ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF CODE MIXING BETWEEN THAI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN FACEBOOK: A STUDY IN THAI YOUNGERS ACCOUNT

Khusainee Hahyesalaemae
khusainee_hy@gmail.com
Universitas Islam Darul 'Ulum Lamongan

Abstract. The thesis is mainly the use of code mixing between Thai and English language in social media networking (Facebook) by Thai Youngers. Code mixing is mixing two or more languages and only the change some of elements such as word and phrase in a sentence and usually happens in informal situation and mixing two languages or more languages in one situation. The researcher wants to analyze the use of code mixing by Thai Youngers in social media networking especially Facebook because the researcher wants to know the kinds, the forms, and the reasons of using code mixing by Thai Youngers as users. The technique of collecting the data is observation and documentation. The researcher used qualitative observation because the researcher needs to observe the language behaviors; code mixing by Thai Youngers account. The samples of this study are thirty Thai Youngers. The results of this study shows 1) the kinds of code mixing, 2) the forms of code mixing, and 3) the reasons of code mixing used by Thai Youngers. There are three kinds of code-mixing used by Thai Youngers in Facebook; words insertion, phrase insertion, and hybrid. There are two forms of code-mixing; code mixing in the form word and code mixing in the form phrase used by Thai Youngers in social media networking (Facebook). The researcher found five reasons of code mixing that consist of (a) showing personal habit, (b) matching with the situation, (c) conveniences, (d) making more simple and familiar, and (e) following the trend.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, code mixing, Facebook, Thai Youngers

INTRODUCTION

Recently, it is easy to find people who speak different languages at the same time. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 1986:101). To show the difference of the term bilingual or multilingualism, Spolsky (1998:45) defined a bilingual as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language." This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Bloomfield (in Rahardi, 2001:13), bilingualism is a situation where a speaker can use two languages as well. Fasold (1984:84) stated that bilingualism caused by some factors; they are a) migration, b) imperialism, c) federation, and d) border area.

Bilingual society results code mixing and code switching. At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing (Wardhaugh, 1986:101). Wardhaugh (1986:103) mentioned that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both of language together to extend that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Code mixing didn't only use in direct speech but also use in social media networking like Facebook.

Every people have different motives of using code mixing. It can be need filling motive, or prestige filling motive (Hocket, 1958:404). Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is the motive which is used when the speaker appears their educational status. Based on the language element involves, code mixing can be divided into (Suwito,1996:104): a) the insertion of words, b) the insertion of blending, c) the insertion of affixation, d) the insertion of hybrid, e) the insertion of word reduplication, f) the insertion of phrase, and g) the insertion of clause. The researcher conducts the further research about code mixing because of the researcher is interested in continuing the study of the previous researchers in sociolinguistics especially in the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing. The previous researchers discussed about code mixing which are used in magazine, manual user, and a community. This research is expanding the form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing in social media networking especially Facebook. Then, it also

classified various kinds of reasons provided by the correspondences to show their reasons in using code mixing.

This research is the study of code mixing which is used by Youngers in their social media networking especially Facebook. The data of this research come from the statuses which are posted by Thai Facebook users and from the chat between the researcher and the correspondences. This research focuses on the linguistic form of code mixing and the reasons of using code mixing by Thai Youngers as users. The researcher interested to this topic because it is as a recent phenomenon in the social media networking especially Facebook. Besides that, the society assumed that every people have various kinds of reason in using code mixing in their social media networking. This study is an attempt to describe to describe (1) the kinds of code mixing used in Facebook, (2) the forms of code mixing used in Facebook, and 3) the purpose of using code mixing.

Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design because the researcher will describe the linguistic form of code mixing that occurs in the Facebook status and chats by Thai youngers, and gives explanation about the motive in order to know the reasons why code mixing occur in the status' Facebook and chat' Facebook by Thai youngers. According to Cresswell (2009: 4) Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

Data Collection Technique

The research technique that is used by the researcher is observation and documentation. In this research, the researcher used qualitative observation because the researcher needs to observe the behaviors of using language especially in the use code mixing in social media networking; *Facebook* by Thai Youngers. The documentation is saving and documenting the data which is taken from the observation.

Data Collection Instrument

The instrument to obtain and analyze the data in this research is the researcher herself. In addition, the researcher did collecting the statuses and the chats of which are taken from Facebook users. The data sources of the research are the post expressions in the forms of sentences in Youngsters Facebook between the researcher and friends and the chat between researcher with the correspondences. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyze based on the theory of Suwito about the form of code mixing and the theory of Charles Hockett about reasons of using code mixing. The steps are: **(1)** Describing the kinds of code mixing, the writer uses the theory of code mixing stated by Suwito (1996). Based on the language element involves, code mixing can be divided into word, blending, affixation, hybrid, word reduplication, phrase, and clause. **(2)** Describing the forms of code mixing, the writer uses the theory of code mixing by Chear and Agustina. Based on the forms of code mixing can be divided into two forms; code mixing in the form word and code mixing the form phrase. **(3)** Analyzing the reasons of using code mixing, the writer uses the theory of Charles Hockett in classifying motives of using code mixing. The data in this study is a sentence that contains a code-mixing in the Thai and English language in a social media networking (Facebook)

FINDINGS

Kinds of code mixing by Thai Youngers "Facebook"

Based on the result data analysis, it was found the kinds of code-mixing used by Thai Youngers in Social Media Networking (Facebook) consisted of three kinds; they were the form of word insertion, the form of phrase insertion and the form of hybrid.

Code Mixing of the Form of Word Insertion

In this study, twenty-six word - code mixing was found consisted of noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

Table 1: Examples of the use of words-code mixing

No.	Parts of Speech			
	Noun	**Verb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
1.	สต็อก เรา แน่น (***stock*** raw nen 'stock we much' นะจ๊ะ nachah) Our stock is a lot	อับเดพ ลาย (***update*** laiy 'update design ใหม่ mai) new' Update the new design	สอรี่ พิมพ์ ไม่ (***sorry***, pim mai 'sorry type no จบ chob) end' Sorry, type in is doesn't end	ใกล้ สนาม (klai snaam 'near stadium ฟุตซอล ***futsal***) futsal' Near with futsal stadium

Table 2: Tabulation of word-code mixing

No.	Kinds	Result Total
1.	Word Insertion	26
2.	Phrase Insertion	6
3.	Hybrid	2
	Total	**34**

Code Mixing of the Form of Phrase Insertion

In this study, six (6) phrases the researcher found code mixing of the form of phrase consisted of noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase and adverb phrase.

Table 3: Examples of phrase insertion

No.	Parts of Speech			
	Noun Phrase	**Verb Phrase**	**Adjective Phrase**	**Adverb Phrase**
1.	ล้าง ***สต็อก เดรส*** (laang ***stock dress*** 'clear stock dress ใน ร้าน ห้าม nai ran, ham in store no พลาด! plad!) miss' Translation: Do not miss! Clear ***stock dresses*** in the store.	ถ้า ไม่ ชอบ (tha mai chop 'if don't like ก็ ไม่ต้อง ko maitong also don't อ่าน หรือ aan re read or ***อันเฟรนด์*** ***unfriend*** unfriend กันไป kanpai) go away' Translation: If you don't like it, don't read or ***unfriend***.	กล้าท้า หลัง (klatha lang 'challenge after ***คลีน เมคอัพ*** ***clean make up*** clean make up ผิว พี่ ก็ใส piu phi ko sai- skin sister be ใส้ sai) clear' Translation: The challenge! After clean make up. The skin is clear.	ผ้าชีฟอง (phacifong 'shiffon ขนาด khanad size ***ฟรีไซส์*** free size) free size Translation: The chiffon is ***free size***

Table 4: The result of word insertion and phrase insertion

Item	Word Insertion	English Translation	Item	Phrase Insertion	English Translation
Noun	a. เฟสบุ๊ก b. ดิกเชอนารี่ c. คอลแลคชั่น d. ไซส์ e. สต็อก f. โปรโมชัน g. แอร์โฮสเตส h. ก็อปปี้ i. เคส j. เฮนน่า	Facebook Dictionary Collection Size Stock Promotion Airhostess Copy Case Henna	**Noun Phrase**	a. สต็อกเดรส b. เฟรนฟอร์เรเฟอร์	Stock dress Friend forever
Verb	a. บล็อก b. ชาร์จ c. อับเดพ d. โพสต์ e. เซอร์ไพรส์ f. มิตติ้ง g. ออเดอร์ h. เพ้นท์	Block Charge Update Post Surprise Meeting Order Paint	**Verb Phrase**	a. อันเฟรนด์ b. ทัชสกรีน	Unfriend Touch screen
Adjective	a. สอรี่ b. เกรด c. แฮนด์เมด d. เคลียร์	Sorry Grade Handmade Clear	**Adjective Phrase**	a. คลีนเมคอัพ	Clean make up
Adverb	a. เคาน์เตอร์ b. ฟุตซอล c. แฟนตาซี	Counter Futsal Fantasy	**Adverb Phrase**	a. ฟรีไซส์	Free size
Sum		**23**	**Sum**		**6**

The Reason of Using Code Mixing

In this study, researcher found many reasons of using code mixing in social media networking (Facebook) by Thai Youngers. Further, those reasons of using code mixing by Thai Youngers in Facebook were showed as the follows:

1. Code mixing is a habit for Thai Youngers because in there, they learn many languages such as Thai, English, Malay, Arabic and others.
2. Many people use English to communicate in every day.
3. There are no appropriate Thai words to denote the exact meaning of some English words such as technical terms or scientific names.
4. Thai words are sometimes redundant, with a long definition while equivalents in English are easier to use. For example, บัตรเอทีเอ็ม (*bat ATM*) (ATM card) is more commonly use than บัตรจ่ายเงินอัตโนมัติ (*bat jai ngen attanomat*) (ATM card) because บัตรเอทีเอ็ม (*bat ATM*) (ATM card) is more concise. Therefore, Thais tend to mix some English terms in their communication.

Thai Youngers used code-mixing when they were confused in English. So, they switched the English into Thai directly in speaking.

DISCUSSION

This study found the code-mixing that was used by Thai Youngers in social media networking (Facebook), the researcher found the kinds of code-mixing revealed in Chapter II that were employed by Thai Youngers in social media networking (Facebook). Suwito (1983:78) defines five kinds of pattern in code-mixing are: (1) word insertion, (2) phrase insertion, (3) hybrid, (4) repetition of word, and (5) utterance or idiom.

During observation, it was found that the Thai Youngers in social media networking (Facebook) used three kinds of code-mixing. There were 26 (twenty-six) code-mixing of words insertion, divided to noun 10 (ten) words, verb 9 (nine) words, adjective 4 (four) words, and adverb 3 (three) words. Secondly, 6 (six) code-mixing of phrases insertion, divided to noun phrase two (2) phrases, verb phrase two (2) phrases, adjective phrase one (1) phrases, and adverb phrase one (1) phrase. And the last were found code-mixing of hybrid two (2) phrases.

The most dominant kinds of code-mixing are word insertion (noun) because it is the easier kind if it compares to other kinds. According to Chear and Agustina (1995:149), there are two forms of code-mixing, namely: code-mixing in the form word and code-mixing in the form phrase. In this study, Thai Youngers used two forms of code-mixing. Moreover, 24 (twenty-four) code-mixing in the form word were found and 6 (six) code-mixing in the form phrase were found.

The most dominant form of code-mixing is word because the term word can be defined as the minimal free form of a language and easier for communication. According to Suwito (1983:77) that there are three reasons of code-mixing occurs: (1) Role identification such as social, education, and register role. (2) Variant identification refers to the kinds of language used by the user. (3) Social status identify that refers to the sense for people to recognize as educated people when they use certain language.

Moreover, the reasons of using code-mixing by Thai Youngers in social media networking (Facebook) are so many reasons which can motivate people to use English code-mixing. English used to indicate the level of their education, social, and to show their prestige in the community. The most dominant the reason of code-mixing, English is a trend as the effect of globalization so that everyone tries to use it. Then English also used to draw the attention of their friends when they were speaking or posting in their social media.

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