A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL NETWORKING (FACEBOOK)

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) In English Department of Educational Faculty

By:

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE (STAIN)
SALATIGA
2012
DECLARATION

In the name of Allah the most Gracious the most Merciful.

Hereby the writer fully declares that this thesis is made by the writer herself, and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other "people" ideas except the information from the reference.

The writer capable account this for thesis if in the future this thesis can be proved of containing others idea or in fact the writer imitate the other thesis.

This declaration is made by the writer and she hopes that his declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, September 11th 2012
The writer

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR’S NOTE
Case: Debby mediyanthi’s Graduating Paper

Salatiga, September 11th, 2012

Dear
The Head of State Islamic
Studies Institute of Salatiga

Assalamu’alaikum, Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Debby Mediyanthi’s graduating paper entitled “A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL NETWORKING (FACEBOOK)”. I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Counselor,

Ari Setiawan, S. Pd., M.M
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A GRADUATING PAPER

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL NETWORKING (FACEBOOK)

ARRANGED BY:

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Has been brought to the board of examiners of English Department of education faculty state for Islamic studies institute (STAIN) on 24th September 2012 and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S. Pd.I)

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Motto

Affection and motivation from parents is the best arm in face of world challenges

(Laurel Schmidt)
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is whole heartedly dedicated to:

- My beloved father (Sumadi Alm) and my beloved mother (Sulastri)
  Who always give me everlasting love, guidance and praying.

- My beloved brother and sister thanks for your support and praying

- My nephews (Nunu, Ola, Vicka and Alice) thanks for your kindness and togetherness.

- To all my family who has support me in finishing this graduating paper
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful, the lord of universe, because of Him, the writer could finish this thesis as one of the requirement for Sarjana Pendidikan Islam in English Department of Educational faculty of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga in 2012.

Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

However, this success would not be achieved without those supports, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individual and institution, and I realize that an appropriate moment for me to deepest gratitude for:

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2. Mr. Suwardi, M. Pd, the head of Educational Faculty of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga.

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13. Those who cannot be mentioned one by one.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers, and the writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contributions from the reader for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, September 11th, 2012

The writer

Debby Mediyanthi
ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to describe the use of code mixing by the user Facebook. Main questions will be answered in this research are (1) what are the forms of code mixing used in social networking Facebook?, (2) what are the purposes of using code mixing in Facebook?, (3) what are the factors influencing the use of code mixing used by the user Facebook?. To answer the questions, the researcher used Descriptive Qualitative method. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in number. The researcher applied documentation as the way to collect the data. From the result of this study, the researcher finds the use of code mixing in the forms of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clause, and word reduplication. She also found the purpose of code mixing are; expressing solidarity and intimacy, asserting status, pride and power, lexical needs, incompetence, expressing self-emotion, making jokes, and being more informative. Moreover the researcher analyze the factors influencing the used of code mixing in Facebook; Speakers and personal speakers, partner speech, Presence of three speakers, Time and place the conversation lasts, The purpose of conversation, Topic being spoken. It means that the use of code mixing is often used in our life both in everyday conversation or social networking.

Key Word: descriptive analysis, code mixing and Facebook
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is required by people to fulfill their need as an individual creature and as part of communication. Through language, people can express their ideas, mind, feeling, desire, and emotion to another or can get information from other. Language has a social function as a tool to make a connection between human beings.

Everyone knows a language. Kiat says that language is a social phenomenon. It is a means of communication between individuals (Kiat, 1975:3 in Handita 2011). In other word people consider that language is the most important means of communication in human life. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language. As a communication, language has sounds, gesture, or marks having understood meaning.

Language becomes a tool of communication. It can be seen in many activities of human life. We have observed that the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties (Wardhaugh, 1986:100). The people speak with each other to convey some information and to tell something in conversational activity. Beside common use, language is also used for specific purposes. For instance, master of ceremony, doctor, police, announcer that use specific language when they do their own job.
Skills and language development are not only owned by people like those mentioned above, but also can be owned by people who like to surf in cyberspace, as in the virtual world we can be friends with anyone and anywhere. We are also free to communicate either directly (video call) or indirectly by chat or via email. Social networking sites that are currently used and the global busy is Facebook. Facebook is a social networking site that is currently booming in cyberspace (Nilawati, 2010:1). Facebook first introduced by Mark Zuckerberg in 2004, Mark was one of the students at Harvard University. At first Facebook only be used by students with an email from Harvard, but ended up evolving and open to the public.

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. Mixing of languages is usually referred to as code mixing. Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, or two variants of a language in a speech community (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:114).
As an illustration, the researcher presents example in a Facebook status and some comments which describe the reality of the language use between them in which afterward the reality of the language use can be categorized as code mixing. The example is as follows:

*Pengen boneka *Shaun The Sheep* yang pualing gendut...hehehe* [1]

*Delay satu hari* [2]

*Dari tadi like foto terus padahal gag tau fotonya apa. Gag apalah buat pantes2..?.* [3]

*Otw Depok bye..bye..bye Bandung* [4]

*Hai, gimana kabar? Online pakai apa?* [5]

*Akankah team thomas pulang lebih awal. Haduh* [6]

From examples number [1] until number [6] with the bold writing show the example of code mixing, because the word is located between two different language (Indonesian – English) but still in one utterance. It is indicate the existence of language mixing, because the speaker master two languages, those are Indonesian and English. Since they master both languages, they can easily the languages by turns. The researcher wants to analyze code mixing used in social networking Facebook.

This research concerns the process of mixing the codes of Indonesian into English used by the users facebook. The researcher is really motivated to conduct a research entitled A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL NETWORKING (FACEBOOK).
B. **Statement of the Problems**

1. What are the forms of code mixing used in Facebook?

2. What are the purposes of using code mixing in Facebook?

3. What are the factors influencing the use of code mixing used by Facebook user?

C. **Purpose of the Study**

1. To find out the form of Indonesian – English code mixing used by Facebook user.

2. To find out the purposes the use of Indonesian – English code mixing used by Facebook user.

3. To find out the factors influencing the use of Indonesian – English code mixing used by Facebook user.

D. **Significance of the Study**

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will be beneficial both academically and practically.

1. Academically, this research can be used as an additional reference for discussion of sociolinguistics study, especially about code mixing phenomenon.

2. Practically, this research is signified for stimulating the other researcher to conduct such as a kind of the research in the future.
E. **Limitation of the Study**

The study will be focused on the utterances of Indonesian - English code mixing in Social Networking Facebook. The emphasis of the study is the form of code mixing, the kinds of code mixing, and the factors influencing code mixing in Social Networking Facebook. The researcher conducted the research in social networking Facebook from Juli to August 2012.

Why the researcher choose Indonesian – English? The researcher just masters Indonesian and English language and she does not master other languages which is also uses in facebook sites, as Mandarin, French, etc.

F. **Definition of Key Terms**

1. Analysis is major method development of the explanation or discussion of anything complex (Cowire, 1988:555, in Handita 2011)

2. Code mixing is the use of two languages together in the conversations to extent that change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986:103).

   Code mixing in this study is the use two languages between English and Indonesia used by the user facebook.

3. Form of code mixing is the gramatical clasification, which is based on the posisition of sentence or utterance the mixing appears. The classification results in six forms of code mixing, namely code mixing
in the form of word, phrase, hybrid, repetition of word, idiom, and clause (Suwito, 1985:78).

4. Kinds of code mixing is the classification dividing two kinds of code mixing, namely situational code mixing occurs when the language used change according to the situation and conversational code mixing involve deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic or situation change (Wardhaugh, 1986).

5. Facebook is a social networking site that is currently booming in cyberspace (Nilawati, 2010:1)

G. Research Review

The researcher reviews some reports of related researches to enrich the data about code mixing phenomenon. The researcher uses two graduating paper, they are “A Descriptive Study Of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used By Broadcasters In Pesona Radio Broadcast” which has been researched by Nor Istiqomah, the student of State Institute of Islamic Studies Salatiga (STAIN) in 2006, she found the code mixing in the form of words, phrases, clauses and reduplications. The factor influencing the use of code mixing by broadcaster and listener in Pesona Radio.
Handita Eka Mardikasari the student of faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Malang January 2011 also conducted a similar research observation, entitled “The Analysis Of Code Mixing Found In Advertisement Broadcasting In Radio Elfara Fm Malang”. She found some forms of code mixing used by announcer in spot and adlibs advertisements in Radio Elfara FM Malang on October 2010, and she found the form of code mixing was divided into 5 forms, namely code mixing in the form of word, phrase, repetition of word, hybrid, and clause. Mostly, the form of code mixing used in spot and adlibs advertisements in Radio Elfara FM Malang was in the form of word and phrase.

H. Methodology

1. Research Approach

In this research the researcher uses qualitative research. This type of research which does not include any calculation or numeration. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in number.

2. Research Method

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive method. The reason of choosing this design is in accordance with Suharsini’s opinion, states that descriptive students are design to obtain information concerning with the current status of phenomenon (Suharsini 1990:309). It is
directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists of the time of the study.

3. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research is facebook user. Subject are those that exist only in Facebook accounts researcher, their age between 20 to 26 years old with a variety of backgrounds, there are students college and some of them is already working.

4. Object of the research

The object of this research is the Indonesian-English code mixing sentences which are found in Indonesian utterance in social networking facebook.

5. Data collection method

The researcher applies documentation as the way to collect the data. Researcher opens facebook account (online) and the authors observed activities facebook friends, by reading status, chat, write on the wall or each other exchanging messages inbox. When it finds a sentence that includes code mixing, researchers take as an example, using print screen and paint. The first push button control and print screen then copy and paste it in paint. After paste in paint then crop and phrases used examples taken then in the copy and paste in word.
I. Research Paper Organisation

Chapter I: Introduction presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of key term, research review, methodology, and research paper organisation.

Chapter II: Review of Underlying Theories, consist of the definition of sociolinguistic, notion of bilingualism and multilingualism, code choice, factor that influence the code choice, notion of code switching, factor that influence code switching, notion of code mixing, form of code mixing, and summary of code mixing and code switching.

Chapter III: General Description of Social Networking Facebook presents the history of Facebook, content of Facebook, purpose of code mixing, the factors influencing use code mixing, and data presentation.

Chapter IV: Analysis and discussion which describe the form of code mixing, the purpose of using code mixing in Facebook, and the factors influencing of using code mixing in Facebook.

Chapter V: Closure, which consist of conclusions and suggestions.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF UNDERLYING THEORIES

In this study, there are some theories used as a foundation to support the analysis of this thesis. They are the theories of sociolinguistic, notion of bilingualism and multilingualism, code choice, factor that influence the code choice, notion of code switching, kinds of code switching, factor that influence of code switching, notion of code mixing, form of code mixing, kinds of code mixing, and summary of code mixing and code switching.

A. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of indiscipline are working on the problems of language in relation to social issues (Suwito, 1985:4). Appel in Suwito (1985:4) sociolinguistic is the study of language and language use in relation to society and culture. Other opinion from Holmes (1992:2) say Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

While Hymes (1975 in Suwito) more focused on its usefulness in terms of opinion, that the Sociolinguistics can be used as clues about the possible use of linguistic data and analysis in other disciplines related to social life, and conversely, the use of social data and analysis in the linguistic. It also can be said that sociolinguistic learns and discusses the aspects of language society. Especially for variation in language which is related to the social factors.
B. The Notion of Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism and multilingualism are normal in many parts of the world and people do not feel strange. Most of the nations through the world are bilingual or even multilingual with two or more ethnic groups speaking different languages.

Mackey (1962) and Fishman (1975) in Chaer and Agustina’s book said Bilingualism is the use of language by a speaker in her interaction with others in turn.

Fromkin (2003:374 in Handita) stated that approximately half of the people in the world are native speakers of more than one language. Finally, bilingualism is the ability of using two languages to other people.

According to Wardhaugh (2002:96) multilingualism is a norm in a community. Communities are multilingual and no effort is made to suppress the variety of languages that is spoken. Wardhaugh (1986:100) gives an example of a condition of language in multilingual society exists in Singapore, as follows:

In a multilingual country like Singapore, the ability to shift from one language to another is accepted as quite normal. Singapore has four official languages; English, Mandarin, Tamil, and Malay, which is also the national language. However, the majority of its population are native speakers of Hokkien, a variety of Chinese. National policy promotes English as a trade language, Mandarin as the International ‘Chinese’ language, Malay as the
language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important minor ethnic groups in the republic.

The linguistic situation such as in Singapore offers someone to choose the language to use on a particular occasions. People are usually forced to select a particular language whenever they speak, and they may switch from one language to another or mix languages.

C. Code Choice

Code refers to a variety of language. It can refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh, 1986:86). Mesthrie said that code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety (Mesthrie, 2000:490 in Handita).

Wardhaugh (1986:99) code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication itself can make longer the life expectancy of the people. It means that is impossible to live without any communication. A good communication has a key that is understand. Therefore, people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.
D. Factor that Influence the Code Choice

There are many factors influencing people to choose a code. According to Hymes (in Wardhaugh, 1986:238-240) there are eight factors influencing the occurrence of code choice. Hymes uses the word SPEAKING as an acronym for the various factors. They are:

(S) Setting and Scene: Setting refers to the time and place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the occasion.

(P) Participants: The term participants refer to various combinations of speaking or listener, addressee-addresser or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles.

(E) Ends: The term ends refer to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasion.

(A) Act sequence: The term act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said such as the precise word used, how they are used, and relationship of what is said to the actual topic.

(K) Key: The term key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed, light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on.

(I) Instrumentalities: The term instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel: oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, code, dialect, or register that is chosen.
(N) N norms of interaction and interpretations: The term norms of interaction and interpretation refer to the specific behaviors and proprieties that attack to speaking and also to how these may viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze, return, and so on.

(G) Genre: The term genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials.

E. The Notion of Code Switching

In bilingual society, people sometimes switch code. They switch code because they cannot keep language, which they have mastered apart during the same conversation. Transitional phenomenon due to the changing situation of the use of language (Appel in Chaer and Agustina 1976:79). Another definition is from Hymes (1974) stated that code switching between languages is not only happening, but can also occur between a variety or styles contained in one language. The full Hymes says "code switching has some common alternate term for us of two or more language, varieties, or even speech styles.

From their opinion above it is clear that the transfer from one language into the official language such as Java language into Indonesian by two people who initially used the Java language and comes a variety of people and transfer from casual to formal variety, with regard to changing circumstances of the situation is not formally a formal situation, is covered in event called
code switching. Thus, the transfer of the code was done consciously and with reason.

Code switching often occurs in bilingual communities or families. For example, a family that has recently immigrated to a country where a different language is spoken may switch back and forth between that language and their mother tongue, while they are learning the new language. In addition, in communities in, for example, the United State with a large number of Spanish speakers, a sentence might have a mixture of Spanish and English.

Code switching also occurs within a particular language. For instance, a person would likely not use the same words or phrases when speaking to a superior (e.g. an elder, teacher, advisor or supervisor) as they would use when speaking to their friends in an informal atmosphere.

The people use code switching to convey certain social meaning that used two languages in their community. In conclusion, code switching is the usage of two languages that is used from one language to another.

F. Factor that Influence of Code Switching

1. A speaker

A speaker is sometimes a conscious effort to switch the code to your opponent for a purpose he said. For example, if a subordinate is facing his boss at the office (in formal situations), they should speak Indonesian. However the reality is not the case, when an employer uses the Indonesian language and subordinates suddenly switched codes with regional languages. It intends to turn the situation into informal official.
With the situation expected informal issues under discussion will be more easily solved. But when call-switching code was not taken up by his superiors, it is one sign that the business of solving the problem may not be as expected.

2. Opponents Speech

Each speaker generally wants to keep the language used by the opponents he said. In the multilingual society that means that a speaker may have to switch as many times the code says it faces opponents.

3. The presence of speakers of the three

Two people from the same ethnic group in general interact with the language of ethnic groups. But if a third person then present in the discussions, and people's different linguistic background, usually two people who first switch to the language code which controlled the three. This was done to realize the situation and at the same time respecting the presence of a third person.

4. The Topic

Subject or topic is a dominant in determining which includes the transfer code. The subject can basically be divided into two major categories, namely (a) is subject to formal (for example: the question of service, administrative, scientific, educational and so on. Usually expressed in standard language, with a neutral force and delivered seriously. (B ) that are the subject of informal (eg family problems, solidarity and so on). Usually delivered with no standard
linguistic elements of one language in another in the speech without changing the meaning of sentence, because the elements just support the sentence of another languages, which are inserted. The element of one language does not have a distinctive function.

In fact, the occurrence of code mixing is caused by a number of reasons. The speaker forgets the terms of something in the language he is speaking; he uses other language terms; or the other language being spoken do not have terms for a particular concept the speaker wants to refer to. Code mixing can also be used to express emotion and close relationship. Moreover, code mixing usually occurs in informal situation. In formal situation, a speaker rarely mixes codes. If there is code mixing, it is due to the suitable expression in the language speaker is using.

H. Form of Code Mixing

Suwito (1985) differentiates the kind of code mixing in the form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetition word, idioms and clauses.

1. Code mixing in the form of word

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme.

Example:

*Datanglah ke party ku malam ini*
2. Code mixing in the form of phrase

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit.

Example:

*Perusahaan ini membutuhkan fresh graduate yang berkompeten.*

3. Code mixing in the form of hybrid

Hybrid is the result from unification of two different language substances which has meaning.

Example:

*Orang tua harus mensupport anak-anaknya.*

4. Code mixing in the form of repetition word

Repetition word is a word formed because of reduplication.

Example:

*Kabarnya fine-fine saja.*

5. Code mixing in the form of idiom

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

Example:

*Semua nya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu go with the flow.*
6. Code mixing in the form of clause

Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are dependent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate), they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

Example:

*What will you do jika kamu menemukan uang di jalan?*

*Tau gak tadi dia bilang *I miss you* gitu.*

I. Summary of Code Mixing and Code Switching

According to Suwito and Wardhaugh, code switching is the transition from one language code to other language code, such as code A (Indonesian Language) who switched to code B (English Language) the transitional use of such language is called code switching. While the code mixing is the use of two languages or more by entering each of the elements of language into another language consistently. So, the conclusion code switching is changing one language code to another language code in a conversation, while the code mixing is mixing two language or more in a conversation, but it does not change the overall language of the other languages. To give clearer of the differences in the occurrence about code switching and code mixing, here are chart of the two events as follows:
Figure 2.1 Code Mixing and Code Switching
CHAPTER III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SOCIAL NETWORKING FACEBOOK

A. The History of Facebook

He's starting out with programming in the sixth grade with a guide book of *C++ for Dummies* is indeed known for its excellent capabilities in terms of programming (Ninja, 2009:10-16). In addition to the clever programming, Mark is also known as an idealist and not so concerned with money. MP3-made program, once offered by large companies but declined. When at Harvard University Mark Zuckerberg's craze in programming terms were still high and still stand out among other friends. He for example, have made *match.com* site that allows students source register online courses while to see a list of classes from other students, and this site even makes computers too crush visit.

Mark has also been creating a site that illegally *Facemask.com* will take pictures of classmates and display them side by side with pictures of animals. Other students who could then choose which of the two is preferred. He also hosts Harvard data theft and told the public through its website. Consequences of his deeds, he made a famous site in a short time however, it also makes the site very short-lived only about four hours due to close by the campus.
In the early days of Facebook, which began to enter periods of strong growth on facebook originally wanted to position ourselves as friendships or different social networks with myspace, friendster, xanga, hi5 and bebo are open to the public. Facebook initially intended only for students or students at Harvard so that only users with email addresses from Harvard can join the facebook network. Facebook is growing rapidly at Harvard. Seeing this rapid growth, investors began to dare to invest capital in projects that are considered to have a bright future. At the end of 2004, Mark Zuckerberg finally moved from Harvard After getting an investment of $ 500,000 worth of Petter Thiel. The next few months, facebook again obtain an investment of $ 12,700,000 and $ 27,500,000 from the accel of Greylock that makes the value of the company to approximately $ 40,000,000.

In further development, the early idealism began to change and facebook started to open up to other universities that exist. This step is the same success when only used at Harvard University. The enormous success of Facebook makes it acceptable to change his mind again and now, facebook started to open to anyone who has an email address on September 26, 2006. Now, Facebook is a social networking site or social networking sites are most visited by a member of more than 200 million users (data April 2009).
B. Content of Facebook

1. Home

Home contains about all the notices or the activities of all one's facebook friends. For example, about the renewal status, upload photos, upload videos and other notices on facebook.

2. Profile

Profile contains all information about a person, such as city names, email addresses, relationship status, hobbies and so on. Depending on what someone put in the profile

3. Friend

Contains a list of all your friends on facebook. Serta kita dapat mencari teman-teman facebook kita disini dengan mengetikkan namanya.

4. Message

Contains the notification message incoming or outgoing messages.
C. Purpose the use of Code Mixing

The use of language has a purpose, so did the use of code mixing which also has a purpose, which is:

a. Expressing solidarity and intimacy

Code mixing can allow a speaker to do many things; assert power, declare solidarity; maintain certain neutrality when both codes are used express identity and soon (Wardhaugh; 110). It is a good way to get closer with the addressee to whom the speaker can also sign his ethnicity. (Holmes, 1992:41) state, speaker may simmilarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with and addressee.

b. Asserting status, pride and power

This purpose is done by mixing another code which is considered more prestigious. It is to make superiority expression which will increase the speakers status and power. In this case, confidence and pride may also trigger the mixing codes. Holmes (1992:48) adds the word "confidence" refering to this purpose. This purpose ussually triggers a speaker to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his previous code. The mixing word ussually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word to substtitute it in the first language.
c. Lexical needs

This purpose occurs since there is no proper word or expression in the language being used. (Holmes, 1992:50) states people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe in the language they are using. Borrowing of this kind generally involves single words-mainly nouns-and is motivated by lexical need.

d. Incompetence

This reason occurs since there is a lack of vocabulary knowledge in the language being used. Holmes (1992:50) states clearly that code mixing suggests a speaker to mix up codes indiscriminately perhaps because of the incompetence. It means, when speaker does not know how to say a word in a language, he will mix another language in his utterance. Holmes further says that this switch is triggered by lack of vocabulary.

e. Expressing self emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a speakers self-emotion, such as sadness, happiness. Yet, sometimes, a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety, is often to express dissapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry (Holmes, 1992:47). But a speaker usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.
f. Making jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation. An example in Paraguay shows that Guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes (Holmes, 1992:46). In any means, the more often occurrence of making jokes, the less formal the conversation.

g. Being more informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance, it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. Holmes (1992:29) says that people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by quoting an important recitation. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate—the exact words are important. This reason may be slightly different one to the other. In addition, sometimes, one code mixed may show more that one purpose but there will be only one which is more dominant. Furthermore, such purposes need not to be at all conscious, for apparently many speakers are not aware that they have used one particular variety of a language rather than another or sometimes even that they have switched languages either
between or within utterances (Wardhaugh, 1998:102-3). In other words, the tendencies of the speaker mix codes are important to the choice. Also by switching or mixing two or more codes, a speaker can convey affective meaning as well as information (Holmes, 1992:50). Moreover, to classify the purpose of code mixing properly. One has to look carefully to the discourse fragments.

D. Factors Influencing the Use of Code Mixing

Code mixing by bilingual or multilingual speakers with the primary objective to be the meaning of the message in the communication can be received by more effectively. According to Hymes uses the word *SPEAKING* as an acronym for the various factors. They are:

S = Situation (act situation), includes background and situation

P = participants, including speakers, poster, listeners, and receiver.

E = End (goal), including the form of messages and message content.

A = Act Sequence (action sequences), including the form of messages and message content

K = Key (lock)

I = Instrumentalities (appliances, furniture), includes channel and forms said.

N = Norms (norms), norms include norms of interaction and interpretation

G = Gendre
From Hymes opinion, it can be assessed that the code mixing occurs because of the following factors:

a. Speakers and personal speakers

In a speech event, speakers sometimes accidentally switch code for language partner because he has a purpose and a specific purpose. Viewed from private speakers, there are a variety of purposes and objects move between other code talkers want to change the situation of the hearing, for example, from formal situations that are bound to space and time non-formal situations which are not bound space and time. Speaker was not seldom do plus a language code into other languages because of habit or because taste would like to highlight its identity.

b. partner speech

Interlocutors that the same linguistic background of speakers usually turn over the code in the form of variance and if the said partner different linguistic backgrounds tend to be code rather than language. For example, a speaker whose first language can be switched using the code using another language with a partner that has the background talking the same language. A subordinate who spoke with a supervisor intervening code that is using Indonesian language inserted the words in the local language that he said a high level of value with the intent to honor.
c. Presence of three speakers

To neutralize the situation and respect the presence of a third speech partners, speakers and partners usually said switch code, especially if they are of different linguistic backgrounds. In this situation, sometimes over the code is also used to convey messages that do not want to be understood by all three speakers.

d. Time and place the conversation lasts

The talks took place in a market, for example, is done by people of various ethnicities. In such a society that is so complex it will be lots of code switching and mixed code. A seller in a market when he spoke with multilingual buyers ethnic memliiki will tend to use the same language in the transaction but when another buyer comes she will quickly turn code into other languages and sometimes unwittingly intervening code between languages the first and second language use

e. The purpose of conversation

Purpose of conversation is a means by which to speak. Oral mode (face-to-face, by telephone, or via audio-visual) use more variety compared to non-formal mode of writing (letter agencies, newspapers, scholarly books) that typically use formal variety. With the more common oral mode code switching and mixed code than using write mode.
f. Topic being spoken

The subject or topic of discussion is the dominant factor in determining the occurrence of code switching. Formal subject is usually expressed with a variety of standard, neutral style and serious subject of informal language is not delivered with raw, emotional style, and completely arbitrarily. Instead the subject of formal scientific and frequent mixed code when a speaker does not find expression or equivalent capable of representing ideas in the language of instruction or intervention is often done when the code is deliberately to emphasize the speaker's personality.

E. Data Presentation

These are some examples of data presentation used in social networking facebook:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pengen boneka <em>Shaun The Sheep</em> yang pualing genduut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Delay</em> satu hari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dari tadi <em>like</em> foto terus padahal gag tau fotonya apa. Gag apalah buat pantes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Otw Depok <em>bye..bye..bye</em> Bandung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hai, gimana kabar? <em>Online</em> pakai apa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Akankah <em>team</em> thomas pulang lebih awal. Haduh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pengen yang <em>something different</em> dari yang laen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Met sore <em>all</em> met aktivitas semuanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Naahh lohh gwe lupa <em>password</em> registrasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><em>It means</em>, kamu jadi pergi besok??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ada nomer baru gak jelas <em>misscalled-misscalled</em> terus,,nyebelin..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Woyy copyan gwe dimana wooyy???
13. Abis ketemu my soulmate senengnyaaa....
14. Good night ya teman-teman dumay...
15. Deg-dekan... first meeting with new students...fuyuwhhh....
16. Haduwwhh ibu-ibu sedang menggossip di depan rumah.. nguping ahh.. hahaaay
17. Makasih ya buat telephoninya... udah sedikit ngobatin kangen..
18. Siapa yang akan menghandle pekerjaan ayahku??
19. Jujur nieh, lebih suka I-pop or K-pop???
20. I hate slow gue benci leeeeeettttt....aarrrggggghhhhhhh....
21. Emang udah hobby mo gimana lagi
22. Waow habis dapet discount gedhe-gedhean...
23. Kalo lagi galau gini enaknya sing song deeehhh.. ahhahaaa
24. Pengen fitness nieh say..
25. Kasih tips ngilangin kebiasaan malez dunk..
26. Hemmbb enaknyo habis pedicure and manicure...
27. Thanks buat someone yang udah ngasih hadiah tadi
28. Kamu lagi break sama cowokmu ya??
29. Oohhh God berikan yang terbaik untukku dan untuknya..
30. So, gue harus peduli??
31. Good luck ujian kita teman-teman :DD
32. Siapa sih boy band favorit kamu??
33. Hey siapa saja yang baca statusku ayo buruan datang ke Ramayana ada midnight sale nieh
34. Tau gak, tadi dia bilang I miss you itu
35. What will you do jika kamu menemukan uang di jalan?
36. Semuanya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu go with the flow
37. Kabarnya fine-fine saja
38. Orang tua harus mensupport anak-anaknya
39. Perusahaan ini membutuhkan fresh graduate yang berkompeten
40. Datanglah ke party ku malam ini
41. Siapa niehhh yang mau ngajak gua refreshing???
42. Sorry buat someone yang ngerasa udah gue kecewain
43. Ngimpi apah nie semalem?? Dapet voucher belanja di Ramayana dengan Cuma-Cuma
44. Lupakan sejenak semua kepenatan..hahahaa let's have fun together with vicka ssiii anag cemmut, Lina nagh bapagke, dan Litta si pipi embemb..
45. Butuh ide yang fresh nihhh buat ngerjain tugas akhirku
46. Hahahaaa uangku sudah habis buat shopping-shopping tapi puas
47. Waow nice performance guys!!
48. Whatever loe mau ngapain..bukan urusan gue lagi!!
49. Kayaknya loe udah ready banget yak?
50. Its been a wonderful moment for us, setelah lama tidak bertemu...
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Sertinya emang kamu yang ngerti <strong>what he feels.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Ntar ada <strong>sessionnya</strong> sendiri kok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Met malam <strong>all my friend..met istirahat semua</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td><strong>Supporter</strong> kok kayak gitu gak tau aturan apah?!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Kalo misalnya di dunia ini ada <strong>hero</strong> beneran, kamu...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Sibuk <strong>meeting</strong> mulu, kapan ketemunya?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Wah mau dapet hadiah tapi <strong>point</strong> gue masih kurang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Hahaha iya..iya..<strong>peace</strong> ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Butuh <strong>free lance.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Wow serem ketemu anak-anak <strong>underground...</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Ntar <strong>on air</strong> lagi yahh..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td><strong>Film-film</strong> di Indonesia sekarang horror-horor..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>yaudah deh met <strong>happy-happy</strong> adja..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Dari pada bengong mending <strong>calling-calling</strong> temen nieh..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Hp baru bisa <strong>photo-photo</strong> terus nieh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher going to present the result of research of code mixing; after identifying the Indonesian – English code mixing used in social networking Facebook.

Further, the researcher scrutinizes data. She only chooses the data which belong to Indonesian – English code mixing. Before analyzing the data, it is necessary to reaffirm that not all the data will be analyzed. The data which will be taken into account are those frequently used in social networking facebook, and the data presented bellow are arranged according to kinds of their classification.

A. Forms of Code Mixing

As having been mentioned above, Suwito devides kinds of kode mixing into six classifications; they are the insertion of word, phrases, clauses, reduplications, hybrids and idiom. The data classified as code mixing are written bold.

1. The Insertion of Words

One of code mixing comes into being by inserting English Words into Indonesian utterances. Sometimes it happens when Indonesian utterances contain different words from the other language especially English then, the insertion of word can be classified into eight groups; they are; the
insertion of noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, exclamation, and preposition.

a. Noun

In this study, the writer finds out a lot of English nouns inserted in the broadcasters utterances. The pronounciation of the nouns are the same as English pronounciation. The noun uttered are both the abstract and the concrete ones. The abstract nouns inserted are as follows:

*Emang udah hobby mo gimana lagi* (1)

*buat someone yang ngerasa udah gue kecewain* (2)

*Kalo udah punya image jelek memang susah ...(3)*

*Babe, maafin aku yaahh* (4)

*Pengen nonton film baru yang bagus apa ya* (5)

*Waow habis dapet discount gedhe-gedhean* (6)

*Pengen fitness nieh say* (7)

*Kasih tips ngilangin kebiasaan malez dunk* (8)

*Thanks buat someone yang udah ngasih hadiah tadi* (9)

*Hemmbb enaknya habis pedicure* (10)

*Delay satu hari* (11)

*Akankah team thomas pulang lebih awal. Haduh* (12)
Based on the classification of the data, the researcher finds out
the forms of abstract nouns as okay, point, stress, tips, fitness, thanks,
image, rock, pop, hobby, delay, discount, off, menicure, fans, pedicure,
break and screaming. Meanwhile, the concrete nouns are as someone,
fans, film, band, babe, stock, hero, voucher, telephone, group, miss,
games, and personel.

b. Adjective

Although Indonesian language has many adjective, the user
facebook tend to use English adjectives as well as reflected in the
following examples:

Butuh ide yang fresh nihhhh buat ngerjain tugas..(13)

Woowww bisa nyaksiin suju live selama 2 jam penuh...(14)

Gak puas..kurang expressive (15)

Pertunjukannya indoor kok (16)

Hai, gimana kabar? Online pakai apa? (17)

In this study, the adjectives inserted are sorry, special,
refreshing, fresh, on, live, online, smart, cool, expressive, and indoor.
c. Verb

Here are several verbs inserted into sentences by the user Facebook:

Sapa sih nih ngajakin chatting mulu dari kemaren? (18)

Beraninya misscalled doank..huhuuu (19)

Sekali-kali request gue diputer napah? (20)

Ketemuuk yuk say..pengen sharing nie (21)

The English verbs cover V-1 (request), V-ing (chatting, sharing), and V-3 (misscalled).

d. Conjunction

Conjunction is one of the parts of speech which has function to connect one element to the other in a sentence construction. How they English conjunction is shown in the following examples:

So, gue harus peduli?? (22)

Hemmbb enaknyo habis pedicure and manicure. (23)

e. Pronoun

There are many kinds of pronouns in Indonesia, but the user Facebook use English pronouns in their status, chatting or videocall. Below are the sentences containing English pronouns:

Whatever loe mau ngapain..bukan urusan gue lagi!! (24)

Saya fikir everybody punya pandangan yang... (25)
f. Preposition

Preposition is a word that is often placed before a noun or pronoun to show place, direction etc. The user facebook use English preposition in order to make her speeches more interesting and have more variation. Here is only one example that the researcher finds out:

*Lupakan sejenak semua kepenatan with Vicka ssiii anag cemmutt, Lina nagh bapagke, dan Litta sii pipi embemb.* (26)

2. The Insertion of Phrases

Dealing with the theory that the researcher has mentioned in previous chapter it is devined that phrase is a group of two or more related words that is dependent upon others. Basically, phrase can devined into five, they are: noun phrase, adjective phrase, verbal phrase (participal phrase, gerund phrase, and infinitive phrase), adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase. In this research the researcher only finds three types of phrases, they are: noun phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase. Each type along with is examples will be elaborated in the following discussion:
a. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is used in a sentence as subject or an object.

This noun phrase is found in many forms. The examples of noun phrase insertions are:

Pengen yang something different dari yang lain (27)

Eh tau gak kenapa Dion dijuluki King of Glasses? (28)

Abis ketemu my soulmate senangnya (29)

The component of noun phrase consist of:

1. Pronoun (modifier) + Noun (Head)
   
   Examples: My darling, my soulmate, my boy

2. Determiner (modifier) + Noun (Head)
   
   Example: The gang

3. Noun (Head) + Adjective (Modifier)
   
   Example : Something different

4. Adjective (modifier) + Noun phrase (Head)
   
   Example : All my friends

5. Noun (Head) + Prepositional phrase (modifier)
   
   Examples : King of Glasses, story behind the song, thanks for listening
b. Adverbial Phrase

Adverbial phrase is a phrase, which is used to modify a verb, and adjective or adverb. The following is the example of adverbial phrase insertion:

Still with me ya mi, janji ya kita akan selalu bersama (30)

The component of adverbial phrase is:

Adverb (Head) + prepositional phrase (modifier)

Example: Still with me

c. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase is a group of related words opened by a preposition and ended by noun or pronoun object. The following is the example that writer finds in the research field:

Ya, in five, six, seven, and ten (31)

The component of prepositional phrase is:

Preposition (Head) + Noun phrase (modifier)

Example: In five, six, seven, and ten

3. The Insertion of Hybrids

Hybrids is another type of Indonesian – English code mixing that occurs in this research. Hornby states that Hybrid is the composed parts of words. Hybrid can be classified into two types, they are hybrid of affixation and hybrid of phrase.
a. Hybrid of Affixation

This type is formed from two components, they are Indonesian affixes and English word. This kind of hybrid must contain English and Indonesian elements in order to form transformational word. Next the researcher classifies the affixation into three: Indonesian prefixes English, English word + Indonesian suffixes, and Indonesian prefixes + English word + non-standard Indonesian suffixes. For example:

1) Indonesian prefixes + English word

2) English word + Indonesian suffixes

3) Indonesian prefixes + English word + Sundanese / Betawi suffixes

Indonesian prefixes cover *nge-, me-, meng-, and di-. While Indonesian suffixes include –*nya, and *an. Then, the non standard suffix is *as-in. The construction below shows the elaboration of affixation process. Examples:

*Denger lagunya lagunya LMFAO jadi pengen ngedance

sufflé (32)

Penyanyinya tadi *ngero*ck abisss..cadassss (33)

Hobi kok *memissscalled* orang...(34)

Haduwwhh ibu-ibu sedang *menggossip* di depan rumah..

nguping ahh.. hahaaay (35)
Siapa yang akan **menghandle** pekerjaan ayahku??

*Duhh yang abis **ditransfer...traktir dunk...***(36)

*Yang itu udah **direquest** woiii...*(37)

For more detailed look at the fields below:

### Table 4.1. Hybrid of Affixation Indonesian prefixes with English Word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix +</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Hybrid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nge-</td>
<td>Dance</td>
<td>Ngedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nge-</td>
<td>Rock</td>
<td>Ngerock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me-</td>
<td>Misscalled</td>
<td>Memisscalled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeN-</td>
<td>Gossip</td>
<td>Menggossip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meng-</td>
<td>Handle</td>
<td>Menghandle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>Ditransfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-</td>
<td>Request</td>
<td>Direquest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the analysis above, the researcher finds that Indonesian prefixes: *nge-, me-, meng-, and idi-*, can change the class of English words, especially the prefixes: *nge-* in *ngedance* and *nge-* in *ngerock*, *meng-* in *menggossip*, and *di-* in *dioff*. The prefixes change the English noun *dance* into hybrid verb *ngedance*, *menggossip* and *dioff*. While the four other types, *memisscalled*, *menghandle*, *ditransfer*, and *direquest* have same class as the original form that is verb.
Example of Hybrid Affixation English word with Indonesian Suffixes:

*Makasih ya buat telephonenyaa... udah sedikit ngobatin kangen..* (38)

*Lembar exercisenya jangan sampai hilang hlo!* (39)

*Ntar ada sessionnya sendiri kok. (40)*

*Woyy copyan gwe dimana wooyy??* (41)

*Personnelnya suju tinggal 10 ya...* (42)

See more detail of the example on this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Hybrid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>-nya</td>
<td>Telephonenyaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise</td>
<td>-nya</td>
<td>Exercisenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session</td>
<td>-nya</td>
<td>Sessionnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>-an</td>
<td>Copyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>-nya</td>
<td>Personnelnya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analysis above shows that the combination between English word with Indonesian suffixes does not change the class of word. For instance, the English word *telephone* and the hybrid telephonenyaa have similar class, that is noun. So, in here the use of
Indonesian suffixes. Example –nya, and –an function as possesive adjective in the English word.

Table 4.3. Hybrid of Affixation Indonesian prefixes with English word with non Sundanese / betawi suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix +</th>
<th>Word +</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Hybrid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Distockin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this example: kemarin udah distockin lagi..tenang adja..(43)

Here, the non standard Indonesian suffixe-in is supposed to be –kan in standard Indonesian suffix. Furthermore the suffix: -in can change the class of English word. For example: the English noun –stock changes into hybrid verb distockin.

b. Hybrid of Phrase

Hybrid of phrase is a phrase which contains English and Indonesian words. Both the two words can function as head (H) or modifier (M) or the phrase. Usually, this kind of hybrid still uses Indonesian grammatical rule.

*Sorry banget* ya sudah ngerepotin kamu (44)

*Thanks banget* yang udah ngucapin met... (45)

*Seneng dikasih edisi live* sama si dia (46)

*Lihat album reuni* tahun lalu jadi pengen lagi..(47)
In order to make the analysis clearer, the researcher classifies the hybrid of phrase as the following:

a) English word as the head of phrase

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanks</th>
<th>Banget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ready</th>
<th>Banget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Album</th>
<th>Reuni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sorry</th>
<th>Banget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>(M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Indonesian word as the head of phrase

Example:

Edisi Live

(H) (M)
4. The Insertion of Idiom

Idiom as a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear. Thus, the meaning of its individual words must be learnt as a whole unit. From the definition above, it is clear that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

Following are the examples of this type:

Pengen nyari kerjaan free lance tapi dimana ya?? (48)

by the way kamu sekarang kerja dimana?? (49)

Naahh lohh gwe lupa password registrasi (50)

There are some other examples such as under ground, on air, of air and ticket box.

5. The Insertion of Clauses

The writer divides kinds of clause used by the user facebook into two types, they are: Independent clause, and Dependent clause.

1) Independent Clause

Example: I just want to say i miss you... bener-bener pengen ketemu kamu. (51)

2) Dependent Clause

Example: Heyyy where are you going?? Tadi aku panggil-panggil gak denger?! (52)
6. The Insertion of Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of base (which may be the entire base) that are more than one in the word. The researcher finds that the word classes being reduplicated could be the base or the words + affixes.

Further, the words being reduplicated that are found in the data are noun-noun, adjective-adjective, and verb-verb. Than the words will be still the same before and after being reduplicated. In other words, this process (word reduplicatin) does not change the class of words.

Some examples that are used in facebook are:

a. Noun-noun

Example:

Okay-okay gue ngaku salah (54)

Film-film indonesia sekarang lebih dominan horror... (55)

b. Adjective-adjective

Example:

Yaudah deehh met happy-happy adja yaa (56)

Kabarnya fine-fine saja kan mz? (57)
c. Verb-verb

Example:

_Hahaha uangku sudah habis buat shopping-shopping.. (58)_

_Liat photo-photo jadoel jadi kangen temen-temen SMP(59)_

_Ada nomer baru gak jelas misscalled-misscalled... (60)_

The researcher finds the English word reduplication covers noun-noun (okay-okay, film-film), adjective-adjective (happy-happy, fine-fine), and verb-verb (shopping-shopping, photo-photo, misscalled-misscalled).

Actually the words being reduplicated above do not exist in English. The user facebook, however, try to reduplicate English words based on the Indonesian words reduplication rule.

B. Purpose of Using Code Mixing in Facebook

In this part, the researcher would like to answer the second problem statement based on the result of this research, the researcher has mentioned in the previous line, it is the purpose of using code mixing in faceboo. There are:

a. Expressing solidarity and intimacy

(Holmes, 1992:41) state, speaker may simmilary switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with and addressee. So, the change of code language to another language is a gesture or a particular language in a group on facebook things like these also influential, in a group
or individual friends they could switch codes or mixing many language code.

Examples:

Speaker I : **Morning beb, udah siap blum?**

Speaker II : Siap apaan nich **beb**?

Speaker I : Siap diadiili sama **ur examiners** toch..?hahaha

Speaker II : Siap ra siap yo kudu siap ex.. mau gag mau
tetep diadiili. hehehe

In this conversation, the speakers used code mixing and the word “beb” above showed intimacy between the speakers.

b. Asserting status, pride and power

Researcher found examples that use code mixing facebook one for asserting status, pride and power.

*Speaker I : aku bangga sama band kita, *nice performance* deh pokonya..*

*Speaker II: I'm very proud too..pokoknya kita itu DON'T GIVE UP!!!* Key..

As Holmes opinion on the intended use of code mixing, from the above example, the purpose ussually triggers a speaker to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which he cannot obtain when using his previous code. The mixing word ussually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word to substitute it in the first language.
c. Lexical needs

This purpose occurs since there is no proper word or expression in the language being used. (Holmes, 1992:50) states people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe in the language they are using. Borrowing of this kind generally involves single words-mainly nouns-and is motivated by lexical need.

Example:

*Speaker I*: duh yang abis **shopping**?? Mana oleh-olehnya?

*Speaker II*: oleh-olehnya slamt..hahaha gelem ora?

*Speaker I*: wes tau.. aku butuhnya **something** yang sudah kamu beli..hahaaa

*Speaker II*: ihhh....apa ya?? Tadi Cuma bentar doing **shoppingnya**, **my mom** buru-buru ngajak pulang..

*Speaker I*: tadi sempet beli apa aja?

*Speaker II*: kalo aku sudah pasti beli accesories.. tau gak makanan khas disana?

*Speaker I*: emang opo ewg?

*Speaker II*: papeda...ngerti ra?

*Speaker I*: opo kwi?

*Speaker II*: papeda kie kaya **porridge**..

*Speaker I*: walah gur bubur kene we yo **too much**! Huuuu
speaker II: bubur neg jowo kan gur ngono kwi tog.. nek kene kan bedo..

d. Incompetence

This reason occurs since there is a lack of vocabulary knowledge in the language being used. Holmes (1992:50) states clearly that code mixing suggest a speaker to mix up codes indiscriminately perhaps because of the incompetence. It means, when speaker does not know how to say a word in a language, he will mix another language in his utterance. Holmes further says that this switch is triggered by lack of vocabulary.

Example:

Speaker I : eh kamu udah ujian ya?
Speaker II : iya..kpn kamu nyusul?
Speaker I : yo nunggu di acc ta ya..
Speaker II : ow..ya gud lak..semoga cepat finish..
Speaker I : ok..tenks yo..

e. Expressing self-emotion

This purpose accurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a speakers self-emotion, such as sadness, happiness. Yet, sometimes, a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction. From the high variety, is often to express dissapproval, so a person may switch language because they
are angry (Holmes, 1992:47). But a speaker usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.

Example:

*I'm very tired...Sengit aku nek dino minggu gawean malah akih!*

f. Making jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation. An example in Paraguay shows that Guarani, the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes (Holmes, 1992:46).

Examples:

... *menunggu aja, coba saya colek Sigied Himawan*

*the High quality jomblo.*

... *Hidden agenda, Ratna sari.*

g. Being more informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. For instance, it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. Holmes (1992:29) says that people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by
quoting an important recitation. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate—the exact words are important.

Example: *kata mbah Hudson (1996:53) code mixing itu disebut sebagai* "linguistic cocktail" *yummy beverage.*

C. Factors Influencing the Use of Code Mixing in Facebook

The researcher devises the factors influencing the use of code mixing into:

a. Speakers and personal speakers

In a speech event, speakers sometimes accidentally switch code for language partner because he has a purpose and a specific purpose. Viewed from private speakers, there are a variety of purposes and objects move between other code talkers want to change the situation of the hearing, for example, from formal situations that are bound to space and time non-formal situations which are not bound space and time. Speaker was not seldom do plus a language code into other languages because of habit or because taste would like to highlight its identity. On facebook also often encountered in the use of code mixing intentionally by speakers. For example, when someone updates their status by using bilingual (code mixing)
b. Partner speech

Interlocutors that the same linguistic background of speakers usually turn over the code in the form of variance and if the said partner different linguistic backgrounds tend to be code rather than language. For example, a speaker whose first language can be switched using the code using another language with a partner that has the background talking the same language. A subordinate who spoke with a supervisor intervening code that is using Indonesian language inserted the words in the local language that he said a high level of value with the intent to honor. If in the real world conversation the use of code mixing with his interlocutor looks formal, unlike in a very informal facebook does not even include our personal very intense. Facebook user have discretion without limitation, because we can talk to anyone in our facebook account, even a minister or artist. As long as we've been friends with a facebook account.

c. Presence of three speakers

To neutralize the situation and respect the presence of a third speech partners, speakers and partners usually said switch code, especially if they are in different linguistic backgrounds. In this situation, sometimes over the code is also used to convey messages that do not want to be understood by all three speakers. Usually this kind of thing happens when each reply to a comment on facebook,
many comments will be more diversity or language variant used, including variants of code mixing.

d. Time and place the conversation lasts

The talks took place in a market, for example, is done by people of various ethnicities. In such a society that is so complex it will be lots of code switching and mixed code. A seller in a market when he spoke with multilingual buyers ethnic memliiki will tend to use the same language in the transaction but when another buyer comes she will quickly turn code into other languages and sometimes unwittingly intervening code between languages the first and second language use. In the real world, the use of code mixing is influenced by place and time, on facebook unlimited space and time. Whenever and wherever, as long as the facebook user open facebook account / online, so it can happen many conversations in using of code mixing or not.

e. The purpose of conversation

Purpose of conversation is a means by which to speak. Oral mode (face-to-face, by telephone, or via audio-visual) use more variety compared to non-formal mode of writing (letter agencies, newspapers, scholarly books) that typically use formal variety. With the more common oral mode code switching and mixed code than using write mode. While on facebook is the oral mode of video calls and the other is writing mode.
f. Topic being spoken

The subject or topic of discussion is the dominant factor in determining the occurrence of code switching. Formal subject is usually expressed with a variety of standard, neutral style and serious subject of informal language is not delivered with raw, emotional style, and completely arbitrarily. Instead the subject of formal scientific and frequent mixed code when a speaker does not find expression or equivalent capable of representing ideas in the language of instruction or intervention is often done when the code is deliberately to emphasize the speaker's personality. It also in facebook, topic being spoken is the most important when a conversation happen.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher wants to give the conclusions and suggestions of this research. Before giving some suggestions, the researcher would like to present the conclusion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher would like to draw conclusion of the study concerning the use of Indonesian – English code mixing in social networking Facebook.

From the analysis and discussion above, the researcher concludes that code mixing is the use of two languages or more by transferring from one language into others and vice versa; for example, from Indonesian into English from English into Indonesia in the user of Facebook without changing the meaning of sentence. It means that Facebook users have specific social background tend to choose specific code mixing to show their social status or personal identity in their society; to show their solidarity, to make the conversation more interesting; and to share. Furthermore, the elements that are uttered in their conversation are called outer code mixing because those elements come from foreign language.
Based on the result of the study, the researcher finds:

1. Form of code mixing: the use of code mixing in the forms of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clauses, and word reduplication. Researcher also find there are some words are often used by Facebook users, such as "like" (word), "something different" (phrase), "sorry banget" (hybrid), "by the way" (idiom). Its okay" (clause), "misscalled-misscalled" (word reduplication).

The language forms used by Facebook users can be classified as non-standard languages. It is due to the consequences of using casual style. The form are marked with the ignorance of Facebook users to the choice of vocabulary and sentence structure.

2. The use of Indonesia – English code mixing found here has certain purposes. In this study the researcher classifies the purpose of Indonesian – English code mixing into: (1) expressing solidarity and intimacy, (2) asserting status, pride and power, (3) lexical needs, (4) incompetence, (5) expressing self-emotion, (6) making jokes, and (7) being more informative.
3. The researcher also finds out some relevant factors influencing the use of code mixing; they are (1) speakers and personal speakers, (2) partner speech, (3) Presence of three speakers, (4) Time and place the conversation lasts, (5) The purpose of conversation, (6) Topic being spoken.

B. Suggestion

After knowing the results of the study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions:

1. For the Lecturer

   The result of this study can be used as additional information for sociolinguistic subject. The material can be used as consideration in preparing, selecting and constructing for sociolinguistic classes. Furthermore, considering to the important function of language in society, English lecturers are recommended to get some inspirations to sociolinguistic subject.

2. For Students

   Learning code mixing is very useful for students to improve knowledge of sociolinguistic. For English students especially Sociolinguistics subject, it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms of code mixing between English and Indonesian used in social networking Facebook. In addition, the researcher hopes that this study can be used as a guidance to study linguistics.
3. Finally, the researcher really hopes to other researchers to conduct such a kind of research to enrich sociolinguistics studies.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Ninja, Team. 2009. *Facebook, Untuk Semua Orang Untuk Semuaa Urusan*. Jasakom


  Oxford: Black Well Publishers
APPENDIXES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Word           | *Emang udah hobby* mo gimana lagi (1)  
*buat someone* yang ngerasa udah gue kecewain (2)  
Kalo udan punya *image* jelek memang susah ...(3)  
*Babe*, maaafin aku yaahh (4)  
Pengen nonton *film* baru yang bagus apa ya (5)  
Waow habis dapet *discount* gedhe-gedhean (6)  
Pengen *fitness* nieh say (7)  
*Kasih tips* ngilangin kebiasaan malez dunk (8)  
*Thanks* buat *someone* yang udah ngasih hadiah tadi (9)  
Hemmmb enaknya habis *pedicure* (10)  
*Delay* satu hari (11)  
Akankah *team* thomas pulang lebih awal. Haduh (12)  
Butuh ide yang *fresh* nihhh buat ngerjain tugas...(13)  
Woowww bisa nyaksiin suju *live* selama 2 jam penuh...(14)  
Gak puas..*kurang expressive* (15)  
Pertunjukannya *indoor* kok (16)  
Hai, gimana kabar? *Online* pakai apa? (17)  
Sapa sih nih ngajakin *chatting* mulu dari kemaren? (18)  
Beraninya *misscalled* doank..huhuuu (19)  
Sekali-kali *request* gue diputer napah? (20)  
Ketemuau yuk say..pengen *sharing* nie (21)  
So, gue harus peduli??(22)  
Hemmmb enaknya habis *pedicure* *and* manicure. (23)  
*Whatever* loe mau ngapain..bukan urusan gue lagi!! (23)  
Saya fikir *everybody* punya pandangan yang...(24)  
Lupakan sejenak semua kepenatan with *vicka ssiiii*...(25)  |
| 2.  | Phrase         | *Pengen yang something different* dari yang laen (26)  
Eh tau gak kenapa Dion dijuluki *King of Glasses*? (27)  
Abis ketemu *my soulmate* senengnya (28)  
*Still with me* ya mi, janji ya kita akan selalu bersama (29)  
Ya, *in five, six, seven, and ten* (30)  |
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. | Hybrid | *Sorry banget* ya sudah ngerepotin kamu (31)  
*Thanks banget* yang udah ngucapin met... (32)  
Seneng dikasih *edisi* live sama si dia (33)  
Datanglah ke *partyku* malam ini (34)  
Makasih ya buat *teleponenya*... (35)  
Siapa yang akan *menghandle* pekerjaan ayahku?? (36)  
Haduwwhh ibu-ibu sedang *menggossip* di depan rumah.. (37)  
Orang tua harus *mensupport* anak-anaknya.. (38)  
Kayaknya loe udah *ready banget* yak?? (39)  
Ntar ada *sessionnya* sendiri kok.. (40) |
| 4. | Idiom | Semuanya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu *go with the flow*(41)  
Butuh *free lance* .. (42)  
Wow serem ketemu anak-anak *underground*...(43)  
Ntar *on air* lagi yahh..(44)  
Naahh lohh gwe lupa *password* registrasi (45)  
*by the way* kamu sekarang kerja dimana?? (46) |
| 5. | Clause | *Its been a wonderful moment for us,* setelah lama tidak..(46)  
Spertinya emang kamu yang ngeri *what he feels* (47)  
*I just want to say i miss you...* bener-bener pengen... (48)  
*Heyyy where are you going??* Tadi aku panggil.. (49)  
*It means,* kamu akan berangkat besok? (50) |
| 6. | Word Reduplication | Hp baru bisa *photo-photo* terus nieh (51)  
Dari pada bengong mending *calling-calling* temen nieh..(52)  
yaudah deh met *happy-happy* adja.. (53)  
*Film-film* di Indonesia sekarang horror-horor... (54)  
Hahahaaa uangku sudah habis buat *shopping-shopping*... (55) |
Bbm mulai, jmatan jam 12 nok
idccchhhhhhh......
Hehehe ne ntr lg prepare brngkat nok
ok bang....
good luck ya...
hehehaha
Dilhat 11.05

Dewi Nurhamida
Sapa niehh yang mo ngajak gue refreshing?? :D
Suka | Komentari | Bagikan | 7 menit yang lalu melalui seluler
Eka Puspitasari menyukai ini.
Amida Ituw Yonna rene...renew refreshn gk tuntang :"
2 menit yang lalu melalui seluler | Suka
Tulis komentar...

Sadam Knightfromcityoftheevil
sorry ya buat someone yang ngerasa udah gue kecewain...
Suka | Komentari | Bagikan | 6 menit yang lalu
Wali Lebay menyukai ini.
Tulis komentar...

CuNiiek JeLek
8 menit yang lalu melalui seluler
kamu lagi break sama cowokmu ya??
Suka | Komentari | Bagikan
Nano Gurun menyukai ini.

Gembel Naik Kelas
kashi tips ngilangin kebiasaan males dunk..
Suka | Komentari | Promosikan | 13 menit yang lalu
Debby Akatsuki emang dah hobby mw gmn lg??
12 menit yang lalu melalui seluler | Suka
Andromeda Lestari Jozz Beud Kalo udah ada yG ngasih,, kashi q juga ya,, bagi ke q,,heheheee
6 menit yang lalu | Suka
Tulis komentar...
kata mbah hudson (1996:53) code mixing itu disebut sebagai "Linguistic cocktail" yummy beverage?^^

Suka Komentari

Joelind Liu dan Birrul Walidain menyukai ini.

Pak Faizal Solo https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:v3hf7kIR69J3:www.cdrb.org/journal/2006/4/3.pdf+&hl=id&gl=ID&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESi3aHbPvqTXX1-ulVvB6Ooeh3CyHHi2hJ9eEFbQxvs8gvh7dhwh7Q2Lje1LLBBGHQoXWfNCQ7pr03n3vDiQ56vXkkKpD06lsp11GDKqT1K3kJzyQY3cjmxD9m5fP3W-5OIlvodudigwA0fEET92C3JgPS5V1JMybtep4sAAxvX0l2g

Ghista Phuspitasari
35 menit yang lalu

kalau lagi galau gini enaknya sing song dehh..ahahaaaa

Suka Komentari Promosikan

Kang Musthops, Iwan Prasetyo, dan Bearnard Di menyukai ini.

Bearnard Dimelu...
34 menit yang lalu melalui seluler • Suka

Jheni Sweetylla Ilhamfever so, gue hrus peduli sm loe ;p
31 menit yang lalu melalui seluler • Suka

Dewi Nurhamida whatever loe mau ngapain, bukan urusan gue lagi, haha :D ngopo yem, lg galau ya?
27 menit yang lalu melalui seluler • Suka

Cu&Mek JeLek
2 menit yang lalu

makasih ya buat telefoninya..udah sedikit ngobotin kangen..

Suka Komentari Bagikan

TsizouTarnie Ragile Blksapu menyukai ini.

Jheni Sweetylla Ilhamfever

Jujur nieh, lebih suka I-pop or K-pop??
Suka Komentari 15 menit yang lalu melalui seluler • 3

Reden Mas Sapu Jagad menyukai ini.

Rhechhatishala Rafatalhugs Denishy Maranantha Cuka
km......^^
8 menit yang lalu melalui seluler • Suka

Debby Akatsuki suka semuanya..emang siapa sih boy band favorit km??
7 menit yang lalu • Suka

Tulis komentar...
Gembel Naik Kelas
met sore all met aktifitas semuanya
Suka  Komentari  Promosikan  2 detik yang lalu  3a

Jheni SweetyNa Ilhamfever
nahh lohh gwe lupa password registrasi
Suka  Komentari  Promosikan  2 detik yang lalu  3a

Dewi Nurhamida
2 detik yang lalu
haduvwvhh ibu-ibu sedang menggossip di depan rumah,,nguping ahh,,hahaaayy..
Suka  Komentari  Promosikan  Bagikan

Ghista Hussitasari
wooy copyan gwe dimana wooyy??
Suka  Komentari  beberapa detik yang lalu  3a

Sadam Knightfromcityoftheevil
siapa yang akan menghandle pekerjaan ayahku??
Suka  Komentari  Bagikan  sekitar satu menit yang lalu  4a
5 Diajenk Neng Phella dan Rynn BlackBeat Owner menyukai ini.
Tulis komentar...

Pak Faizal Solo Wulan Love Honeybee menunggu aja. coba saya
colek Signled Himawan the High Quality Jomblo :)
Nurul Fatriyah
Pgen boneka shaun the sheep yg pueling gendut...Hehehe
Suka | Komentar | 44 orang yang lalu melalui seluler

Muhammad Imron
Delay 1 hari...
Suka | Komentari | 20 orang yang lalu melalui seluler

Ekno Fanhoteen
dari tadi like foto terus padahal gag tau fotonya apa,gag apa la buat pantes2?.
Suka | Komentari | 14 orang yang lalu melalui seluler

Ovi Vminutes'DRangersnunoapriani Part II
Otw depok !!! bye bye bye Bandng, ::-:--::-x.= hiiiiiiiihih;) )
Suka | Komentari | 2 jam yang lalu melalui seluler

Luki AT’o
lok blm bsa move on,ajak blikan aja.

Endrik Bayu
Dosen pemibimbing,where are you?? :s
Suka | Komentari | 15 orang yang lalu melalui Blackberry

pengen yang something different dari yang laen...
akhirnya rahasiannya jenot kebongkar...
pokoknya peace dech...

Suka  Komentari
Dewi Nurhamida dan Rudi Sanjay menyukai ini.

Luki AT'o
lo sombong,lo bnyk duit?ok fine,tp liat diu lo sombong pke duit slapa?duit emak aj di bangga2in.
Suka  Komentari  Bagikan  22 menit yang lalu, melalui sekuler. 19
3 orang menyukai ini.
Tulis komentar...

Hermyndutzz LadyroseQueenofmistry Littleangel
22 jam yang lalu, melalui sekuler. 13
.blliez Sndiii teuz Ngopi !
good day cappuccino+kacang
ditemani "disposable liess" na SID
.benar" hiduuup XD

#LadyRose nikmati temaram senja= — di kamar jerinx.
Curriculum Vitae

Personal data
Name: Debby Mediyanti
DoB: Kab. Semarang, July 15th 1990
E-mail: debby.akatsuki@gmail.com

Education
1996 – 2002 Elementary School SD N Boto II
2002 – 2005 Junior High School SMP N I Bringin
2005 - 2008 Senior High School SMA N I Tuntang
2008 – 2012 English Educational Faculty of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of Salatiga, Graduated in 2012
**LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa: Dobby Mediatantii
NIM: 11308135
Dosen Pembimbing: Ari Setiawan, M.M
Jadwal: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CODE MIXING IN SOCIAL NETWORKING (FACEBOOK)

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**CATATAN:**

SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Dosen Pembimbing: [Signature]