

AN ANALYSIS INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY NCT'S FAN ON THE TWITTER ACCOUNTS

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the use of code mixing by NCT fans on Twitter in some of the tweets they upload. This study aims to identify the types and describe the functions of code mixing found in the tweets uploaded by NCT fans. The data were analyzed based on Muysken's (2000) theory of code-mixing and Hoffman's (1991) theory to determine the reasons for code-mixing. The writer also utilizes a qualitative method to analyze, as well as several techniques to collect data, including finding the tweets from several accounts, identifying the data related to code mixing, and classifying the data based on Muysken's theory. The results of the analysis found 50 data containing code-mixing. The types of code mix found in this study are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion was found in 16 data; alternation was found in 4 data while congruent lexicalization was found in 30 data. Then, the reasons for code mix found in the fan's utterances are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting someone else, and interjection. Talking about a particular topic was found in 44 data, being emphatic about something was found in 6 data, expressing group identity was found in 5 data, quoting somebody else was found in 7 data, and interjection was found in 4 data.

Keyword: *code mixing, types of code mixing, function of code mixing.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the tools available for human communication. People will never be able to communicate with one another if language is not present. Aside from that, people require language in order to engage, search for, and provide beneficial information to others. People utilize language in a variety of ways in literary works, both spoken and written. Meyer (1997:1) defines literature as "written writings distinguished by careful use of language, including elements such as innovative metaphors, beautiful phrasing, elegant grammar, rhymes, and aesthetic alliteration." The author wishes to read himself aesthetically and with a purposefully broad interpretation.

In this millennium, many young people combine Indonesian with other languages. Indonesian and English is the most typical combination, followed by Indonesian, Korean, and Japanese. Language mixing is prevalent in a variety of contexts, such as social media, the news, TV advertising, periodicals, and more. This linguistic combination is employed

when speaking, writing subtitles, creating films, and even leaving comments. Nonetheless, some individuals utilize the linguistic combination without understanding its genuine meaning; they do it just to keep up with the times.

Regarding language, Indonesia itself has two varieties, with Indonesian serving as both the national and regional tongues. This frequently happens in locations with a bilingual or multilingual populace. Bilingual individuals typically combine sentences from one language with another in speech, according to Muysken (1995). According to Hayes Alemae (2017), bilingualism refers to a circumstance in which a person uses two or more languages. In actuality, a lot of people speak more than one or two languages on a regular basis. Sometimes people will transition from their native tongue to another language, such as English and Indonesian, or they may even blend the two. This is referred to as code switching and code mixing. The author will primarily discuss code mixing analysis in this section.

The merging of two codes or languages with no change in topic is known as code mixing. Code mixing occurs frequently within a single sentence, with one portion spoken in language A and the remainder in language B. When both languages are used in a conversation, code mixing happens when the speakers transition from one to the other inside a single phrase (Wardhaugh,1992).

Code-mixing has always been utilized in spoken and written communication situations, such as when posting Twitter status updates. The use of vocabulary from other languages has been observed. Social media specifically uses code-mixing for current status. Two languages are mixed in the same statement. Twitter is a fairly common internet media tool in society. People use social media, including Twitter, as a part of their daily communication. Twitter thereby promotes code-mixing in society.

Twitter is a place in which individuals can also express their feelings, whether they are happy, funny, or sad. All of this is related to the user's use of Twitter. Influencers and their followers might get along better. In addition, they can respond to or comment on recent tweets. Users can view what is trending in Indonesia thanks to Twitter's trending features. Through Twitter, we can connect with each other even if we have never met and without having to physically be present. (Krutka, 2014) claims that the original purpose of Twitter was to enable users to broadcast "small bursts of information," or "tweets," to other users of the site about regular happenings.

This study would concentrate on Indonesian-English code mixing through social media (Twitter). The study's emphasis is on English code mixing and forms of code mixing in NCT's fan tweets. The general objective of this research is to determine the types of Indonesian-English code mixing used by NCT's Twitter fans.

METODE

Descriptive Qualitative Research was used in this study. The purpose of Descriptive Qualitative research is to discover and understand any code mixing, such as words, phrases, sentences, and dialect, in NCT's Twitter fan account. The technique of finding, gathering, and analysing data is used in descriptive qualitative research. The data was collected from tweets of NCT's fan account on Twitter, including the base and personal accounts, and then highlighted any instances of code mixing based

on Musyken's (2000) theory. Data analysis will take place in various steps, which are as follows:

1. Searching tweets from NCT's fan accounts, including the base and personal accounts.
2. The writer will take a screenshot of a tweet linked to the theory.
3. The writer will assign marks and check the code mixing on the tweet.
4. The data in the table will be categorised to make it easier to understand.
5. The data will be analysed in light of the theory that will be used.

FIDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Fidings

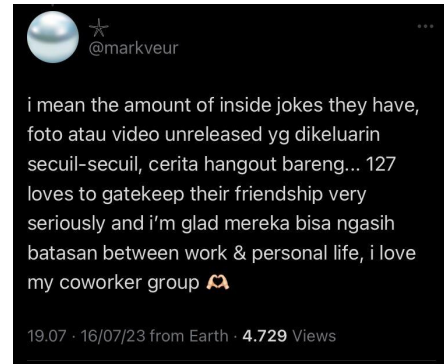
Code mixing is divided into three basic categories, according to Muysken (2000, p. 35), including insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lexicalization (dialect). The writer would be give several data from all the data to explain in this section.

No	Data	Categories of Code-Mixing		
		Insertion	Alter	congruent
1.	<i>Yang streaming sambil kerja nangis bacanya.</i>	√		
2.	<i>Ya Allah ya tuhan sksjsjsjdkksjsjsjs cinta mati dia gini aja keren banget effortlessly amazing</i>	√		
3.	<i>Gue kira pcd nct udah paling parah, sampai akhirnya muncul pcd aespa</i>	√		
4.	<i>Eh kalian ada gasih satu pc yg ga akan kalian jual (meskipun lagi bu banget) entah karena lucu, harganya, susah dapetinya, behind the story dari pc itu, etc.</i>	√		
5.	<i>Gue kepo interaction Mark sama Rafatar terus Jaemin sama Cipung</i>	√		
6.	<i>Punch itu lagu enak idc FIGHT ME IF U DISAGREE</i>		√	
7.	<i>Chillzen rame akhirnyaaa, aku johfam sama valentines, tapi sometimes I also hype dream/wayv... if you don't mind pls</i>		√	

	RT and like so we can be friends.	
8.	Did he say “et dah bang” or am I tripping???? TAEYONG BETAWI ERA HAS COME	√
9.	<i>Kayak mark pas rambut blonde, gue sempet worried kalo rambutnya rusak gimana ya tapi abis itu dia potram dan dye balik jadi item</i> AND IT LOOKS FINE???LIKE??? WHAT KIND OF MAGIC IS THAT????	√
10.	<i>Nangis broken melodies selain bagus, lagunya easy listening, not the first time, tapi ini yang paling easy listening dan melodinya menurutku palingbikin”wah...”selain itu MVnya juga give comfort banget. There’s a cozy and warm feaaling ketika nonton MV broken melodies.</i>	√
11.	I was si paling all unit trs jadi chilsen only krn kasian	√
12.	<i>Bisa-bisanya lagi streaming 127 dingo kv ketiduran, their voices are literally like a lullaby to me huh.</i>	√

According to Hoffman (1991, p. 15), code-mixing can occur when there is a shortage of capacity in the appropriate register or when certain situations arouse special meanings linked with expertise in a given language.

“I mean the amount of inside jokes they have, foto atau video **unreleased** yg dikeluarin secuil-secuil, cerita **hangout** bareng... 127 loves tp **gatekeep** their friendship very seriously and I’m **glad** mereka bisa ngasih batasan **between work & personal life**, I love my coworker group.”



Cr. @markveur

From the data above, it can be seen that the data shows an example of one of the reasons for using code mixing, namely talking about particular topics. In the data above, the account owner talks about how the strong friendship between members of NCT 127, which is able to provide boundaries for their work and individual lives. And also she talking about how NCT 127 manage their friendship become strong and strong everyday.

NCT 127: NCT 127 is a unit of NCT that contains of 10 members



Cr. @principlejeno

Although the reason for using mixed code in the tweet above is to talk about a particular topic. The owner of the tweet talks about the PCD that occurred after watching a K-pop idol concert called AESPA turned out to have a more severe impact on him than his feelings towards NCT. At first, the account owner felt that the PCD he felt after watching NCT was quite difficult to forget.

B. Discussion

Muyskens (2000) hypothesised three categories of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The table below displays the frequency of the various categoriees of code mixing that occur across the population. As a result, the results of the various methods of code mixing may be found in the table below:

Table 2: Types of Code Mixing

No	Categories	Frequency
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1.	Insertion	16
2.	Alternation	4
3.	Congruent Lexicalization	30

In the data table above, it can be seen that all three categories of code mix are found. In 50 data, there are 16 insertion data, 4 substitution data, and 30 congruent lexicalization data. In this study, congruent lexicalization is the type of code mix that is most dominant used by NCT's fans. Then, the table below shows the findings of the code mix function proposed by Hoffman (1991). The table can be seen below:

Table 3: Function of Code Mixing

No	Reason of code mixing	Frequency
1.	Talking about particular topic	44
2.	Being emphatic about something	6
3.	Quoting somebody else	7
4.	Interjection	4
5.	Repetition used for clarification	-
6.	Expressing group identity	5
7.	Clarifying the speech content	-

The reasons of code mixing are shown in the table above. The hosts' major role of code mixing was talking about a specific topic. 5 data points were identified for expressing group identity, 7 data points for quoting somebody else, 6 data points for being emphatic about something, and 4 data points for interjection. Meanwhile, there is no data detected in the utterance for the purposes of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and repetition used for clarification.

CONCLUSION

In this section, the writer discovered 50 points of data in this study that featured code-mixing employed by NCT's Twitter admirer. As described in Chapter 4, all 22 of the data being analysed are descriptions of utterances collected from different Twitter accounts. The utterance data was collected on Monday, July 24th, 2023.

This study uses Muysken's (2000) theory to investigate the various sorts of code mixing. Code mix is divided into three categories by Muysken: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are

the three different types of code mix identified in this study. In this study, 50 data were discovered: Congruent lexicalization discovered 30 data, alternation discovered 4, and insertion discovered 16.

The reason for code-mixing believed by Hoffman (1991) was also examined in this study. The reason of code-mixing discovered in this study was discussing talking about a particular topic, expressing group identity, being emphatic about something, interjection, and quoting somebody else. Talking about particular data found 44 data, expressing group identity found 5 data, being emphatic about something found 6 data, interjection found 4 data, and quoting somebody else found 7 data. As a result, the dominating function of code-mixing used by NCT fans is talking about a particular topic

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