AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN K-POP FANS COMMUNITY ON X

A THESIS

by

Indah Amalia Daud

Student Number: 06011381823064

English Education Study Program

Language and Art Education Department



FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

2024

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN KPOP FANS COMMUNITY ON X

Indah Amalia Daud
Student Number: 06011381823064
English Education Study Program

Language and Arts Education Department

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

PALEMBANG

2024

Approved by

Advisor

Alhenri Wijaya, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NIP 196902012014091001

Certified by

Coordinator of English Education Study Program

TERUDAYAAN RISCI DAN TOOLOGI D

Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

NIP 196907181995121001

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN KPOP FANS COMMUNITY ON X

A Thesis

by

Indah Amalia Daud

06011381823064

This thesis is defended by the author in the final examination of the program and had been approved by the examination committee on:

Day : Thursday

Date : July 11th 2024

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE APPROVAL:

1. Chairperson

: Alhenri Wijaya, S.Pd., M.Pd. (

2. Member

: Sary Silvhiany, M.A., M.Pd., Ph.D. (

Palembang, July 11th, 2024

Certified by

Head of English Education Study Program

Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

NIP 196907181995121001

DECLARATION

Name : Indah Amalia Daud

Student Number : 06011381823064

Study Program : English Education

I acknowledge that the thesis entitled, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Indonesian Kpop Fans Community on X." is my own work. I did not engage in any plagiarism or using an inappropriate quotation that against the ethics or rules commended by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17, 2010 regarding plagiarism in higher education. As a result, I take responsibility for the data presented in this thesis and I'm willing to face consequences under Sriwijaya University's policies if it turns out that I plagiarized this work.

Palembang, May 30th, 2024 The Undersigned,



Indah Amalia Daud 06011381823064

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to myself who never gives up and my beloved family.

Especially to my father, Muhamad Daud, S.E. as my one and only love and hero, my mother, Dessy Nathalia as the greatest mother in the world and my sibling,

Intan Anggreini Daud as the biggest supporter throughout my journey.

This thesis is also dedicated to the people who have been extremely supportive of me throughout my education. Thank you for ensuring that I made this journey through the end.

MOTTO

Every failure is a step of success. – William Whewell

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, the writer would like to praise and thank Allah SWT for His blessing, help and guidance given to the writer, so that the writer could complete her thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitled An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Indonesian Kpop Fans Community on X is submitted to fulfill the requirements in order to receive a Bachelor's Degree at English Education Study Program in the Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Sriwijaya University.

The writer would like to express her gratitude and respect to her supervisor, Alhenri Wijaya, S.Pd., M.Pd., for his invaluable guidance, unwavering support, and insightful feedback throughout the course of this research until it is finished. The writer would also like to thank the Head of the English Education Study Program, Eryansyah M.A., Ph.D., the Head of the Department of Language and Arts Education, Prof. Soni Mirizon, M.A., Ed.D., and the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sriwijaya, Dr. Hartono, M.A., for their assistance and support throughout this journey.

The writer would like to express her biggest thanks and respect to her beloved family, Papa, Mama, and my sister Intan for the unconditional love, uncountable support and unstoppable prayer given to the writer. The writer would also like to thank the Korean boy group, EXO, who has accompanied the writer during the process of working on her thesis with inspiring songs and has become an idea for the writer to start her thesis. Moreover, special thanks to the writer closest friends, Annisa Millenia and Dini Agustiwi for the support, motivation and help.

The writer would like to thank SEESPA 2018 for the laugh, experiences and beautiful memories. Also to all of people whom the writer appreciates which the writer can not mention one by one, thank you all. Last but not least, the writer would like to thanks herself, who never gives up on everything, who believes that

there is always a chance, who believes a small progress is still a progress and who always proud of everything she does. Thank you so much for doing a hard and great work.

Palembang, May 30th 2024 The writer,

Indah Amalia Daud

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	•••••	i
APPROVA	L	ii
COMMITT	TEE APPROVAL	iii
DECLARA	TION	iv
DEDICATI	ION	v
MOTTO		v
ACKNOW	LEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF	F CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF T	ABLES	xi
LIST OF F	IGURES	xii
LIST OF A	PPENDICES	xiii
ABSTRAC	T	xiv
CHAPTER	I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Back	kground of the Study	1
1.2 Prob	olems of the Study	5
1.3 Obje	ective of the Study	5
1.4 Sign	ificance of the Study	5
CHAPTER	II LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Soci	olinguistics	7
2.2 Bilin	ngualism and Multilingualism	8
2.3 Code	e Mixing	10
2.4 Type	es of Code Mixing	13
2.4.1	Insertion	13
2.4.2	Alternation	13
2.4.3	Congruent Lexicalization	14
2.5 Reas	sons of Using Code Mixing	14
2.5.1	Participant Roles and Relationships	15
2.5.2	Situational Factor	15
2.5.3	Message Intrinsic Consideration	15

2.5.4	Language Attitudes (Dominance and Security)	16
2.6 X (I	Formerly Twitter)	16
2.7 Usir	ng X	18
2.8 Cod	e Mixing on X	19
2.9 Prev	vious Related Study	20
CHAPTER	R III RESEARCH METHOD	22
3.1 Reso	earch Design	22
3.2 Rese	earch Participants	23
3.3 Rese	earchers Positionality	24
3.4 Reso	earch Instrument	25
3.4.1	Observation	25
3.4.2	Interview	25
3.4.3	Documentation	27
3.5 Data	a Collection	27
3.6 Tecl	hnique of Data Analysis	28
CHAPTER	R IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	29
4.1 Typ	es of Code Mixing	29
4.1.1	Insertion	29
4.1.2	Alternation	32
4.1.3	Congruent Lexicalization	38
Table 4.1 T	Types of Code Mixing	43
4.2 Rea	son of Using Code Mixing	44
4.2.1	Participant Roles and Relationships	45
4.2.2	Situational Factors	46
4.2.3	Languauge Attitudes (Dominance and Security)	47
CHAPTER	R V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	50
5.1 Con	clusions	50
5.2 Sug	gestions	50
5.2.1	For the Readers	50
5.2.2	For the Learners	50
5.2.2	For the Future December	51

REFERENCES	52
APPENDICES	56

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Types of Code Mixing	43
------------------------------	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	29
Figure 2	30
Figure 3	31
Figure 4	32
Figure 5	33
Figure 6	34
Figure 7	35
Figure 8	36
Figure 9	37
Figure 10	38
Figure 11	40
Figure 12	41
Figure 13	42

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A Code Mixing on X	56
APPENDIX B Documentation of Interview	60
APPENDIX C List of Interview Questions	103
APPENDIX D Usul Judul Skripsi	104
APPENDIX E SK Pembimbing Skripsi	105
APPENDIX F Thesis Consultation Card	107

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN KPOP FANS COMMUNITY ON X

ABSTRACT

Code mixing is known as a language phenomenon where people combine or mix two languages in written. Nowadays, code-mixing oftenly used in social medias such as Instagram, Facebook and X (formerly Twitter). The objectives of this study were to analyze and find out the types of code-mixing occur on X and the reasons why Indonesian Kpop Fans Community on X used it. This study used Descriptive Qualitative Method with an online approach. The data were collected through Observation, Interview and Documentation. The result of the study shows among Insertion, Alternation and Congruent Lexicalization, the type of codemixing most frequently used by Indonesian Kpop Fans Community on X is Insertion. While among Participant Roles and Relationship, Situational Factors, Message Intrinsic Considerations and Language Attitude, the most influencing

reasons and factors behind using it is Situational Factor.

Keywords: Code mixing, Kpop, X

A thesis by an English Education Study Program Student, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University

Name: Indah Amalia Daud

NIM : 0611381823064

Certified by,

Approved by,

Head of English Education Study Program

Advisor

196907181995121001

Alhenri Wijaya, S.Pd., M.Pd. 196902012014091001

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents: (1) the background of the study, (2) the problems of the study,

(3) the objectives of the study, and (4) the significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

Effective communication is essential in our daily lives. As language forms a crucial component of our surroundings, it becomes imperative for us to acquire the skills necessary to communicate effectively. Communication is the process of transmitting and receiving information or messages effectively between two or more individuals to ensure mutual understanding. Craig (2006) states that communication refer to a range of activities that involve talking and listening, writing and reading, performing and witnessing, or, more generally doing anything that involves messages in any situation. People interact in a community to form relationships, and communication is essential for understanding one another. People cannot comprehend each other's thoughts and ideas without effective communication. The communication process involves key elements such as the sender, message, channel, receiver, feedback, environment, context, and interference. Proficiency in effective communication is indispensable in both personal and professional realms, and a grasp of communication fundamentals is crucial for success. The contemporary communication landscape has been profoundly shaped by technological advancements, providing diverse channels to stay connected with others.

The way people connect and interact has changed dramatically as a result of the communication revolution that has taken place in the quickly developing digital age. Since communication is now accessible to everyone on every continent, it is far more advanced than it was in the past, when it used to be sent out with limitations. These days, due to the widespread use of smartphones, social media, and instant messaging, communication between people is now possible everywhere in the world. With the ability to communicate in real time through text, voice, and video chats at the push of a button, real-time communication has become commonplace. Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and X (formerly known as Twitter) have developed into virtual spaces where people can exchange ideas, stories, and multimedia content, encouraging a sense of community amongst disparate groups.

As part of online media, social media has a number of features that attract customers to use them. Taprial (2012:8) states social media is the media that allows one to be social, or get social online sharing content, news, photos etc. with other people. In other words, in a cyber-world, social media becomes a tool for sharing information and interacting with people. Social media's development has been encouraged by both the human need for communication and developments in digital technology. It is a tale of large-scale personal connection creation and maintenance. Social media has changed significantly in less than a generation, going from direct electronic information exchange to virtual community, retail platform, and essential 21st-century marketing tool. Besides just captivating historical information, the development of social media is an essential inquiry into the core concepts of our digital society. A detailed understanding of the evolution of social media from the beginning to the present day offers important insights into how technology affects interpersonal relationships, social interactions, and human behavior in general.

Boyd and Marwick (2014) contend that social media is an internet network device with various functions. Initially, it has the potential to be advantageous for individuals globally. Secondly, it serves as a platform for sharing diverse content, including opinions, viewpoints, experiences, and perspectives. In today's social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp,

YouTube, and X the practice of code-mixing is widespread. This involves the occasional mixing of languages in both direct and indirect ways during conversations. The use of a combination of the native tongue and English, or Indonesian and English, is no longer stigmatized, as English is the most widely spoken language globally and is considered a universal language. For many users, language blending has become a chosen lifestyle, and X is particularly common in today's digital society when using internet media. People incorporate X as part of their everyday communication on social media, and code-mixing has become a prevalent trend, especially on X.

The rebranding of Twitter as "X" by Elon Musk started at the end of July 2023. On July 23, Musk sent a series of tweets saying goodbye to the Twitter brand. Following that, the company's well known bird emblem which bears the name of NBA player Larry Bird was substituted on its website and corporate headquarters with the new X logo. Kingston (2011:4) Twitter (now X) is a unique conversation tool that allows you to send and receive short message (called tweets or Xs) within your community. In order to inform others more about themselves, users can update their personal profiles, add friends, and send messages. On X, individuals have the capability to broadcast updates to a global audience. Because the goals and motives of those involved are communicated to the intended users, code-mixing in status updates or communication with mutual connections can improve mutual understanding between users. Consequently, X helps code-mixing become more prevalent in culture.

There is a strong correlation between language and communication. Language as a tool or form of communication used by humans in how they communicate with one another is the definition of language given by linguistic formulations and communication critiques, which reflects the connections between the two. In Indonesia, many languages are spoken. The official language of the country is Bahasa Indonesia; other languages spoken there include English as a foreign language and several regional tongues like

Javanese, Sundanese, Palembangnese and etc. English is the foreign language that is taught in Indonesia the most frequently and is also growing in popularity. The requirement for English has raised public awareness of how important and useful the language is for globalization. To communicate with others effectively, they have to create specific codes, which makes communication will run smoothly and efficiently. Code mixing and code switching are two of the most important and researched speech processes in multilingual populations. On the other hand, code mixing is extremely popular and widespread among bilinguals worldwide. Code mixing, for instance, happens when someone writes a status update on X or sends a direct message to someone they mutually know. In one sentence, users combine two languages in this case are Indonesian and English. Code mixing, as it is known in the multilingual community, is the tendency of speakers to switch between one code and another. Code switching and code mixing are widely phenomenon in bilingual communities. Muysken (2000) states that codemixing is often split into three primary types: insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lexicalization (dialect), with insertional code-mixing being the most frequent form in society.

Three previous studies examined the complexities related to the use of code mixing in the framework of social media. First previous research from Diana Kartini (2019) focuses on several forms of code mixing that appeared on Sheryl Sheinafia's Twitter (now X) posts and Sheryl's followers reasons in using code mixing, second previous research from Cindy Nabila (2021) focuses on several forms of code mixing. Additionally, the study explores the purposes of code mixing used on the social media platform Twitter (X), and the last previous research from Yashara Alda (2022) focuses on several types of code mixing used in Nessie Judge's Twitter (X) posts and the reasons of using code mixing in Twitter (X) posts that both using Hoffman's theory. Based on the above explanation, the researcher decides "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED BY INDONESIAN K-POP FANS COMMUNITY

ON X" as a title and intends to write this study since there are differences in the subject matter compared to previous studies.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of study stated above, the problems of this research are:

- **1.** What types of code mixing are commonly used by the K-pop community of X users when updating their status?
- **2.** What factors influence the use of code mixing by the K-pop community of X users when communicating through their X posts?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement, the objectives of the research are formulated as follows:

- **1.** To find out the types of code mixing commonly used by K-pop community of X users when updating their status.
- 2. To find out the factors influencing the use of code mixing by the K-pop community of X users when communicating through their X posts.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The researcher anticipates that this study will offer valuable insights into various aspects of code mixing, contributing significantly to the understanding of this linguistic phenomenon. The primary aim is to provide readers and future researchers with comprehensive knowledge about the types of code mixing and the influencing factors behind its usage. Firstly, the study aims to serve as an additional resource for readers and English language learners, enhancing their comprehension of code mixing theory. It is anticipated that individuals will gain a deeper understanding of the factors prompting the use

of code mixing in everyday communication. The hope is that readers and language learners will be inspired to delve further into the identified factors and explore their potential impact on their own use of code mixing. Secondly, the researcher envisions this study becoming a valuable reference for future researchers. By providing relevant information, the study aims to support scholars interested in assessing multilingual communication, especially in the context of code mixing. The expectation is that future researchers will utilize the findings as a foundation for their work, thereby contributing to the broader understanding of effective communication. The overarching goal is to educate both readers and upcoming researchers, irrespective of whether they employ code mixing as a communication tool. Ultimately, this endeavor is designed to enhance our comprehension of the role of code mixing in society, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of language dynamics.

REFERENCES

- Abdussamad, H. Z., & Sik, M. S. (2021). *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. CV. Syakir Media Press.
- Agoestin, M. A. (2019). *Motif followers dalam mengakses @collegemenfess di media sosial Twitter* (Doctoral dissertation, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya).
- Barker, C., Pistrang, N., & Elliott, R. (2015). Research methods in clinical psychology: An introduction for students and practitioners. John Wiley & Sons.
- Bhatia, T.K, & Ritchie, W.C. 2004. Social and Psychological Factors in Language Mixing. In W.C Ritchie and T.K. Bhatia (eds.), Handbook of Bilingualism. Blackwell Publishing.
- Berthold, M., Mangubhai, F., & Batorowicz, K. (1997). Bilingualism & multiculturalism: Study book. *Distance Education Centre, University of Southern Queensland: Toowoomba, QLD*.
- Cárdenas-Claros, M. S., & Isharyanti, N. (2009). Code-switching and codemixing in internet chatting: Between'yes," ya, 'and 'si'-a case study. *The Jalt Call Journal*, 5(3), 67-78.
- Craig, R. T. (2006). Communication as a practice. GJ Shepherd, J. St. John & T. Striphas (Eds.), Communication as ...: Perspectives on theory, 38-47.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2005). *Mixed methods research:*Developments, debates, and dilemma (pp. 315-26). Oakland, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers.
- Dewaele, J. M. (2015). Bilingualism and multilingualism. *The international encyclopedia of language and social interaction*, 1-11.

- Edwards, J. (2012). Bilingualism and Multilingualism: Some Central Concepts. *In The Handbook of Bilingualism and Multilingualism (eds T.K. Bhatia and W.C. Ritchie)*. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118332382.ch1
- Grosjean, F. (2010). Bilingual: Life and reality. Harvard university press.
- Gumperz, J. J. (2009). The speech community. *Linguistic anthropology: A reader*, 1(66), 66-73.
- Hamers, J, F, & Blanc, M, H, A. (1989). Bilinguality and Bilingualism. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hoffman, C. (1991). An introduction to bilingualism. New York: Longman.
- Kingston, C. (2011). Twitter for beginners. In Social Media DIY Workshop for Small Business, Crow Communications.
- Mailani, O., Nuraeni, I., Syakila, S. A., & Lazuardi, J. (2022). Bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi dalam kehidupan manusia. *Kampret Journal*, 1(2), 1-10.
- Marwick, A. E., & Boyd, D. (2014). Networked privacy: How teenagers negotiate context in social media. *New media & society*, *16*(7), 1051-1067.
- Maryville, U. (2020). The evolution of social media: how did it begin, and where could it go next?
- McChesney, R. W. (2007). Communication Revolution: Critical Junctures and the Future of Media. *New Press*.
- Muysken, P. (2000). The study of code-mixing. *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*, 110.
- Onifade, F., & Babarinde, B. A. (2020). The Roles of Public Libraries as Panacea to the Menace of Social Media Addiction of Adolescents in Nigeria. *MiddleBelt Journal of Library and Information Science*, 18.

- Petlinska, Y. (2022). *Multilingual Discourse on Instagram* (Doctoral dissertation, Southeast Missouri State University).
- Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., Nicholls, C. M., & Ormston, R. (2003). *Qualitative research practice* (Vol. 757). London: sage.
- Romaine, S. (2000). Language in society: An introduction to sociolinguistics. OUP Oxford.
- Rudat, A., & Buder, J. (2015). Making retweeting social: The influence of content and context information on sharing news in Twitter. *Computers in human behavior*, 46, 75-84.
- Rumekar, R., & Hasani, M. R. (2023). Autobase @tegalfess Sebagai Media Informasi Masyarakat Tegal. *Journal of Social and Political Science/JUSTICE*, 2(1), 151-164.
- Rumenige, R., & Sigit, R. R. (2023). Cuddle Care or Love Care Services in Social Media Twitter (X). *Jurnal Pustaka Komunikasi*, 6(2), 384-391.
- Salmons, J. (2021). Doing qualitative research online.
- Sapir, E. (1921). An introduction to the study of speech. *Language*, 1.
- Stockwell, P. (2002). Sociolinguistics: A Resource Book for Students. London and New York: Routledge.
- Stokel-Walker, C. (2023). Why is Twitter becoming X?.
- Sugiyono, P. D. (2018). Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods. *Bandung:*(*ALFABETA*, *Ed.*).
- Syafitri, N. K., Rullyana, G., & Ardiansah, A. (2020). Autobase @collegemenfess, a Twitter account used as information retrieval tool. *Khizanah al-Hikmah: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, dan Kearsipan*, 8(2), 161-172.

Taprial, V., & Kanwar, P. (2012). Understanding social media. Bookboon.

Trudgill, P. (2003). A glossary of sociolinguistics. Oxford University Press, USA.

Wardhaugh, R. (1992) An introduction to sociolinguistics (2nd edition) Blackwell

Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2021). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. John Wiley & Sons.