

A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY: CODE MIXING IN K-POP FANS CAPTIONS ON TWITTER

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Abstract

Globalization can lead to language contact or connectedness. As a result, code-mixing has become a common phenomenon in various age categories, especially from teenagers to adults in the captions of K-pop fans on Twitter. Based on that issue, this research aims to find the codes, identify the types of code mixing, and analyze the functions of code mixing used in K-Pop Fans' captions on Twitter. This research belongs to a qualitative study. There were captions of K-Pop fans on Twitter aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023. The results of this research were; first, the code used to combine language in K-pop fans captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 in each age category are Indonesian, English, Korean, and Japanese. Second, Insertion is the most common type of code mixing used in each age category. Third, the most common function of code mixing that K-pop fans used in each age category is expressing ideas easily. Based on the results, the researcher suggested that when teaching sociolinguistics, teachers can provide examples related to technology applications or themes that are trending in society, such as the phenomenon of code-mixing on Twitter. So, students can think critically to understand the subject and enjoy how it is presented as it relates to the immediate environment.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, K-Pop Fans, Twitter.*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization, a stepping stone for the time, is still developing. The times have expanded to nearly every region and developed in virtually every way. The technology significantly impacts every practice (Khasanah, Madjdi, Nuraeningsih, 2022). As technology impacts, we should understand more about what is currently well-known on a global scale. (Ardheva, 2020) states that K-pop has become very popular recently and frequently discussed phenomenon. The main platform for the global spread of K-pop is social media. It has a significant impact on the global K-pop movement. K-Pop fans are paying a lot of attention to Twitter among other social media platforms (Faiza, 2020). Using Twitter, they can also chat and share their experiences or even just their preferences on Twitter, and they frequently mix their native language with a different language.

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact, how languages vary, and how individuals perceive various languages (Spolsky, 2010). K-pop fans' captions on Twitter in Indonesia cannot be separated from the use of code mixing. Code mixing is the practice of combining languages when communicating (Pradinta et al., 2022). This is understandable because of the cultural exchange that carried over the wave of Korean pop music. Then, communication in social media tends to be non-formal, familial, and familiar. The use of mixed codes is considered common and natural in the language community. The following is an example of code mixing contained in the K-pop Fans Captions on Twitter, "Our

big *maknae* is with his *hyung* line.” From the example above, there is code mixing between English and Korean.

The phenomenon of code mixing in the captions of K-Pop Fans on Twitter is a problem that will be studied in this research. This research was chosen with various considerations. First, K-pop fans use unique and varied codes. Second, K-pop fans use code mixing in their captions. Millennials feel cooler when they use code mixing in their captions. Code mixing is easier than code switching because code mixing can use more than one code in a single utterance. Lastly, Twitter is one of the most used platforms by K-Pop fans to exchange information, stories, or opinions, to increase community, as well as a place to show their expressions that they do not show to the people around them in real life. Twitter has more fandoms K-pop fans on Twitter. So, it will be easier to collect the data from Twitter.

Several researchers have conducted studies about code mixing. Kuswardani et al., (2022) entitled Code-mixing Analysis Used in Ria SW Youtube Channel and found there were three types of code mixing in the data. Rakhmasari (2022) researched an Analysis of Indonesia and English Code-Mixing in Master Chef Indonesia Season 3. She found two factors why People use code-mixing. First, due to a limited vocabulary, and second, to demonstrate learning or English language proficiency. Adawiah et al., (2023) analyzed Code-Mixing Used by K-Pop Lovers on social media. The result showed that researchers found that Korean and English codes are mixed in Indonesian. Researchers have established observational locations and data sources, namely from several K-Pop lovers’ social media groups in WhatsApp and Telegram.

. Based on previous research, the researcher has a different research focus, even though the researcher focuses on the same research, namely code mixing. The difference between this research and several previous studies is that most research was conducted on social media. While this research is more specific will be conducted on Twitter. The uniqueness of this research is the use of a sociolinguistic approach, which is determined by the social factor ‘age’ and the speech component. This research aims to identify codes and the function of codes that occur in Code Mixing in K-Pop Fans’ Captions on Twitter. The findings of this study are expected to be useful as background information on the culture of code mixing on K-Pop Fans’ captions on Twitter and as a reference for future research.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was qualitative research with a case study design. This research data was in the form of sentences of code mixing in K-Pop Fans’ captions on Twitter aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023. The data source of this research was 22 K-pop Fans’ captions aged 17 – 25 and 12 K-pop Fans’ captions aged 26 - 40 on Twitter from January to March 2023.

To collect the data, the researcher used a document analysis as the instrument. The researcher collected the data in the form of sentences that contain code mixing in K-pop Fans captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 taken from cellphones by screenshotting it so that the data researchers use is documented in the form of images. At first, the researcher opens the Twitter application. Next, search K-Pop fans’ Twitter accounts. Then, read, identify, and collect captions from K-Pop Fans containing code mixing from January to March 2023, aged 17-25 and 26-40, by screenshotting it. Before collecting the data, the researcher requests permission from the author and asks about the age through direct message. The last step was selecting and classifying the data. After the researcher got the data, the researcher began to analyze them. The analysis steps were: (1) Coding. (2) Data reduction. (3) Displaying data. (4) Drawing interpretation and conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The Codes Used in Code Mixing in K-pop Fans' Captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

The table below shows the findings of codes used in code mixing in K-Pop fans captions on Twitter aged 17 – 25 and 26 - 40 from January to March 2023. There are 22 captions of K-pop fans aged 17 – 25 with 44 utterances and 12 captions of K-pop fans aged 26 – 40 with 25 utterances. The table presents codes and the percentage of every code.

Table 4. 1 The codes used in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter

A. K-Pop fans' captions aged 17 – 25 Years old				
No	Codes	Σ	%	
1.	Indonesian	19	43%	
2.	English	18	41%	
3.	Korean	6	14%	
4.	Japanese	1	2%	
Total		44	100%	
B. K-pop fans' captions aged 26 – 40 Years old				
No	Codes	Σ	%	
1.	Indonesian	9	36%	
2.	English	10	40%	
3.	Korean	5	20%	
4.	Japanese	1	4%	
Total		25	100%	

Based on the table above, the researcher found the codes used in code mixing in the captions of K-pop fans on Twitter at the age of 17 – 25 from January to March 2023 were Indonesian 43%, English 41%, Korean 14%, and Japanese 2%. Indonesian is the code most used among K-Pop fans aged 17 – 25 to mix the codes in their captions on Twitter. Whereas, the codes used in code mixing in the K-pop fans captions on Twitter aged 26 – 40 from January to March 2023 were English 40%, Indonesian 36%, Korean 20%, and Japanese 4%. English is the code most used among K-Pop fans aged 26 – 40 to mix the codes in their captions on Twitter.

The Types of Code Mixing in K-pop Fans' Captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

The findings of this research discover the types of code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 based on Muysken's theory (2000). They are (1) insertion, (2) alternation, and (3) congruent lexicalization. There are 22 captions of K-pop fans aged 17 – 25 and 12 captions of K-pop fans aged 26 – 40. The table presents types of code mixing and the percentage of every type.

Table 4. 2 The types of code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter

No	Functions	Captions A		Captions B	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Insertion	13	59%	8	66%
2	Alternation	5	23%	2	17%

3	Congruent Lexicalization	4	18%	2	17%
Total		22	100%	12	100%

The table above shows that the types of code mixing that the researcher found are 22 K-pop fans captions aged 17 – 25. They are separated into three types. First, insertion which is found in the 13 utterances and gets 59%. Second, alternation is found in the 5 utterances and gets 23%. Third, congruent lexicalization is found in the 4 utterances and gets 18%. Meanwhile, in the age of 26 – 40 are found 12 captions. Insertion is found in the 8 utterances and gets 66%, while alternation and congruent lexicalization is found in the 2 utterances and gets 17%. The data above shows that insertion is the type of code mixing that is most used among K-pop fans' captions on Twitter in each age category.

The Functions of Code Mixing in K-pop Fans' Captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

The researcher analyzed the code mixing in this section based on its function. There are three functions found in the K-pop fans' captions on Twitter from January to March 2023, namely (1) expressing ideas easily, (2) establishing a better relationship, (3) being more relatable, and (4) filling the needs. There are 22 captions of K-pop fans aged 17 – 25 and 12 captions of K-pop fans aged 26 – 40. The data about functions are below:

Table 4. 3 The function of code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter

No	Functions	Captions A		Captions B	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Expressing ideas easily	10	45%	6	50%
2	Establishing a better relationship	3	14%	0	0%
3	Being more relatable	8	36%	5	42%
4	Filling the needs	1	5%	1	8%
Total		22	100%	12	100%

The table above shows that the total functions of code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter aged 17 – 25 found 22 utterances. They are separated into four functions. First, expressing ideas easily gets 45%. Second, establishing a better relationship gets 14%. Third, being more relatable gets 36%. Fourth, filling the needs of the speaker gets 5%. The function of code mixing that is most used in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter aged 17 – 25 is expressing ideas easily. In line with code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter aged 26 – 40, the most used function is expressing ideas easily. Meanwhile, in the aged of 26 – 40, the researcher found 12 utterances. First, expressing ideas easily gets 50%. Second, establishing a better relationship gets 0%. Third, being more relatable gets 42%. Fourth, filling the needs of the speaker gets 8%.

Discussion

The codes used in code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

Regarding a sociolinguistics study: code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter from January to March 2023. In this research, codes were analyzed based on age level category Aslinda et.al (2014) divided into two categories level of ages, namely teenagers and adults. The researcher found 34 Captions of K-Pop Fans on Twitter from January to March 2023. Twenty-two captions from K-pop fans aged 17 – 25 and twelve from K-pop fans aged 26 – 40. The findings revealed that the researcher found four codes for the age category 17 – 25, namely, Indonesian 43%, English 41%, Korean 14%, and Japanese 2%. It shows that the Indonesian code is the most used among K-pop fans on Twitter. While at the age of 26 – 40, the researcher

also found four codes there were Indonesian 36%, English 40%, Korean 20%, and Japanese 4%, but the age of 26 – 40 shows that the English code is the most used among K-pop fans on Twitter from January to March 2023.

- (1) Cakepnya emang gaada obat Lee Jenoo alias cakep bangett gilaaa, **marry me** mas.
(*He doesn't have any medicine for his handsomeness Lee Jenoo aka he's handsome, marry me, bro*)
- (2) Asahi teriak **arigato** kah?
(*Did Asahi shout Arigato?*)
- (3) His **ahjussi** laughs
(*His middle-aged man laughs*).

In (1) there is a mixing code between Indonesian and English. Whereas in (2) there is code mixing between Indonesian and Japanese. Then, in (3) there is code mixing between English and Korean. From the data above it can be explained that at the age of 17 – 25, the code used by K-pop fans to mix the code in their captions predominantly uses the Indonesian language code followed by English and Korean. Whereas at the age of 26 – 40, the code used by K-pop fans to mix the code in their caption mostly uses English code followed by Indonesian and Korean. This shows that most K-Pop fans aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 active on Twitter from January to March 2023 are fluent in English, Indonesian, and Korean. Meanwhile, for the Japanese code, only 4% and 2% of the total data were found in each age category. As it turns out, most K-Pop fans aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 who were active on Twitter from January to March 2023 are not fluent in Japanese.

Different from previous research by (Adawiah et al., 2023), researchers only found three codes, namely Korean, English, and Indonesian. In another study (Rahmawati, 2022), researchers only found two codes, English and Indonesian. In each of the previous studies, researchers did not examine the use of codes based on social factors, especially age. So, it is not known for sure the use of language based on age. It can be concluded that social age factors strongly influence the use of code (language). Age is an important variable in research on the use of a language. Because a person's age can be seen from the way he speaks. As defined (Ibrahim et al., 2019) in fact, each age category has varying levels of language proficiency, and age differences frequently involve the use or mastery of various languages.

The Types of Code Mixing in K-pop Fans' Captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

In this section, the types of code mixing were analyzed based on Musyken's theory (2000). According to the findings, there are 34 utterances found in K-pop Fans' captions on Twitter at the age of 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023. The types of code mixing defined by Musyken's theory are divided into three types, there are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

The first type is insertion. Insertion type is the most widely used by K-Pop Fans caption on Twitter in two age categories (17 – 25 and 26 – 40). The condition of insertion involves inserting one word or phrase into a sentence or statement. (Muysken, 2000) stated that insertion is inserted constituent can be any syntactic unit such as an item or a lexical phrase. A was first generated by language A, followed by b from language B, and finally, a from language A completes the sentence. We can say that borrowing is the definition of insertion. It borrows a word or a phrase to complete the sentence.

In this research, insertion was found in fourteen utterances from ages 17 – 26 and found eight utterances from ages 26 – 40. It can be seen as the following example of an insertion that

was found in K-Pop Fans' captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 at the ages of 17 – 25 and 26 – 40.

- (1) Asahi teriak **arigato** kah?
(*Did Asahi shout arigato?*)
- (2) Jaemin having **jualan** time in Bangkok.
(*Jaemin having sales time in Bangkok.*)

In (1) 'arigato' means 'thank you' in Japanese. In this case, a Japanese language term is inserted in a phrase full of Indonesian. Whereas, the Indonesian language 'Jualan' means 'Sales' and is inserted in a phrase full of English (2). So, it is called insertion.

The second type is alternation. Muysken (2000) defines that when the speaker alternates between using a phrase from L1 and L2, the circumstance is called alternation. In other words, one L1 is followed by an L2 phrase or clause. In this research, alternation is a type that is rarely used by K-Pop Fans to caption on Twitter in two age categories (17 – 25 and 26 – 40) from January to March 2023. Alternation was found in four utterances from ages 17 – 25 and found two utterances from ages 26 – 40. The example is in the following.

- (3) **When ur mom** nyuruh beli tas buat bagi-bagi sembako tp kamu adalah seorang carat.
(*When your mom told you to buy bags to distribute groceries but you are a carat.*)
- (4) **Yoshi's "arigato teume"** AAAA SOOOO CUTE PLEASE.
(*Yoshi's "Thank you treasure maker" AAAA is SOOO CUTE PLEASE.*)

In (4) consisted of a phrase in English 'When ur mom', and then it is followed by Indonesian 'nyuruh beli tas buat bagi-bagi sembako tp kamu adalah seorang carat'. Whereas, in (5) the example above was different from other examples. The captions consisted of Japanese and English. As stated, the author alternated Japanese with English. So, it is called alternation.

The third type is congruent lexicalization. Congruent Lexicalization is a type that is rarely used by K-Pop Fans to caption on Twitter in two age categories (17 – 25 and 26 – 40). In this research, congruent lexicalization was found in four utterances from ages 17 – 25 and found two utterances from ages 26 – 40. Based on (Muysken, 2000), congruent lexicalization is the process of changing a sentence into L1, L2, L1, L2, etc. The two types preceding, insertion and alternation, are combined to create this type. Languages A and B create words or phrases from one to another. In other words, language A produces "a," then followed by the "b" from language "B," and then again "a" ends with b. It signifies that there are two words or phrases from each language in a single sentence can be seen in the following example.

- (5) Ayo **spam review** kak cepatt! **I wanna know**.
(*Let's spam the review, bro, hurry up! I wanna know.*)
- (6) **Thank you** mecima ♥☐ semoga **next concert** bisa ketemu tresurr lagi.
(*Thank you mecima ♥☐ I hope the next concert will meet tresurr again.*)

In the captions above, captions (6) the author mixes Indonesian with English. This caption began with Indonesian and was followed by English and then again with Indonesian and ended with English. Whereas, in (7) the author began with English and was followed by Indonesian and then again with English phrase and ended with Indonesian phrase. So, it is called congruent lexicalization.

Based on the research findings, the researcher found that K-Pop Fans in the age category of 17 – 25 had applied three types of code mixing with a percentage (a) insertion 64%, (b)

alternation 18%, (c) congruent lexicalization 18%. Meanwhile, in the age category of 26 – 40 there were also three types found with a percentage of (a) insertion 66%, (b) alternation 17%, (c) congruent lexicalization 17%. Both of the data indicate that the most common type that was used in K-pop fan captions on Twitter at the age of 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023 was insertion.

The research (Rahmawati, 2022b) also presents that Insertion is the highest or most usually employed. It is also found in another research by (Rina et al., 2022) this research shows that the most frequent type of code mixing is insertion. (Situmorang et al., 2023) the findings prove that insertion is the most prevalent kind of code-mixing. Based on the three analyses mentioned above and this research, it has been determined that the basic type of code mixing is the insertion of a word or phrase. As a result, insertion is the most widely used type of code mixing by speakers. This is because the insertion type is a type of code mixing that is easy to use, only by inserting or adding words or phrases without changing the term of a sentence or altering its structure.

The Function of Code Mixing in K-pop Fans' Captions on Twitter Aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023.

The researcher analyzed the function of code mixing in K-pop fans' captions on Twitter aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 from January to March 2023 and grouped the functions into four categories, namely expressing ideas easily, establishing a better relationship, being more relatable, and filling the needs. Expressing ideas easily aims to help the speaker express ideas by mixing words that are easily accepted by audiences. Establishing a better relationship aims to establish a better relationship with the audience who uses that language. being more relatable aims to be more relatable with an audience with the same interest. Filling the needs aims to fill the needs of the speaker.

In this section, functions of code aged 17 – 25 have been analyzed, and found four functions including expressing ideas easily getting 45%, establishing a better relationship getting 14%, being more relatable getting 36%, and filling the needs of the speaker getting 5%. Meanwhile, functions of code mixing aged 26 – 40 found four functions there are expressing ideas easily getting 50%, establishing a better relationship getting 0%, being more relatable getting 42%, and filling the needs of the speaker getting 8%. In the two age categories, the function of code mixing that the most used K-pop fans' captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 is expressing ideas easily.

The function will be analyzed using sociolinguistics theory. The theory refers to (Hymes, 1974), which consists of eight elements. These factors are shortened to SPEAKING, namely:

- (S) Setting and scene, namely the place to talk and the atmosphere of the conversation.
- (P) Participants, namely, people who are involved in the conversation.
- (E) Ends, which is the objective and the result of the conversation.
- (A) Act sequence, which is something that refers to how form and content are delivered.
- (K) The key, which is related to the mood, tone, and manner of communication
- (I) Instrumentality, which refers to the method or tool of communication employed.
- (N) Norms, which refer to how participants are supposed to act and react.
- (G) Genre refers to the categories or types of events: lectures, advertisements, and captions, etc.

The following is an example of an analysis of function according to Hymes's theory (1974) on the K-Pop fans' captions on Twitter:

1. Caption : @ipixn, 11/02/2023 at 6.33 PM

Outfitnya ganteng banget.
(*The outfit is very pretty*)

Context : The speaker informs his followers that his idol has great clothes using the word outfit to express ideas easily.

Analysis :

S : 11 February 2023 in the evening at Twitter.

P : Author and Followers

E : To express ideas that his idol has a great outfit.

A : The form of expressing in the form of informal captions when the author and followers process communication

K : In the form of speech expressed in a joyful tone.

I : In written form by Twitter.

N : An author who is informing his followers that his idol has a great outfit.

G : Caption that discusses K-pop.

Caption (1) contains a mixture of English and Indonesian, the speech starts from the background of a place that occurs on the Twitter application at night. @ipixn is a speaker who communicates with his followers through captions on Twitter. The speaker discusses that his idol has nice clothes. The form of speech in captions is in the form of information. The speech is delivered in a relaxed situation in a written form. The form of code mixing that appears in the speech is the word "outfit" in English. Speakers insert English words to express ideas easily. So, based on the language features of caption (1), the word "outfit" has a function that aims to help the speaker express ideas or feelings by mixing words that are easily accepted by audiences. (Ardheva, 2020b) Speakers use foreign languages because their native tongue is limited. When someone struggles to find the right words for their statements, they may combine their native tongue with a foreign language to convey their ideas easily.

2. Caption : @kimddobbie, 25/03/2023 at 8.40 PM

Strap lightstick **dan barang** ready stock
(*Strap light stick and ready stock items*)

Context : The speaker informs his followers on Twitter that the item for sale is ready to establish a better relationship.

Analysis :

S : 25 March 2023 in the evening at Twitter, joyful.

P : Author and Followers

E : To inform that strap light stick is ready stock.

A : The form of notification in the form of an informal caption when the Author and followers process communication.

K : In the form of speech expressed in a relaxed tone.

I : In written form by Twitter.

N : An author who is promoting his products by tweeting that the product is ready stock.

G : Captions in selling and buying activities.

Caption (2) contains a mixture of English and Indonesian, starting from the setting where it happened on the Twitter application at night. @kimddobbie is a speaker who communicates with his followers through captions on Twitter. The speaker discussed that the items for sale are ready. The form of speech in the caption is notification. The speech is delivered in a relaxed atmosphere in written form. The form of code mixing in the speech is the word "dan barang" in

Indonesian. The speaker inserts Indonesian to establish a better relationship with the audience who uses that language (Indonesian).

3. Caption : @littlebearyy, 30/03/2023 at 11.08 PM

Random **Ahjumma** took a video and said: “Oh my, you guys are so big” It’s finally happened TXT **Ahjumma** fan era.

(Random middle-aged woman took a video and said: “oh my, you guys are so big” It’s finally happened TXT middle-aged woman fan era)

Context : The speaker informed his followers on Twitter that TXT finally has fans among middle-aged women to be more relatable.

Analysis :

S : 30 March 2023 in the afternoon at Twitter, joyful.

P : Author and Followers

E : To inform you that TXT finally has fans among middle-aged women.

A : The form of a statement in the form of an informal caption when the Author and followers process communication.

K : In the form of speech expressed in a joyful tone.

I : In written form by Twitter.

N : An author who is informing his followers that TXT on the middle-aged woman fans era by giving the videos.

G : Caption that discusses K-pop.

Caption (3) contains a mixture of English and Korean, starting from the settings that occur on the Twitter application at night. @littlebearyy is a speaker who communicates with his followers through captions on Twitter. The speaker discussed that finally, TXT has fans among middle-aged women. The form of speech in the caption is a statement. Speech delivered in a happy relaxed atmosphere in written form. So, based on the language features of caption (3), the word “*ahjumma*” has a function that aims to be more relatable to their K-pop friends. In line with research (Ardheva, 2020b) some terms cannot be presented in English, so they must be replaced using the Korean language.

4. Caption : @luvisahii, 28/01/2023 at 5.05 PM

Asahi teriak **arigato** kah?

(Did Asahi shout **thank you**?)

Context : The speaker inquires and wants to confirm his curiosity that Asahi shouted *arigato* to fill the needs.

Analysis :

S : 28 January 2023 in the afternoon at Twitter, curiously.

P : Author and Followers

E : To inquire and want to confirm his curiosity that Asahi shouted *arigato*.

A : The form of a question in the form of an informal caption when the Author and followers process communication.

K : In the form of speech expressed in a speechless tone.

I : In written form by Twitter.

N : An author who asks a question for her followers by putting a question mark in her caption.

G : Caption that discusses K-pop.

Caption (4) contains a mixture of Indonesian and Japanese, starting from the settings that occur on the Twitter application in the afternoon. @luvisahii is a speaker who communicates with his followers through captions on Twitter. The speaker discussed that the writer asked and wanted to confirm whether Asahi shouted *arigato* by adding a question mark at the end of the sentence. The speech was delivered in a speechless and curious atmosphere in written form. So, based on the language features of caption (4), the word “*arigato*” has a function that aims to fill the needs of speakers. The speaker wanted to ask and confirm his curiosity that Asahi shouted *arigato*. So, it can be said that the function of the Japanese language is used to fill the needs of speakers.

From the data above, in line with research by Dwiyota (2018), the result shows that the most common function found in K-pop fans on Twitter is expressing ideas easily. Another research (Ardheva, 2020), the result shows that being more relatable is the function that is most used among K-pop fans. It can be concluded that K-pop fans aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40 have a separate function in mixing code, namely expressing ideas easily, establishing a better relationship, being more relatable, and filling needs. In the two age categories, the function that is most used among K-pop fans on Twitter from January to March 2023 is expressing ideas easily which aims to help the speaker express ideas or feelings by mixing words that are easily accepted by audiences. Naturally, we can explain who we are talking about, the subject at hand, the circumstance in question, the goal, the media used (oral or written), and the variety of languages employed with the help of the contexts from SPEAKING by Dell Hymes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and the discussion of this research, the conclusions are as follows; there are four codes used in code mixing in K-pop fans’ captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40. Among them are Indonesian, English, Korean, and Japanese. In the aged 17 – 25 the code most often used to combine languages in the captions of K-pop fans on Twitter is Indonesian. Meanwhile, aged 26 – 40 the code most often used to combine language in the captions of K-pop fans on Twitter is English.

There are three types of code mixing used in K-pop fans’ captions on Twitter from January to March 2023 aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40. There are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. These types are common to be found in K-pop fans’ captions. From some types of code mixing, insertion is the most common type of code mixing used in each age category by K-Pop Fans on Twitter from January to March 2023.

This research also found four functions of code mixing which are applied by K-Pop fans on Twitter from January to March 2023 aged 17 – 25 and 26 – 40. There are expressing ideas easily, establishing a better relationship, being more relatable, and filling needs. The most common function that K-pop fans used code mixing in each age category is to express ideas easily. Expressing ideas easily aims to help the speaker express ideas or feelings by mixing words that are easily accepted by audiences.

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