

CODE-MIXING IN LANGUAGE STYLE OF SOUTH JAKARTA COMMUNITY INDONESIA

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is about to investigate of Code-Mixing appeared in South Jakarta Community while this community having chat each other through social media, *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*. The data is taken from 7 people, 3 boys and 4 girls. The writer uses the method of qualitative-description research which is done by the writer by getting involved in the community of social media, having the library and internet research with the relevant sources, and collects the data to be analyzed also describes by explaining the result of the research. The conclusion of the research is by the often using of Code-Mixing, the people indirectly increase their vocabularies. This phenomenon influenced many people to start to apply the Code-Mixing.

Keywords: Code-Mixing, Language Style, South Jakarta Community

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the effective tools to communicate among people. When a study of language in which the linguistics factors are related to the factors beyond the language, such as language use that is done by its speaker in a certain speech community. The code-mixing focuses on the language style which is appeared in *Premise Journal Vol. 8 No 2, October 2019, e-ISSN: 2442-482x, p-ISSN: 2089-3345, p.193-213*
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South Jakarta Community that they often used daily for communication. Their way to communicate can be applied by verbal communication or non-verbal communication, such as social media. As it is said by Keraf in (Aflahah, 2017), “language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language so that the language looks imaginative”. In other words language style is a method of conveying people’s idea. People tend to share their thought by using language style. Thus, it can be seen as something creative as well. The writer tries to investigate this issue through WhatsApp and Twitter. As a result this community often to use language style, in this case code-mixing in their chat of social media. The code mixing is used by the people of this community is about intra-sentential and rarely to use involving change of pronunciation type and intra-lexical type. One for sure, the data is taken from the community, a number of people in WhatsApp and Twitter. This will be a new version the data taken from social media community.

Beyond this research, the writer assumes that a lot of discussions related to code-mixing have been discussed as a main topic analysis. Getting involved on the social media, the writer thought the phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching in South Jakarta is interesting issue to be discussed. Of course not all of people or citizen who lives in South Jakarta used this code-mixing but many of them created the communities in social media such as to help to viral the phenomenon of code-mixing. This phenomenon has become attention since last September. This will be as pioneer in making this research paper and also it is good idea to do analyzing from group of community through social media where code mixing is using for communication.

The phenomenon of code-mixing is appeared in social media of course can influential to the reader and the writer itself that code mixing can give valuable language to communicate. It is true that some of the people have limitation of vocabulary, different in language style and attitude. Those are encouraged someone to use code-mixing. The code-mixing has important role in linguistic term because from this research the writer would like to help some people who lack of vocabulary to be brave to start using code-mixing in communication.

This research aims to prove that the South Jakarta Community has been used

code-mixing followed by the meaning of each word, phrase, and clause. Thus, the writer tries to classified the type of code –mixing that have been used in this community while they actively making conversation through social media such as *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*.

In this era, language is needed as an instrument for communication among the people around the world. As a human being, we still need certainly to keep in touch with others and to talk with different people in daily life. Therefore we need to learn about how to use language wisely and appropriately, and the study of language itself is called *Linguistics*. Linguistics has two branches which are Macro and Micro Linguistics. Each of them has their own fields. For example, in micro-linguistic, there are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics, and also semantics. For macro-linguistics, there are psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, and some other fields. The study of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics.

The writer realizes that learning a language has a strong relation with society. The society has an important position to develop and keep some languages as well. “A community is a group of people that interact and support each other, and are bounded by shared experiences or characteristics, a sense of belonging, and often by their physical proximity” (Cobigo, Martin, & Mcheimech, 2016). It means that community is a people who spend a lot of time together. They always keep in touch and give support to one another. They tend to imitate the other human being way of life when they are in the same area. All of those things make them look so close, like a family. The writer can conclude why they can easily be bounded, the reason is they live in the same place and condition.

The ways of communicating through speaking can be seen from the accent and speech, which indicate where the speaker comes from. The writer chooses the code-mixing as the title of this paper which is also a part of sociolinguistic that can be used in daily life. “Code-mixing (CM) is a striking example of how two languages are active simultaneously in bilingual production” (Gullberg & Couto, 2016). It means that code-mixing is a process of bilingual formed. The people or person who can speak two languages fluently is called bilingual. They try to

combine two different languages in one utterance. It is showing that two languages can be used at the same time. Therefore, code-mixing can be defined as the bilingual formation process.

It can be applied in any kinds of a situation like when people at school, office, and other public places. It can even happen when they used indirect communication through social media as what the South Jakarta people do. When they try to use it at all times on social media, *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*, this phenomenon was becoming viral a few months ago, on the last September precisely.

The reason of choosing *Code-Mixing in Language Style of South Jakarta Community* as the title for research is because the writer gets fascinated to discuss Code-Mixing that has been used by some of the people in South Jakarta lately. This phenomenon just unusual happened in our country unlike in Malaysia, they used code-mixing as their habit because they have *Bahasa Rojak* as their dialect. The writer also thinks that Code-Mixing has been rarely used to be discussed as a problem of the researchers. Not every person in South Jakarta applies the Code-Mixing on their language style, only some of them who used it. According to some sources they often use it only for making a joke on social media and few of them have a limitation of vocabulary. The people has a different attitude and linguistics type. It is also the reason why they apply the code-mixing on their daily life. Based on the information, the writer formulates some problem to be answered through this research:

Research Questions:

1. What type of Code –Mixing do they use?
2. What are the meaning of Code-Mixing found in the community?
3. What is the most dominated Code-Mixing appearing in the community?

METHODOLOGY

Design

This paper uses the descriptive qualitative method, in the book entitled *Basics of Qualitative Research* as stated by (Corbin & Strauss, 2015), “Qualitative *Premise Journal Vol. 8 No 2, October 2019, e-ISSN: 2442-482x, p-ISSN: 2089-3345, p.193-213* Copyright@2019 by PJEE

Research is a form of research or a designated coresearcher collects and interprets data, making the researcher as much a part of the research process as the participants and the data they provide.” In other words, this method is a study for doing some research by collecting and analyzing data, also making the researchers getting into the process of the research as participants and the data they supplied.

Participant

In *Twitter*, there are thousand tweets which discuss about Code-Mixing phenomenon and they were recorded it from last September. The writer only got a few from thousands tweets about code-mixing. So, not all the tweets on the *Twitter* became the object of the research. The total of participant who became an object of the research was about 7 people, 3 boys and 4 girls. They used *Bahasa Indonesia* as their primary language then they mix it with English. They usually used Code-Mixing on their tweet mostly at night, but they also used it in the morning and afternoon. There is no exact time when they used the Code-Mixing on their social media. The writer cannot precisely tell the last education that they had but most of them are teenagers and they are definitely the users of social media *Twitter*.

Instrument and Source of Data

The writer starts to analyze the Code-Mixing from collecting the conversations and expressions from the social media such as *WhatsApp* and *Twitter* by identifying the sentences which belong to code-mixing. Then it is classifying the code-mixing into a more specific category. The next is giving an explanation about each code-mixing. There are few conversations on the *WhatsApp* group from some kind of community and the expression, from random people who used code-mixing on their social media ‘*Twitter*’ as the sample of the analysis.

Data Collecting Technique

The writer starts to analyze the Code-Mixing from collecting the conversations and expressions of the social media such as *WhatsApp* and *Twitter* by identifying the sentences which is belong to Code-Mixing through screen shoot of social media page. Then, the

writer is classifying the code-mixing into a more specific category. The next is after the writer accomplishes the classifying of data code-mixing, the writer is giving an explanation about each code-mixing having been found. While explain this data, the writer uses relevant theories to get a clear analysis regarding to the code-mixing.

Data Analysis Technique

Based on the type of this research, the writer is using interactive model from Miles and Huberman to analyze the data of this research. The activity in analyzing the data is conducting interactively and continuously until the data it needs fulfill. The process of the analysis of the data was conducted through some steps, i.e. collecting utterance that has a value of the social media, *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*. Then, those sentences which are found by the writer input each sentence of Code-Mixing based of the types. Next, the write identifies the sentences found into types classes. The last, to calculate which Code-Mixing dominant appeared on South Jakarta Community

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

1. What types of Code-Mixing found in the Community?

The phenomenon of Code-Mixing in Indonesia precisely in South Jakarta happened almost a year ago. The writer started to analyze the object about two months ago, exactly from April to May 2019. The writer gives all the data that have been found in *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*. Both of the social media are easy to be used, so that they can be used anytime and anywhere by every person. The people around the world used them habitually; they mostly shared their activities and thoughts on *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*. The writer also can get the data easily from those social media. Thus, the writer picks those social media as the resource of the objects.

From social media *WhatsApp*, the writer got the data from a friend who worked in the office and that data became an object of the research. Actually this community has about 25 members of the Hivers group and 6 members of the Growth group. The writer merely focused on the conversation via *WhatsApp* and there are only 10 members who became the object. The members consist of 6 boys and 4 girls.

They usually used code-mixing on their conversation via *WhatsApp* group mostly in the afternoon.

In social media *Twitter*, there are thousands tweets which discuss about this phenomenon and they were recorded from last September. From the twitter, the writer only got a few from thousands tweets about Code-Mixing. So, not all the tweets on the *Twitter* became the object of the research. The total people who became an object of the research is about 7 people. The boys are 3 people and the girls are 4 people. They usually used Code-Mixing on their tweet mostly at night, but they also used it in the morning and afternoon. There is no exact time when they used the Code-Mixing on their social media.

The writer shows all of the data on the appendices and classifieds the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. There are three types which will be used in the table below, namely:

IS : Intra Sentential (word/phrase/clause + foreign language or it can be otherwise)

IL : Intra Lexical (foreign language + word boundary like suffixes/prefixes from the other language)

ICP : Involving Change of Pronunciation (the change of foreign phonological structure into the other language pronunciation)

Table I
Types of Code-Mixing

No	Findings	Types of Code-Mixing		
		IS	IL	ICP
1	Para intern ada yang mau nemenin aku sama anak2 UI	✓		
2	Ini video untuk next GCE meeting ya	✓		✓
3	artis lagi, ini udah ke 4kali. Dan aku tadi bales klo mas ken mau meeting dulu sama pak usman. Tapi mereka bener2 nekenin kita buat fix soal itu kak...	✓		
4	Ok aku message Mas Krisna	✓		

5	Nobar bareng volunteer ya mas?	✓		
6	Oke mas... masuk list	✓		
7	Oke juga tuh buat nobar sebelum ramadhan. Judulnya “halalbihalal sesama volunteer bareng Amnesty”	✓		
8	Itu most likely ada di youtube semua	✓		
9	Kalo kaya gitu, kita perlu copyright gak sih mas?	✓		
10	Kalau internal aja gpp	✓		
11	Hai Amru, setauku cuma press con aja	✓		
12	Jadi ga perlu supporter	✓		
13	Nanti supporter pas world day against DP aja	✓		
14	Ngga deng. Padat jadwal. Bagus juga kalau kita segerakan retreat	✓		
15	Tiap 6 bulan retreatnya khan Mas. Berarti July ?		✓	✓
16	Retreat sehari jalan2 atau di Jakarta aja. Perlu selebrasi sedikit utk Quarter 1 yg sukses: death penalty , HR Agenda, dst	✓		
17	Udah viral beritanya			✓
18	Dear all , staf yang mau ikut Women’s Day March besok, di luar panitia yg sudah gabung, tolong daftar ke gw ya. Akan dimasukkan di dalam grup khusus, untuk mempermudah arus keamanan dan sebagainya. Thanks	✓		
19	Lagi hang out di restoran atau something gitu	✓		
20	Gue tuh literally lagi bosan dan butuh me time gitu guys cuma confuse perut gue sakit so im a little bit not well jd bingung kan akutuh?	✓		
21	I’m playing around in one of the biggest mall in Jakarta right now... And i buy nothing... Nothing to buy lah... Bokek sayah	✓		
22	Ya gimana mba I’ve been living in jaksel hampir dr SD sampe sekarang. Kalo aku hangout with tmn2 juga aku lebih prefer kalau main yg di daerah jaksel yg which is lebih komplit. Sekian terima kasih.	✓		
23	Actually gue dont understand why anak jaksel dibilang anak indie like whats the hubungan between all these	✓		

24	tadi aku search di mbah gugel katanya di deket tebet mbak, it means daerah jaksel mbak	✓		
25	Ga sadar beberapa kali terjebak di stereotype anak jaksel. Pake bahasa campuran yang honestly gw ga sadar, like it came out automatically dari mulut ghua gitu.	✓		
26	jago banget bahasa jaksel, he is expert di bidang bilingual gitu dech, so u must learning from him cause dia keak udah sering berbicara like that di tiap-tiap harinya, even si ilham ngobrol sama seller warteg he bargain sama mas2nya pake itu	✓		

It can be inferred that most of the people on the community used Intra-Sentential type of code-mixing. Because they were often used the mix of words, phrases and clauses with another language. For example, *thanks ya buat kadonya* (the English word ‘thanks’ mix with *Bahasa Indonesia* in the sentence). Involving a change of pronunciation is the second most type that appear in language style of the community. It happened when they change the word from foreign language into their own language phonological structure.

The people from this community change the way they pronounce those words, from English word into Indonesian phonological structure. For example from the word ‘valid’ /'valid/ is said to be ‘valid’ /valid/. The last type that rarely been used is the intra-lexical type. This type is related to the morphology which also generally known as the study of the word, it also occurs within a word boundary. For example, *kira-kira fixnya kapan nih* (English word ‘fix’ with Indonesian suffixes ‘nya’, meaning ‘it’ or ‘its’).

2. What are the meaning of Code-Mixing found in the South Jakarta Community

The writer will explain the meaning of each Code-Mixing that found in the community used in their daily life. It is all based on the data that the researcher found in the social media. The writer also will categorize the type of Code-Mixing that used by the community as follows:

1. From appendix 1

a. Para **Intern** ada yang mau nemenin aku sama anak2 UI

The word “intern” means *magang* in *Bahasa Indonesia* but it can also be *pegawai/karyawan magang*. This word used in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia*, the used of word in the code-mixing can be categorized as intra-sentential type. Intra-sentential type is a type of code-mixing that occurs when the people try to combine word, phrase or clause with a foreign language. So that, the writer can classified the type of this code-mixing as intra-sentential type. Another example is *kayaknya yang warna merah lebih **matching** deh*.

b. Ini **Video** untuk **Next GCE Meeting** ya

The word “video” means *vidio* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code-mixing can be classified as involving a change of pronunciation type. Because the community say an English word, but they change it into Indonesian phonological structure from /'vɪdiəʊ/ is said to be /vidio/. The phrase “next GCE meeting” means *pertemuan CGE selanjutnya*. The used of phrase in the code-mixing can be categorized as intra-sentential type. Another example for intra-sentential type is *coba lihat **group** WhatsApp deh*. And the other example for involving a change of pronunciation type is *mata uang **dollar** lagi naik ya..* The word dollar /'dɒlə(r)/ is said to be /dolar/.

2. From appendix 2

a. artis lagi, ini udah ke 4kali. Dan aku tadi bales klo mas ken mau **Meeting** dulu sama pak usman. Tapi mereka bener2 nekenin kita buat **Fix** soal itu kak...

The word “meeting” in the middle of the first sentence means *pertemuan* or it can also be *rapat* and the word “fix” means *menetapkan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of both words can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *duh **deadline** udah tinggal dikit lagi, tapi masih setengah jalan*.

b. Ok aku **Message** Mas Krisna

The word “message” means *mengirim pesan* or it can also be *pesan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It can be concluded that the used of the word in the middle of the clause is an intra sentential type. Another example is **cover mobil hilang terus perasaan**.

c. Nobar bareng **Volunteer** ya mas?

The word “volunteer” in the middle sentence means *sukarelawan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It can be infer that the type of code mixing in the sentence is an intra sentential type. Another example is **driver nya lama nih.. udah telat nih kita**.

3. From appendix 3

a. Oke mas... masuk **List**

The word “list” means *daftar* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. In other words this the type of code mixing can be categorized as intra sentential type. Another example is *laporannya di send via email aja ya nanti*.

b. Oke juga tuh buat nobar sebelum ramadhan. Judulnya “halalbihalal sesama **Volunteer** bareng Amnesty”

The word “volunteer” in the middle of the sentences means *sukarelawan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of this word in code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *kok malah jadi absurd gini ya hasilnya*.

c. Itu **Most likely** ada di youtube semua

The phrase “most likely” in the middle of the sentence means *kemungkinan besar* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Because the community used the mixing of an English’s phrase in *Bahasa Indonesia* sentence. Another example is *kasih tahu first impression kamu tentang aku dong.. kepo nih*

d. Kalo kaya gitu, kita perlu **Copyright** gak sih mas?

The word “copyright” means *hak cipta* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of word in code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *sumpah lagunya catchy banget*.

e. Kalau **Internal** aja gpp

The word “internal” means *intern* or *dalam* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It can be concluded that this type of code-mixing is an intra sentential type. Another example is *udah pada selesai packing belum sih.. awas jangan sampe telat ya.*

4. From appendix 4

a. Hai Amru, setauku cuma **Press Con** aja

The words “press conference” in the middle of the sentence means *konferensi pers* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as intra sentential type. Another example is *ayo dong meet up.. udah lama banget gak ketemu nih kita..*

b. Jadi ga perlu **Supporter**

The word “supporter” in the end of the clause means *pendukung* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It was the used of intra sentential type, cause of the community used english word in the middle of the clause. Another example is **good luck** *ya untuk test kelulusannya..*

c. Nanti **Supporter** pas **World Day Against DP** aja

The word “supporter” means *pendukung* and the phrase “world day against DP” means *hari dunia melawan DP* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of the word and the phrase in code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *ku lost contact sama dia udah lama, kurang lebih 3 tahunan.*

5. From appendix 5

a. Ngga deng. Padat jadwal. Bagus juga kalau kita segerakan **Retreat**

The word “retreat” in the end of sentence means *pengunduran* or *mundur* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It can be inferred that the used of the word in code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *gimana kalau acaranya kita reschedule aja..*

b. Tiap 6 bulan **Retreatnya** khan Mas. Berarti **July**?

The word “retreatnya” means *pengunduran* or *mundur* in *Bahasa Indonesia*, the preffix *-nya* in English means it or its. The mixing of english word with indonesian suffixes can be classified as intra-lexical type. The word “july”

/dʒʊ'laɪ/ means *juli* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It was involving a change of pronunciation type of code mixing. Because the community says an English word, but he or she modifies it into Indonesian phonological structure. Another example for the intra-lexical type is *disini souvenirnya murah-murah lho..* (english word ‘souvenir’ with Indonesian suffixes ‘nya’, meaning ‘it’ or ‘its’). The example for involving the change of pronunciation type is *gue punya something special buat lo nih..* The word special /'speʃ(ə)l/ is said to be /spesial/.

c. **Retreat** sehari jalan2 atau di Jakarta aja. Perlu selebrasi sedikit utk **Quarter 1** yg sukses: **Death Penalty**, HR Agenda, dst

The word “Retreat” means *pengunduran*, the word “Quarter” means *tiga bulan* and the phrase “death penalty” means *hukuman mati* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of the words and the phrase in the middle of sentences can be categorized as intra sentential type. Another example is *ku pinjam hair dryer mu sebentar ya.. please.*

6. From appendix 6

a. Udah **Viral** beritanya

The word “viral” means *virus* or *menyebarkan seperti virus* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The people say an English word but they change it into Indonesian phonological structure, from /'vaɪrəl/ is said to be /viral/. Thus, it can be classified as involving a change of pronunciation. Another example is **computer** di kantor lagi rusak.. The word computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/ is said to be /komputer/.

b. **Dear all**, staf yang mau ikut **Women’s Day March** besok, di luar panitia yg sudah gabung, tolong daftar ke gw ya. Akan dimasukkan di dalam grup khusus, untuk mempermudah arus keamanan dan sebagainya. **Thanks**

The phrase “Dear all” means *Kepada semuanya*, the phrase “Women’s Day March” means *Hari Perempuan Maret*, and word “Thanks” means *Terima kasih* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code mixing is intra sentential type, cause of the people used the mixing of English’s phrases and word in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia*. The other example of intra-sentential type is **save up** aja dulu uangmu, untuk hal yang lebih penting.

7. From appendix 7

Lagi **Hang out** di restoran atau **Something** gitu

The phrase “hang out” in the middle of the sentence means *nongkrong* and the word “something” means *sesuatu* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code-mixing can be categorized as intra sentential type, cause of the used of word, phrase and clause in code mixing is called intra sentential type. Like another example, **next trip kita kemana nih guys**.

8. From appendix 8

Gue tuh **Literally** lagi bosan dan butuh **Me time** gitu **Guys** cuma **Confuse** perut gue sakit **So Im a little bit not well** jd bingung kan akutuh?

The word “literally” means *secara harfiah*, the phrase “me time” means *waktu untuk sendiri* and the clause “so im a little bit not well” means *saya sedikit tidak enak badan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The used of the word, phrase and clause in code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Like another example, **it is been along time ya kita ga ketemu**.

9. From appendix 9

I’m playing around in one of the biggest mall in Jakarta right now... And i buy nothing... Nothing to buy **Lah... Bokek sayah**

The word “lah” does not have an equivalent word in English this word only used for emphasizing the statement before the word itself and the phrase “bokek sayah” means I do not have money in English. Both of them are slang words in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The community used word and phrase in the middle of English sentence, so it can be categorized as intra-sentential type. Another example like, **it is time for lunch.. ayo lah.. udah laper nih**.

10. From appendix 10

Ya gimana mba **I’ve been living in jaksel** hampir dr SD sampe sekarang. Kalo aku **Hangout with** tmn2 juga aku lebih **Prefer** kalau main yg di daerah jaksel yg **Which is** lebih komplit. Sekian terima kasih.

The clause “I’ve been living in jaksel” means *Saya sudah tinggal di jaksel* and the phrase “hangout with” means *nongkrong dengan*, the word “prefer” means *lebih suka* and the phrase “which is” means *yang mana* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The type of code mixing is intra sentential type, because the people used an English word, phrase and clause in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia* sentences. For another example, *pokoknya next time gue deh yang traktir*.

11. From appendix 11

Actually gue **Dont understand why** anak jaksel dibilang anak indie **Like whats the** hubungan **Between all these**

The word “Actually” means *Sebenarnya* or it can also be *Sesungguhnya*, the clause “dont understand why” means *tidak mengerti kenapa*, the clause “like whats the” means *seperti apa* and the clause “between all these” means *di antara semua ini* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The community used the words and clauses of English language in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia* sentences. Another example is **I highly recommend this product** *untuk yang punya kulit sensitive, karena produk ini 100% terbuat dari bahan alami*.

12. From appendix 12

tadi aku search di mbah gugel katanya di deket tebet mbak, **It means** daerah jaksel mbak

The phrase “it means” in the middle of the sentence means *itu artinya* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This type of code-mixing can be classified as intra sentential type. Another example is *nanti deh kamu ku kenalin sama temenku, dia friendly banget lho orangnya*

13. From appendix 13

Ga sadar beberapa kali terjebak di **Stereotype** anak jaksel. Pake bahasa campuran yang **Honestly** gw ga sadar, **Like it came out automatically** dari mulut ghua gitu.

The word “stereotype” means *stereotip*, the word “honestly” means *terus terang* and the clause “like it came out automatically” means *seperti itu keluar secara otomatis* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The people used an English’s words and clauses in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia* sentences, so it can be inferred that this is the used of intra sentential type of code mixing. Another example is **I have no idea, udah lama ga belajar akuntansi.**

14. From appendix 14

jago banget bahasa jaksel, **He is expert** di bidang **Bilingual** gitu dech, **So u must learning from him cause** dia keak udah sering berbicara **Like that** di tiap-tiap harinya, **Even** si ilham ngobrol sama **Seller** warteg **He bargain** sama mas2nya pake itu

The clause “he is expert” means *dia ahli*, the word “bilingual” means *dwibahasa* and the clause “so u must learning from him cause” means *jadi kamu harus belajar dari dia karena*, the phrase “like that” means *seperti itu*, the word “even” means *bahkan*, the word “seller” means *penjual* and the clause he bargain means *dia menawar* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. In the other words this is the used of intra sentential type of code mixing. Because it consist of words, phrases and clauses of English language in the middle of *Bahasa Indonesia* sentences. Another example is *kira2 **guest star** buat acara pensi tahun ini siapa ya.*

3. What is the Most Dominated Code-Mixing appearing in Language Style of South Jakarta Community

It can be concluded that the people in South Jakarta tend to used *Bahasa Indonesia* mostly than *English*. The writer found one of data which showed us that not only *Bahasa Indonesia* which was dominated in this case, but also *English* as well. It can be seen in the table III.1 on number 12 precisely, the data itself was taken from *twitter*. In the table below the writer makes a percentage of which type that has been used the most by the community.

Table 2
The Percentages of The Most Dominated Type

No	Types of Code-Mixing	Frequency	Percentages
1	Intra sentential	25	86.20%
2	Involving change of pronunciation	3	10.34%
3	Intra lexical	1	3.45%
	Total	29	100%

Based on the result, the writer shows that the Intra-Sentential of Code-Mixing is the most dominated type appeared in South Jakarta Community. The community is used about words, phrases and clauses when they mixed both languages. The people on this community used this type of Code-Mixing because most of them cannot speak *Bahasa Indonesia* fluently. Actually, they are Indonesian but they did not use *Bahasa Indonesia* properly. Every person has their own style of language, it can be seen from the way they talk and write. But, it depends on each of person whether they mix the words, phrases or clauses in the middle of the sentences or utterances. Because for every person has a different skill of vocabulary.

This community was made by the foreigner from London and they have a branch office in Jakarta. The environment can be one of the factor why they can use the code-mixing easily in daily life. Especially, most of them used words, phrases and clauses when they mix *Bahasa Indonesia* and English. It can be concluded that the community mostly used the intra-sentential type. It is also supported by Hoffman theory that there are three types of code-mixing and one of them named intra-sentential mixing. He said this kind of Code-Mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary.

The community also used involving change of pronunciation type when they mixed both languages. The reason is they sometimes change an English pronunciation into Indonesian pronunciation. Although they mixed the both languages, *Bahasa Indonesia* was still the main language of the sentences. When they try to read or speak something that has the main language, they must be focused on the pronunciation of the language itself. Besides, the people of the community is Indonesian, even some of them cannot used *Bahasa Indonesia* properly. For example, like the way they say /'vaɪrəl/ is said to be /viral/ and this word mostly been used by them.

The last type of code-mixing which has the lowest percentages is intra-lexical type. This kind of code-mixing is rarely used by the community because they tend to mix the word, phrase and clause when mixing the both languages. They almost never used a word boundary on their conversation, only one time they mix Indonesian suffixes with an English word. So, it also can be concluded intra-lexical type is the rarest of code-mixing which appear on the community.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the discussion, the writer can conclude that the community in South Jakarta applied Code-Mixing in their social media chat, *WhatsApp* or *Twitter*. They are applied about three types of Code-Mixing as quoted by Hoffman theory. There are intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involving a change of pronunciation found in social media, *WhatsApp*. In the *Twitter* the community only applied the intra-sentential type.

There are about 26 data's which the writer got from the social media *WhatsApp* and *Twitter*. There are about 19 data of *WhatsApp* chats and 7 data of *Twitter* chats. As a matter of fact the real meaning behind the used of Code-Mixing is depended on the attitude of the speaker, the linguistic type (the lack of vocabulary) and the environment. People have different style and accent of their own languages in communication.

The writer discovered that the most dominated type that had been used approximately 86% by the community was the intra-sentential type. The community usually used the mixed of *Bahasa Indonesia* with an English word, phrase and clause. They sometimes used involving a change of pronunciation type and seldom used intra-lexical type.

Suggestions

For the community, there is nothing wrong about using code-mixing at many times. As time goes by the community can use the foreign language by using the code-mixing. The used of code-mixing habitually will not cost anything, and will not make a bad impact for the users. So, keep use it as long as it is fine for you and the people around you.

For the students of Diploma Three (D3) especially who are majoring in English, they should start to learn and practice more about code-mixing because it will increase their vocabularies. The truth is not all of English students are good at vocabulary building. So, code-mixing can be the best alternative way to increase their vocabularies.

For the next researchers especially who want to discuss about code-mixing, the writer suggests them to explore more about code-mixing in a different object. For example in the verbal communication which can be found in daily activities, public places, YouTube (internet) and so on.

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