

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN – ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY
INDONESIAN PUBLIC FIGURES IN TWITTER
(SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to Fulfill One of Requirements
To Get Sarjana Degree (S1)



APPROVAL SHEET

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This research is entitled *An Analysis Of Indonesian–English Code-Mixing Used by Indonesian Public Figures in Twitter (A Sociolinguistic Study)*. It is focused to classify the type of code-mixing and the level of code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures in their Twitter accounts from January until March. The theory of Muysken (2000) is used to analyze the type of code-mixing. This research applied the descriptive qualitative method to analyze and investigate the data. From the analysis of the data, the result of this research was 153 data of code-mixing. Jerome Polin had 75 data as the most dominant people among the others. Jehian Sijabat had 65 data, and Jang Hansol only 13 data. The data showed Jerome Polin had 56 data of insertion, 7 data of alternation, and 12 data of congruent lexicalization. Jehian Sijabat had 47 data of insertion, 7 data of alternation, and 11 data of congruent lexicalization. Jang Hansol had 11 data of insertion, 0 data of alternation, and 3 data of congruent lexicalization. In the levels of code-mixing, the word level had 91 data, phrase level 37 data, baster level 17 data, idiom level 2 data, and clause level 6 data. There are no data found for repetition level. For the details, Jerome Polin had 52 data of word level, 15 data of phrase level, 4 data of baster level, 2 data of idiom level, and 2 data of clause level. Jehian Sijabat had 32 data of word level, 18 data of phrase level, 11 data of baster level, and 4 data of clause level. The last is Jang Hansol. He had 7 data of word level, 4 data of phrase level, and 2 data of baster level. Insertion is the most dominant type of code-mixing included in Indonesian public figures' Twitter accounts from January to March. Meanwhile, the word level is the most dominant.

Keywords: *Code-mixing, Indonesian Public Figures, Twitter*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, research questions, the scope of the research, the aims of the research, and the significance of the research.

A. Background of the Research

There is a phenomenon in language use where someone uses two or more languages. The phenomenon is known as bilingual and multilingual, a part of sociolinguistics. The ability to speak two languages is referred to as bilingualism. Meanwhile, the ability to speak more than two languages is multilingualism. Bilingualism can be found in almost every part of the earth. One of them is Indonesia. According to Chaer (2003), Indonesians live in a bilingual society. Indonesians are able to speak two or more languages. They can talk in Indonesian, local languages, English, and other languages. It is not uncommon for individuals to mix their mother tongue and other languages due to their language abilities. They, for example, use Indonesian and English.

The process when someone mixes two or more languages in sociolinguistics is discussed in code-switching and code-mixing. The term code-switching refers to the usage of many languages or speech variations. Code-mixing occurs when a fluent bilingual or multilingual uses both or more languages simultaneously to extend the topic by changing from one language to the other in

the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2010). Then, Leung (2010) describes code-mixing as the use of two or more linguistic units from different languages in the same sentence. It can be concluded that code-mixing is the use of two languages in one utterance. In this research, the researcher will analyze code-mixing.

The phenomenon of code-mixing occurs in social media. The use of social media is one of the technical breakthroughs that has made it easier for individuals to communicate in writing. Nowadays, social media has evolved into a way of life. Almost everyone uses social media to stay informed and communicate with one another. Approximately 67% of social media users use social media to keep in touch with current friends and family members, and over half say they use these sites to reconnect with old friends (Heimlich, 2011). According to Global WebIndex, in January 2022, 58.4 % of the world's population used social media. The daily usage average is 2 hours and 27 minutes.

One example of social media is Twitter. Twitter is a microblogging and social networking service where users post and interact with messages known as "tweets." Twitter is one of the social media that everyone often uses. In Indonesia, Twitter is the fourth most popular social media platform (Statcounter GlobalStats, 2022). Public figures in Indonesia are also actively using Twitter. Judging from their tweets, a lot of them mix Indonesian and English. An example of a tweet written by public figures and used code-mixing on Twitter is a tweet written by Jehian P.S.

*“saling confess :”)) selamat ya klean @psikehoe @fkasaturn saya kirimin
menantea untuk merayakan @tokomenantea”*

(Confess to each other:")) Congratulations @psikehoe @fkasaturn I give you
menantea to congratulate)

A tweet from @jehianps

From the example above, the word "confess" is a form of code-mixing because the sentence has two languages that mix from Indonesian to English but still in one utterance. Therefore, this research would examine this phenomenon. The types of code-mixing do they use, and the level of code-mixing. Based on the background above, this research will be limited to exploring the code-mixing phenomenon used by Indonesian public figures from January – to March because they are actively using twitter at that time.

Bilinguals often use code-mixing for several reasons. Learning languages, to make solidarity, etc. We can get those through social media. Twitter is a good example. Many Indonesians regard their idols as role models. Role models have a big impact. If an idol does code-mixing, their fans will also do the same. The researcher assumes that there are many more conversations on Twitter that use code-mixing that need to be investigated.

The public figures that the researcher choose are MantappuCorp talents; Jerome Polin, Jehian Sijabat, and Jang Hansol. Mantappu Corp. is an Indonesian talent management company that has been cultivating global influencers since 2018. It was discovered that they had used English words, phrases, and clauses in their tweets several times. The theory from Suwito (2000) about the level of code-

mixing theory used to analyze this research. It would be interesting to investigate the types of code mixing and the level of code-mixing in their tweets. From their tweets, it can be found that some of them often mix two languages. Not only in Indonesian and English but also in other languages. Jerome, Jehian, and Hansol mix Indonesian and English. In this research, the researcher focuses on the use of Indonesian-English code-mixing.

There were several researchers who had conducted several studies about code-mixing. The first is Raksang (2019) conducts the research entitled "The Analysis of Code-mixing in Social Media Produced by The Students of English Department of IAIN Palopo." As a result of the findings and discussions in the research, it was determined that there were two types of code-mixing produced by the students as Insertion (noun, verb, preposition, and idiom) and Alternation (phrase and clause) based on the Muysken's theory. Furthermore, according to Bhatia and Ritchie's theory, there were several reasons why the students produced code-mixings, such as participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors, language attitude, dominance, and security. Second, Indriyani (2018) conducted the research entitled "A Descriptive Study of Code-mixing in Social Networking (Facebook) at SMK Muhammadiyah Makassar." According to the findings, there were four types of code-mixing utilized in students' Facebook status updates: the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of a clause, and the insertion of a hybrid. The findings of the study, which were based on a questionnaire, revealed that there are several factors that influence code-mixing on Facebook. According to the findings, one of the most

important elements impacting code-mixing in social networking (Facebook) is the social community factor, which influences students to do code-mixing on Facebook.

Last, Sukrisna (2019) conducted the research entitled "An Analysis of Code-mixing on Atta Halillintar's Video Youtube Channel." The types and levels of code-mixing were counted by applying Sudjiono's formula. The result after analyzing the video, there were thirty-four data on the types and levels of code-mixing. In the types of code-mixing, the highest type was found to be intra-sentential code-mixing, and the lowest type involved a change of pronunciation. While in the levels of code-mixing, the dominant level was word level, and the lowest level was repetition word and idiom level.

All the research above shows that code-mixing can be found on social media such as Facebook and YouTube. Actually, there are similarities and differences between this study and previous research. This research is different from those previous studies because all of them are focused on types of code-mixing and the reasons why they use code-mixing. In this research, the writer focused on analyzing not only the type of code-mixing but also the levels of code-mixing. The researcher analyzes the types of code-mixing using Muysken's theory, such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, and also levels of code-mixing using Suwito's theory in selected public figures's (Jerome Polin, Jehain Sijabat, and Jang Hansol) tweets to make it different.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to observe the process of Indonesian – English code-mixing used by Twitter users, especially

public figures. This research is entitled "**An Analysis of Indonesian–English Code-mixing Used by Indonesian Public Figures in Twitter.**"

B. Research Question

According to the scope of study, researcher arranges research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of Indonesian–English code-mixing are used by Indonesian public figures in Twitter?
2. What are the levels of code-mixing shown on Indonesian–English code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures in Twitter?

C. Scope of the Research

The scope of this research is limited to code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures in Twitter under MantappuCorp management; Jerome Polin, Jehian Sijabat, and Hansol Jang. The researcher describes the three types of code-mixing using Muysken theory such as Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization used by Indonesian public figures, and the levels of code-mixing which shown. The timeline is from January to March 2022.

D. Aims of the Research

According to the research questions, researcher arranges the aims of research as follows:

1. To analyze the types of Indonesian–English code-mixing are used by Indonesian public figures in Twitter
2. To analyze the levels of Indonesian–English code-mixing are used by used by Indonesian public figures in Twitter

E. Significance of the Research

The researchers expected the benefits of this research as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research can increase the readers's knowledge about sociolinguistics using theory by Wardaugh, and the theory from Muysken in code-mixing. This research will also prove that there is a use of code-mixing in twitter.
2. Practically, this research can be used as a reference for the next researcher who wants to analyze code-mixing. It can develop a study on the code-mixing in twitter. Teachers, can use this research as a learning material in teaching code-mixing. Also, people will more understand that code-mixing is happened in social media.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research method. The following topics such as research design, research object, data collection technique, data analysis, and data validity are described.

A. Research Design

A descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. In this research, the data were presented and then described. The data found on code-mixing that occurs in *Twitter* were presented, and after that, the data were explained with some theories in order to know what types and levels of code-mixing they used. The goal of descriptive research is to describe the phenomenon and its characteristics. Qualitative research is a study that seeks to explain and comprehend the phenomenon of the subject of study as well as the method of describing the outcome in the form of words and sentences (Moleong, 2010). Barbour (2007) said that qualitative methods are more in-depth, the data presented in words. This research explains code-mixing in *Twitter* through words. Words and contexts were deeply observed and carefully examined to find out the code-mixing phenomenon of Indonesian public figures in their tweets. In this research, the types and levels of code-mixing will be presented and explained systematically. Some theories are applied in describing the data, Muysken's

theory for types of code-mixing and Suwito's theory for levels of code-mixing. The data were from January until March 2022.

Qualitative research is used since the data will be presented in the form of words. In addition, the research aims to examine the types and levels of code-mixing. In the end, the data reveals the code-mixing phenomenon in the tweets of Indonesian public figures.

B. Research Object

The data of this research are tweets in *Twitter* used by the public figures under Mantappu Corp. management because some of them use code-mixing. Mantappu Corp is an Indonesian talent management company that has been cultivating global influencers since 2018. It was discovered that they had used English words, phrases, and clauses several times in their tweets. They often use code-mixing for several purposes. Not only Indonesian-English but also mixes other languages. The researcher chose three talents, they are Jerome Polin, Jehian Sijabat, and Jang Hansol. The data focuses on January until March.

Jerome Polin Sijabat is a YouTuber, internet celebrity, and entrepreneur from Indonesia. Jerome is well-known for his YouTube channel, Nihongo Mantappu, in which he discusses his experiences as an Indonesian student in Japan. Jehian Sijabat is an influencer, as well as the older brother of Jerome Polin. He is also the CEO of Menantea. Both Jerome and Jehian have been included in Forbes 30 Under 30 Asia. Jang Hansol is known as a Korean YouTuber who

speaks Indonesian with a Javanese accent, and the owner of the famous YouTube channel, Korea Reomit.

C. Data Collection Technique

1. Documentation

Documentation technique can be stated that it consists of extracting data from written documents, image documents, and artworks documents. This research employed the documentation method because the data source was taken from Indonesian public figures' Twitter accounts. According to Sugiyono (2015), documentation is the process of obtaining data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and images in the form of research-supporting reports and data.

The researcher took a screenshot in collecting the data. After taking a screenshot, then the data is written in the table. The data is then analyzed. The tweets were used to take their utterance which contains code-mixing.

There were several steps in collecting the data:

- a. Searched Jerome, Jehian, and Hansol Twitter accounts
- b. Saw their tweets
- c. Identified the code-mixing by reading their tweets
- d. Classified the data into the types and levels of code-mixing and count the data
- e. Analyzed the collected data and find what types of code-mixing are found and the levels of code-mixing which appear

Table 3.1 The Use of Types of Code-mixing

No.	Date	Tweets	Type
1.	03/01/2022	COBA PESEN MAKAN PAKAI RUMUS MATEMATIKA!! Pada ngerti gak ya!? konten fresh tahun ini! Selamat menonton!	Insertion

Table 3.3 displays the classification table used by the researcher to analyze the code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures in their tweets. The table shows the classification for the types of code-mixing used by three Indonesian public figures in their tweets.

Table 3.2 The Use of Leves of Code-mixing

No.	Date	Tweets	Levels
1.	08/01/2022	si jek sama jerome napa avanya mirip sih mau collab kepercayaan apa gimana @jek____@JeromePolin	Word Level

Table 3.4 displays the classification table used by the researcher to analyze the code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures in their tweets. The table shows the classification for the levels of code-mixing used by three Indonesian public figures in their tweets.

2. Library Research

Library research was used in this research because the researcher search for information relevant to the research topic through several book sources and the

internet. George (2008) says that library research is a way to gather data by studying and understanding data from books, theories, and documents that are closely related to the issue. The data were taken in the form of primary data.

In this research, the library research was used by reading some sociolinguistics books, research method books, journals, and visiting some websites as the source of the data.

D. Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman (2014) suggest that qualitative data analysis consists of three procedures:

1. Data Reduction

This is the process by which the quantity of qualitative data that may be gathered, such as interview transcripts, field notes, observations, and all, is reduced and structured using methods like categorizing, summarizing, removing irrelevant material, and so on. There are some steps in this process. First, looking for the tweets from Indonesian public figures (Jang Hansol, Jehian, Jerome) in January until March. Second, identifying the tweets that contain code-mixing. Last, categorizing the tweets into the types of code-mixing (insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization) using Muysken's theory and levels of code-mixing using Suwito's theory (word level, phrase level, clause level, repetition level, idiom level, and clause level). After the data is reduced, the data will be displayed.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data, in the form of tables, charts, networks and other graphical formats is essential. In this process, displaying the data in the form of tables. The writer does some steps. (1) Classifying the type of code-mixing in their tweets (2) Classifying the levels of code-mixing in their tweets

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

After displaying the data, the next step is concluding the data. The types of code-mixing and the levels of code-mixing used by Indonesian public figures were described.

E. Data Validity

In the context of research design, "validity" means how right or wrong the proportions are that the research makes.utama (2016) says that data validity is the truth and honesty of a research report's description, explanation, interpretation, and conclusion. Data validity is necessary because it will save the research from all kinds of errors.

The validity of this research is done by consulting with experts who are competent in their fields (expert judgment). Expert judgment is an expert's personal opinion in specific fields (Rusti, 2012). People who are experts in this field are supervisors who check all stages or matters related to this research. This

means consulting with a supervisor who aims to reach the truth. The data validity of this research checked by the first supervisor and the second supervisor.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter explains the conclusions and recommendations of the research. The conclusion and recommendation are explained as follows:

A. Conclusions

The findings and the discussions have been described in the previous chapter. Thus, this section presents the conclusion of the research.

1. This research found 153 data types of code-mixing contained in Indonesian public figures twitter accounts from January to March. Jerome Polin had 75 data as the most dominant people among the others. Jehian Sijabat had 65 data, and Jang Hansol only 13 data. For the details, Jerome Polin had 56 data of insertion, 7 data of alternation, and 12 data of congruent lexicalization. Jehian Sijabat had 47 data of insertion, 7 data of alternation, and 11 data of congruent lexicalization. Jang Hansol had 11 data of insertion, 0 data of alternation, and 3 data of congruent lexicalization.
2. In the levels of code-mixing, the word level had 91 data, phrase level 37 data, baster level 17 data, idiom level 2 data, and clause level 6 data. There are no data found for repetition level. For the details, Jerome Polin had 52 data of word level, 15 data of phrase level, 4 data of baster level, 2 data of idiom level, and 2 data of clause level. Jehian Sijabat had 32 data of word level, 18 data of phrase level, 11 data of baster level, and 4 data of clause level. The

last is Jang Hansol. He had 7 data of word level, 4 data of phrase level, and 2 data of baster level.

3. The most dominant type of code-mixing included in Indonesian public figures twitter accounts from January to March is insertion. Meanwhile, the most dominant of the levels of code-mixing included in Indonesian public figures twitter accounts from January to March is the word level. Insertion is the most used because this type only inserts single English word or phrase and it is easy to use. Similar to the types, the most widely used is the word level. They used word level because it's more familiar and easier to understand for the audience, and some of the words are commonly used by many people.

B. Recommendations

Based on the analysis which is described in the discussions, this research gives some recommendations for the following parties. The first recommendation is for the future researchers in the field of English literature. They should investigate more about code-mixing in various contexts. Data collection techniques such as interviews or others can be applied to investigate the code-mixing phenomenon in depth. This resarch only analyzed the types and levels of code-mixing, the next researcher can add some functions of code-mixing, or anything so the research will be better. The second recommendation is for the readers who interested in analyzing code-mixing in twitter. The researcher expects that the findings of this study will assist readers in understanding code-mixing. Twitter can be used as a learning tool by anyone who wants to learn English. The

readers could type anything in English or combine their native language with English.



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