

Types of Code Mixing Found on Badminton Fans Tweets

I Gede Subagi Yasa^{1*}, I D.A. Devi Maharani Santika¹

¹Faculty of Foreign Language of University of Mahasaraswati, Denpasar Utara, Indonesia

Email : ^{1*}subagiyasagede2@gmail.com, ²devimaharanisantika@unmas.ac.id

(*: corresponding author)

***Abstract**—Nowadays people often use social media in their life, not only as recreation but also as a daily basis that became known as the era of digitalization. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of mixing codes found in badminton fans twitter with the hashtag #SingaporeSuper500. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of Muysken (2000) regarding the types of code mixing. The method in this study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection techniques in this study are screen capture data recording techniques (screenshots) and note-taking techniques. The use of language in tweets on the account posts includes several languages, namely Indonesian and English. The results show that there are three types of code mixing used by twitter users, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.*

Keywords: Code Mixing, Types of Code Mixing, Twitter

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the communication phenomena that may be observed within a single communication episode is people's propensity to alter and modify words or utterances in order to develop new styles of language or to make communication simpler. When people use language in different ways to express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings, this tendency is evident. Code mixing is one of these variations. The act of "code mixing," which involves inserting a term from a language other than your own without a clear motive or goal, is illegal (Derrick, 2015). Language may change when a speaker wishes to make a change for the listener to understand. He or she needs to alter in order to make the dialogue simpler and wants to alter or develop a new one.

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Macro and micro linguistics are the two areas of linguistics, and sociolinguistics is one of the linguistics found in macro linguistics. Code mixing is therefore a practice that is frequent in bilingual and multilingual culture. Bilingualism, according to Bloomfield in Ling (2016), is the state that demonstrates a speaker's capacity to utilize two languages. Code mixing occurs when a person can talk in two languages. A community that employs two languages frequently combines words, phrases, and clauses from both languages in a single sentence. A multilingual person will have more opportunity to communicate in code than someone who just speaks one or two languages (Waris, 2012). However, not every bilingual person will mix codes.

Code mixing is the act of combining two or more languages or different languages in a language act when there is no need to do so due to the language context. Code mixing, according to Thelander, occurs when mixed clauses and phrases are utilized in a speech event and each clause or phrase no longer supports its own purpose (Ansar, 2017). Fasold and Chaer agree with Thelander, stating that the usage of a single word or phrase from one language constitutes code-mixing (Jakob, 2020).

There are many types of code mixing. Muysken (2000) states that there are three types of code mixing, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Suwito (1985) states that there are six types of code mixing based on language elements that are used in it, word insertion, repetition insertion, phrase insertion, idiom insertion, baster insertion and clause insertion.

Code mixing not only happens in daily conversation directly between people, but also happens in communication on social media. Social media in recent years is a famous thing, one of them is Twitter. Twitter has gained a lot of popularity; many people use it to send tweets, images, and videos (Aleti, Harrigan, Cheong, & Turner, 2016). One of the intriguing occurrences on twitter is the trend around skincare, makeup, and fashion, which is seen on the badminton fans' twitter account. There is a linguistics, known as sociolinguistics, that is frequently employed by twitter users in the utterances posted under the Singapore Open hashtag (#SingaporeOpen500).

Code mixing is a component of sociolinguistics. To increase the style or diversity of languages, code mixing involves transferring language units from one language to another (Octavita, 2016). This covers how words, sentences, idioms, greetings, etc. are used. Users of code-mixing are often multilingual or bilingual speakers. Code mixing can be found in everyday life, then the utterance below is an example of code mixing in twitter:

*Tetap lah **congrats** bro, walau digeprek 4-21!*

That is one of the tweets posted by badminton supporters. It was clear that he wanted to congratulate his badminton acquaintance. The aforementioned speech is an illustration of code mixing since it contains two languages. Bi- or multilingual speakers are those who speak two or more languages.

Research on this subject is crucial because, in the present social media era, internet users may easily communicate their opinions about things they find appealing. So, for those who enjoy sports and would like to remark on a game or just show happiness that the victor triumphed. Fans of the sport of badminton also experience this. According to this research, many people are interested in the code-mixing that takes place in everyday interactions, particularly on twitter and in the world of social media.

Related to the previous research in analyzing the type of code mixing can be seen from the first article entitled Code Switching and Code-Mixing Phenomenon in English Facebook Group of Youth Community by Jakob (2020). In the analysis, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method to analyse the discussions between English Youth Community Facebook users. The findings of this study revealed that intra essential code switching, as opposed to intra essential code switching and extra essential code switching, is more frequently used in some comments in the English Youth Community.

The second article entitled Code Mixing and Code Switching in Novel the Devil Wears Prada by Lauren Weisberger: A Sociolinguistic Study by Octavia (2016). The researchers used a descriptive qualitative method with several steps to analyse the usage of code mixing and code switching in the novel. the study's findings indicate that the novel's code mixing can be divided into two categories: inner code mixing and outer code mixing. The researchers used Poplack theory.

The third article entitled Code mixing and Code Switching by Waris (2012). The aims of his research are to define the definition of code mixing and code switching. The researchers used Kachru theory. The finding of this research shows that using one or more languages to consistently transfer linguistic units from one language into another is known as "code mixing." By doing so, a new, restricted or less-restricted code of linguistic interaction is created.

The fourth thesis entitled Code-Switching, Code-Mixing and Radical Bilingualism In U.s. Latino Texts by Derrick (2015). The aim of his study is to analyze songs, social media posts, journalistic texts, works of fiction, creative nonfiction, and other texts by applying grammatical and sociolinguistic analysis. The data were taken from interviews with some of the authors of the texts show that code-switching is seen as a crucial component of Latinos' linguistic and cultural identity rather than a sign of linguistic incompetence. The writer used theory proposed by Torres' (2007) and Auer's (1999) The findings of the study author conclude that the regional and global functions of code-switching determine whether it is evolving into an unmarked code even in written form among Latinos in the United States.

The fifth article entitled Definitions of Bilingualism and Their Applications to the Japanese Society by Ling (2016). The aim of his study was to define the definitions of bilingualism, which are extremely subjective, and found that they fall within a range because they mostly refer to the varying levels of competency expected of the bilingual. The data were taken from an interview with some Japanese society. The writer used a theory proposed by Harding-Esch & Riley (2003) and Hoff Mann (1991). The finding showed nine dimensions of bilingualism and listed numerous different types of bilinguals in the process; the definitions can also be said to occur in a spectrum.

The similarities between the previous study and the current study are the method used as the descriptive qualitative to analyze the types of code mixing. The researcher will use Muysken (2000) to analyze the data. There are some differences between previous research and this research. Previous research used different data sources with the current research data. Furthermore, most of the data is taken from society and novels. The current research used data from the social media Twitter post to analyze the types of code mixing.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative research aims to comprehend the phenomena of what research respondents perceive by expressing the shape of words and language in a particular natural setting while applying a variety of natural approaches. The objective of the qualitative descriptive approach is to describe the study item under observation. The study used the post in Twitter under the hashtag SingaporeSuper500. This study aims to describe the use of code mixing contained in tweets on badminton fans tweets in #SingaporeSuper500 in the period July 2022.

Data collection techniques in this study are screen capture data recording techniques (screenshots) and note-taking techniques. This technique is used to record comment data on tweets on badminton fans tweets. The note-taking technique is the recording of data in accordance with the research objectives. After the data is collected, then a data analyst is carried out in the form of data collection on the form of code mixing contained in tweets on badminton fans tweets. After that it will be concluded based on the results of the data analysis. The use of language in tweets on the account posts includes several languages, namely Indonesian and English.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will discuss the results and discussion of research on the types of code mixing found in badminton fans twitter. The data are tweets from badminton fans who use the hashtag #SingaporeSuper500, which hashtag is used to welcome the arrival of badminton athletes who have fought in the world championships in Singapore. The data were analyzed based on the theory of types of code mixing by Muysken (2000). Muysken (2000) states that there are three types of code mixing, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The research found the three types which are tabulated as follows:

Table 1. Tabulation Data the use of Code Mixing in the tweet

No	The Types of Code Mixing	Total	Percentage
1	Insertion	10	58.82
2	Alternation	5	29.41
3	Congruent Lexicalization	2	11.76
		17	100%

The table shows that there are 17 code mixing data used by Twitter users on badminton fans tweets on the hashtag #SingaporeSuper500. The types of code mixing are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Based on the table, it can be concluded that the type of mixing insertion code is the type most widely used by badminton fans. This is because insertion is a mixing code that only inserts words or phrases. So, it's easier to use. More detailed results can be seen as follows:

Insertion

Muysken (2000) proposes insertion as code mixing of the first type. It is the introduction of material (lexical chunks or complete components) of one language into the structure of another, he argues. The insertion concept (associated with Scotton in Muysken, (2000) sees limitations as a structural feature of the basic structure or matrix. The addition of lexical categories or foreign phrases into a particular structure is referred to as code mixing. The only variations are in the amount and type of material included, such as nouns vs noun phrases. This indicates that code mixing occurs only in short chunks of one language, such as words or phrases, which are smaller than clauses or sentences. The following are the types of insertion code mixing found on badminton fans twitter.

Data 1

@dvaprilawijaya 17 Jul
*Indonesia borong gelar dan jadi juara umum di Singapore Open 2022 dengan raihan 3 Gelar dan 1 **Runner-Up** !👏🏆*
Tidak ada alasan untuk tidak bangga terhadap proses, perjuangan dan pencapaian mereka ! WE ARE PROUD !❤️❤️😊
#SingaporeOpen2022
#SingaporeOpenSuper500

In the first data, it was found that badminton fans wrote their happy expressions for Indonesia's victory at the badminton championship in Singapore. There is code mixing with the insertion of English into the expression. The type of code mixing contained in the expression is included in the insertion of the code-mixing phrase. The phrase used is "runner-up", this phrase means that Indonesia gets 1 second place title. Even though it is a foreign language, the phrase is already commonly used in Indonesian. Therefore, the phrase is often used in Indonesian.

Data 2

@anjaswords 16 Jul
*Alhamdulillah Anthony Ginting lolos **Final** juga akhirnya di tahun 2022 ini*
#SingaporeOpenSuper500 #SingaporeOpen

In data 2, it was shown the tweet was made by a fan in response to Ginting's Championship great victory. There is an English word 'final' in the post. It refers to the championship's final game. Because just one word is inserted in the text, the code mixing that happens there may be classified as Insertion.

Data 3

@anjaswords 16 Jul
*LeoNiel menangkan perang saudara lawan **the daddies** ID*
*Selamat **the babies** 🙌*
#SingaporeOpenSuper500 #SingaporeOpen

In data 3, users add 2 English words between their sentences as reference of their favorite team name. The context was the match between the junior and senior players in the league. The noun phrases utilized are "the daddies" and "the babies," which are fan-made titles for their favorite team. The noun phrase code mixing is classified as the type of code mixing "Insertion" present in the expression.

Data 4

@hayybubble 17 Jul
GINTING JUARA!
*Kita tau betapa susah & berusahanya Ginting untuk bisa bangkit dari keterpurukan sampai selebrasinya **BANTING RAKET!!***
*Butuh 2 tahun buat **GINTING** bisa naik podium tertinggi lagi. **Congratulation** 🙌👏*
#SingaporeOpen2022 #SingaporeOpenSuper500

In the data above, the tweet was made by fans expressing their happiness as the result of Ginting winning the match. The English term 'Congratulation' has been added to the post. It is a statement of admiration and appreciation for performance. Because just one word is put in the text, the code mixing may be categorized as Insertion.

Data 5

@akuriskafitria 17 Jul

Yuhuuuu selamat Ginting 🏆🏆🏆🏆🏆, Terima Kasih coach Irwansyah 🙏
#SingaporeOpenSuper500 #SingaporeOpen2022

In data 5, it was found that badminton fans wrote their happy expressions for Ginting's victory, one of the athletes, at the badminton championship in Singapore. There is code mixing with the insertion of English into the expression. The type of code mixing contained in the expression is included in the insertion of the word code mixing. The word used is "coach", the word is a term or designation for people who train in the world of sports. Even though it is a foreign language, the word is already commonly used in Indonesian to refer to a person who guides in the world of sports. Therefore, the word is often used in Indonesian.

Data 6

@heiunaa 17 Jul

*Alhamdulillah, selamat Ginting ☐☐☐☐☐
setelah **tryout** berkali-kali akhirnya ya naik podium tertinggi ☐☐☐☐
Bangga banget liat perjuangan Ginting untuk bisa bangkit dari keterpurukan, semoga kedepannya lebih baik lagi dan banyak gelar yang bisa diraih 😊*
#SingaporeOpenSuper500

In data 6, it was noticed that badminton fans had written their joyous comments for Indonesia's triumph at the badminton championship in Singapore. They added the "tryout" phrase in the middle of tweets as a slang, mostly because they aren't familiar with the Indonesian word. The term "tryout" refers to Ginting's extensive experimenting and preparation in order to compete in the championship. The insertion of the word code mixing includes the kind of code mixing present in the expression.

Data 7

@jebreetmedia 17 Jul

*Fajri cuma butuh 13 menit buat menang **game** pertama!
Fajar Alfian/Muhammad Rian Ardianto ID vs Leo Rolly Carnando/Daniel Marthin ID
21-9
#SingaporeOpenSuper500*

In data 7, it was found that the supporters of Fajri showed their pride in their favorite athlete by winning the match with only 13 minutes. The word used is "game", the word is a term or designation for a game in a sport. Despite being a foreign language, the term is already widely used in Indonesian. As a result, the term is frequently used in Indonesian. The insertion of the word code mixing includes the kind of code mixing present in the expression.

Data 8

@ibnukhafidz_02 17 Jul

***The perfect day for Indonesia.** Terginting-ginting lagiii 🙌
Ginting juara #SingaporeOpenSuper500 di sektor tunggal putra. Hari yang sempurna karena Indonesia menggasak juara di 3 sektor (ganda putri, ganda putra, tunggal putra).*

In data 8, it was found that the fans show their happiness with current standing of the match as they were completely satisfied. "The perfect day for Indonesia," as the slogan goes, indicates that this championship is a fantastic day for Indonesia. There is code mixing with the insertion of English into the expression.

Data 9

@akzankspk 15 Jul

Yuhuuuu..

All Indonesian Semi-final 🙌🙌🙌

Indonesia pastikan gelar juara di #SingaporeOpenSuper500 2022

Congrats Indonesia.

In the data above, It was discovered that badminton enthusiasts scribbled their delighted comments for Indonesia, who advanced to the badminton championship semi-finals in Singapore. The term "semi-final" refers to the fact that Indonesia is nearing the final round of the championship match. The reason for using the phrase "semifinal" is because the Indonesian word was doesn't exist as it was borrowed from foreign language. Because just one word is inserted in the text, the code mixing that happens there may be classified as Insertion.

Data 10

@noturcmpny 15 Jul

*Ternyataa kita kirim 5 wakil MD dan berhasil ciptain **All Indonesian Semi Final** gokilllll 1 wakil yg tersingkir pun karna lawan sesama Indonesia.*

Big thanks to para Coach MD!!

Indonesia Men's Doubles Supremacy!! ID 🙌

#SingaporeOpenSuper500

In the data above, it was discovered that badminton fans giving their compliment to the player and the coach for the hardwork during the badminton tournament semi-finals in Singapore. With the addition of English to the phrase, there occurs code mixing. The inclusion of the word code mixing includes the kind of code mixing present in the expression. The phrase "all Indonesian" refers to all badminton players participating in Singapore.

Alternation

Muysken (2000) proposes a second form, one after another. It refers to the transition of structure from one language to the next. The limitation of mixing is seen in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the point of transition by Alternation (associated with Poplack in Muysken, 2000: 4). In this sense, code mixing is like flipping code between turns or speech. The only variations are the size and type of elements, such as clauses and sentences, followed by grammatical units such as subject, verb, and object. The following are the types of mixing alternation codes found on badminton fans twitter.

Data 11

@dvaprilawijaya 17 Jul

Indonesia borong gelar dan jadi juara umum di Singapore Open 2022 dengan raihan 3 Gelar dan 1 Runner-Up! 🙌🏆

*Tidak ada alasan untuk tidak bangga terhadap proses, perjuangan dan pencapaian mereka! **WE ARE PROUD!** 🙌🙌🙌🙌🙌*

#SingaporeOpen2022

#SingaporeOpenSuper500

Data 11 shows the type of alternation in code mixing. The phrase "we are proud" used by badminton fan tweets proves this. The structure of the English mixing code is a sentence consisting of a complete structure, namely there is a subject, to be, and an adjective. This sentence is a sentence used to express pride and congratulations. Therefore, the data above is an alternation code mixing.

Data 12

@ibnukhafidz_02 17 Jul

*Leo/Daniel mempersembahkan gelar juara #SingaporeOpenSuper500 di sektor Ganda Putra. **Good job boys, proud of you.***

The data above shows the type of alternation in code mixing. This is evidenced by the phrase “Good job boys, proud of you” used by badminton fans tweets. The structure of the English mixing code is a sentence consisting of a verb and a noun. Therefore, the data above is an alternation code mixing.

Data 13

@heiunaa 17 Jul

Alhamdulillah, selamat Leonil

Tetap semangat Fajri

Kalian keren, semoga sering2 ya ketemu di Final dan FajRi bisa Revans..

Speed recovery buat leyoo, masih kecil udah encok (kaya saiyaa remaja jompo)

The next data also shows the type of mixing code alternation which is characterized by the use of expressions consisting of verb and adverb used by badminton fans. This can be seen in the sentence "speed recovery". Therefore, this data is included in the alternation code mixing.

Data 14

@noturcmpny 15 Jul

Ternyata kita kirim 5 wakil MD dan berhasil ciptain All Indonesian Semi Final gokilllll 1 wakil yg tersingkir pun karna lawan sesama Indonesia.

Big thanks to para Coach MD!!

Indonesia Men's Doubles Supremacy!!ID

#SingaporeOpenSuper500

Data 14 shows the type of alternation in code mixing. The phrase “big thanks to the coaches” used by badminton fans tweets proves this. The structure of the English mixing code is an exclamation clause. Therefore, the data above is an alternation code mixing.

Data 15

@anywayfme 16 Jul

*kalian keren apri/fadia bisa sebesar dan secepat ini batu loncatan kalian!! Emg luar biasa<3 apapun hasilnya besok di final so2022 terimakasih telah berjuang untuk indonesia sejauh ini. **Get well soon fadia***

#SingaporeOpen2022

#SingaporeOpenSuper500

The data above shows the type of alternation in code mixing. This is evidenced by the phrase “get well soon, Fadia” used by badminton fans tweets. The structure of the English mixing code is a sentence consisting of verbs, adverbs, and nouns. Therefore, the data above is an alternation code mixing.

Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000) proposes congruent lexicalization as the third and final type of code mixing. It refers to a state when two languages share a grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with material from both languages, according to Muysken (2000). A word or phrase whose meaning is

widely understood by individuals in the first language is an example of code mixing. The following are the types of congruent lexicalization code mixins found on badminton fans twitter.

Data 16

@f12xos 17 Jul

Ginting menaaaanng 😊😊😊

Finally ya Gin 🙌

Indonesia 3 gelar di #SingaporeOpenSuper500

#SingaporeOpen2022

In the data above, it is found that there is code mixing with the type of congruent lexicalization. This is evidenced by the insertion of the foreign language word "finally ya Gin". In this sentence, writing still emphasizes that Indonesian is the main language.

Data 17

@salmanbiroe 17 Jul

Leo/Daniel **aka The Babbies** akhirnya meriah gelar pertama super 500 di #SingaporeOpen2022 kerrreeennn banget! Fajar/Rian aka Fajri juga keren.

#SingaporeOpenSuper500

In data 17, It was discovered that code mixing occurs with the kind of congruent lexicalization. This is demonstrated by the use of the foreign language term "aka," which means "as known as." The writing of this statement emphasizes that Indonesian is the primary language. This happened because people tend to forget Indonesian slang or even doesn't exist.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are many code mixing used in the post of Badminton Fans Twitter with the hashtag #SingaporeSuper500. The results show that there are three types of code mixing were found on the data, those are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The insertion type is as the dominant type that is used and congruent lexicalization as less one. The reason is because the insertion is relatively easier and more flexible to use than the other types.

This research is expected to be a good reference for future research progress. Future researchers who will conduct research on the same topic should be able to further develop this research by adding theories about the factors of using code mixing or the impact of using code mixing. This is so that this kind of research can be further developed.

REFERENCES

- Aleti, T., Harrigan, P., Cheong, M., & Turner, W. (2016). An investigation of how the Australian brewing industry influence consumers on Twitter. *Australasian Journal of Information Systems 2016, Vol 20, Research Article*.
- Ansar, F. A. (2017). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*.
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches (3rd ed.)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
- Derrick, R. A. (2015). Code-Switching, Code-Mixing And Radical Bilingualism In U.s. Latino Texts. *Wayne State University Dissertations*.7
- Jakob, J. C. (2020). Code Switching and Code Mixing Phenomenon in English Facebook Group of Youth Community. *JETAL: JOURNAL OF ENGLISH TEACHING & APPLIED LINGUISTICS*.

- Ling, W. H. (2016). Definitions of Bilingualism and their Applications to the Japanese Society. *Core*.
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code Mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Octavita, A. I. (2016). CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN NOVEL THE DEVIL WEARS PRADA BY LAUREN WEISBERGER: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY. *Scope: Journal of English Language Teaching Volume 01, Number 01, September 2016*.
- Waris, A. M. (2012). Code Swtcihing and Mixing. *Jurnal Dakwah Tabligh, Vol. 13, No. 1, Juni 2012: 123 - 135*.