AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS: COLLEGEMENFESS TWITTER ACCOUNT

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh fenomena code mixing yang semakin meluas di kalangan anak muda, salah satu fenomena yang terkenal adalah "bahasa Jaksel". Fenomena bahasa ini tidak hanya terjadi di walayah jakrta Sselatan, namun sudah meluas di berbagai wilayah di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis & alasan penggunaan campur kode oleh mahasiswa dan pandangan mahasiswa tentang fenomena campur kode. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dalam menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan teori campur kode dari (Hoffman, 1991). Sumber data diambil dari akun Twitter Collegemenefess dan hasil kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada mahasiswa dari berbagai perguruan tinggi. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa dari 434 ungkapan, terdapat tiga jenis campur kode yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa di akun Twitter Collegemenfess. Data tersebut antara lain 367 data campur kode intra sentensial, 70 data campur kode intra leksikal, dan 101 data yang melibatkan perubahan campur kode pengucapan. Alasan terjadinya campur kode oleh mahasiswa lebih dominan dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal seperti keinginan untuk memperbaiki kemampuan bahasa Inggris daripada faktor eksternal seperti kringinan untuk mengkuti trend. Mahasiswa memandang bahwa fenomena campur kode merupakan dampak positif dari globalisasi sehingga campur kode tidak dilihat sebagai trend yang harus diikuti sebagai gaya hidup, tetapi sebagai kebutuhan dalam menghadapi tuntutan zaman yang semakin modern.

Kata Kunci: code-mixing, alasan, pandangan, mahasiswa.

Abstract

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of code mixing which is increasingly widespread among young people. One of the well-known phenomena is the "Jaksel language". This language phenomenon does not only occur in South Jakarta, but has spread to various regions in Indonesia. This study aims to find out the types & reason of using code mixing by college students and the college student's point of view about code mixing phenomenon. This study used qualitative method. In analyzing data, it used code mixing theory by (Hoffmann, 1991). The source of data was taken from Collegemenefess Twitter account and the result of questionnaire that was shared to college students from various universities. The result shows that from 434 expressions, there are three types of code mixing used by college student in Collegemenfess Twitter Account. Those are 367 data of intra sentential code mixing, 70 data of intra lexical code mixing, and 101 data of involving a change of pronunciation code mixing. The reasons of using code mixing by college student were dominant affected by internal factor like desire to improve their English ability rather than external factor like desire to follow the trend. College students view that code mixing phenomenon is the positive effect of globalization so that code mixing is not to be seen as a trend that must be followed as a lifestyle, but as a necessity in the face of increasingly modern demands.

Keywords: code-mixing, reason, point of view, college students.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the practice of daily and social life, language development is heavily influenced by the environment. This study of the influence of the environment on language is called sociolinguistics. (Holmes, 1992, p. 1) stated that sociolinguistics explain why humans speak differently in various social circumstances. Sociolinguistics interested in figuring out how language serves social purposes and carries social meaning.

One of the sociolinguistic phenomena that often occurs is bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is when a person masters two languages. The first language mastered is called the mother tongue, while the second language mastered is usually referred to a foreign language. Second, multilingualism is when a person masters more than two languages. (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 96) stated that people may speak one or more languages at home, another in the village, a third for trade, and a fourth for communication with other people in larger social or political organizations.

According to (Della Puspita et al., 2022), in everyday life, city dwellers tend to use good and correct Indonesian or even mix it with foreign languages. In Indonesia, one of the well-known phenomena of language mixing is often referred to as the "bahasa Jaksel". It is called the "bahasa Jaksel" because its users are young people in the South Jakarta area. But now, its use has spread throughout Indonesia. One of the characteristics of this language is the mixture of Indonesian and English in its use, having abbreviated words and sometimes using reversed language. The use of this unique language is in great demand by young people (Della Puspita et al., 2022).

Reported from (Nurdiarsih, 2018) from Liputan6.com, vocabularies that often found in "bahasa Jaksel" are *which is, confused, prefer, literally, effort, and attitude*. The example of the expression of *"bahasa Jaksel"* : *"Aku udah gak se-young dulu lagi. Aku ketemu orang which is lebih muda than me. Aku tuh literally gak nyangka. Just realize that sekarang aku dah tua". (*I'm not as young as I used to be. I met someone who is younger than me. I literally didn't expect it. I just realized that, now I am old). From the example, it can be seen that Indonesian is mixed with English word. Those are *young, which is, than me, literally, and just realize*.

In linguistics, this phenomenon is called code mixing. (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 101) explained that code mixing occurs when individuals typically choose a specific code whenever they desire to talk, but they can also choose to switch between them or mix them up even during sometimes very brief utterances, creating a new code in the process. According to (Musyken, 2000, p. 1), the term code mixing refers to the combination of all lexical and grammatical elements and it is mixed in a sentence. (Suwito, 1985) explained that code mixing is the using two languages or more languages together by inserting one language element into another language element and occurring in one utterance.

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From the (Hoffmann, 1991) theory, code mixing can be divided into three categories; they are intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Intra sentential code mixing is the type of code mixing that occurs when a language is combined with another language at the level of phrases, clauses or sentences. Intra lexical code mixing is the type of code mixing that occurs when one language is added to another language, but at the word boundary level, namely in the form of prefixes or morphemes. Involving a change of pronunciation the type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. In Indonesian it is often referred to as an absorption word.

According to (Holmes, 1992) the reason of using code mixing are: (1) Domain or social situation (participants, solidarity, and status); (2) Topic; (3) Affective function; (4) Metaphorical switching; (5) Lexical borrowing. Then, According to (Hoffmann, 1991), the reason of using code mixing are: (1) Talking bilingual particular topic; (2) Quoting somebody else; (3) Express solidarity or being emphatic about something; (4) Interjection (interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors); (5) Repetition used for clarification; (6) Expressing group identity.

Social media is a place for people to communicate orally and in writing, exchange information, thoughts and opinions. Based on Nielsen's research cited by (Della Puspita et al., 2022), it showed that the growth rate of internet usage in Indonesia has reached 26%. Meanwhile, based on We Are Social and Meltwater's report entitled 'Digital 2023' quoted by (Saskia, 2023) from Kompas.com, Twitter is the sixth most frequently used social media by Indonesians, it reached 60.2%.

Through Twitter, people can easily get the latest information, ask for advice, share stories or grumbling, and respond openly to other people's stories. With the ease of chatting from Twitter social media, it allows the code mixing phenomenon to spread widely and easily to observe. The most well-known campus Twitter account among college students is Collegemenfess. This Twitter account already has 1, 1 M followers from the students around Indonesia.

This study tried to develop previous research on code mixing, so that the scope of this code mixing phenomenon was wider. Most of the previous studies only tried to investigate the types and the reasons for using code mixing through the content analysis method. In this study, the researcher tried to dig deeper through a questionnaire on the reasons of college students use code mixing and their point of view on this code mixing phenomenon. So, it would be known the existence of code mixing in this era among college students. In the end, it would lead to a conclusion whether the code mixing phenomenon was feasible for expanded use and mastered by more people or not.

In supporting this research, the writer also provide some of previous study. First, (Tabe, 2023) from University of Maroua conducted research entitled *Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in*

Cameroon Social Media. Second, (Kultsum, 2023) from Padang State University conducted Research entitled *Kajian Sosiolinguistik: Analisis Campur Kode pada Akun Twitter Collegemenfess.* Third, (Nova, 2018) from Indonesia University of Education conducted research entitled *Code Mixing in Social Media: Balinese Language, Indonesian Language, and English.*

Based on the background above, the researcher interested to analyze the phenomenon of code-mixing used by college students. The researcher analyzed what the types, what the reasons of college students use code mixing in communication process, and the point of view of college students regarding the existence of code mixing in the current era. So the researcher take the research entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by College Student: Collegemenfess Twitter Account".

2. METHOD

This study was qualitative research. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning people or groups assign to a social or human situation. Silalahi as cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020) stated that "Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researchers are interested in the process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures".

The type of qualitative research used was content analysis and case study. According to Ary et.al as cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020) said that technique of content or document analysis is used to identify specific qualities of textual or visual resources. Then, according to Rowley as cited in (Umbar & Ridlo, 2020), case study method is to check out a phenomenon, its context. It means, with this approach, there is no need to replicate phenomena or experimental settings to explore these phenomena.

In answering the focus of study number one, the researcher used content analysis method. Then, in answering the research question number two and three, the researcher used case study method with questionnaire. In carrying out the respondents, the researcher used simple random sampling technique.

The subject of this study was college students from various universities in Indonesia. Then, the material object of the study was tweets from Collegemenfess Twitter account and the formal object was the types & the reason of using code mixing and the college student point of view about code mixing phenomenon.

In this study, the primary data were utterances containing code mixing uttered by college student on Collegemenfess Twitter account and the result of questionnaire. Then, secondary data was theories from the experts, the result of previous study, and reports from several news media. The data source was taken from tweets uploaded on 1 to 2 July, 2023 and questionnaire that was filled by 100 college students from various universities in Indonesia. Moreover, the data source was

also taken from e-book, journal article, and online news media. (Twitter link: https://bit.ly/DataSourceofCodeMixinginCollegemenfess). The last, in analyzing data, it used (Miles & Huberman, 1994) theory.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The finding of this research was presented based on the formulation of problem statement, those were the types of code mixing used by college students, the reasons of college students use code mixing in communication process, and the college students' points of view about code mixing phenomenon.

The types of code mixing was analyzed using theory of (Hoffmann, 1991). The researcher found that from 434 expressions, there were three types of code mixing used by college student in Collegemenfess Twitter account. Those were 367 data of intra sentential code mixing, 70 data of intra lexical code mixing, and 101 data of involving a change of pronunciation code mixing.

The reasons of college student use code mixing in communication process and the college student points of view about code mixing phenomenon were obtained by questionnaire to college students around Indonesia. There were 100 respondents that filled questionnaire; they are from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Sebelas Maret University, Diponegoro University, Telkom University, Semarang State University, UIN Raden Mas Said, Ahmad Dahlan University, Gunadarma University, Tunas Pembangunan University of Surakarta and etc.

3.1 Types of Code Mixing

The types of code mixing found in Collegemenfess Twitter Account is presented on the table below:

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing in Collegemenfess Twitter Account

No.	Types of Code Mixing	Number of Data
1.	Intra Sentential Code Mixing	367
2.	Intra Lexical Code Mixing	70
3.	A Change of Pronunciation Code Mixing	101
Total		538

3.1.1 Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Intra sentential code mixing is the type of code mixing that occurs when a language is combined with another language at the level of phrases, clauses or sentences. In Collegemenfess Twitter Account, there were 367 data of intra sentential code mixing. The analysis of those data will be presented below:

Datum 03/ISCM/Twitter/Collegemenfess

Menurutku ya ga semua hal harus ditanggapi dan diambil hati. kalau kamu masa bodo hidupmu akan lebih tenang ***and less stress***. *(In my opinion, not all things have to be responded to and taken to heart. if you don't care, your life will be calmer and less stress)*

Based on the datum above, the sender of the tweet used Indonesian that was combined with English. She/he inserted English word to the Indonesian sentence in the form of prepositional phrase namely "and less stress". Therefore, because the insertion is at the level of the phrase, the code mixing phenomenon is called intra sentential code mixing.

3.1.2 Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Intra lexical code mixing is the type of code mixing that occurs when one language is added to another language, but at the word boundary level, namely in the form of prefixes or morphemes. In Collegemenfess Twitter account, there were 70 data of intra lexical code mixing. The analysis of those data will be presented below:

Datum 60/ILCM/Twitter/Collegemenfess

> Tutorial spss ky gini bnran harus *disave*. Mana br sem2 tp dh spss.. keburu lupa dh. *(SPSS tutorials like this really have to be saved. Moreover, in semester 2 I already got SPSS...I'm afraid, I will forget it fast).*

Based on the datum above, the sender of the tweet used Indonesian that was added with English. She/he inserted English word to the Indonesian sentence at the word boundary level namely "disave". The word "disave" can be divided into two parts, first is "di" (prefix) comes from the Indonesian word and the second is "save" (root) comes from English word. So, because at the beginning of the word, there is addition of Indonesian word in the form of prefix, the code mixing phenomenon is called intra lexical code mixing.

3.1.3 Involving Change of Pronunciation

Involving a change of pronunciation code mixing is the type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. In Indonesian it is often referred to as an absorption word. In Collegemenfess Twitter Account, there are 101 data of intra sentential code mixing. The analysis of those data will be presented below:

Datum 01/ICPCM/Twitter/Collegemenfess

> Bodo amat nderr, mereka *menejemen* waktunya juga jelek kalau ngerjain mepet deadline. *(Whatever nder, they manage their time also bad when working on deadlines)*

Based on the datum above, the sender of the tweet used Indonesian. But, in the middle of the sentence there is word "menejemen" that has similar phonological level of the word "management" that comes from English. As a result, there is modification of the phonological level from the word English into Indonesia. There is also similar pronunciation between the words "menejemen" and "management". So, the code mixing phenomenon is called intra lexical code mixing.

3.2 Reason of Using Code Mixing

In total, there are 25 items of questions that asked about the reasons of college student use code mixing in communication process. The following table is the result of questionnaire 1 and its total score:

Table 1. The Result of Questionnaire 1

No.	Questions (Q)	Answer				Total score
		Strongly Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Suitable	Strongly Suitable	
1.	Q1	0	4	28	68	364
2.	Q2	6	31	43	20	277
3.	Q3	1	12	30	57	343
4.	Q4	3	8	51	38	324
5.	Q5	3	9	36	52	337
6.	Q6	2	37	47	14	273
7.	Q7	13	44	31	12	242
8.	Q8	6	21	45	28	295
9.	Q9	5	28	44	23	285
10.	Q10	7	12	42	39	313
11.	Q11	12	38	29	21	259
12.	Q12	10	22	50	18	276
13.	Q13	17	32	39	12	246
14.	Q14	12	35	39	14	255
15.	Q15	29	40	20	11	213
16.	Q16	33	36	20	11	209
17.	Q17	8	26	46	20	278
18.	Q18	1	4	40	55	349
19.	Q19	2	8	29	61	349
20.	Q20	3	14	35	48	328
21.	Q21	4	9	37	50	333
22.	Q22	13	32	34	21	263
23.	Q23	2	16	39	43	323
24.	Q24	7	26	35	32	292
25.	Q25	7	21	38	34	299

The interpretation of score:

Score 1 = Strongly unsuitable

Score 2 = Unsuitable

Score 3 = Suitable

Score 4 = Strongly Suitable

Maximum score (Y) = the highest score of likert x number of respondents

$= 4 \times 100 = 400$

Minimum score (X) = the lowest score of likert x number of respondents

$= 1 \times 100 = 100$

Interval (I)　　= 100/Number of score

　　　　　　　= 100/4= 25

This is the interval from the lowest 0% to the highest 100%. The following are the criteria or interpreting scores based on the interval:

Number 0% - 24, 99%　　　= Strongly unsuitable

Number 25% - 49, 99 %　　= Unsuitable

Number 50% - 74, 99 %　　= Suitable

Number 75 % - 100 %　　　= Strongly suitable

Calculating Percentage

The formula = Total score/ maximum score x 100

Table 2. The Result of Percentages of Questionnaire 1

No.	Questions (Q)	Total	Percentages	Interpreted scores	Rank
1.	Q1	364	91%	Strongly suitable	1
2.	Q2	277	69, 25 %	Suitable	16
3.	Q3	343	85, 75 %	Strongly suitable	4
4.	Q4	324	81%	Strongly suitable	8
5.	Q5	337	84, 25 %	Strongly suitable	5
6.	Q6	273	68, 25 %	Suitable	18
7.	Q7	242	60, 5 %	Suitable	23
8.	Q8	295	73, 75 %	Suitable	12
9.	Q9	285	71, 25 %	Suitable	14
10.	Q10	313	78, 25 %	Strongly suitable	10
11.	Q11	259	64, 75 %	Suitable	20
12.	Q12	276	69%	Suitable	17
13.	Q13	246	61, 5 %	Suitable	22
14.	Q14	255	63, 75 %	Suitable	21
15.	Q15	213	53, 25 %	Suitable	24
16.	Q16	209	52, 25 %	Suitable	25
17.	Q17	278	69, 5 %	Suitable	15
18.	Q18	349	87, 25 %	Strongly suitable	2
19.	Q19	349	87, 25 %	Strongly suitable	2
20.	Q20	328	82%	Strongly suitable	7
21.	Q21	333	83, 25 %	Strongly suitable	6
22.	Q22	263	65, 75 %	Suitable	19
23.	Q23	323	80, 75 %	Strongly suitable	9
24.	Q24	292	73%	Suitable	13
25.	Q25	299	74, 75 %	Suitable	11

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that many college student use code mixing for some factors, those are: (1) the desire to improve their English ability; (2) depend on the person they talked to; (3) purely because their own free will; (4) their unconsciousness that the expressions they utter sometimes contain code mixing/spontaneity; (5) the certain situation/ formal & informal; (6) the certain topic that they talk; (7) the lack of vocabulary from the first language to represent their intention; (8) their awareness of the important of international language; (9) the trend of development of new language from social media; (10) their desire to express interjection, for example *Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc;* (11) code mixing makes them easier to communicate; (12) their desire to emphasize their expression. For example, "I don't want to go, *no no no, no way*"; (13) code mixing has become their habit.

Holmes explained that the reason of using code mixing because of domain or social situation (participants, solidarity, and status) and Hoffman explained that it is used for expressing solidarity or being emphatic about something. This current research also found the same thing that code mixing is used depending on the person they talked to and the certain situation/ formal & informal. For example, young people who use local language when communicating at home and they will switch the code to the national language when meeting new person at school. This shows that they want to show their politeness to the other person they just met. Then, the similar thing is when someone talks to her/his best friend, she/he will use casual style to express their closure and their solidarity/social distance. Another case is discussion that occurs among the group member (informal situation) and the situation that occurs when there is presentation in the class (formal situation), people will change their code.

Second, if Holmes explained that code mixing is used depending on topic talked and Hoffman explained that it used for talking bilingual particular topic. This current research also found the same thing that code mixing is used depending on the certain topic that participants talk. For example, young people who tend to mix their code when talking about something scientific because it is more effective or when they are expressing their feelings to other friends, to dramatize the situation, they will mix their code.

Third, Holmes said that code mixing is used because of affective function. This theory can be related to the finding of current research that code mixing is used to emphasize speaker's expression. When people want to emphasize their expression, automatically it also activates affective function (person's feeling or emotional state). For example, communication between friends usually uses the local language, but if another friend has mixed or switched the code in English, it can indicate that he/she is angry and want to be listened seriously. He/she wants to convey his/her emotions in an elegant way and doesn't hurt his/her friend.

Fourth, Holmes explained that that code mixing is used because of the lexical borrowing, this current research also found the same thing that it is used because of the lack of vocabulary from the first language to represent someone's intention so code mixing makes them easier to communicate. One of the causes of this reason is because many foreign languages are absorbed by Indonesian. English words that have now become daily expressions because it is difficult to find equivalents in Indonesian include *captions, replies, stories, typing, follow back* etc.

Fifth, if Hoffmann explained that code mixing is used because of interjection (interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), this current research also found the same thing that it is because of their desire to express interjection, for example *Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc.*

Last, Hoffmann explained that code mixing is used for repetition used for clarification. It has the intention to clarify his/her speech so that it will be more understood by the interlocutor. So, its intention can be related to the current research that the reason of using code mixing is because easier in communication. To reach the understanding of interlocutor, someone may use more than one language to express the same topic; it means that the code mixing can be a media to make communication easier.

Even so, there are theories from experts that were not found in this study, namely (Holmes, 1992) about metaphorical switching and (Hoffmann, 1991) about quoting somebody else and expressing group identity.

In addition, there are some new discoveries of the reason of college students in using code mixing from the current research. First, the desire to improve their English ability; it can be related to their awareness of the important of international language because of almost all areas in life need English, so that many people compete to master foreign language. Second, it occurs purely because their own free will, it can be related to their habit and their environment that mostly use English. The third, their unconsciousness that the expressions they utter sometimes contain code mixing/spontaneity, it is the effect of development of the trend new language from social media, so many young people accustomed to use English even it become an absorption language in everyday life.

In addition, there are some new discoveries of the reason using code mixing from the current research. Those are the desire to improve their English ability, purely because their own free will, their unconsciousness that the expressions they utter sometimes contain code mixing/spontaneity, their awareness of the important of international language, the trend of development of new language from social media, and code mixing has become their habit.

From the data collected, social factors also contributed to the reasons of college students use code mixing even though the number of respondents who agreed was only a few. Those social

factors are the desire to follow the trend of developing languages, influence of the friendship environment that often uses code mixing so they want to follow it, life style, the desire want to be seen as a smart and insightful person, and the desire to be seen as cool person.

This data would be more relevant if the respondents were the millennial generation, namely the generation born in the 1980-1999 range, but the respondents in this study were dominated by generation Z who were born in the 2000-2004 range. As stated by (Resviya, 2023) that, the role of language on social media is increasingly influenced by the millennial generation, one of these influences is inserting foreign language terms or vocabulary into Indonesian language constructions. They usually do this because they want to gain recognition and show their existence. So, according to them, generations who do not use this language will be considered unsophisticated and a person's social situation can also influence the use of the language itself. This means that there has been a shift in the function of using code mixing between the previous generation and the current generation.

3.3 The College Student Points of View about Code Mixing Phenomenon

In total, there were 25 items of questions that asked about the college student's point of views about code mixing phenomenon. The following table is the result of questionnaire 2 and its total score:

Table 4. The Result of Questionnaire 2

No.	Questions (QQ)	Answer				Total
		Strongly Disgaree	Disgaree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
1.	QQ1	4	6	50	40	326
2.	QQ2	7	32	30	31	285
3.	QQ3	10	39	34	17	258
4.	QQ4	13	29	35	23	268
5.	QQ5	7	19	39	35	302
6.	QQ6	9	19	43	29	292
7.	QQ7	12	19	41	28	285
8.	QQ8	13	49	27	11	236
9.	QQ9	6	28	44	22	282
10.	QQ10	10	26	36	28	282
11.	QQ11	12	36	30	22	262
12.	QQ12	15	30	43	12	252
13.	QQ13	6	32	36	26	282
14.	QQ14	4	23	48	25	294
15.	QQ15	3	22	46	29	301
16.	QQ16	4	9	53	34	317
17.	QQ17	4	29	47	20	283
18.	QQ18	15	38	31	16	248

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19.	QQ19	10	41	37	12	251
20.	QQ20	1	3	47	49	344
21.	QQ21	2	13	43	42	325
22.	QQ22	2	9	54	35	322
23.	QQ23	11	28	39	22	272
24.	QQ24	3	10	54	33	317
25.	QQ25	2	17	47	34	313

The interpretation of score:

Score 1 = Strongly disagree

Score 2 = Disagree

Score 3 = Agree

Score 4 = Strongly Agree

Maximum score (Y) = the highest score of likert x number of respondents

$$= 4 \times 100$$

$$= 400$$

Minimum score (X) = the lowest score of likert x number of respondents

$$= 1 \times 100$$

$$= 100$$

Interval (I) = 100/Number of score

$$= 100/4$$

$$= 25$$

This is the interval from the lowest 0% to the highest 100%. The following are the criteria or interpreting scores based on the interval:

Number 0% - 24, 99%   = Strongly disagree

Number 25% - 49, 99 %   = Disagree

Number 50% - 74, 99 %   = Agree

Number 75 % - 100 %   = Strongly agree

Calculating Percentages

The formula = Total score/ maximum score x 100

The following table is the result of percentages of questionnaire:

Table 3. The Result of Percentages of Questionnaire 2

No.	Questions (QQ)	Total	Percentages	Interpreted scores	Rank
1.	QQ1	326	81, 5 %	Strongly agree	2
2.	QQ2	285	71, 25 %	Agree	12
3.	QQ3	258	64, 5 %	Agree	21
4.	QQ4	268	67%	Agree	19

5.	QQ5	302	75, 5 %	Strongly agree	8
6.	QQ6	292	73%	Agree	11
7.	QQ7	285	71, 25 %	Agree	12
8.	QQ8	236	59%	Agree	25
9.	QQ9	282	70, 5 %	Agree	15
10.	QQ10	282	70, 5 %	Agree	15
11.	QQ11	262	65, 5 %	Agree	20
12.	QQ12	252	63%	Agree	22
13.	QQ13	282	70, 5 %	Agree	15
14.	QQ14	294	73, 5 %	Agree	10
15.	QQ15	301	75, 25 %	Strongly agree	9
16.	QQ16	317	79, 25 %	Strongly agree	5
17.	QQ17	283	70, 75 %	Agree	14
18.	QQ18	248	62%	Agree	24
19.	QQ19	251	62, 75 %	Agree	23
20.	QQ20	344	86%	Strongly agree	1
21.	QQ21	325	81, 25 %	Strongly agree	3
22.	QQ22	322	80, 5 %	Strongly agree	4
23.	QQ23	272	68%	Agree	18
24.	QQ24	317	79, 25 %	Strongly agree	5
25.	QQ25	313	78, 25 %	Strongly agree	7

According to research finding, college students viewed code mixing phenomenon as the positive effect of globalization. Although they also viewed that code mixing has the effect of reducing the number of speakers of vernacular language, weakening the existence of vernacular language, reducing the number of young people who master good and correct Indonesian language, however they did not consider code mixing a threat to the national language and vernacular language. This was evidenced by the statements of many college students who agree that code mixing can go on without weakening vernacular language.

It means that, college student viewed code mixing not as a trend that must be followed as a lifestyle, but as a necessity in the face of increasingly modern demands. This was evidenced by the statements of many college students who agree that code mixing is a great first step to master international language and it must be developed so that more people realize the importance of international language. Crystal (2003: 3) as cited in (Kalibobo, 2022) stated that, English acts as a global or world language because of English studied and used as a means of communication in various countries both as a language first, second, or as a foreign language. By having the ability to speak English, we can easily access it and obtain information because most of the information is written in English. This happens because English functions as a language of knowledge, technology and trade (Kalibobo, 2022).

Those results bring to the conclusion that even though in the modern era many people are more interested in mastering foreign languages, basically Indonesian and regional languages will

still exist with adjustments to use in everyday life. One way that can be taken to overcome the gap between national & vernacular language and foreign language is education. Education is one effort that must be taken by various parties. This also includes the government so that the younger generation is able to have the understanding and skills to separate various languages, both formal and non-formal languages, both vernacular languages, national languages and foreign languages. The field of education must always make efforts so that the language features of the younger generation of Indonesia are not too far away, both in terms of structure, aesthetic meaning, and ethics (Resviya, 2023).

The existence of code mixing is also seen as a means to improve self-quality, this was evidenced in research findings which stated that many students agree if code mixing phenomenon can train someone's courage to speak English and code mixing can increase self-confidence. The capability of speaking English and self-confidence is the one important factor in work world. In another word, someone who has ability in speaking English is also has the more opportunity to be successful person. (Sutiyono, 2014)as cited in (Kalibobo, 2022) stated that, the ability to speak English is also one of the most decisive skills in obtaining employment because top companies in Indonesia always include requirements proficiency in English both spoken and written as one of the requirements for become employees in the company.

Another point of view was that many people think that someone who is fluent in a foreign language will be considered to have high quality in terms of education, economics, and social status. This was evidenced in research findings which stated that many college students agree that, someone who is highly educated also has the bigger opportunity to use code mixing, someone who has highly social status also has bigger opportunity to use code mixing, someone who use code mixing is seen as social media literate and tech savvy, someone who has high economic level also has greater potential to use code mixing, someone who use code mixing is seen as intellectual person.

In conclusion, code mixing is not a trend, but a necessity in the modern era. Therefore, code mixing is feasible for expanded use and mastered by more people and it can continue without reducing the existence of vernacular languages with adjustment in using of daily life and roles of all parties.

4. CLOSING

Based on the research result in the previous chapter, the researcher can draw the conclusions. First, the researcher found that from 434 expressions, there are three types of code mixing used by college student in Collegemenfess Twitter Account. Those are 367 data of intra sentential code mixing, 70 data of intra lexical code mixing, and 101 data of involving a change of pronunciation code mixing.

The reasons of using code mixing by college student were dominant affected by internal factor like desire to improve their English ability, purely because their own free will, spontaneity, lack of vocabulary, desire to express interjection, easiness in communication rather than external factor like desire to follow the trend of developing languages, the influence of the friendship environment, life style, the desire want to be seen as a smart, cool, and insightful person.

College students view that code mixing phenomenon is the positive effect of globalization. It means that they view it not as a trend that must be followed as a lifestyle, but as a necessity in the face of increasingly modern demands. Therefore, code mixing is feasible for expanded use and mastered by more people and it can continue without reducing the existence of vernacular languages with adjustment in using of daily life and roles of all parties.

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