Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Twitter Social Media

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Abstract. This study aims to examine the differences between code switching and code mixing and their use in Twitter social media which is presented in several languages, namely Indonesian-Javanese, Indonesian-English. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research method. The data collection technique used in this study is the documentation technique. The analysis technique in this study used the interactive analysis technique. The result of this research is that there is a difference between code switching and code mixing. In addition, the use of various code-switching languages and code-mixing was found on Twitter social media. Its use uses a variety of transitions or a mixture of various languages, such as Indonesian-English and Indonesian-Javanese.

Keywords: code switching · code mixing · twitter

1 Introduction

Language is often used in daily activities as a tool to communicate in society. Language is used as a tool to interact and a tool to work together in a social relationship. Language is a medium that cannot be separated from human life. This is because language is used in daily activities as a medium of human communication. According to [1], language is a medium that can express the social aspects that exist in the social environment. The differences that exist in society make the use of the variety of languages that are used when interacting in society to be very diverse.

It experiences interference and is found in the slang used by speakers of the language. The variations that are often used by the community are code switching and code mixing. This study aims to examine the diversity of languages that exist on Twitter social media. Code switching is the use of language variations that are used to adjust conditions caused by other participants. Meanwhile, code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another with the aim of expanding language style including the use of words, clauses, idioms, and greetings [2].

[3] argues that code switching is not a disorder in the use of language carried out by but the use of language caused by social conditions, circumstances and social meaning. Kunjana argues that code switching is the use of words that describe a change in the use

of more than two varieties of language found in several utterances. [4] argues that code switching is a transfer of one language dialect to another language dialect.

The conclusion from the opinions of these experts is that code switching is the use of two language codes in one expression. The use of code switching on social media is very common. This study also examines variations in code mixing languages. Code mixing is often used by the community in carrying out interactions that have no special intention. Self-mixing will occur if someone speaks two or more languages in the same expression, even though it does not change the situation.

[5] Code mixing is the use of two or more varieties of language that are used in casual situations or when chatting with people we are familiar with. [5] stated that code mixing is the use of two or more language variations in one utterance by incorporating language elements into other languages. Code switching and code mixing have significant differences. According to Myres and Scotton, code switching is a transfer of two language codes. Code mixing is the use of two kinds of language with the aim of expanding the style of language used.

[1] argues that code mixing is a condition that occurs when someone mixes two other languages in one utterance without any demands on the use of that language, meaning that this situation does not force speakers of other languages to use a mixture of other languages in their utterances. The use of this variety is spoken on the speaker's personal social media.

Generally, speakers use sports, code switching and code mixing to express something. These feelings are then expressed in the form of statuses or comments in response to speakers of other languages. Social media that is often used by speakers of this language is Twitter. Twitter itself is a social media service provided to the public as a forum for speakers to interact with others.

Speakers can use Twitter as a forum for expressing expressions and comments. Speakers can also post tweets containing expressions they feel, tweets can also be accompanied by photos or videos. Communities can also exchange messages quickly without having to meet in person. They can freely comment and use language according to their wishes.

Many previous studies have been carried out by researchers regarding the analysis of the use of code-switching and code-mixing, including [5] and [6] who analyzed the use of code-switching and code-mixing in high school. [7–9] and [10] examined the use of code-switching and code-mixing in novel literature. [11], and [12] conducted analysis among the public. [13–15], and [16] who conducted an analysis of the use of language variations of code-switching and code-mixing on Instagram social media. [17–19], and [12] have done analysis of code switching and code mixing on Youtube social media.

1.1 Research Methods

This research utilized descriptive qualitative approach. According to [8], a qualitative descriptive method is a method that aims to describe and interpret objects that are in accordance with the actual reality. In this study, researchers collected natural data obtained from utterances posted on social media Twitter.

It aims to understand the phenomenon of the use of a variety of language code-switching and code-mixing which is often found among the language community. The

researcher collected data and analyzed the data that has been obtained from Twitter, then it is described in a detailed research report. The data collection technique used was the documentation technique. The researcher recorded every sentence that contains elements of code switching and code mixing.

The focus of the data taken in this study is the use of code-switching and code-mixing languages used by the public in social media Twitter. The analysis technique used in this study was the interactive analysis which aims to answer all objectives in the study.

1.2   Results and Research

1.2.1   Difference Between Code Switching and Code Mixing

[11] argues that code switching is the use of more than one language code in the same expression. Speakers do code switching based on context and social identity. The types of code switching are grammatical and contextual. Grammatical classification focuses on the location of code switching. It focuses on the location of code switching in one utterance.

This classification is divided into tag, inter-sentence and intra-sentence code switching. Tag code switching is the language switching that occurs when speakers give short expressions at the end of their utterances. For example: "Makasih ya, hadiahnya bagus banget. *Thanks*!" [3]. Meanwhile, code switching between sentences is a language change that occurs in one sentence in one utterance. Example: ""Ini motor keluaran lama. *But the engine still feels like new.* Akan tetapi,harganya tidak terlalu mahal."

Intra-sentence code-switching is the transfer of language varieties that occur in the main sentence. Example: "James Maddison, gelandang serang kesebelasan Leicester City, memiliki kemampuan *dribbling* yang baik dan *passing* yang akurat. " James Maddison, gelandang serang kesebelasan Leicester City, memiliki kemampuan *dribbling* yang baik dan *passing* yang akurat. "

This classification is based on the reason for the switching of language codes [8]. Code mixing occurs when speakers use two different languages but do not change the situation. According to [9] there are three types of code mixing namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is a mixture of languages that is done by inserting a code in an utterance. Example::"Jadi teman *tuh* jangan senang *nge–**judge**.*" Alternation is code mixing in clauses, such as: Pandemi ini mengajari say acara bersyukur, *I count my blessing. "*

Congruent lexicalization is code mixing that uses two grammatical languages in one utterance. Example: "Today's meeting discussed the urgent agenda that was carried out last week. "In conclusion, code switching has a purpose, while code mixing is done unconsciously.

1.2.2   Analysis of the Use of Code Switching in Twitter Social Media

The use of code switching language variations is very often found among the community. Indonesians often use code switching in their speech. Apart from that, code switching is also used when writing statuses or when commenting on social media. Social media is now a platform that is used as a place for people to express themselves through

expressions or language. The media that is often used as a container for language speech is Twitter. This study analyzes the use of code switching used in Twitter social media. The following are some cases of code switching found.

1. **@cipungabubuw:** "Hai semangaat yaa,kmu harus tau orang yang paling bisa km andalin ya dirimu sendiri(emotikon)kalau butuh cerita,base ini banyak orang baik yg bisa dengerin kamu(emotikon), *and u know, this too shall pass* (emotikon)."

The sentence above starts in Indonesian and switch into English at the end. The English part is marked by italics. The context is about giving motivation so people will keep their chin up in the face of challenges.

2. **@daydreamer: "**pembangkit semangat mingguku (emotikon) *thank you* @morene-farious!"

The tweet above starts in Indonesian and switches into English at the end. The English part is marked by italics. The context is about an expression showcasing a source of motivation, which is the other user mentioned.

3. **@Rreeuxz:** "*u deserve better* nder. KAMU CANTIK, blok aja langsung, najis"

This tweet starts in English, then switches into Indonesian. The English part is marked by italics. The context is about how to deal with a love situation, that the person is thought to be deserving better.

4. **@topikkrwn:** "Yang terpenting juga,jangan lupa untuk bersyukur terhadap apa yang terlah tuhan rencanakan, penuhin dulu capeknya disini, 5 bulan lagi kita pulang. Semangat ya,diri sendiri. Kamu hebat ketika bisa menjadi versi terhebat dirimu sendiri. *So proud of you, myself.*"

The paragraph above starts in Indonesian and only switches into English at the very end. The English part is marked by italics. The context is about thanking one self for doing the best in front of challenges in life.

1.2.3 Analysis of the Use of Code Mixing in Twitter Social Media

The use of various languages in communicating in everyday life is very often found among the community. The variety of language that is often encountered is code mixing. Code mixing itself is the use of two languages that is inserted in one of the languages. [10] revealed that code mixing occurs when a utterance contains clauses or phrases from different language.

The language container that is often used by the public to express their expressions in the form of speech is social media. The media used by speakers is Twitter [20]. People pour their speech in the form of statuses or comments on their personal Twitter. This

researcher aims to analyze the use of speaker code mixing in Twitter. The following is the analysis of the use of code mixing in Twitter:

1. **@*today_messagee***: "Apapun *love language*-nya, orang yang beneran cinta tuh pasti bakal menghargai dan menjaga perasaan orang yang dia cinta tanpa harus diminta."- Paman Bajay.

   The data above include a code mixing between Indonesian and English. It uses the phrase *love language* from English, and the rests are in Indonesian. In this case the phrase is given the article *-nya*, which is from Indonesian. The context here is about the sign of someone who is truly in love.

2. **@UMSfess**: "Pernah ga kalian di*bully* orang terus kalian lampiasin dengan cara nge*bully* orang yang lebih lemah dari kalian?"

   The code mixing in the data above involves Indonesian, English, and Javanese. The word bully is from English. From Javanese, there is the article *nge-* in *ngebully* (meaning bullying). And the rests are in Indonesian, including the article *di-* in *dibully* (means being bullied). The context is about bullying, especially bullying victims who then bullied someone else.

3. **UMSfess:** "kamu punya ga sih punya temen yang suka nge*judge* di depan orang langsung, terus ga ada rasa bersalah lagi malah mukanya sok2an bgt".

   In the tweet above, the code mixing involves Indonesian, Javanese, and English. The article *nge-* is from Javanese, meaning performing something. The word *judge* is from English. And the rests are in Indonesian. The context is about having a friend who likes to judge.

4. **UMSfess:** "BUat maba 22 tolong banget dijaga *attitude*nya di kampus ya,di kperkuliahan yg hidup di kampus bukan cuma kalian dan kalian tuh masih butuh kating. semoga kalian paham nantinya."

   The data above includes a case of code mixing between Indonesian and English. Attitude is a word from English, *-nya* is an article from Indonesian, meaning belongs to something. The rests of the expressions are in Indonesian. The context is about a reminder for new students, to apply proper attitude.

2   Conclusion

As language education improves over time, Indonesians become better at utilizing language. Cases of code mixing and code switching can be found on various platforms because the people are generally bilingual or multilingual. A platform showcased in this study is Twitter, but it is not the only one. Code mixing and switching are also found in movies [21]. It can be concluded that code mixing and code switching are natural byproducts of multilingualism, because both the speaker and intended audience understand the languages.

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