes’ and ‘code-mixing’”. Therefore this

study uses the reason of code switching propose by Hoffman to do the analysis. There are 7 types (pg. 115-116) mentioned as the reason for mixing (switching), those are: Talking about particular topic, the subject is quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, it is an interjection, repetition used for clarification, it is used to express group identity and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. These reasons help to do the analysis of why the internet users do code-mixing in their comments. In addition the context of situation where the comments posted also described.

From the 2 posts of *Puja Astawa haibanana* Facebook account and 2 Infodenpasar Instagram account, there are many comments using code mixing were found. The languages they used in mixing are Balinese, Indonesian, and English. The mixing in those comments have different reason. The table below shows the result:

Table.1 Result of this study

No	Reasons of Code mixing	Occurences
1.	Talking about particular topic	5
2.	the subject is quoting somebody else	0
3.	Being emphatic about something,	15
4.	It is an interjection	2
5.	Repetition used for clarification,	0
6.	It is used to express group identity and	1
7.	The intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>

There are 23 data found with code mixing and these data categorized only into three types of reasons as proposed by Hoffman (1991). The reasons are Being emphatic, interjection, and talking about particular topic. There are other reasons appear on the analysis, those are code mixing conducted to perform a humorous utterance and a polite comment when addressing a person. These two reasons embedded with the reasons found above.

### 3.2 Discussion

From the data collected, surprisingly there are not many utterances using code mixing. The users commented by using full Indonesian or Balinese Language. Indonesian Language used mostly in the comments of the post of Infodenpasar Instagram account. Meanwhile, in the posts of Puja Astawa Haibanana FB account, Balinese language is mostly used. The mixing appears by using Balinese in Indonesian sentence or utterance, or vice versa. However, sometimes the users also using English language to do the mixing. Musyken (2000: 3) stated that there are three types of code mixing, those are Insertion, Alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion means the other language element (word or phrase)

inserted into a single utterance or sentence with different language. Alternation means the mixing appear in turn or between turn in one or more utterance or sentence. Congruent lexicalization means the mixing is a shared structure, lexicalized by elements from either language. These theory helps to identify whether the data uses code mixing or not. The analysis of the reason is the main discussion of this study.

### 3.2.1 Being Emphatic About Something

The code mixing used because the speaker intended to be firm or believe about something. In some cases, it can also be asserted of some opinion.

Data 1



*Intine tulus Ikhlas, kadong sing bacange tre ken2*

(The important thing is being sincere, no matter if it is announced or not)

*Tetangge rage keto ti be\_puja astawa haibanana*

Data 2

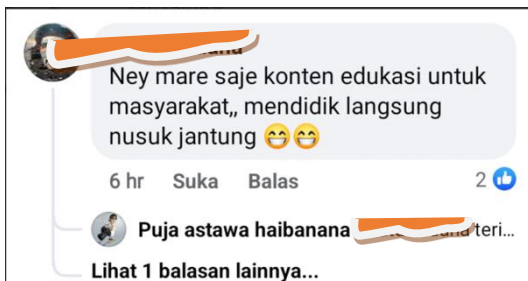


*Makanya jangan suka pura2, sportif saja.....Mau ya mau*

(There is no use to pretend, be sportif.....Mention yes if you desire)

*Padahal pura-pura\_Puja Astawa haibanana*

Data 3



*Ney mare saje konten edukasi untuk masyarakat,, mendidik langsung menusuk Jantung*

(This is truly an educated-content for people,, educating directly and stamb the heart)

*Tetangge rage keto ti be\_puja astawa haibanana*

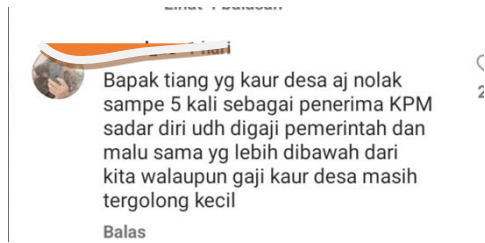
The three data above show when code mixing used because the speakers intended to be emphatic about something. In data (1) and data (3) come from the same source, the post of Puja Astawa FB account, that talk about a donation given in a temple. In that post a person announces those who give the donation, and the other three are the donator. The speaker in data (1) had opinion that the donation given in the temple must be sincerely done and not expecting others will know about this, therefore he mentions ‘*intine tulus Ikhlas...*’ These words are in Indonesian inserted into a Balinese utterance, so the data use code mixing. Meanwhile data (3) from the same post, the user wants to emphasize that the video content is an educational content, so the user uses phrase ‘*ne mare saje...*’ in Balinese. It is followed by the Indonesian clause ‘*konten edukasi untuk masyarakat...*’. So, the code mixing is conducted by inserting a Balinese phrase into Indonesian sentence.

In data (2), the speaker uses English word ‘*sportif*’ along with the Indonesian language in a sentence. The post is about a person who pretended refusing a basket of snake fruit which is offer to him by another person in an event. When he refused it, that person bring back the gift and make the first person regretted his act. The user comment about this by giving an advice the he should not play pretend, but say it directly what he wants. Since there is an English word inserted in an Indonesian sentence, so this data use code mixing.

## 2. Talking About Particular Topic

When a person wants to be understood in talking or doing the communication, he/she tends to use another element of language to help her. Inserting, using the language element in turn or replacing the structure of a language with structure of another language often considered as the best way to deliver certain topic of interaction.

### Data 4



*Bapak **tiang** yang kaur desa aj nolak sampe 5 kali sebagai penerima KPM sadar diri udh digaji pemerintah dan malu ama yang lebih dibawah dari kita, walaupun gaji kaur desa masih tergolong kecil.*

(My father who is a head of department in a village refused to receive the social assistance five times. As the Community Development cadre has a self-aware that he is already paid by the government and is inferior to us, even though the salary of the head of the department is still relatively small.)

InfodenpasarIG

Data 5

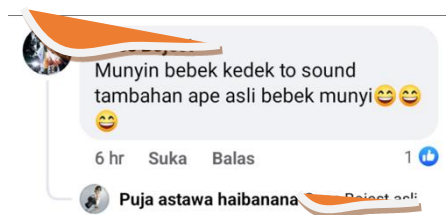


*Kerasa bgtt min, nunggu update an, ternyata emg gempa.*

(I felt it and waiting for the update, and turn out that it is an earthquake.)

InfodenpasarIG

Data 6



*Munyin bebek kedek to sound tambahan ape asli bebek munyi*



The duck quacked is an additional sound or it happened naturally?

*Tetangge rage keto ti be\_puja astawa haibanana*

Data (4) and (5) are considered using code mixing when they talked about a particular topic. Data (4) is a comment that responds the post about social assistance given by government for people in need but perverted by the government workers. The user then explain that his/her father is a government worker as well, but his father never take the assistance. The word ‘*tiang*’ is a Balinese pronominal but also can be an adjective as the one in data (4). The insertion of this word in Indonesian utterance is to talk about a particular topic that is his/her father who is a government worker. At the same time, this mixing also used to express the user group identity, a Balinese person. By using the Balinese lexical, the utterance provides an announcement that the user is a Balinese.

Data (5) is a comment that respond a post about earthquake that happened in Denpasar but the center is in East Lombok. The user mentioned that she/he felt it, and the utterance implied that she/he was looking for the confirmation of the situation to be sure that it is an earthquake. The word ‘update’ was chosen because she/he wanted to know the latest news about the earthquake, so this means the person talks about a topic, that is earthquake. Only this word is in English, while the rest are in Indonesian.

Data (6) has an insertion of English language ‘sound’ in Balinese sentence. This comment highlights the background sound of the video which is from ducks. He/she asks to the person in the video whether the sound is additional voice or a real duck’s sound. He/she is clearly talking about a particular topic, that is the sound that appears in the video). By making this utterance, he also formed a funny response for the video. He could just say ‘*suara*’, the equivalent in Indonesian, but he finally chooses ‘sound’, because it will create a humourism.

### 3.2.3 Interjection

The reason of mixing can be only as an exclamation or a tag (Hoffman, 1991:113). When it is used in an utterance, it doesn’t give direct effect to the meaning.

Data 7



This day people tend to use certain word in english to complete a sentence. As what it is found, 'literally' means '*secara harafiah*'. It is considered as interjection because it doesn't contribute certain meaning on a sentence or utterance. The person If the word removed, the sentence which is in Liiteral. The insertion shows that this data use code mixing. The entire sentence is in Indonesian, but the English word inserted and helps to beautify the sentence or utterance.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

From the posts of these two different social medias, it is found that there are not all of the internet users used code mixing. The comments mostly in Balinese for the posts of Puja Astawa Hai banana and mixing with Indonesian and sometimes English language. This is because they also post videos in Balinese. The other Instagram account posts are also using code mixing, but less than the posts from the FB account. The comments usually in Indonesia and sometimes use English. The reason for mixing the languages is often because the speakers want to be emphasized their opinion or statement. Talking about particular topic arises as the second reason of doing code mixing and Interjection is less than the two reasons. To be humorous and to be polite are other reasons found from the data. The comments that are based on these reasons appeared in both posts of the social media account.

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