# AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING BY AURELIA VIZAL ON *X* APPS

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## ABSTRACT

The study examines the use of code mixing by Aurelia Vizal on X apps. The writer used code-mixing principles from McKay and Nancy (1996), and code-switching concepts from Poplack (1980), and Hoffman (1991) as reasons for code-mixing. Qualitative descriptive methods were used. There were (20) word insertion data, (20) clause or sentence data, and (12) phrase data. Only four inter-sentential code-switching data were found by the writer. There are (27) data talking about particular topic. (2) repetition data for clarification. Eight (8) interjections, no data on clarifying speech content for the interlocutor, (8) being emphatic, and (2) expressing group identity, and six (6) data found in the types of quoting somebody else.
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*Keywords: code-mixing, code-switching, social media, and sociolinguistic*

## INTRODUCTION

As social organisms, humans need spoken and written communication. Humans need language for social interaction. Language matters most to humans. Society benefits from language presentation. They can express feelings, goals, etc. Chomsky (2006) states that language is a sound-dispensing process that understands others' words. Language involves understanding what others say and sending a signal with a semantic meaning. In today's fast-paced, networked culture, multilingual people are more common. Code-mixing has become popular in modern culture, reflecting our globalized world's diversity[1]. Globalization and digital technologies have made code mixing an essential part of daily communication. Code mixing is common in social interactions between people of different cultures, education, and languages. This illustrates modern society's rapid change. Humans can become bilingual or multilingual during globalization because they need to talk and interact to operate a business, create international partnerships, and extend economic relationships for modern living and demand [2]. In other words, bilingual communities must create an atmosphere where individuals can communicate effectively because they vary in their language proficiency. This leads to code-mixing. They often used foreign words and phrases in their native language. People use English or vice versa to say non-Indonesian things. This is code-mixing [3]. Bilingualism means speaking two languages with others, according to Nababan (1993). Individuals may or may not speak the same language or dialect. The same community may speak different dialects or languages [4].

Online platforms like X, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp use code mixing in both direct and indirect speech. A discourse might get muddled by explicit or implicit language. A lot of X users utilize code-mixing to send messages or publish content for example Aurelia Vizal, a dynamic and passionate digital influencer, showcases her adeptness in code-mixing on her social media platforms, particularly on "X" [5].

## METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative research. The notion, importance, definition, and portrayal of an object or phenomenon are examined in qualitative research. Merriam (2009) defines qualitative research as encompassing multiple philosophical views and techniques [6]. The data for this study was obtained from the utterances originating from Aurelia Vizal's X

account, which includes both their official and personal accounts. The data obtained comprises postings written by Aurelia from August to October 2023 [7]. The writer used code-mixing theory from McKay and Nancy (1996), and code-switching concepts from Poplack (1980), and Hoffman (1991) as reasons for code-mixing to analyze the data taken [8]. The technique analysis data in this study employed an interactive method created by Huberman and Saldana (2014), which consisted of three unique steps in the analytic process:1. Datacondensation 2. Data display 3. Drawing and verifying conclusions [9].

## RESULT AND FINDINGS

The writer organized data by code-mixing and code switching types and causes in this chapter. The data came from Aurelia Vizal's personal account posts x. The writer found code mixing across categories and identified its causes.

### 1. The types of code mixing

This study discovered three types of code mixing as stated by McKay and Nancy (1996), which are classed as the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, and the insertion of clauses or sentences.

### Data 1 Insertion of Word

Oncom kok jarang dimasukin ke *list* makanan terenak sih, padahal enak banget.

(Oncom is rarely included in the list of the most delicious foods, even though it is really delicious)



*Cr. X @senjatanuklir*

The above statement has a single sentence that combines two separate languages. The phrase "list" is an English word that has been adopted into the Indonesian language. A word is the fundamental building block of meaning in a language. Code mixing is the term used to describe the process of integrating one language into another one. The previous sentence can be classified as word insertion.

### Data 2 Insertion of clause or sentence

"*packing 90% done this luggage has been to taiwan & indo* bolak balik berkali-kali"

(packing 90% done this luggage has been to taiwan & indo, Go back and forth many times)



*Cr. X @senjatanuklir*

Aurelia affirms that she has already accomplished the work of packing all her possessions, and the luggage will be carried between Taiwan and [destination]. It can be inferred that this statement consists of several phrases in a foreign language. The English statement "packing 90% done this suitcase has been to Taiwan & indo" and the Indonesian clause "bolak balik berkali-kali". The code-mixing used can be classified as the insertion of a sentence.

### 2. The types of code-switching

Poplack (1980) categorizes code-switching into three types: intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching. However, this study only identifies two types of code-switching: inter-sentential code-switching. Other types of code-switching were not seen or identified.

### Data 3 Inter-sentential code-switching

*I'm always the friend that arrives half an hour earlier in the cafe and NOW IM SCARED*... ok gw bakal telat telatin diri gw mulai skrg

(I'm always the friend that arrives half an hour earlier in the cafe and NOW IM SCARED... From now , I'm gonna be late for myself).

The utterance was classified as inter-sentential code-switching due to the incorporation of English in one sentence (at the start of the utterance) and another language (Indonesian). Aurelia asserts that she consistently appears punctually when she plans to meet her friend at the Cafe. "I consistently arrive at the cafe 30 minutes ahead of my friends, and now I am feeling apprehensive." This statement can be classified as both a metalinguistic function and a phatic function. Metalinguistic behavior refers to the act of speakers switching between different codes in order to impress other participants by demonstrating their linguistic proficiency. Additionally, the utterance also has a phatic purpose.

### 3. The types of reasons for code mixing

Hoffman (1991) proposes that individuals engage in code-mixing during interpersonal communication for seven specific reasons.

### Data 4 Talking about particular topic

Seru bgt **totally recommended!!!! 10/10** Aquarium & Safari  gue masih kesel gak ditunjuk mbaknya pas dikasih kuis biar bisa Kasih makan lemur, **THAT SHOULD BE ME**

(it was really fun 10/10!!!! No. Aquarium & Safari but I'm still upset that the handler wasn't appointed when I was given a quiz so I could feed the lemurs.)

She explicitly discussed her visit to the aquarium and safari, emphasizing the enjoyable experience. In addition, she informed her X followers that it would be advisable for them to visit this location. She specifically discusses the topics of museums and safaris.

### DATA 5 Repetition used for clarification

*My boyfriend just made me realize something today, that both of us never talk ill of other people* in this relationship.. (ya paling Cuma misuh pas dijahatin orang) looking back, iya juga ya~ *Kita beneran ga pernah ngatain orang lain"*

(My boyfriend just made me realize something today, that both of us never talk ill of other people in this realationship (we just yell when someone  talked about us) looking back, it's true that we are never talking about others  people).

The data presented above demonstrates her linguistic behavior in English when she explicitly mentions her avoidance of discussing other individuals with her lover. Afterward, she restates this message in Indonesian, underlining her reluctance to talk about other people. The repetition in both languages serves to provide clarification.

### DATA 6 Being emphatic about something

**Stay safe all**, kayaknya lagi musim flu lagi huhuhu
(stay safe all, it looks like flu season is coming again huhu)

In this instance, she utilizes code-mixing to convey empathy towards her followers on X, offering them guidance to prioritize self-care in light of the upcoming flu season. The character effectively conveys the emotion through the use of a second language.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Many forms of code mixing, as classified by McKay and Nancy (1996). The research findings from 52 for code mixing and 4 for code switching suggest that code-mixing is most commonly detected in the form of word insertion and clause insertion, each representing twenty (20) instances. Additionally, twelve (12) instances of phrase insertion were found.

This study additionally reveals seven factors that lead to the utilization of code-mixing in Aurelia Vizal's postings as recommended by Hoffman (1991). The identified reasons for code-mixing in this study include discussing certain topics, displaying group identification,emphasizing certain points, interjecting, and quoting others. There are a grand total of twenty-seven (27) data points talking about particular topic. Two (2) of these data items repetition used for clarification. There are a total of eight (8) data points that consist of interjections, which are words or phrases used as sentence fillers or connectors. No data are available in the category of providing explicit information to the listener. There are seven (7) data points that can be classified as being emphatic about something and quoting someone else (7), while two (2) data points are defined as expressing group identification. The primary factor that occurred was discussing a specific subject.

This research also identifies the use of code-switching, specifically inter-sentential code-switching, by Aurelia. Four instances of this form of code-switching were detected in the data.

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