

Code Mixing on Twitter User of Teenager

Bernieke Anggita Ristia Damanik

(Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematangsiantar, Indonesia)

Abstract: *The communication on twitter user of teenager will investigated based on theory of language. The problem of this study as following, what are the types of code mixing on twitter and what is the dominant type of code mixing on twitter. The subject this research are teenagers that have a twitter account. So the objects are code mixing that is use in communication. To get the data from this research, the writer use documentary from tweets on twitter. After the data had been analyzed, the write found out that (1) there was three kind of code mixing used on twitter such as intra-sentential code mixing, lexical code mixing, Involving a change of code mixing. (2)The Dominant type of code mixing on twitter is intra-lexical code mixing with 14 words of code mixing (48.27%), intra-sentential (37.93%), and involving a change of pronunciation (13,79%) from 22 data. The writer concludes that there are intra-sentential, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation on twitter tweets. The dominant type of code mixing found on the twitter is intra-lexical that have 14 words of code mixing (48.27 %).Internet user in Indonesia 80 percent is dominated by teenager 15-19 years old. In internet teenager use social media for communication with their community especially twitter account.*

Keywords: *Code Mixing, Twitter, Teenager, Sociolinguistics*

I. INTRODUCTION

All humans in the world using the language for communication. Without language, the process of communication will not work. People will not be able to get involved with their surroundings without using language and because of that language has become a vital thing in human life. According to Sapir (1921:17) states that language is purely human and non-instructive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by a system of voluntary symbols. It is means of communication purely owned by human. People can express their mind, idea, thought, even what their opinion by spoken language, written language, and gesture.

Language plays an important role in our lives because from one language we know what kind of man who is polite, clever, low class society and so on. The human's behavior can observe from how the use of language. People all over the world have ability to communicate more than one language is called bilingual or multilingual. Most of them are having two or more languages, namely their native language and the second language. They used their mother tongue to communicate to their family and society, but in communication with other people because of the need of understanding other people about what they mean, there is a demand for the people to master or know the other languages.

There are many kinds of people according to their race in the world found in many places and countries. They come from different backgrounds and countries and often live in one community, being bilingual or multilingual is needed. It can happen if those people in that community are not isolated from the outside world. This also happens to the Indonesian people who are multilingual. Indonesian people mastered at least Indonesian national language (Bahasa Indonesia) and their regional language such as Javanese, Batak, Padang, Sunda, etc. Well-educated people usually master foreign languages, such as English, Japanese, Spanish, French,

etc. By variation we can communicate to others in forms of various as the choice encountered in the give a clear context become a mutual understanding.

In sociolinguistic is discussion of the relationship between language and society. A society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Language is what the members of a particular society speak. A society may be plurilingual so that speech in almost any society may take many very different forms, and just what forms we should choose to discuss when we attempt to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious issue. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system they use a code. Wardaugh (1986:101) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions”.

In globalization era, reasoning people can become bilingual or multilingual, since they need communicating and interacting to run the business, increases the relationship with foreign people, and enlarge the economical relationship for modern life and need. In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

Code switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bilingual and multilingual speech communities. People, then, are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as *code-switching*. Code –switching as, the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentences boundaries within the same speech event, in other words, intersentential switching. Hoffman (1991:113) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality.

Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. Code mixing is used when the conversation use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardaugh,1986:103). According to Nababan (1993:32) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language. In communication with others, code mixing, the alternative of use two language, has becomes increasingly topical important field of reserch. It seems to serve important communicative and cognitive function.

Technological developments in Indonesia has brought a huge impact on communication activities. Globalization raises cosmopolitan lifestyle that is characterized by the easy touch and open a variety of information that allows individuals within a community following the new life styles pleases. In internet, people use social media for communication with the other, for example when we chat with other people at social media. Social media refers to interaction among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. People actually are becoming more social and more interactive with others, but the style of that communication has changed so that we're not meeting face-to-face as often as we used to.

Indonesian society now beginning to fluent empowering information technology. People using social media for a variety of activities such as online businesses, publication activities, convey ideas, or just say hello to friends and colleagues. The tendency of people today prefer something instant, fast, and does not spend time. People who used to be happy to linger read print newspaper, is now quite satisfied by reading the news on twitter or reading newspapers digitally while riding public transportation to work / college. We can see on public transport such as the bus, public transportation, rail, and other mass transit, people use travel time to surf in cyberspace. There are many kind of social media in internet such as Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo Messenger, Kakaotalk, Wechat, Line, etc

In communication with others, code mixing, the alternative of use two language, has becomes increasingly topical important field of research. It seems to serve important communicative and cognitive function. It also brings together contributions from a wide variety of sociolinguistic setting in which the phenomenon is observed. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Communications), noting the current Internet users in Indonesia has increased significantly, reaching 82 million people in the first quarter of 2014. Directorate-General for Informatics Applications Ministry of Communications, Septriana Tangkary said, in the early 2014's, 80 percent of this amount is dominated by teens of 15-19 years old.

Indonesia is fifth with 19.5 million account number, having overtaken by the United Kingdom who managed to be in the fourth position with 23.8 million account. Meanwhile, the United States occupied the first position with 107.7 million, the runner up was Brazil with 33.3 million, and Japan in third position with 29.9 million account. That's the reason why keywords are from Indonesia are often included in the Trending Topic globally. Writers often inadvertently observed the use of language in twitter, and see the many variations of the language that is often used to mix languages in particular that makes this phenomenon as research material. Among teenagers who often dominate the twitter user to be the reason for the author to observe their particular twitter account through existing community account in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra. The writer formulated the problem of the study following of questions :

1. What are the types of code mixing on twitter?
2. What are the dominant types of code mixing on twitter?

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the type of code mixing that occurred on tweeter.
2. To find out the dominant types of code mixing on twitter.

This research study of sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. It is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. It is study of people use language in social interaction or communication. In communication have much variation. Language or a variety of a language refers as a code. Code defines of two namely code mixing and code switching, but in this research the writer focuses to code mixing. For found the type of code mixing on twitter, the writer used related theory of Hoffman (1991).

This research is written by some theories. The writer uses theory: Sapir (1921), Boomfield (1933), Gumperz (1971), Fishman (1972), Poplack (1979), Wardhaugh (1986), Hoffman (1991), Nababan (1993), Scotton (1993), Romaine (1995), Spolsky (1998), Musyken (2000), Holmes (2001), Yule (2006), Kaplan and Helen (2010).

II. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The method of this research is qualitative method. A qualitative research refers to the meanings, concept, definition, characteristics, metaphors, symbol, and description of things (Berg,1989:2). Bogden and Biklen (1983) formulated the following characteristics of qualitative research :

- 1) It has natural setting
- 2) The qualitative researches tend to analyze the data inductively,
- 3) Meanings are of essential concerns in qualitative research.

The problem approach of this research is qualitative research because this research aims to acquire an in dept understanding of human behaviors and the reasons that govern human behaviors.

The subject of the study are teenagers that have a twitter account. The writer chose to analyze them because many teenagers use the internet to talk with friends, and to share their ideas and creative outputs.

The writer takes some tweets from some members or followers community account twitter.

2.1 The Research Instrument

The research instrument is the account twitter from teenager in Pematang Siantar.

2.2 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique in collecting the data in the research is documentary. It means, the writer observes the account tweeter by following and looking for some tweets to get the data. In this research, the writer uses some techniques to make a research by herself, such as:

1. Searching the community of teenager
2. Following the members of community
3. Choose some tweets or information that containing the code mixing
4. Copy the tweets or information
5. Translate the tweets or information

2.3 Technique of Analying Data

After collecting the data by printed of chatting conversation or tweets in the paper, the writer pays a close attention to analyze data. In analysing the data, the writer does the following step ;

1. Identify the types of code mixing
2. Classify the types of code mixing
3. Transcribe the data into the table
4. Identify the dominant types of code mixing
5. Calculating the percentage each types of code mixing by using this formula :

$$X = F/N \times 100 \%$$

Where ; X = percentages of each forms of code mixing

F = frequencies of each forms of code mixing

N = the total number of all form of code mixing

6. Finding the most dominant of types code mixing on twitter

2.4 Triangulation

Triangulation is qualitative study is indicated to look for aspect of the theory, methodology, and data. Aspect of theory is studied according to its relation with the draw conclusion based on the exist theories. Aspect of methodology concern with the technique and procedure. It is hoped to set the needed data. All the aspect are bound each other functionally. Triangulation is one way to improve validity, e.g. to examine the research topic or focus from a number of vantage points.

According to Numan (2000: 124) there are 4 type of triangulation :

1. Triangulation of measures
By measuring something in more than one way, researchers are more likely to see all aspect of the same phenomena.
2. Triangulation of observers
In many studies, one researcher conduct interviews or is the sole observer of the people behavior.
3. Triangulation of theory
Triangulation theory accours when a researcher uses multiple theoretical perspective early in the planning stages of research, or when interpreting the data.
4. Triangulation of method
One way is to use the methods squentially, first one then the other.

In this study the writer used triangulation of theory because the study using concepts and assumption of both conflict theory and exchange theory, or overlooks at the data coming from each theoretical perspective. Using more than one theory may be difficult, so the writer use one of theory from Hoffman (1991) to analysis the data with qualitative method.

III. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the writer will talk about research findings and discussions. The data is divided into three types. The data deals with the experience in twitter when the teenagers as a student updated the tweets in their twitter account. The data were read and classified them into the types of code mixing based on the theory of Hoffman (1991: 112), namely: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation.

3.1 Type of Code Mixing

The writer carries out the analysis by focusing on what types of code mixing occurs in teenagers community during their twitter account. Hoffman (1991: 112) defines three types of code mixing, they are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation.

3.1.1 Intra-Sentential

Name Account 1: Sri Devi Maharani @sijawsek

Data 1 : “**Get well soon** *buat abang yg jatuh menbalap tadi* ”
(Get well soon for the brother who falls in the race earlier)

Intra-sentential is found from one of the tweets of teenager on the twitter such “*get weel soon*” because the data 1 shows more than one word so can conclude in the kinds of code mixing especially intra-sentential code mixing. It is a clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. In indonesia “*get well soon*” has meaning, like “*semoga cepat sembuh*” because show for someone who is sick and have accidents.

Name Account 2 : Winanda Lubis @Winanda_Lubis

Data 2 : “*Walaupun menjijikkan untuk nulis ini tapi aku semangat akan artinya* **Never Say Never!!**”

(Although disgusting to write this but I will spirit of means"Never Say Never!!")

Intra-sentential is also found from one of the tweets of teenager on the twitter Such “*never say never*” because the data 2 shows more than one word so that we can conclude in the kinds of code mixing especially intra-sentential code mixing. It is a clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. In indonesia “*never say never*” has meaning, like “*jangan katakan tidak pernah*”. because show for someone who want to motivate himself by using the expression in the English language.

Name Account 3: Dinda Mestika @dinda_gulo

Data 3 : “*Sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan-sekolah-bimbingan.* **No time for hang out. Bersabar God has a best plan for me:**”

(School-guidance-school-school-guidance-guidance. No time for hanging out. Be patient God has a best plan for me)

There is the intra-sentential of code mixing in data 3. “No time for hang out” is a inserted of sentence that have a meaning on Indonesia Language “*tidak ada waktu untuk tempat berkumpul*”. It is code mixing because there is a sentence boundary. “God has a best plan for me” on Indonesia language that has meaning “*Tuhan punya sebuah rencana terbaik untukku*”. It is a clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 4 : Shintiya Nivta @shintyanvtaaS

Data 4 : “**New friend** *yg buat aku gilak setiap hari*”

(New friend who made me crazy every day)

In data 4, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “ New friend” on a sentence. New friend is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*teman baru*”. It is phrase because it is a group of word which contains neither a subject nor a verb. This word shown that the words include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Noun and Adjective, but it's does not have a subject doing verb. The analyzed new (Adj) and friend (N), so new friend is noun phrase. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 5 : Cindy Iskhan @cyndyiskhan

Data 5 : “**Happy birthday** *pacarku* *Indi Ade Siranda*”

(Happy birthday my boy friend Indi Ade Siranda)

In data 5, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “happy birthday ” on a sentence. Happy birthday is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*selamat ulang tahun*”. It is phrase because it is a group of word which contains neither a subject nor a verb. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 6 : Cahya Fransiska @cahyafransisca

Data 6 : “*4 bulan lagi pas banget tanggal 12 nanti aku sama* **my boy** *nginjak anniv 4*

tahun” (4 months later exactly date of 12 I and my boy stepped anniversary 4 years)

In data 6, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “my boy” on a sentence. My boy is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*pacarku*”. It is phrase because it is a group of word which contains neither a subject nor a verb. This word shown that the words include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Noun and Possessive pronoun. The analyzed my (Possessive pronoun) and boy (N) is intra-sentential, but anniv not intra-sentential because it consists of one word that acronym from anniversary. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 7 : Elfrida Maharani Saragih @Queenells

Data 7 : “**First time** *ikut ibadah katolik*”

(First time join Catholic worship)

In data 7, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “first time ” on a sentence. First time is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*pertama kali*”. This word shown that the words include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Noun and Adjective. The analyzed first (Adj) and time (N) is intra-sentential. So it can be said that the quote contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 8 : Ayu Lestari @ayu_monza

Data 8 : “*Alhamdulillah akhirnya bisa pindah juga* **very happy**”

(Alhamdulillah finally able move too very happy)

In data 8 , There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “ very happy ” on a sentence. Very happy is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*sangat bahagia*”. It is phrase because it is a group of word which contains neither a subject nor a verb. This word shown that the words include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Adverb and Adjective. The analyzed very (Adv) and happy (Adj) is intra-sentential. So it can be said that the quote contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 9 : Inggrit S Purba @inggritpurba

Data 9 : “*Itu masih permulaan Grit do small things with great love*”
(That just the beginning Grit small things with great love)

In data 9, There is Intra-sentential code mixing by inserting “*do small things with great love*” as a clause. Do small things with great love is English language that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*lakukan hal-hal kecil dengan bahagia*”. The data are clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

Name Account 10 : Griselda A Sirait @griseldasirait

Data 10 : “*Ini nah, muka jelek dan songong walau pun begitu tetap Like and Coment, kalau bisa ...Hehehe*”
(Here it is, ugly face and arrogant even though still Like and comment, if I can ... Hehehe)

In data 10, There is Intra-sentential code mixing by inserting “Like and comment” as a clause. Like and comment that have a meaning on Indonesian language “*suka dan komentar*”. The data are clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. “Songgong” is a slang have synonyms with “*angkuh, sombong*”. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

3.1.2 Intra-Lexical

Name Account 11 : Indri @_ind7

Data 11 : “*Karena aku gak balas smsmu aja kau marah kawan Sorrylah pulsaku lagi limit. Please jangan marah lagi ya*”
(Because I did not reply your sms you angry friend sorry my pulse limit again. Please do not be angry again yach)

In data 11, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as sorry, limit, and please. Base on the theory, the lexical code mixing also can find in “sorry” that used suffix “lah” in Indonesia language meaning “*maaf*” and usually we used on informal situation. Limit in Indonesia means “*batasan or terbatas*”. And please on Indonesia language means “*tolong*”. However, the participant wrote in quote to use English words while the others are Indonesian language. So, this is the kind of code mixing Intra-lexical because use word such as sorry, limit and please.

Name Account 12 : Yan Joshua@Yanjoshua2

Data 12 : “*Akhirnya updatenya sampai level 20*”
(Finally the update until level 20)

In data 12, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as update-nya and level. In English “update with suffix “*nya*” in Indonesia language meaning “*memperbaharui*”. The dialogue or opinion came a sentence that

used Indonesia and have a word from English, it is called lexical code mixing, so “level” is lexical code mixing too because it is foreign terms that we often use in talking. Level has a meaning “*tingkatan*” on Indonesian Language.

Name Account 13 : Rahmad A Djasmine@Djasmine_1

Data 13 : “**Ngefly** nya jgn ketinggian jatuh mati loh”
(Please do not fly height falls dead)

In data 13, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some words of the sentence inserting English language such as “*neflynya*”. In English the main word is fly adding with prefix ‘*nge*’ suffix ‘*nya*’ on Indonesian language that have meaning “*terbang*”.

Nama Account 14 : Ribka Novita Sari @ribkanvtsari

Data 14 : “*Karna lagi ngak mood aja. Coba kalau lagi mood, bakal ribet*”
(Because it is not in the mood. If only mood again, would be complicated)

In the data 14, there is a word like *mood*, is the part of lexical mixing. In Indonesia *mood* is the way you feel at the particular time (*suasana hati*). *Mood* is suitable to the definition of lexical code mixing that occurs within word boundary. So, in the tweets came a sentence used Indonesia and have a word from English, it is called lexical code mixing. Lexical code mixing is easy to find because we also do like that when we talk with other and out of our mind we have done it.

Name Account 15: Aulia Gusning Ati @auliagusn

Data 15 : “*Mungkin karna hati juga uda sering di delay-in makanya mau kemana pun tetap di delay-in*”
(Perhaps because the heart has been often in delays so that n going anywhere so keep in delay)

In data 15, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as “*di delay-in*”. In English the main word is delay adding with prefix ‘*di*’ suffix ‘*in*’ on Indonesian language that have meaning “*menunda*”. This word use for condition that to cause someone or something to be slow and late.

Name Account 16 : Citra Saragih @citrasaragih

Data 16 : “*Aku block kamu aja lah dari hati aku.soalnya kamu gak ngijinin aku on dihati kamu sakit loh*”
(I was on the block you from my heart because you do not let me on your heart so sick)

In data 16, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some words of the sentence inserting English language such as block and on. Based on the theory, the lexical code mixing also can find in “on” in Indonesian language meaning “*pada*”. On Indonesian language means block as a verb so it has a meaning “*memblokir*”. This word use when someone have condition to make the movement or flow in (a passage, pipe, road, etc.) difficult or impossible.

Name Account 17 : JonathanM Situmorang @jonathanMS1

Data 17 : “*Hidup ini adan diantara B dan C yang artinya **Birth dan Death** ,dan C nya adalah **Choice***”

(This life is between B and C, which means Birth and Death, and C is Choice)

In data 17, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as birth, death, and choice. Base on the theory, the lexical code mixing also can find in “birth” in indonesia language meaning “*kelahiran*” and usually we used when the emergence of a baby or other young from the body of its mother; the start of life as a physically separate being. Death in Indonesia means “*kematian*” that has condition when someone have action or fact of dying or being killed; the end of the life of a person or organism . And choice on Indonesia language means “*pilihan*”,t has condition when someone has an act of selecting or making a decision when faced with two or more possibilities. So, this is the kind of code mixing Intra-lexical because use word such as birth,death and choice.

Name Account 18 : Yenni Novita Sinaga @YeniNS

Data 18 : “**Bye** *masa laluku*”

(Bye my past)

In the data 18, there is a word like *bye*, is the part of lexical mixing. In Inonesia meaning *bye* is “*selamat tinggal*” from word good bye. *Bye* is lexical code mixing that occurs within word boundary. So, in the tweets came a sentence used indonesia and have a word from English, it is call lexical code mixing. Lexical code mixing is eassy to find because we also do like that when we talk with other and out of our mind we have done it.

3.1.3 Involving a Change of Pronounciation

Name Account 19 : Ega Syahputra @gagabasketgult1

Data 19 : “**Fokus** (focus) *hanya untuk bahagiain mama* ”

(Focus only to happy mama)

In there is code mixing that used by teenager when written tweets on twitter. This kind called Involving a Changes Pronounciation. A vice of all the data is *fokus*. It is the involving a change of pronounciation because word *fokus* is suitable to the defenition of kinds of code mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word *focus* is said *fokus* By Indonesia people

Name Account 20 : Yunike Pardede @Yunrere

Data 20 : “**Fotografi** (photography) *adalah seni melukis cahaya bukan seni pamer kamera utk bergaya*”

(Photography is the art of light painting is not art for the camera to show off style)

It is the involving a change of pronounciation because word *fotografi* is suitable to the defenition of kinds of code mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonol;ogical level,

as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word *photography* is *fotografi* said By indonesia people.

Name Account 21 : friscily anatasya @tasyasilaban

Data 21 : “Ginikan uda tinggal **konflik** (conflict) tapi entah kenapa sial”
(Well, have remain conflict but who knows why be unlucky)

It is the involving a change of pronountiation because word *konflik* is suitable to the defenition of kinds of code mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonol;ogical level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word *conflict* is *konflik* said By indonesia people.

Name Account 22 : Firly Harahap @firlhrp

Data 22 : “*Kangen momen* (moment) *ini*”
(Miss this moment)

It is the involving a change of pronountiation because word *momen* is suitable to the defenition of kinds of code mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word *moment* is *momen* said By indonesia people.

3.2 The Dominant Type of Code Mixing

From the data analysis above, it is seen that those three types of code mixing accroding to Hoffman (1991: 112). The writer wll answer the second problem in this book, the dominant type of code mixing and to find the answer writer used a formula to find dominat type from $X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$

Where X : percentage of using the type of code mixing.
F : frequency of using the type ofcode mixing
N : Total item of code

Table: The Percentage of Type of Code Mixing on Twitter

Data	Code Mixing	Type Of Code Mixing			Frequency
		Sentential	Lexical	Involving	
1	<i>Get weel soon</i>	√	-	-	1
2	<i>Never say never</i>	√	-	-	1
3	- No time for hang out - God has a best plan for me	√	-	-	2
4	New friend	√	-	-	1
5	Happy birthday	√	-	-	1
6	My boy	√	-	-	1
7	First time	√	-	-	1

8	Very happy	√	-	-	1
9	<i>Do small things with great love</i>	√	-	-	1
10	Like and comment	√	-	-	1
11	Sorry, limit, and please	-	√	-	3
12	Update-nya and level	-	√	-	2
13	Ngeflynya	-	√	-	1
14	<i>Mood</i>	-	√	-	1
15	<i>Di delay-in</i>	-	√	-	1
16	Block and on	-	√	-	2
17	Birth, death, and choice	-	√	-	3
18	<i>Bye</i>	-	√	-	1
19	<i>Fokus</i>	-	-	√	1
20	<i>Fotografi</i>	-	-	√	1
21	<i>Konflik</i>	-	-	√	1
22	<i>Momen</i>	-	-	√	1
TOTAL		11	14	4	29
FREQUENCY		37,93%	48,27%	13,79%	100%

Table above shows that the total of all type code mixing that were found on tweets on Twitter. So the first type is intra-sentential code mixing analyzed and the writer found intra-sentential code mixing (37,93%), intra-lexical code mixing (48,27%), and involving a change of pronunciation code mixing (13,79%). It can show that lexical code mixing is the most dominantly used by the teenager on tweets from twitter account.

3.3 Research Findings

After analyzing all the data the writer can find the research finding on twitter, they are:

1. There are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation on twitter tweets. Intra-sentential is the type of code mixing occurs within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary. Intra-lexical is the type of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary. And involving a change of pronunciation is the type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level.

Example: "**Get well soon** *buat abang yg jatuh menbalap tadi* "

2. The dominant type of code mixing on twitter is intra-lexical code mixing that have 14 words of code mixing (48,27 %). Intra-lexical is the type of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.

Example: *Akhirnya* **updatenya** *sampai level 20*"

3.4 Discussions

In code mixing, there was spesific code or basic code that have autonomy. Code mixing is the situation where someone can be able to speake with two or more languages that call language mixing or code mixing when talking with others. A speaker who uses Indonesia language can mix their language with a notch when they are talking, so called code mixing. There are three type of code mixing according to Hoffman (1991).

3.5.1 Intra Sentensial Code mixing

Sentensial code mixing is the type of code mixing that show language mixing occurs within a clause or sentence boundary. Intra-sentential is found from one of the tweets of teenager on the twitter such “*get weel soon*” because the data 1 shows more than one word so can conclude in the kinds of code mixing especially intra-sentential code mixing. Intra-sentential is also found from data 2, “*never say never*” because it shows more than one word so that we can conclude in the kinds of code mixing especially intra-sentential. There is the intra-sentential of code mixing in data 3. “No time for hang out” is a inserted of sentence that have a meaning on Indonesia Language “*tidak ada waktu untuk tempat berkumpul*”.

In data 4, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “ New friend” on a sentence. It is phrase because it is a group of word which contains neither a subject nor a verb. In data 5, There is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “happy birthday ” on a sentence. In data 6, there is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “my boy” on a sentence. This word shown that the worsd include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Noun and Possessive pronoun.

In data 8 , there is a process of code mixing by inserting a phrase “ very happy ” on a sentence. This word shown that the worsd include in phrase, because the collection of words that may have Adverb and Adjective. The analyzed very(Adv) and happy (Adj) is intra-sentential. So it can be said that the quote contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English.

In data 9, There is Intra-sentential code mixing by inserting “*do small things with great love*” as a clause. In data 10, There is Intra-sentential code mixing by inserting “Like and comment” as a clause. The data are clause because they concluded in anywords that have a meaning like idiom or expression what they feel. So it can be said that the tweet contained code mixing on two languages between Indonesian and English. The writer find a type of intra-sentential code mixing from the data they are : *get weel soon, never say never, no time for hang out, God has a best plan for me, new friend, happy birthday, my boy, first time, very happy, do small things with great love, and the last like and comment.*

3.5.2 Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Lexical code mixing is the second type of code mixing according to Hoffman. This type explaind that lexical occurs within a word boundary. It begins from data 11, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as sorry, limit, and please. In data 12, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as update-nya and level. In English “update with suffix “*nya*” in Indonesia language meaning “*memperbaharui*”. In data 13, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some words of the sentence inserting English language such as “*ngeflynya*”. In the data 14, there is a word like *mood* , is the part of lexical mixing. In indonesia *mood* is the way you feel at the particular time (suasana hati).

In data 15, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as “*di delay-in*”. In English the main word is delay adding with prefix ‘di’ suffix ‘in’ on Indonesia language that have meaning “*menunda*”. In data 16, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some words of the sentence inserting English language such as block and on. In data 17, there is a process of formulating of code mixing. Some word of the sentence inserting English language such as birth, death, and choice. In the data 18, there is a word like *bye*, is the part of lexical mixing. Lexical code mixing is eassy to find because we also do like that when we talk with other and out of our mind we have done it. The writer find a type

of intra-lexical code mixing from the data they are : *Sorry, limit, please, update, level, fly, mood, delay, block, on, birth, death, choice, bye.*

3.5.3 Involving a change of Code Mixing

The third kind is involving a change of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, in data 19 that the word *focus* is said *fokus* By Indonesia people. In data 20 is the involving a change of pronunciation because word *fotografi* is suitable to the definition of kinds of code mixing. In data 21 is the involving a change of pronunciation because word *konflik* is suitable to the definition of kinds of code mixing. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. In data 22 the word *moment* is *momen* said By Indonesia people. The writer find a type of involving a change of code mixing from the data they are : *fokus (focus), fotografi (photography), konflik (conflict), momen (moment).*

V. CONCLUSIONS

There are several important things that taken out from the research finding as as conclusion of this study, such as:

1. There are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation on twitter tweets. Intra-sentential is the type of code mixing occurs within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary. Intra-lexical is the type of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary. And involving a change of pronunciation is the type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level.
Example: “**Get well soon** *buat abang yg jatuh membalap tadi* ”
2. The dominant type of code mixing found on the twitter is are intra-lexical code mixing that have 14 words of code mixing (48,27 %). Intra-lexical is the type of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.
Example: “**Akhirnya updatenya** *sampai level 20*”
3. Internet user in Indonesia 80 percent is dominated by teenager 15-19 years old.
4. In internet teenager use social media for communication with their community especially twitter account.

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