AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE CODE THAT USED BY PEOPLE AT BLACKBERRY MESSENGER'S STATUS

Agus Triyogo,M.Pd

Abstract

The aims of this research is to describe kinds of language code that used by people in their daily life. This research is categorized as a qualitative research that focuses in naturalistic study. In collecting the data research, the writer was monitoring on Blackbarry mesanger's status.

The result at this research show that status on blackbarry messenger grouped in three parts, they are code mixing, code switching, and Borrowing language. The first group is Code mixing's status, it devided become three categories, they are Insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The insertation found five status wherein two status mixing in English and Java. One statuses categories in congruent lexicalization and one statuses categoies in alternation.

The second group is Code switching, the status devided in three types, they are : three statuses include Intra-sentential switching, one status include taq-switching, three statuses include Inter-sentential switching. And the last group is borrowing language,

Key Word : Language, Code Mixing, Code Switching, Borrowing

A.   INTRODUCTION

Creating a relationship between one to other in the society needs good communication both oral and written. Recently there are many sophisticated communication tool which offers to human being to easily create relationship with other people everywhere and every time without separated by time and distance. Basically the first communication tool created and introduced to the society is telephone, it has function just to call and cannot bring everywhere than it develops more effective and efficient to fulfill the human needed become mobile phone. It can bring everywhere by people because the shape is thin and light, the function is more complex not only voice call but also video call, sending message, playing video and music, camera, internet access, act. One of favorite facilities in the mobile phone is blackberry messenger. Firstly, it just having by blackberry mobile phone but it can be installing in the android, window, and apple operation system of mobile phone.

Blackberry messenger has function to sending message, picture, and voice call. Lot of people can update every time about what they do by showing display picture and status, are they sad, happy or work. The status that write by people are varieties in choosing language code, so in this research the writer takes free monitoring at people's status from blackberry messenger.

Suitable with the discipline of knowledge which replace in the research, this research focuses at an analysis of Language code that used by people at Blackberry Messenger's Status. It believes as illustration that part of people often use informal language by borrowing and mixing more than two languages.

The positive side from the result of this research is public understand the usage of language code namely code mixing, code switching and borrowing of language in blackberry messenger's status. In other hand, the negative effect from this research is those language code will be trend that cause the grammatical rule of language destroy.

The writer takes the data research from the writer's blackberry account himself, whereas the writer has two different account. First account with profile's name "Agus Triyogo" has 134 contact lists and the second account with profile's name " Mr. Agus" has 55 contact list.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. English as international language

   Human life in the middle of societies needs interaction between one to others by a language, it as bridges them to do relationship. According to Wardhaugh. (2006:1) said that When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language (Wardhaugh, 2006:1). Human can convey a message to other by language in two types, there are oral and body language. Oral language conveys directly by speaking and clear intonation to understand to others, than body

language used by human who cannot speak specially but it also used by people when they do not understand about vocabulary in other language so they use body language to convey the message to give understanding to other. It occurs because the difference of language hood, for instance Indonesian speak with England. Each others use body language when face the obstacle in communication.

> It is difficult to see adequately the functions of language, because it is so deeply rooted in the whole of human behavior that it may be suspected that there is little in the functional side of our conscious behavior in which language does not play its part. Sapir (1993:85). In Downes (2005)

Base on the statement above means that language is behavior, someone will mastery the language well if he or she is understanding the grammatical function and meaning and it uses as daily interaction between one to other in daily life.

English choose as international language because part of country in this world use English as language communication or as first language. In this day globalization era has started so needed a language as bridge to do communication to the people in the world. In sorting through various perspectives on present-day English use, it is helpful to consider Pennycook's (2003:30) categorization of current views toward the spread of English. The first is what he calls the homogeny position, which views the spread of English as leading to a homogenization of world culture. For some, this homogenization is viewed favorably and almost triumphantly. Crystal (2003:40), for example, cites various statistics to document the pervasiveness of English today and tends to view this pervasiveness as a positive characteristic of globalization. Others, however, see homogenization as essentially a negative feature of globalization, reflecting imperialism and colonization (Phillipson, 1992: 90), and leading to the loss of

other languages (Nettle & Romaine, 2000 :30).

The goal of the World Englishness paradigm has been to describe the manner in which English has become localized creating different varieties of English around the world. The English as Lingua Franca perspective, by and large, shares the same goal. Firth (1996: 70) provided one of the earliest defi nitions of ELF stating that ELF interactions are those in which English is used as 'a "contact language" between persons who share neither a common native tongue nor a common (national) culture, and for whom English is the chosen *foreign* language of communication' [emphasis in original] (p. 240). Such interactions occur frequently in Expanding Circle countries where English is used for business, political, academic and travel purposes

2. Code mixing

The ability of human in mastering two languages conduc the mixing at their language, it has two probablies that cause code mixing, the one, they unconciousness utterence a vocabullary in different language causes of they always them language in daily life and the second, they insert a different vocabullary in their speaking to show off that they able to speak in two languages. Alabi (2007 :54) stated that code mixing is often an unconscious illocutionary act in naturally occurring conversation. His statment prove that the language uses is unplanning, it utterences naturaly in the daily life. code mixing is the insertation of a word in difference language when speak in one sentence, for instance: Andi is indonesian student, he speaks to his friend: "Aku tu bored banget kalo seharian di dalam rumah ketika hari minggu". The word "*bored*" is an English that inserted in Indonesia. According to Sridhar and Sridhar (1980:22) stated that code-mixing as the transition from using linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, etc.) of one language to using those of another within a single sentence. The statement above

reforce the writer's statment, he or she state that code mixing is transition of language a word in the sentence.

Oloruntoba-oju (1999:54) stated that code mixing occurs when elements of two or more linguistic systems are randomly used. It may occur as a result of backlash (receding competence in a language or as a result of the influence of L2 or reduced context of L1). It often occurs because the speaker can either not find an appropriate word in his mother tongue or because he or she finds the terms in the target language more convenient to use. AJIBOLA (2011: 87)said that Code mixing is the use of one language in another language, the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in a speech.

Code mixing also called intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation (Claros.2009: 33). Muysken (2000: 15) defines three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level. congruent lexicalization, which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language

3. Code switching

Code switching is the transmuted of language used in two or three languages, code switching tends to occur when the speaker is upset, tired or distracted in some manner. Secondly, switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group. Code switching can be defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations (Romaine, 1992: 110) According to Crystal (1987:22) suggests that code, or language, switching occurs when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his/her speech with another bilingual person.

A person who is bilingual may be said to be one who is able to communicate, to varying extents, in a second language. According to Coffey in http:// www. learnnc.org/lp/pages/4558 stated that Code-switching is the practice of moving between variations of languages in different contexts. Everyone who speaks has learned to code-switch depending on the situation and setting. Mangubhai and Bartorowicz (1997:21) supplement the definition of code switching thus far with the notion that it occurs where 'speakers change from one language to another in the midst of their conversations'. From the statement above can be show in a sample of sentence, English switch to Indonesia "Have you find the page about code switching?sudah ketemu halamanya?

> There are four major types of switching: (1) Tag-switching, in which tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hana?* (*hai nā isn't it*). (2) Intra-sentential switching, in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary, as when a Yoruba/English bilingual says: *Won o arrest a single person* (*won o* they did not). (3) Inter-sentential switching, in which a change of language occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other, as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: *Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en español* (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns. (4) Intra-word switching, in which a change occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppã*
> (English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy*
> (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix ku, meaning 'to'). McArtur. (2008)

Statment above are complete distinguish of code swithcing, so the writer choose it as parameter of analysis at his research.

4. Borrowing

Language always develop each time in the society, the developing occure by influence of other language that be master. Bilingual and multilingual are the big influence the changing of language, it cause by the complexity of language used in daily life. In speaking, the vocabulary sometime learned from other language that imitated by other people, it called borrowing a language. A borrowing is a linguistic item that has been copied from another language, with the phonological and semantic properties basically remaining intact. According to Thomason and Kaufman 1988. states that in a borrowing situation the first foreign elements to enter the borrowing language are words, and, based on a cross-linguistic survey of lexical borrowings in forty-one languages.

The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. borrowing are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process.

There is no transfer from one language to another, and no "returning" words to the source language. The words simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one these words originated in. Haspelmath and Tadmor. 2009 states that " language in the sample—and probably no language in the world—is entirely devoid of loanwords" (p. 55). Loanwords are studied from many different perspectives, touching upon different subfields of linguistics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, and semantics, as well as sociolinguistics and historical linguistics. For instance borrowing language from English to Indonesia : Certificate = Sertifikat, Canteen = Kantin, Corruption = Korupsi.

> "One language may possess words for which there are no equivalents in the other language. There may be words for objects, social, political, and cultural institutions and events or abstract concepts which are not found in the culture of the other language. We can take some examples from the English language throughout the ages. English has borrowed words for types

of houses (e.g. *castle, mansion, teepee, wigwam, igloo, bungalow*). It has borrowed words for cultural institutions (e.g. *opera, ballet*). It has borrowed words for political concepts (e.g. *perestroika, glasnost, apartheid*). It often happens that one culture borrows from the language of another culture words or phrases to express technological, social or cultural innovations." (Colin Baker and Sylvia Prys Jones. 1998:17)

The statments above show us that borrowing a language between country always happen since several years old, and the vocabulary that borrowed be familiar in the society and used until now.

C. DISCUSSION

In this discussion the writer discuss about kinds of language that used by some of people's writen in the blacbarry messenger's status. The language choose devided become code mixing , code switching and borrowing language, it can be show as below :

1. Code Mixing

    In this section the writer discuss the object of research bellow based on the Muysken's statment.

A	♥ vLukita vbvvvvvvvvvi ♥ 😊 New Status 1:58PM "ayoo...buruan join only 250rb 😊 (4 botol & 2 stiker anti radiasi)"		E	ratna juwita New Status 12 minutes ago "nganter suami survey ke tepus otw pulang semoga nyampe "
B	Made Bermawi New Status 8:36AM "klo lg seneng sm satu lagu di replay mulu smpe berkali2 😊 "		F	DAVID New Status 2 minutes ago "Pengen shoping tp raono batire"
C	Bunda_LisaTrans 081.227.907.339 New Status 11:46AM "Ready Sewa Mobil - Setiap masalah dan cobaan yg begitu sulit selesai seperti mengajarkan kita memecahkan rumus kimia dan rumus fisika antara logika dan nalar."		G	Vhïëë #10 ⚽ New Status Sat 11:52PM "yo sorry yen aq gk sneng ngon rame........ 😊 "

From the data above show that status A categories in "congruent lexicalization", she mixs her language in Indonesia and English. Her status "Ayo....buruan *join only* 250 rb.Status B,C,D,F,G categories "insertation", they inserted English's vocabulary in their language. Status B, she uses word" *replay*" to change mengualang , if her sentence full in indonesia " kalo lagi senang sama satu lagu *diulang* mulu sampe berkali – kali". Status C : she uses "*ready*" change sedia, her sentence be come "*Sedia* sewa mobil". Status D: she uses " *prepare'* to change siap –siap, if full sentence in Indonesia "Alhamdulilah.....tiket sudah ditangan, tianggal *siap-siap* yang lain".

At the status F and G , they use mixing Java and English, java is one of mother tongue with spesifict dialect. At the F : He uses three languages, they are Java, Indonesia and English.His statuses "*Shoping*" but he miss in typing, should "

Shopping" . *Tp* is abrevation from Tapi. If in full java " pengen *blonjo nangin* ora ono batire". If change in indonesia " Ingin belanja *tapi* tidak ada temen". Than at F : he uses English, Indonesia and Java in his status, the word *"sorry'* change ngapuro (java), minta maaf (Indonesia) and the word "*Gak*" is abrevation from "enggak". If it writes full in Java " Yo *ngapur*o yen aku ora seneng panggonan rame. Than in Indonesia be " Ya minta maaf jika aku *enggak* suka di tempat yang ramai" status E categories in "alternation", in her status. She uses " *survey*" change meninjau and *OTW* is an abrivation from *on the way* change dalam perjalanan. If in full sentence " Ngantar suami meninjau ke tepus *dalam perjalanan* pulang semoga nyampe"

2. code switching

Status that collected by writer bellow is kinds of code swithcing, the statuse namely :

A	Yun!_@stut! New Status — 1:25PM "Rasane dakdikdukder#menunggu keajaiban😊 ‖Wonder women ᵷᵃᴋ 😜 boleh ngeluh.."	E	Dessy Indry Yana New Status — 11:4 "Take care yuk Inka, kak Doni & adk affiiss Smg slmt sampe tujuan."
B	Ferni Martha New Status — 1 min "Saturday weekend 😀 besok Udah Libu yuhuu~ alhmdllah 😂 😮"	F	ikhsan New Status — Mon 11:45PM "Gara2 bad mood .. suasana kong-kongnyo dx seru ... so sorry guys ǀ thanks for commette and participant ... sorry for mistakes"
C	Nina Nuryadie ☘ New Status — 4:57AM "Semoga Allah memberikan kebahagiaan utk mu dan keluarga kita serta memberikan rahmat utk kita semua ...happy b' day my husband, we love u 🎁 🎂 🤩 "	G	Puspita H.Chandra J. New Status — Just now "make look delicious - Makasih ya..yg udh bangunin sahur😊 "
D	Ayu Oktaviani New Status — 6 "Ini yg nama nya fresh from the ove tepanggang depan oven" "		

From the The Blackbarry messenger's status A,B,C,E,F,G categories as bellow:

Status A ,D and F are type of Intra-sentential switching , they switch in three language. Status A: she uses combination in three language, they are: indonesia, Java, and English. Java show at the word "Rasane", Indonesia "Menunggu keajaiban – gak boleh ngeluh", English " Wonder woman". she swhitch from java- Indonesia-English-Indonesia in one topict that she is restless waiting for somthing. Status D: She switches indonesia to English but the content changes in different topict, there is include joke. Fresh from the oven switch to awak terpanggang dalam oven. It means that she feels hot when uses oven.And   Status F: He uses Indonesia – Linggau – English in writing status wheares indonesia " gara – gara, suasana, seru", Linggau " kong –kong", English "bad mood, so sorry guys, thanks for commette and participant, sorry for mistake " .

It switches in three language but have one topict.

Status E include in the taq-switching because her language dominan in Indonesia, English inserted at the beginner of sentence.

The status at B, C, G are type of Inter-sentential switching, they use two languages that switch in indonesia and English. Status B: Her language swhitches from English to Indonesia, it can bee seen above and the sentence end in Indonesia. Status C: she also

switches from indonesia to English, the language that uses in one topict giving congratulation to her husband's bith day, the sentence end in English. Status G : she switches her language from English to indonesia , but in English's phrase that used is immitation from indonesia grammar. Her language choice in one topict that she happy after someone get up her. The sentence end in Indonesia

3. Borrowing

A	**Herul Hidayat Prosperous** New Status 2 minutes ago "Influensa, uhuk uhuk pengen di peluk 😢 "
B	**Vhïëë #10** ⚽ New Status Mon 11:45PM "droop mneh.... 🙁 "
C	"Asuransi memang tidak bisa menghidupkan orang mati, tapi bisa menghidupi keluarga yang ditinggalkan😊 😊 😊 😊 😊 "

The third status above show us that the language used at part of word in each status is borrow from English. Status A the word "Influensa" come from "Influenze". We can see at the status above. Status B the word "Droop" come from " drop" but he has mistake in typing word" droop".

And Status C : the word "Asuransi" come from "Insurence". From the status above indicate that language that uses by people in their daily life always borrow from other language especialy English but they unconciousness in using it.

D. CONCLUSSION

Based on the research that done by writer show that English has important impact in daily life, as evident that several people involve English in their communication although they uses English in full sentence, switching, mixing and borrowing language. So can be concluded that English was be one of foreign language that familiar used in the social communication.

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