
Code Mixing in WhatsApp Chats Made by Bilingual Immigrant of Pakistan

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the types of code mixing, especially those found on WhatsApp social media made by bilingual immigrants of Pakistan in everyday life. The descriptive methodology was utilized by the researchers to carry out this study, which concentrated on code mixing. This study examined how English was used by immigrants to connect with friends in Malaysia, Indonesia, and other countries as well as with friends who were also immigrants from Pakistan who were living in Makassar. Research subject has been living in Makassar for three years. Data obtained through observation on the WhatsApp of Bilingual Immigrant account. In order to assess the data, Hoffman's (1991) theory was used. Data analysis revealed that there were five instances of "Intra-Sentential" code-mixing, five instances of "Intra-lexical" code-mixing, and zero instances of code-mixing "involving a change of pronunciation".

Keywords: *Code mixing, WhatsApp, immigrant.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans utilized more than one language to communicate with one another in numerous places of the world. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). Hadi proposed in his research that language is a system or a unit of system produced by people to speak or to convey some information. (Zaki Pahrul Hadi, 2018). Linguistics is the study of languages. Language is essentially a set of items such entities as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. (Pousada et al., 1982). Sociolinguistics, ethno linguistics, psycholinguistics, and historical and comparative linguistics are examples of specialized fields of linguistics. For this study, the researchers focused on sociolinguistics, one area of linguistics.

The era of globalization has an impact on various aspects of human life and is no exception in the use of language. The rapid development of information technology as it is now having an influence on the number of people who are interested in using social media. With the presence of social media, interaction between language users can occur through cyberspace. English is now the most frequently used language in the world, even online. This is due in large part to globalization, which has further cemented English as an international language. Recently, WhatsApp has become one of the most popular social media platforms. WhatsApp Messenger is a commercial, cross-platform instant messaging app for smartphones and one of a few chosen feature phones that communicate over the internet. Users can exchange messages, pictures, videos, audio files, and location updates in addition to text messages. In Indonesia, the use of WhatsApp is rapidly increasing, particularly for personal accounts. The use of code mixing in personal accounts suggests that users have a purpose for doing so during actual discussion. Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/ written text (Woon & Ho, 2007). The practice of fusing language from one language to another in informal conversation with others is known as code mixing, it can be concluded. When two languages make touch in a single utterance, something occurs. Code-mixing is the other phenomenon closely related to code-switching. It usually occurs when conversant use both languages together, switch between two languages to the extent that they change from one tongue to the other in the course of a single utterance. It takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language such as phonology, morphology, grammatical structures or lexical items. (Waris, 2012)

In human interaction with the other, sometimes they take differences in codes in differences in fetters. Code is a particular dialect or language that is used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties (Asrifan et al., 2021). Generally, code usage during a conversation has occurred commonly in bilingual societies. They can use some code in thanks. Can talk about who is talking to them. The decision codes are in various languages. It can be referred to all types of systems used by two or more people for communication. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling (Cakrawarti, 2011).

The definition of a code provided above leads one to the conclusion that a code is a communication system. When communicating with other people, a code is a certain language, style, dialect, register, variety, or accent that is used. Additionally, society uses code, a sort of diverse language, to communicate with one another.

The introduction of language components, such as words and phrases, into another language without changing the subject is known as "code mixing." Without violating the grammatical conventions of the original language, code mixing occurs in a single sentence or speech. Code-mixing was a phenomenon of bilingual that exists in the community are bilingual or multilingual. This is because people who use two languages or more often insert words that have no grammatical elements in them (Asrifan et al., 2021). Hoffman (1991) cited in (Cakrawarti, 2011) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality. Meanwhile, the definition of code fixing was also defined by (Febryanti et al., 2019), Code Mixings is a phenomenon when a human mix the code in one language contact. it can be inferred that code mixing refers to the addition or blending of words or phrases from another language into one language in the context of a particular issue without violating the language's grammatical standards.

In term of syntactical patterns, (Hoffmann, 2014) demonstrates that there are three different types of code mixing. These include changing the pronunciation as well as intra-sentential code mixing (code mixing that takes place within a phrase, clause, or sentence boundary) and intra-lexical code mixing (code mixing that takes place inside a word boundary) (code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure).

As a part of sociolinguistic study, there were some previous studies conducted by some researchers. The first previous study was conducted by (Rory Stella, 2014) entitled "Code switching in the Backpacker Community on Facebook". He uses Hoffman's theory to analyze two types of code which are intra-sentential code switching (code switching that occurs in sentences) and inter-sentential (code switching that occurs between sentences) used by the Backpacker community. He applies Fishman's theory to identify the reason why sentences transition between code types. According to the findings of this study, the context and state of speech had an impact on the variables that produced language change.

The second previous study was conducted by (Wulandari, 2016) investigated in the scope of "Code Mixing in Raditya Dika Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel". She discovered that the book used five different types of nouns, including countable, uncountable, plural, abstract, and concrete nouns. Then, she discovered that code mixing had two distinct meanings, lexical meaning, and contextual meaning. Additionally, she discovered that, with a total percentage of 40.54%, the adapting process was the most prevalent meaning of code mixing based on the translation process. On the other hand, she discovered that users mixed codes for six different reasons, including: a need for feeling motivation, a want for prestige, a

need for more knowledge, a desire for humor, and a desire to express one's emotions. However, she discovered that the need feeling motivator accounted for 35.39% of all intentions.

The third previous study was conducted by (Tololiju, 2018) entitled "Code Mixing in the Social Media Facebook". It is an effort to examine and clarify the code-mixing analysis in Facebook's social media. Her research aims to recognize, categorize, and examine code mixing on Facebook status updates and captions for images and videos. The descriptive method was employed by Amelia during conducting the study. The status updates and caption images/videos used in the data collection came from Facebook. The findings of this study indicate that there are 65 research data on code mixing. The types of code mixing the writer found out were 4 types of code mixing included existing data, according to namely insertion of word, insertion of phrase and alternation. The writer identified 13 causes of code mixing, including talking about a specific topic, quoting someone else, emphasizing something, interjecting, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarification, expressing group identity, softening, or strengthening requests or commands, due to a real lexical need, and to exclude others when a co-author. Role, variety, and the urge to interpret and explain factors.

In connection with that, a lot of Indonesians choose to converse with one another in English. People try to learn and use English to express themselves, even when they do not truly grasp it and because of the influence of globalization. This reality could be encountered all around us, starting with normal daily conversation or simple social media interaction.

Given the definition of code mixing, the purpose of this study was to examine English-Indonesian or other language code mixing in WhatsApp chats conducted by a Pakistani immigrant who is bilingual and has lived in Makassar for nearly three years. This study is anticipated to be beneficial and can offer strong support for sociolinguistics' worries about the language shift.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Discourse analysis was used as the foundation for this study. The framework of discourse analysis, which depends on data capture, data transcription, data selection, and data interpretation, was used to analyze this classroom presentation. This study, which was qualitative and descriptive, generated descriptive information in the form of written words obtained from chat transcripts. WhatsApp conversations were captured and text-transcribed for this study. This method is based on the data which are words and not about the number. Language research is a systematic research, controlled, empirical, and critical to the target object in the form of speech sounds or language (Mahsun,

2008) see also (Muhid et al., 2022). It is called qualitative one since the collected data are in the forms of sentence. The research is conducted by qualitative approach because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such as words, sentence, and utterance. "In this study, the researchers were analyzing the types of code mixing made by bilingual immigrant of Pakistan through WhatsApp chats. The subject of research was Bakir. He has been an immigrant from Pakistan who currently living in Makassar for three years. Before staying in Makassar, he had been staying in Palembang for one year and Malaysia for two years. Staying in Indonesia and Malaysia has made him understand about Indonesian and Malaysian language yet can speak those languages well. The objects of this research were code mixing that Bakir used in his WhatsApp chats with his Indonesian, Malaysian and fellow immigrant from Pakistan (his dorm mate).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers took three WhatsApp chats from the subject (Bakir). The first chat was Bakir's chats with his Indonesian friend. Her name was Dinda. Dinda was a sixth semester student at Hasanuddin University. The second chat was Bakir's chats with his Malaysian friend named Nur when he was an immigrant there. The third chat was Bakir's chat with his fellow immigrant from Pakistan (Bakir's dorm mate). After analyzing the data from the WhatsApp chats transcript, the researchers found some code mixing used by Bakir and his friends. Those chats that contained code mixing will be analyzed by using Hoffman theory. They are explained as follows:

3.1. The First Chat

The first chat was Bakir's chats with his Indonesian friend. Her name was Dinda. Dinda was a sixth semester student at Hasanuddin University. Dinda took the Department of Communication, Faculty of Social and Political Science. Bakir met Dinda when they were jogging in Pakui Sayang Garden, Pettarani Street. Since

Table 1. Extract Data 1

Chat I Extract 1	
Dinda	: Hi
Bakir	: Hi. How's life?
Dinda	: I am good. How are your condition now? Are you getting better?
Bakir	: I am not sure how to explain it. <i>Kalau minum ka obat (If I drink medicine), it doesn't work. If I don't drink medicine, sembuh sendiri sakit kepalaku (my headache is getting better by itself).</i>

In this extract, for opening the chat, Dinda greeted Bakir by saying **“Hi”** because it has been two weeks since their last chat. Then Bakir replied to it by saying **“Hi. How's life?”**. Dinda answered it by saying **“I am good”** and continued it by **“How are your condition now? Are you getting better?”**. Dinda asked Bakir about his condition because in their last chat, Bakir said that his headache was getting worse. Dinda wanted to know whether he was getting better or not. Bakir explained that he got confused by his headache. Bakir started to answer Dinda by saying **“I am not sure how to explain it”**. Then Bakir tried to make clear his condition by mixing his language **“Kalau minum ka obat (If I drink medicine), it doesn't work. If I don't drink medicine, sembuh sendiri sakit kepalaku (my headache is getting better by itself)”**. In this case, Bakir made the sentence clear from English to Indonesian (with buginess accents. Ex: *Kalau minum ka obat/ Kalau saya minum obat*). The utterance was labeled as intra-sentential code mixing since it switched between sentences from one language to another. Bakir began his sentence in English before switching to an Indonesian mix of English.

Table 2. Extract Data 2

Chat I Extract 2	
Dinda	: Ow how could it be. <i>Kalau sekarang bagaimanami (How about it now) ?</i>
Bakir	: <i>Tidakmi sekarang (It isn't now)</i> . I don't know about it later

In this extract, for continuing the chat, Dinda stated **“Ow how could it be. Kalau sekarang bagaimanami? (How about it now?)”**. Dinda is a little bit confused about Bakir's condition. So, Dinda continued asking Bakir by saying **“Kalau sekarang bagaimanami? (How about it now?)”**. Dinda was mixing his language by using English and continued it by Indonesian language that affected by buginess accent (*Kalau sekarang bagaimanami?/ Bagaimana dengan itu sekarang?*). Then Bakir answered it by saying **“Tidakmi sekarang (It isn't now). I don't know about it later”**. Same as Dinda, Bakir also was speaking by mixing his language by using Indonesian language that affected by buginess accent and continued it by English. The utterance was classified as intra-sentential code mixing because it involved mix from one language to the other between sentences.

Table 3. Extract Data 3

Chat I Extract 3	
Dinda	: Should I bring you to the clinic?
Bakir	: <i>Tidak (no), thank you.</i> I think it will be better soon
Dinda	: Okey well, inform me whenever you need me
Bakir	: Yes sure. It's not that serious.

In this extract, Dinda offered herself to bring Bakir to the clinic because she thought that Bakir needed it. Bakir answered Dinda by mixing his language “*Tidak (no), thank you. I think it will be better soon*”. Bakir used Indonesian language and continued it by using English language. Bakir did not want to be brought to the clinic because he thought his headache was not that serious. The usage of multiple languages within a single word led to the classification of the speech as intra-lexical code mixing. *Tidak/No* was used by Bakir to begin the sentence in Indonesian, which was then followed by English.

3.2. The Second Chat

The second chat was Bakir's chats with his Malaysia friend named Nur when he was an immigrant there. Bakir had been staying in Malaysia for two years, it made Bakir understood and can speak Malaysian language well. Nur was Bakir's neighbor. They used to go to many places around Sarawak, Malaysia.

Table 4. Extract Data 4

Chat II Extract 4	
Nur	: Hey, been so long we don't keep in touch, <i>bagaimana kabar awak (How are you)?</i>
Bakir	: I am good, <i>awak macam mana (How about you)?</i>
Nur	: <i>Sayepun good (I am good too), bila nak pergi kat Sarawak lagi (When do you want to go to Sarawak again)?</i>
Bakir	: I am not sure, <i>flight antara negara tak ade (there is no flight between the country)</i>

In this extract, Nur started their conversation by saying “*Hey, been so long we don't keep in touch, bagaimana kabar awak (How are you)?*”. Nur said like that because it has been four years (Three years in Makassar and one year in Palembang) since Bakir moved from Malaysia so they don't meet each other in person. Nur was mixing her language by using English at the first clause and continued by Malaysian language. Bakir replied it by saying “*I am good, awak macam mana (How about you)?*”. Same as Nur, Bakir also mixed his language by using English at the first and continued

by Malaysian language. Nur answered Bakir question by saying “*Sayepun good (I am good too), bila nak pergi kat Sarawak lagi (When do you want to go to Sarawak again)?*”. That time Nur used Malaysian language fully in two sentences. Then Bakir answered again by saying “*I am not sure, flight antara negara tak ade (there is no flight between the country)*”. Bakir mixed his language by using English at the first time and continued by Malaysian language. The utterance was labeled as intra-sentential code mixing since it switched between sentences from one language to another.

Table 5. Extract Data 5

Chat II Extract 5	
Nur	: <i>Sampai bila mesti stay at Indo? (Until when do you have to stay in Indonesia?)</i>
Bakir	: <i>Tak tau (I don't know). Cadangan daripada goverment belum kelua lagi (There is not the policy from Indonesia yet)</i>
Nur	: <i>Suka tak stay kat indo? (Do you like to stay in Indonesia?)</i>
Bakir	: <i>I totally like stay kat indo (in Indonesia). Banyak budak-budak baik (There are a lot of kind people)</i>

In this extract, Nur asked Bakir by using Malaysian language fully. Bakir also answered Nur's question by using Malaysian language fully. When Nur asked Bakir whether Bakir liked to stay in Indonesia or not, Bakir answered the question by using English first and continued by Malaysian language by saying “*I totally like stay kat indo (in Indonesia). Banyak budak-budak baik (There are a lot of kind people)*”. The utterance was classified as intra-sentential code mixing because it involved mix from one language to other languages between sentences.

Table 6. Extract Data 6

Chat II Extract 6	
Nur	: <i>Oh macam tu (Oh like that). Bila saye pergi kat Indo tu, awak kena belanjakan saye tau (If I go to Indonesia, you should treating me, right?)</i>
Bakir	: <i>Kenalah (Of course)</i> . If this pandemi ends, lets come to Indonesia
Nur	: Well, hope this pandemi ends soon. <i>Saye nak sangat jumpa awak lagi (I really want to meet with you again)</i>
Bakir	: Me too

In this extract, Nur asked Bakir that if she have chance to go to Indonesia, Bakir should pay her bills. Nur used Malaysian language fully. Bakir answered that question by saying “*Kenalah (Of course)*” because Bakir thought that Nur was his best friend during his staying in Serawak, Malaysia. Then Bakir continued his answer by using English language fully. Then Nur pray that hope the

pandemi (Covid-19) will end soon because she missed Bakir and saying “*Saye nak sangat jumpa awak lagi (I really want to meet with you again)*”. Nur used Malaysian language fully in his last sentence. Bakir answered it by saying “*Me too*”. That was how their conversation ended at that time. The utterance was classified as intra-lexical code mixing because it involved mix language within a word. Bakir started the sentence in Malaysian language (*Kenalah/ Of course*) then followed by English language.

3.3. The Third Chat

The third chat was Bakir’s chat with his fellow immigrant from Pakistan (Bakir’s dorm mate). His name was Dawlat. Bakir and Dawlat came from Pakistan together as immigrants. They stayed together in Malaysia and Palembang before they came to Makassar. Now both Bakir and Dawlat are staying in Mapala Street, near Phinisi Building of Makassar State University. They have been staying there for three years with many immigrants from Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Table 7. Extract Data 7

Chat III Extract 7	
Bakir	: Where are you?
Dawlat	: <i>Di kamar ku (In my room)</i> . Why?
Bakir	: Want to have some food? I am hungry
Dawlat	: Me too. What do you want to eat?
Bakir	: Have you tried Coto Makassar in Pettarani street? It is delicious

In this extract, Bakir asked Dawlat about where Dawlat is, by using English language fully. Then Dawlat answered the question by mixing his language. Dawlat said “*Di kamar ku (In my room). Why?*”. Dawlat used Indonesian language in his first sentence, then continued by English language. The utterance was classified as intra-lexical code mixing because it involved mix language within a word. Bakir started the sentence in Indonesian language (*Di kamar ku/ In my room*) then followed by English language.

Table 8. Extract Data 8

Chat III Extract 8	
Dawlat	: <i>Yang mana? Coto Makassar di jalan veteran saja pernah ku coba (Which one? I just have triend Coto Makassar in Veteran Street)</i>
Bakir	: Near by Pakui Sayang garden. Lets go there
Dawlat	: How about the price?
Bakir	: Not too expensive, around Rp. 20.000
Dawlat	: Okey I will go there. <i>Tunggu (wait)</i> , I am going to change my t-shirt

In this extract, Dawlat asked Bakir about which one of Coto Makassar that Bakir recommended him to tried to. Dawlat used Indonesian language fully. Then Bakir answer that Coto Makassar that Bakir recommended was near by Pakui Sayang Garden, the place that both of them always going to for jogging almost every afternoon. Dawlat asked Bakir about the price because Dawlat never go there. Bakir answer that it was not expensive since the taste was delicious. Dawlat agreed to go there by saying *“Okey I will go there. Tunggu (wait), I am going to change my t-shirt”*. Dawlat mixed his language by saying English at his first sentence and continued by Indonesian language at his last sentence. The usage of multiple languages within a single word led to the classification of the speech as intra-lexical code mixing. The second sentence was introduced by Bakir in Indonesian (*Tunggu/wait*), then it was followed by English..

Table 9. Extract Data 9

Chat III Extract 9	
Bakir	: Don't take too long
Dawlat	: You can order grab now
Bakir	: <i>Grab mobil (Grab Car)</i> , right?

In this extract, Bakir suggested Dawlat for don't taking too long for Dawlat changed his t-shirt because Bakir was already starving. Dawlat said that Bakir could order grab while waiting him changed his t-shirt. Bakir was not sure whether he should order grab car or two grab motorcycle, so Bakir asked Dawlat by mixing his language *“Grab mobil (Grab Car), right?”*. Bakir used Indonesian language at the first phrase and continued it with English language. The usage of multiple languages within a single word led to the classification of the speech as intra-lexical code mixing. After beginning the second line in Indonesian (*Grab mobil/Grab Car*), Bakir mixed it with English.

Table 10. Extract Data 10

Chat III Extract 10	
Dawlat	: Of course, <i>tidak mungkin motor because we are two (Impossible motorcycle, because we are two)</i>
Bakir	: Okey, wait
Dawlat	: I am going to your room in 5 minutes

In this extract, Dawlat answered Bakir by mixing his language. First, Dawlat answered by using English language and continued it with Indonesian language and ended it with English language as Dawlat stated *“tidak mungkin motor because we are two (Impossible motorcycle, because we are*

two)”. They ended their conversation when the grab arrived. The utterance was labeled as intra-sentential code mixing since it mixed between sentences from one language to another.

4. CONCLUSION

The researchers come to the following conclusions after considering their findings and the data analysis from the preceding chapter; first, there are five extracts that contained “Intra-sentential” kind of code-mixing. There are two in the first chat, two in the second chats and one in the third chat. Second, there are five extracts that contained “Intra-lexical” kind of code-mixing. There is one in the first chat, one in the second chats and three in the third chat. And last, There is no extract that contained “involving a change of pronunciation” kind of code mixing.

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