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

THESIS

Submitted to Fullfill a Partial of Requirements for S1 Degree in the Department of English, Faculty of Humanities Bung Hatta University

FAUZIAH ALFI

1910014211017

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS BUNG HATTA

2023

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji

Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya

Universitas Bung Hatta

Judul Skripsi	: An Analysis Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used By NCT's Fan On The Twitter Accounts
Nama Mahasiswa	: Fauziah Alfi
NPM	: 1910914211017
Jurusan	: Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Ilmu Budaya

Padang, 11 Agustus 2023

Tim Penguji	**Tanda Tangan**
1. Temmy Thamrin, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D	1.
2. Dr. Yusrita Yanti, S.S., M.Hum	2.
3. Dr. Elfiondri, S.S., M.Hum	3.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya

Dr. Ana Chitra Hasan, M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D

Ketua Program Studi Sastra Inggris

Dra. Nova Rina, M.Hum.

Scanned with CamScanner

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

Judul Skripsi	: An Analysis Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used By NCT's Fan On The Twitter Accounts
Nama Mahasiswa	: Fauziah Alfi
NPM	: 1910014211017
Jurusan	: Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Ilmu Budaya

Ditujui oleh

Pembimbing

Temmy Thamrin, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya	Ketua Program Studi Sastra Inggris
Hj. Chitra Hasan, M.Hum, M.Ed., Ph.D	Dra. Nova Rina, M.Hum.

Scanned with CamScanner

ORIGINALITY STATEMENT

"As corresponding author I declare that thesis research is the result of my own work, and is not a copy of research that has been published by other nor is susbtantially a copy of the thesis that has been published at Bung Hatta University and other institutions, unless the acknowledment is contained in this thesis. The thesis make full mention of any contribution made to the research by individuals I have collaborate with at Universitas Bung Hatta or elsewhere. I further declare that, with exception of recognized contributions made in the research idea, design, or style, presentation, or language expression, all intelectual material in this thesis is original to me"

Padang, 11 Agustus 2023

Fauziah Alfi

1910014211017

Scanned with CamScanner

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

Fauziah Alfi[1], Temmy Thamrin[2]
[1]Student of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bung Hatta University
[2]Lecturer of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bung Hatta University
Email: fauziahalfi270@gmail.com , temmy.thamrin@bunghatta.ac.id

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 of code-mixing. The writer also utilize a qualitative methode to analyze,as well as several technique to collect data, including: find the tweets from several accounts, identify the data related to code mixing, and classify 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 16 data; alternation was found 4 data while congruent lexicalization was found 30 data. Then, the reasons of code mix found in the fans utterances are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting someone else, and interjection. Talking about particular topic was found 44 data, being emphatic about something was found 6 data, expressing group identity was found 5 data, quoting somebody else was found 7 data, and interjection was found 4 data.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN……i
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN……..ii
ORUGINALLY STATEMENT……..…iii
ABSTRACT 5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
TABLE OF CONTENTS 6
CHAPTER I 8
INTRODUCTION 8
1.1 Background of The Research 8
1.2 Research Question 11
1.3 Purpose of The Research 12
1.4 Limitation of The Research 12
1.5 Significance of The Research 12
CHAPTER II. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1 Review of Related Literature ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.1 Sociolinguistics ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.3 Bilingualism ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.4 Code Mixing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.5 Code Switching ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.6 Concept of Diglosia ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.1.7 NCT (Neo Culture Technology) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.2 Theoretical Framework ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.2.1 Code Mixing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.2.2 Reason of Code-Mixing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
2.3 Previous Study ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER III. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
RESEARCH METHODE ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
3.1 Method Research ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
3.2 Source of the data ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
3.3 Technique of Collecting and Coding the Data ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER IV. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
4.1 Findings ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
4.1.1 Categories of Code Mixing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
4.1.2 The Reason of Code Mixing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
4.2 Discussion ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
5.1 conclusion ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
5.2 Suggestion ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
REFERENCES ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
APPENDIX ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

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 benefit 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 and 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 when 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 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, according to Nababan (1993:32), happens predominantly in casual contexts. Because there is no exact idiom in that language, the speaker prefers to mix it in formal contexts, hence words or idioms from other languages must be utilised. An example of Indonesian-English code mixing utilised in twitter is as follows:

1. *Sebelum mark jadi* **rapper** *dia dulu* **vocal** jadi gue percaya dia jadi apapun *oke.* **All rounder indeed.**

Cr. @callmeusy

From the example above, it can be seen that the word randomly added in the middle and the end of sentence that identified as **Congruent lexicalization.** Because the tweets write in two langguage and share the grammatical structure in one sentence. In the beginning of the sentence she used Indonesian language and then shifted to English language to mention"rapper" and "vocal" and then after that she changed again to Indonesian language. However the reason of code-mixing found in the tweets is **talking about particular topic,** she talking about how mark become the rapper but before that he got practice as a vocal so she believe mark can do anything because he's all rounder.

Thus far, social media has become a digital phenomenon. Because users just write and share their views on the internet, social media has become a significant and simple instrument for people who want to express their ambition. As a result, people require social media as a means of communication in order to share knowledge. "Social media is best understood as a combination of new sorts of online media that share most or all of the features such as participation, openness, discourse, community, and contentedness," writes Mayfield (2008). In other words, social media has become a tool for people all over the world to share information and meet new people.

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.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background study, the writter formulated the problem by making research question below:

1. What categories of code-mixing are used by NCT’s Fan on Twitter?
2. What are the reasons for using code-mixing by NCT’s Fan on Twitter?

1.3 Purpose of The Research

Based on the background of the problem above, the purpose of the research is:

1. To identify the categories of code-mixing are used by NCT's Fan on Twitter.
2. To find out the reason for code-mixing in NCT's Fan Tweets.

1.4 Limitation of The Research

There are different issues that arise while conducting the research. In this analysis, the author only limits the implementations of code-mixing used by NCT's Fan on twitter, more specifically is the tweet of NCT's fan on twitter and the analysis consist for two problems. These are the types of code-mixing found on twitter and the most frequent type used by NCT's fan on twitter.

1.5 Significance of The Research

The researcher hopes that this research will be helpful for everyone who reads this. This study can be used as an additional resource for studying bilingualism, particularly in discussions about code mixing. The purpose of this study is to examine code mixing on Twitter. By examining how code-mixing is used on Twitter, students can better understand the practice. People can improve their English language skills by using social media, particularly Twitter. The findings of this study could serve as a guide or source of inspiration for future scholars studying codemixing. Readers are able to learn about the structure, varieties, and applications of code mixing in social media.