# Code Switching and Code Mixing in TikTok Comment Columns and Its Implications for Indonesian Language Learning at High Schools

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***Abstract***

The purpose of this research is to analyze the forms of code switching and code mixing in TikTok social media account comments, analyze the forms of slang in TikTok social media account comments, analyze the implications of code switching and code mixing for Indonesian language learning. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The data studied in this research consists of TikTok social media user comments that contain code switching, code mixing, and slang. The object of this research is TikTok social media comments. Meanwhile, the subjects of this research are code switching, code mixing, and slang. The data collection techniques used in this research are content analysis and documentation. The steps taken to collect data are as follows; 1). Read carefully the comments of tiktok social media users, 2) identify and record comment quotes, 3) classify the data that has been identified in groups of code switching, mixing, code and slang. In addition to taking notes, researchers also conduct documentation by screenshotting the data that has been found. The data analysis technique in this research uses descriptive qualitative. The results of data analysis are presented in the form of narrative descriptions and explanations regarding code switching, code mixing, and slang under study. In this study researchers used 20 data that had been analyzed, of these 20 data divided into 10 data were the use of code switching and code mixing and 10 data were the use of slang language in the TikTok social media comment column.
Keywords: code switching, code mixing, slang, TikTok.

## Introduction

The importance of language as a means of communication in daily live wold involve communication. Involves various communicative events that serve as platforms for expressing ideas, the content of ideas, thoughts, intentions, reality, and others. Thus, many situations in which communication activities take place create linguistic situations that require a combination of languages (Noviasi, et al., 2021). Meanwhile, Mastery of language is essential for human interaction (Nurhamin, 2021).

The primary function of language is to facilitate communication within communities; without it, societal communication systems would falter. Without language, human interaction will not go well between them. Therefore, kinship cannot be established between them (Nababan, 1986: 49).

The ease of accessing the internet through mobile phones in the Gen Z era of globalization has led to a generation addicted to the internet. Easy access to the Internet makes it the main source of information and reference. Generational shifts have significant implications for behavior and socioeconomic differences as connectivity increases. The younger generation has a strong influence on people of all ages and incomes (Francis & Hoefel, 2018). The use of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok is saturated by various generations. If Facebook is more often used by Gen X, TikTok is dominated by Gen Z.

The TikTok application, which features a commentary column, enables users to respond to videos uploaded by others. The use of language used by people has many varieties of language. Starting from mixing from one language to another, switching from one language to another, and there is also the use of gaual language that is often used by young people. The many varieties of language used in the tiktok comment column make researchers interested in conducting further studies on language use in the tiktok social media comment column. This study focuses on sociolinguistic aspects, particularly code switching, code mixing, and slang.

TikTok, also known as Douyin in China, is a social media platform for posting short videos as messages. ByteDance is a Beijing-based internet technology company founded by Zhang Yiming in 2012 as a means to capture and express creativity, knowledge, and other concepts. Started in 2016 under the name Douyin, TikTok first appeared in China in 2017, when it was renamed TikTok for the rest of the world. Before it started operating, TikTok partnered with lip-syncing app

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Musical.ly as its sister app.Gen Z rejected TikTok because of its characteristics that were never adopted by other social media. By using TikTok, Gen Z can anonymously reveal their identity or call each other by name.
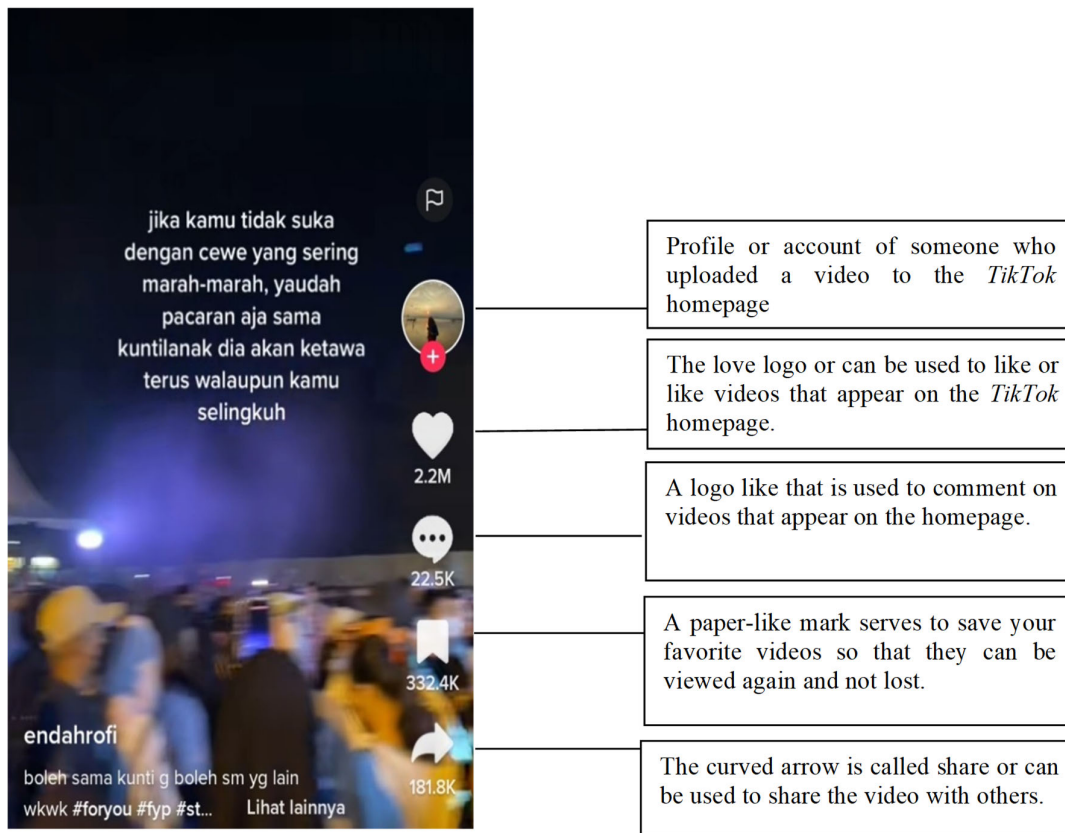


**Figure 1.** TikTok Home View

Sociolinguistics is the study of language about society (studied by social sciences, especially sociology) (Simatupang, et al., 2018) Assembly Sociolinguistics is a branch of literary science that studies the relationship between language and speakers or speech partners (Febrianti Kartikasari, 2021).

Code-switching is the transfer from one language to another with a clear communication function (Rosnaningsih., 2019). Transcoding is the use of language from one version to another in speech events as a form of adaptation to certain roles and situations. Transcoding can be caused by other participants or interlocutors (Rahayu & Khalimah, 2020). Code-mixing is a linguistic form related to the language of a multilingual society, with the insertion of other linguistic forms, both domestic and foreign, according to Rokhman (Fauziyah, et al., 2019). with a combination of two or more when pronunciation is pronounced. This code combination is used depending on the situation and conditions of the speaker. When communicating, we often speak one language and then suddenly switch languages. Language (code) changes include language (code) changes or language (code) mixtures. Changing from one language to another requires conditions and interest in the language itself. Language change can result in code-switching and code-mixing.(Melati, et al.,2022)

Slang is one type of modern language commonly known as slang or non-standard language used mainly by young people or certain social groups in everyday life. (Margiyanti, 2021). Slang is an informal language commonly used by teenagers or certain social groups to communicate. The use of code-switching and code-mixing also has an impact on Indonesian language learning, both in terms of teacher-student dialog and in terms of documentation. Documents similar to the title of this search are promotional text documents for Indonesian language learning. The purpose of this research is to analyze the form of code-switching and code-mixing in TikTok social media account comments, analyze the form of slang language in TikTok social media account comments, and analyze the implementation of code-switching and code-mixing in Indonesian language learning.

Before this research was conducted, previous research referred to previous relevant studies. There are several previous studies that are used as references for this research. The following are previous studies that are used as references, Research conducted Kultsum (2023) entitled "Sociolinguistic Studies: Analysis of Code Mixture on Collegemenfess Twitter Account" This study discusses sociolinguistic studies, especially the analysis of the use of code mixtures on the

Collegemenfess Twitter page. This Twitter page is one of the most followed automotive bases in Indonesia. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. After the research, the use of code mix was found in Collegemenfess tweets. The data sources used in this study are tweets from followers of the Collegemenfess automotive base. . The data found consists of ten external code combinations and five internal code mixes. The use of mixed codes is found in the form of basic words, phrases, terms, and sentences. The use of external code mix is found in English, and then the use of internal code mix is found in Javanese, Sundanese, and Medan. It can be concluded that Collegemenfess autobase users when interacting on Twitter often use mixed codes to communicate."

The next research was conducted by Iftitah (2022) entitled "Indonesian and English Code Mixture on Instagram Social Media". The problem in this study is how to combine the types and forms of Indonesian and English codes on Instagram social networks on the @daily.twitter.id Instagram account. The purpose of this study is to describe the types and forms of code mix on Instagram social networks on the Instagram account @daily.twitter.id. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. twitter.id. The data collection techniques used are observation, reading, listening, and recording. The research data is in the form of words and phrases that use a mixture of Indonesian and English codes in videos uploaded by the Instagram account @daily.twitter.id. All search data found are included in the external code mix type. Like the following examples: Use (history), gila (crazy), kata sandi (password). This research is qualitative and descriptive. The results of this study show that (1) all data found are of the output code mix type, (2) code shuffling is found in the form of words and sentences, (3) the use of English words is mainly uploaded by the Instagram account @daily.twitter.id.

Research conducted by Sutarma (2023) entitled "Code Mix in the Use of Indonesian in Social Media "WhatsApp". The use of Indonesian on WhatsApp social networks is interesting to study, such as: dictionary (word selection), morphology (word form), acronym templates, and code mixing. In this article, the research is limited to the problem of code-mixing and the factors that influence its occurrence. Therefore, this research aims to find and describe the patterns of code-mixing and the factors that influence the occurrence of Indonesian language usage in WhatsApp social network. This research is a descriptive qualitative research in which data is collected by listening supported by basic typing techniques and advanced note-taking techniques. The classified data is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method based on inductive method model. The results of data analysis are presented using formal and informal methods. Based on the origin of the absorbing element, it is found that there are two kinds of code mixes, namely internal code mixes and external code mixes. The code mix in the absorber is in Balinese and Javanese, while the code mix in the absorber comes from English and Japanese. From the language level, the code mix is located at the level of words and sentences. The occurrence of code mixing is caused by situational factors and speaker factors. Code mixing is found in informal situations, while on the speaker side it is found in educated and bilingual speakers.

The next research was conducted by Prayudi,et.al., 2020 entitled "Language Variety in Twitter Social Media: A Sociolinguistic Study". The rapid development of information and technology in the context of digitalization has also encouraged the widespread use of social networks in society. Some social media that are developing today, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, etc. give birth to a new way of life in social life. The use of social media can make a person able to conduct social interactions at any time and under any conditions. This study aims to describe the linguistic diversity on Andi Hiyat's Twitter during a one-week period. The research was conducted qualitatively with data in written form. This small research data is the result of reviewing texts written by sources on the Twitter site. The research data included 44 statements by the author Andi Hiyat. The data was studied using a sociolinguistic approach to see the language diversity used by the author. The results show that the language diversity used on Andi Hiyat's Twitter is included in social language diversity. The sociolinguistic features are seen from the following eight aspects, namely zeroing, binomialization, graphic addition, graphic change, lexical change, deletion, onomatopoeia, and code mixing.

Research conducted by Hasanah,et.al., (2020) entitled "Analysis of Language Variations in the Whatsapp Social Network Community: A Sociolinguistic Study". This study aims to describe the types of community language variations on the WhatsApp social network and explain the causes of language variations on the WhatsApp community social network. This research uses descriptive qualitative research to accurately describe the characteristics, conditions, and symptoms of certain individuals or groups, or to determine the frequency or distribution of a symptom, and other symptoms. The data analysis technique is an intralinguistic equivalence method that uses deterministic questions about meaning, information, and discourse context. The data collection technique in this research is documentation technique. In this study, researchers used material in the form of images obtained from screenshots of comments on WhatsApp Fun Futsal Samarinda and Super Junior & Elf communities. In this study, the authors analyzed two communities, namely: 1) Fun Futsal Samarinda Community and 2) Super Junior & ELF Community. From the analysis, the author obtained 56 voice data from the two communities, which can be classified into: 1) dialect diversity, 2) colloquial diversity, 3) slang diversity, and 4) colloquial diversity. The causes of linguistic differences in the two communities are code-mixing and slang. The use of code-mixing and slang is seen as a way to facilitate communication between community members.

This research was conducted by Dewantari,et.all., (2020) entitled "Forms of Code Mixing and Code Switching when Commenting on Istagram Social Media Account "@Lambe_Turah": A Sociolinguistic Study" This study aims to describe the use of code-mixing and transcoding techniques used by internet users when commenting on the Instagram @lambe_turah social media account. The use of code-mixing and code-switching in comments is explained based on their forms. The forms of code-mixing studied in this research refer to the opinions of two experts, Indra (2008) and Maszein

(2019). The code transformation studied in this research is based on the suggestions of Faturrohman (2013). The approach used in this research is a theoretical approach in the form of sociolinguistic research and a methodological approach in the form of a qualitative approach. Methodologically, this research uses qualitative methods, data collection with SBLC (Libat Libat Cakap) technique, while data analysis is done with flow analysis technique. Based on the results of data analysis, it is found that Instagram @lambe_turah users use code mix as internal code mix, external code mix and hybrid mix, and perform code conversion inside and outside. This study can be used as a reference in sociolinguistic studies, especially research on the topic of code mixing and code switching. This study uses two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data used in this study are 60 user comments including code mixes and changes contained in the social media account @lambe_turah. The data is obtained by taking screenshots or taking screenshots in the comments column that are relevant to this research. Secondary data is data used to strengthen or support primary data. Secondary data of this research are books, journals and other data.

Research by Solekhudin,et.al., (2022) entitled "Forms of Code Mixing and Code Switching on the Facebook Page of the Indonesian Ministry of Health (Sociolinguistic Study)". This study aims to identify and describe the forms of code mixing and code switching on the Ministry of Health's Facebook page. This research is a qualitative study using the content analysis method to examine code mixing and transcoding on the Facebook page of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The research data used in this study were uploaded to the Facebook page of the Ministry of Health. Health of the Republic of Indonesia includes code conversion and code mix. The research data was obtained based on the researcher's consideration of the relevance of downloads relevant to the research title, namely Mixing and Transcoding from the Ministry of Health RI's research Facebook page, copied by the searcher. The technique in this study is to use the observation method by observing the object, namely changing the internal or external code and mixing the code in the form of words, sentences, and clauses contained on the page loaded down from the Facebook page of the Ministry of Health RI. . This observational approach is supported by the use of documentation techniques, listening techniques and notation techniques, it can be seen that from 9 combined data and 4 combined transcoding data, English is used which is more commonly used in code mixing and transcoding than other languages.

Research conducted by Anggini,et.al., (2022) entitled "The Influence of Slang on Indonesian Language in the Young Generation".This research aims to develop and find out the language used by young people today. Language is a characteristic of a country as a means of communication. Everyone needs language to interact with other humans, express ideas and even opinions and other social discussions. The teenage spoken language of today's teenagers is slang. Slang is not only used by teenagers, even parents use it both in writing and speech, formal and informal. This leads to poor and incorrect language use. We will be able to use Indonesian properly and correctly, so that Indonesian remains the national language and is preserved. Slang is the typical language of teenagers "the words are changed in such a way that only they can understand them". This can be understood by all young Indonesians who are influenced by mass media, even though the terms are evolving, changing and improving almost daily. Slang will continue to evolve. In terms of the characteristics of slang, the factors supporting the rise of slang among teenagers, the influence of slang on Indonesians, and the influence of using slang. If we use Indonesian properly and correctly, then the people around us will also be infected.

This research was conducted by  Rosalina,et.al., (2020) entitled "The Use of Slang on Twitter Social Media". This research is motivated by the rampant use of slang on social media, especially on the social network Twitter. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. This research uses the R&D (research and development) approach. This method is in accordance with the objectives to be achieved, namely presenting reading comprehension materials for the basic skills of detecting detailed and universal aspects in single-paragraph truth texts. The data were obtained by reading, recording and writing (screenshot) techniques. The research data source is tweets on Twitter user accounts. Then the data were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques through the steps of data identification, data classification, data analysis, data presentation, and data conclusion. From the data obtained, data were found in the form of abbreviations, (1) misspellings, (2) abbreviations, and (3) interjections. The types of slang found are (1) household slang and (2) community slang. The functions of slang also found are (1) used to joke, (2) used to be different from others, (3) used to attract attention, (4) used to attract attention, (5) used to enrich the language, (6) used to facilitate social relations, and (7) used for familiarity and intimacy.

The next research was conducted by Fauziah, et.al., (2021) entitled "Sociolinguistic Studies on the Use of Slang on Twitter Social Media" Language is a means of communication used orally or in writing about the environment, this is included in sociolinguistics. Language is currently developing so rapidly through social media, one of which is commonly used is the social network Twitter, where every word spoken or written becomes a common word. Everyday Language. The problem that exists is the use of slang language that is unknown to its speakers, which can offend people with its words. This research is part of a descriptive qualitative analysis to describe the use of slang on the social network Twitter. The subjects of this research are people who use slang on social networks. The data collection techniques used include analyzing data classified as slang and found on social networks by taking screenshots then saving them in documents and using them as transcription data. The search data comes from the Internet and comes from the social network Twitter. The research subjects are people who use slang on the social network Twitter. The researchers collected and described data about Twitter slang. The data collection technique used is to analyze the data found on social networks by reading, taking screenshots containing slang, then saving the data and copying the data related to the discovery of slang.

This research was conducted by Putri, et.al., (2022) entitled "Slang in Tiktok Social Media" The purpose of this study is to describe the form and meaning of slang on Tiktok social networks. The method used in this research is descriptive. The search data comes from slang expressions or expressions found in the comment feature on the TikTok social network. The data collection technique used in this research is the documentation technique. Data analysis consists of four steps, namely data identification, data classification, data analysis, and conclusion drawing. Based on the results of research and discussion, six types of slang were found on the Tiktok social network, namely; (1) abbreviated forms (pen, gans, bet, fyp, gws, dc, p); (2) absorption forms (omaygatt, tribade, confused, confused, insekiur, gay, fens); (3) acronym forms (boty, slowmo, gercep, salting, cogan, salpok); (4) permutation forms (sabi, kuy, kane, ngab; (5) short forms bundle, notif); (6) beheading forms (gan, sis, bang). The meanings obtained in slang are the meanings of expressing praise, sympathy, congratulation, proclamation, conveying, acknowledgment, hope, request, and invitation. The conclusion of this research is that slang is the creation of the slang users themselves, who create different forms. The forms found in TikTok social media slang are abbreviated forms, absorption forms, abbreviated forms, permutation forms, abbreviated forms, and decapitation forms. The meanings contained in slang are meanings that are by the context of their use, namely meanings that express praise, statements, hopes, invitations, sympathy, communication, questions, and congratulations. Suggestions for future researchers to study slang with different scientific studies, for example using sociological studies with the problem of slang formation and use in social networks such as Snack Video and Hello.

## Literature Review

### *Theoritical Review*

#### *Sociolinguistics*

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science or a combination of two disciplines, sociolinguistics and linguistics. As an interdisciplinary science, social linguistics seeks to explain the ability of society to use linguistic rules appropriately in different situations (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 9). According to Chaer (1995: 6) Sociolinguistics is concerned with the details of actual language use, such as the description of patterns of language or dialect use in a particular culture, the choice of language use, etc. of a particular language or dialect speaker, topic of conversation and context.

Etymologically, sociolinguistics comes from English Society which means "society" and linguistics "the science of language" Society is united and becomes "Society" society. Therefore the phoneme /ei/ changed to /o/, the phonemes /t/ and /y/ were lost, and Social Linguistics became Sociolinguistics. The term Sociolinguistics was merged with Indonesian to become Sociolinguistics.(Ngalim, et.al.,2015)

Alwasilah (1985:3) says, "The sociology of language is concerned with large-scale social factors interrelated with language and dialect. Sociolinguistics deals more with the details of language in history. A more practical use is what Hymes calls linguistic ethnography." Ronald Wardahaugh (1986:12-13) states that sociolinguistics is the study of language and society, understanding the structure of language and its function in communication, while sociolinguistics is the study of language and society and understanding social structure through the study of language.

Chaer ,et.al (1995:3) state that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that studies language in relation to the use of language in society. Fishman (in Soewito, 1983) tends to use the sociology of language, arguing that this study mainly looks at social issues related to language use. This is reinforced by Holmes (1992) who states "sociolinguistics is the study of language and society".

Meanwhile, Pateda (1992:3) limits sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that studies language and its use in a cultural context. A speaker must pay attention to the cultural context in which he speaks. It is hoped that by understanding the principles of sociolinguistics, every speaker will realize the importance of language selection in accordance with the cultural context.

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science, so social linguistics is classified in the field of macro linguistics. The purpose of macrolinguistics is to analyze language in relation to factors outside the language system, including applied linguistics (Ohoiwutun, 1997: ten). Sociolinguistics belongs to the field of macrolinguistics which is useful for observing more clearly and carefully certain social events as social phenomena. Another application of sociolinguistics is in the field of communication (l Chaer, 1995: 10). In essence, sociolinguistics will provide communication guidelines by showing the language, type of language, or style of language that a person should use when talking to others. By understanding the principles of sociolinguistics, every speaker will realize the importance of accuracy in choosing variants according to the social context, in addition to the accuracy of the grammatical structure of correct language use.

Sociolinguistics is a combination of two different disciplines, namely a combination of sociology and linguistics. Sociology comes from the word "socius" which means society, and "linguistics" is the study of language. So, sociolinguistics is the study of language associated with social conditions (studied by social sciences, namely sociology). On the other hand, sociolinguistics is a branch of science that examines the relationship between language and society by studying the social structure and function of the language used (Al-Ahdal, 2020).

Sociolinguistic studies describe the use of different languages by language speakers in the same environmental conditions or at the same time. This study cannot separate the role of social factors as the basis for the relationship between

language and society. Language use is inseparable from the cultural and social influences possessed by speakers (Yulia et al., 2017).

Tolga (2016) argues that social linguistics is an interdisciplinary study that examines linguistic issues in relation to social, situational and cultural aspects. Therefore, when talking to other people, in addition to language problems, other people must also pay attention.

## *Code switching*

Code switching is the transfer from one language to another with a clear communication function (Rosnaningsih, 2019). Code switching is the use of language from one version to another in speech events as a form of adaptation to certain roles and situations. Code switching can be caused by other participants or interlocutors (Rahayu & Khalimah, 2020).

Ohoiwutun (2007: 71) says code switching, which is changing the use of one language to another language or dialect. This language translation is entirely caused by socio-cultural changes from linguistic circumstances. Chaer (1994:67) states that code conversion is the conversion of one code (a particular language or several languages) to another code (another language).

In multilingual environments, code conversion is essentially a means of communication between bilingual and multilingual communities (Sardar, et al., 2015; Tay, 1989). In this case, the use of more than two languages in environmental conditions. Code migration is an event of changing language usage from one language to another at the same time (Sumarsih, Masitowarni Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, 2014).

Muharram (2008) states that "Code switching is not an accident or coincidence, nor is it a language disorder as many speakers say, but it is determined by different social and situational circumstances and carries heavy social significance".

Margana (2013), argues that code conversion is used as the tendency of bilinguals to change codes from one language to another. These language mix events include code switching, code mixing, and borrowing. Yessi (2017), argues that transcoding is a change in the language used by speakers from one language to another, or a change from informal to formal style or vice versa. While Novi (1997) considers that code switching is a sign of changes in language use due to changes in circumstances, there are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching.

Code switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon and a common symptom in bilingual or multilingual societies (Rulyandi et al., 2014). Code switching is a sign of changes in language use due to changes in the situation. Consistent with the above point Pranowo (2014:298) argues that code-switching is the transfer of the use of one language code to another when someone uses a particular language but the user knows it because he intends to.

## *Code-mixing*

The occurrence of code mixing depends on the speaker, if the speaker has a certain intention then he will use code switching (Wardani, 2017: 75). Code mixing is a change in variation, and codes in words and sentences of a language are mixed with other languages. The process of code mixing is two languages used in one speech time used by speakers of a particular language. The occurrence of code mixing is caused by a relationship related to the characteristics of the speaker.

Code mixing is a form of language that is related to the language of multilingual society, with the insertion of other language forms both domestic and foreign languages.According to Rokhman (Fauziyah., et al.2019).Code mixing usually occurs due to the mixing of two or more at the time of speech. This code mix is used according to the situation and conditions of the speaker.

Nababan (2004: 32) says code mixing, which is a situation of other languages is when people mix two (or more) languages or language varieties in a language act without anything in the language situation that demands the mixing of languages. The point is a situation that does not force or demand someone to mix a language into another language when a speech event is taking place. So speakers can be said to unconsciously mix language fragments into the original language. Code mixing is similar to interference from one language to another.

One of the sociolinguistic studies is code mixing, code mixing is one of the sociolinguistic studies that examines the use of language in the social environment in society (Moh. Adil, 2018). Code mixing can be interpreted as a phenomenon of using two or more types of language, in its use there is an insertion of language elements into each other. Code mixing can be divided into three forms, according to (Suandi, 2014).

Cerianing (2015) argues that code-mixing is one aspect of interdependence in a multilingual society. What is meant is that in a multilingual society it is almost impossible for a speaker to use one language absolutely purely without the slightest use of another language or language element.

Code mixing is the transfer of the use of the second language code or foreign language code to the first language code, when a person is using a second language or foreign language due to not yet mastered the structure of the second language or foreign language being used. According to Chaer (2010: 114), mixed code is a main code or basic code that is used and has its function and autonomy. Code mixing is a language situation when speakers mix two or more languages by inserting elements into each other, so that the inserted element no longer has its own function (Wijana, 2006: 171).

Code mixing occurs when speakers express something by inserting local or foreign languages into Indonesian. The language that is inserted is the language that the speaker controls (Rohmadi and Kundharu, 2018). Code mixing is a language event, namely the entry of one language element into another language. In code-mixing speakers insert elements

of another language when using a particular language. Code mixing occurs when someone uses a word or phrase from one language into another (Fasold in Chaer and Leone Agustina, 2010). Code mixing is two or more codes used together for no reason, and usually occurs in casual situations (Chaer, 1994: 69).

## Research Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to (Gunawan, 2013) qualitative research is an approach that examines an event from the root of the problem, is open and involves people. The qualitative method is a research method that seeks to understand the object under study in depth, which is then interpreted through words and orally. (Firman, 2015) says that qualitative research is a type of research that will produce findings that cannot be achieved by statistical procedures or quantitative methods. Qualitative research methods produce data in the form of words, sentences, oral speech, writing, and behavior of the people observed. The results of this research are in the form of a description of a few words or sentences. The data examined in this study are TikTok social media user comments containing code-switching, code-mixing, and slang.

The object of this research is TikTok social media comments. Meanwhile, Code Switching and Code Mixing in Slang Variety in TikTok Social Media Comment Columns and its Implication for Indonesian Language Learning, the subjects of this research are code-switching, code-mixing, and slang language. The data collection techniques used in this research are document analysis (content analysis) and documentation. The steps taken to collect are as follows; 1). Read carefully the comments of TikTok social media users, 2) identify and record quotations, and 3) classify the data that has been identified in the code-switching, code-mixing, code, and slang groups. In addition to taking notes, researchers also carry out documentation by screenshotting the data that has been found. The data analysis technique in this study uses descriptive qualitative. The descriptive method is a method that directs researchers to provide symptoms, facts, or events systematically and accurately, regarding the properties of certain populations or regions. (Hardani, 2020: 86). By using the descriptive method, researchers need to collect data obtained through observations and documentation from TikTok social media comment columns containing code-switching, code-mixing, and slang. Then the results of the data analysis are presented in the form of narrative descriptions and explanations relating to code-switching, code mixing, and slang language studied.

One example of the use of code mix in the TikTok social media comment column is adalah "Hai kak aku udah ngikutin dari 2020 loh suka banget sama video kamu positive vibes jugaaa" . Sentence adalah "Hai kak aku udah ngikutin dari 2020 loh suka banget sama video kamu positive vibes jugaaa" uses code mixing because there is a mixing of two languages, namely Indonesian and English. "The word "positive vibes" is an English phrase meaning "positive vibes". It is often used in informal Indonesian, especially by teenagers.The word "getaran positif" is used to describe something positive or pleasant. It is often used in informal communication contexts, such as in everyday conversations or on social media.

## Result and Discussion

### *Forms of code switching and code mixing in TikTok social media account comments*

The ability to use bilingual language or also the ability to use two languages can encourage the use of two languages simultaneously. The bilingual use of two or more languages triggers the phenomenon of code mixing (Apriani, 2021). Code mixing is one of the branches of sociolinguistic studies. Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages into a speech act when the speech is in progress (Yusnan, 2020). Code switching is a switch in language use due to a changing situation. Code switching does not only occur between languages, but also occurs in stylistic language varieties contained in a language (Rohmadi 2018). Code switching events can occur orally or occur in dialaog between characters (spoken language presented in written form (Wulandari 2016).

(1) ***Maasyaallah tabarakallah****, sukses teruss camille dan sehatsehat bibuuu sayangggg anak hebattt*
    'Maasyaallah tabarakallah, success teruss camille and healthy bibuuu sayangggg great kidattt'

Comment by @Ownerrajangemil on TikTok account @ndshvv on June 8, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code switching because the author of the comment who initially used Arabic switched to using Indonesian. So there was a transition from Arabic to Indonesian. The words "Maasyaallah" and "tabarakallah" are Arabic expressions which mean "Glory be to Allah" and "Praise be to Allah".

(2) ***MasyaAllah*** *ganteng nya papi Farhan*
    'MasyaAllah his handsome papi Farhan'

Comment by @Nana Sovely on TikTok @farhanrn___ account on September 15, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code-switching because the author initially used Arabic to switch to using Indonesian. So there

was a language switch from Arabic to Indonesian. The sentence "MasyaAllah his handsome papi Farhan" contains code-switching because there is the word "MasyaAllah" which comes from Arabic. The word "MasyaAllah" is an expression of praise and amazement in Arabic. In the context of the sentence, the word "MasyaAllah" is used to express praise for Farhan, Camille's father. The use of the word "MashaAllah" in the sentence shows that the speaker comes from an ethnicity or religion that uses Arabic. In addition, the use of the word "MashaAllah" also shows that the speaker wants to express his praise more expressively. In general, code-switching is an event of switching the use of one language to another or from one variety to another. In the case of the sentence, there is a switch from Indonesian to Arabic.

(3) *Semoga punya sendiri kaya ka dayang hasiwi **aamiin ya rabbal Alamiin***
   'Hopefully you have your own rich ka dayang hasiwi aamiin ya rabbal Alamiin'

   Comment by @i'm a good woman on *TikTok* account @dayanghasiwi6 on February 20, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code switching because the author initially used Arabic to switch to using Indonesian. So there was a switch from Indonesian to Arabic. The sentence "May you have your own kaya ka dayang hasiwi aamiin ya rabbal Alamiin" contains code switching because it uses Indonesian and Arabic simultaneously. The word "kaya" is an Indonesian word that means "like" or "similar". The word "ka" is an Indonesian word which stands for "brother". The word "dayang hasiwi" is the name of a person who is a public figure in Indonesia. The words "aamiin" and "rabbal Alamiin" are Arabic words meaning "amen" and "Lord of the universe". In the context of the sentence, the code shift from Indonesian to Arabic can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to end the sentence with a prayer. The prayer uses Arabic because the speaker is used to using Arabic in religious contexts.

(4) ***Masyaallah tabarakallah** aku belajar dari cara kk mensupport diri sendiri agar apa-apa harus bisa sendiri, dan sukses itu tergantung dengan kerja keras kita semangat*
   'Masyaallah tabarakallah I learned from the way you support yourself so that anything must be able to do it yourself, and success depends on our hard work and enthusiasm'

   Comment by @WO COLLECTION on TikTok account @dayanghasiwi6. In the fifth data above, researchers found the use of code-switching because the author initially used Arabic to switch to using Indonesian. So there was a language switch from Arabic to Indonesian. The sentence "Masyaallah tabarakallah I learned from the way you support yourself so that anything must be able done by yourself, and success depends on our hard work and enthusiasm" contains code-switching because it uses Indonesian and Arabic simultaneously. The words "Masyaallah" and "tabarakallah" are Arabic words that mean "Glory to Allah" and "Blessings of Allah". These words are often used to express gratitude or praise to Allah. In the sentence, these words are used to express gratitude for the support given to the speaker by her brother. In the context of the sentence, the code shift from Indonesian to Arabic can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to express gratitude and motivation more expressively.

(5) *Hai kak aku udah ngikutin dari 2020 loh suka banget sama video kamu **positive vibes** jugaaa*
   'Hi sis, I've been following you from 2020, I really like your video, positive vibes too.'

   Comment by @Claire on *TikTok* account @saviramalik on May 16, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code mixing because in the comment there was a mixture of two languages, namely Indonesian and English, which initially the comment writer wrote an Indonesian comment and then in the middle of the comment he inserted the word positive vibes which is English and returned to Indonesian. The sentence "Hi sis I've been following you from 2020, I really like your video positive vibes tooaa" uses code mixing because there is a mixture of two languages, namely Indonesian and English. "The word "positive vibes" is an English phrase meaning "positive vibes". It is often used in informal Indonesian, especially by teenagers.The word "positive vibes" is used to describe something positive or pleasant. It is often used in informal communication contexts, such as in everyday conversations or on social media.

(6) *Ka **masyaallah** sukses terus ya ka terharu bgt sama perjuangannya, bibu semoga kamu sehat terus ya sebentar lagi akan ada adik **twins** buat temen bibu*
   'You masyaallah keep up the success, I'm really touched by your struggle, I hope you continue to be healthy, soon there will be twins for your friends.'

   Comment by @Dwiandinishop on TikTok account @ndshvv on June 12, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code mix because in the comment there was a mixture of three languages, namely Arabic, Indonesian, and English. The sentence "Ka masyaallah, keep up the success, I'm touched by your struggle, I hope you continue to be healthy, soon there will be twins for your friend" contains code-switching because it uses Indonesian, Arabic, and English simultaneously. The word "masyaallah" is an Arabic word meaning "Glory to Allah", the word "twins" is an English word meaning "twins". In the context of the sentence, the code shift from Indonesian to Arabic can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to express admiration and amazement at someone's success and struggle more expressively. The code shift from

Indonesian to English can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to express joy at the news of the birth of twins in a more modern way.

(7)  Ka adain **give way** buat followers
'  You have a give way for followers'

Comment by @Riska on *TikTok* account @saviramalik on May 27, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code mix because in the comment there is a mixture of two languages, namely, Indonesian and English. The sentence "You give way for followers" contains code switching because it uses Indonesian and English simultaneously. The word "give way" is an English word meaning "to give way". The word "followers" is an English word meaning "followers".

(8)  Yang terakhir **cute** bangettt jadi salfok
'The last one is so cute that it's a turn on.'

Comment by @BOCIL DEATH on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 26, 2023. In the data above, the researcher found the use of code mix because in the comment there is a mixture of two languages, namely, Indonesian and English. The sentence "Cute bangettt so salfok" contains code mix because it uses Indonesian and English simultaneously. The word "cute" is an English word that means "funny" or "adorable". In the context of the sentence, the code shift from Indonesian to English can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to express admiration in a more expressive way.

(9)  Aduh abangnya **masyaallah so sweet** ya kk
'Ouch brother masyaallah so sweet ya kk'

Comment by @ika asli binjai on *TikTok* account @dayanghasisiwi6 on February 20, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code mix because in the comment there is a mixture of three languages, namely, Indonesian, Arabic, and English. The sentence "Aduh abangnya masyaallah so sweet ya kk" contains code mix because it uses Indonesian, Arabic, and English simultaneously. The word "masyaallah" is an Arabic word meaning "Glory to Allah". In the context of the sentence, the code shift from Indonesian to Arabic can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to express admiration in a more expressive and religious way.

(10)  Filemnya keren, **Pround of U Unaa,,** Aku udah nontoh 3x, thank evos and maxstream
'The movie is cool, Pround of U Unaa,, I've copied it 3x, thank evos and maxstream'

Comment by @aurelly.m on TikTok account @mieayamthebstt on March 20, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of code switching because the author of the comment who initially used English switched to using Indonesian, so there was a switch from Indonesian to English. The use of English in the sentence can be seen in the words "Proud of U" and "maxstream". The word "Proud of U" is an English phrase meaning "proud of you". The word "maxstream" is the name of a movie and television series streaming application. The use of different languages in the sentence shows that the speaker of the sentence uses code switching. Code switching is done by speakers to adjust to the communication situation.

### *Forms of slang language in TikTok social media account comments*

Slang is an informal vocabulary used to communicate between individuals who know each other well (Fauziah, 2021). Slang is often used by young people when talking to their friends (Putri. 2021) Slang is a language of social variation that is special and secret. Slang is also called prokem language, because the vocabulary in slang is often changing and temporal, usually this language is used by young people (Ulandari, 2018). Slang is one of the dynamic languages, meaning a language that will continue to change in accordance with the times (Inderasari, et.al. 2020).

(1)  **Anjir** lip tint mak gw
'*Shit* lip tint mak gw'

Comment by @aryawiraraja82 on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 15, 2023. In the data above there is the use of slang language, there is a word that is slang, namely, anjir. The word "anjir" is a word used to express shock, surprise or disgust. It is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. The word "anjir" comes from the Javanese language which means "dog". However, in Indonesian slang, this word has undergone a change in meaning and can be used to express a wide range of emotions, such as shock, surprise, disgust, or even pleasure.

 (2)  Keempat mirip riyan **besti** nya Farhan
'he fourth looks like Farhan's *besti* riyan.'

Comment by @Ftrndn on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 15, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang language found in the word besti. The word "salting" is a word used to express embarrassment, awkwardness or nervousness. It is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. The word "salting" comes from the English word "salty" which means "salty". However, in Indonesian slang, this word has undergone a change in meaning and can be used to express a wide range of emotions, such as embarrassment, awkwardness, or nervousness.The word "salting" is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. It is also frequently used in social media and popular culture.

(3)  *pliiissss lu angguk-angguk doang tapi bikin **salting** han*
      'pliiissss you nod but make *salting* han'

Comment by @aulia on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 14, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang language found in the word salting. The word "salfok" stands for "wrong focus". It is used to express that one cannot focus on anything else because they are too in awe of something cute or adorable. The word "salfok" is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. It is also frequently used in social media and popular culture.

(4)  *Yang terakhir cute bangettt jadi **salfok***
      *'The last one is so cute that it makes me salfok.'*

Comment by @BOCIL DEATH on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 26, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang language contained in the word salfok. The word "salfok" stands for "wrong focus". It is used to express that one cannot focus on anything else because they are too in awe of something cute or adorable. The word "salfok" is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. It is also frequently used in social media and popular culture.

(5)  *Gue suka kalau dikasir tuh kaya gini **gercep** bngt mbaknya jdi gk lama-lama antrinya*
      'I like it when the cashier is like this, gercep is so fast that the queue doesn't take long.'

Comment by @IG|triannz_03 on *TikTok* account @dayanghasiwi6 on February 23, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang in the word gercep. Gercep stands for fast motion. Millennial young people more often call it the abbreviation gercep.

(6)  *Tumben **galau***
      'I'm sorry to hear that'

Koemntar by @Dandi Yesha on the *TikTok* account @mieayamthebstt on September 28, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang in the word upset. The word "galau" is indeed an Indonesian word that means "sad" or "upset". However, in Indonesian slang, it is often used to express a wide range of emotions, including feeling sad, upset, confused, or disappointed.The word "galau" is often used in everyday conversation, especially by young people. It is also frequently used in social media and popular culture.

(7)  *Rambutnya toing-toing **gemoy***
      'Her hair is toing-toing gemoy'
      Comment by @QueenAzurea on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 29, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang in the word gemoy. Gemoy is usually used to describe something that is cute or funny. Usually those who use this language are millennial young people.

(8)  *Lagi gamon **yaa***
      'Again gamon yes'

Comment by @Dindan Ramdani on TikTok account @mieayamthebstt on September 28, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang in the word gamon. Gamon is an acronym for failed move on. Move on in English means moving on, moving on, and moving. However, young people associate move on with romance which means describing if they cannot forget their partner after the relationship ends.

(9)  *Ini nih calon istri **gua***
      'This is my future wife'

Comment by @irfan59217 on *TikTok* account @saviramalik on September 23, 2023. In the data above, researchers found the use of slang in the word cave. I am a nonstandard word or slang word that is usually used by young people in daily conversations. The word I is slang which is usually used to refer to itself as a substitute for me.

(10) **Lu** *candu 8jt lah aku candu sama kamu*
    'Lu candu 8jt lah I candu with you'

Comment by @neey on *TikTok* account @farhanrn___ on September 28, 2023.In the data above, researchers found the use of slang language in the word you. . Lu is a nonstandard word or slang word that is usually used by young people in daily conversations. The word lu is slang which is usually used to refer to peers as a substitute for you.

Based on research that researchers have done. Based on the data above, there are many social media users, especially TikTok, who use code-switching, code-mixing, and slang in writing comments. Most TikTok social media users are teenagers so they more often use non-standard language or slang which is often mixed and combined with languages other than the language or foreign languages they know. So in the TikTok comment column, there are many uses of code-switching, code mixing, and slang. Millennial children now use more mixed language to look cool. Especially in social media the use of language is very highlighted or seen a lot.

### Implications of code switching and code mixing for Indonesian language learning

The results of the research on the analysis of code-switching and code-mixing in slang language on TikTok social media are that existing data can be used as teaching materials on advertising texts, slogans, and posters in junior high schools. The results of the data that have been found can be used as recommendations for teaching materials for advertising texts, slogans, and posters formulated in KD 3.3, namely identifying information on advertising texts, slogans, or posters (which make proud and motivate) from various sources that are read and heard, in this study more data was found that led to two texts, namely advertising texts and posters in Indonesian language learning in junior high school.

**Table 1.** Basic Competency 3.3

| No | Basic Competencies | No | Competency Achievement Indicator (IPK) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.3 | Identify information in advertisements, slogans, or posters (that make you proud and motivate you) from various sources read and heard. | 3.3.1 | Identify the information of an advertisement, slogan or poster text |
| | | 3.3.2 | Explain the meaning of advertising texts, slogans or posters from various sources read and heard. |
| | | 3.3.3 | Explain the function of advertising texts, slogans, or posters from various sources read and heard. |
| | | 3.3.4 | Determine the elements of advertisements, slogans and posters |

One of the uses of language in everyday life is used in advertising activities. Advertising aims to provide information about the product, as well as create a good product image to attract public attention to buy and use the product. Advertising is a form of communication where marketers apply technical forms of communication to convey According to Kristianti and Rahmawati (2022), the arrangement that needs to be made in learning is to prepare a Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) before starting learning. RPPs that are by the 2013 curriculum can consist of KI, KD, indicators, objectives, learning steps, and assessments. Teaching materials aim to make it easier for students to understand the material in classroom learning (Ardiyanti, et al., 2022). Teaching materials use language that is easy to understand so that students can easily understand the meaning of the material presented. Teaching materials need to include learning instructions for students and teachers, competencies to be achieved, supporting information, practice questions, worksheets, and evaluations (Simarmata & Agustina, 2020).

Posters are famous for conveying information or messages in the form of advertisements, prohibitions, and academic content. The existence of media displays containing images and short sentences so that students can theoretically remember the text of advertisements, posters and slogans, and be able to remember them for a relatively long time, and can be a motivation to enjoy Indonesian lessons that are useful in the future and can make learning Indonesian more fun (Bella,

2021). Many poster writers use code switching and code mixing, the purpose of using code switching and code mixing is to make poster writing more interesting.

The form of relevance in this study is that students can utilize code switching and code mixing as examples in learning advertisements, slogans, and posters. So that students can understand the concept of code switching and code mixing. After understanding the concept of code switching and code mixing, students can analyze examples of advertising texts that contain elements of code switching and code mixing. After that, students can practice making advertisements, slogans, and posters that contain code switching and code mixing.

## Conclusion

Code switching, code mixing, and slang are common phenomena among social media users, especially *TikTok*. This is because *TikTok* social media users, especially young people, tend to use non-standard language or slang which is often mixed and combined with foreign languages that they know.

This conclusion is supported by research data showing that there are many TikTok social media users who use code switching, code mixing, and slang in writing comments. The code-switching and code-mixing are used for various purposes, such as to attract attention, to show familiarity, or to express feelings. In this study, researchers used 20 data that had been analyzed, of these 20 data divided into 10 data were the use of code switching and code mixing and 10 data were the use of slang in the TikTok social media comments column.

Code-switching and code-mixing can be used as teaching materials on advertising texts, slogans, and posters in Junior High School (SMP). This is because code switching and code mixing can be used to attract students' attention, make learning more fun, and increase students' creativity. Indonesian language teachers can utilize code-switching and code-mixing utterances as examples in learning advertisements, slogans, and posters. This is so that students can understand the concept of code-switching and code-mixing, analyze examples of advertising texts that contain elements of code-switching and code-mixing, and practice making advertisements, slogans, and posters that contain code-switching and code-mixing. The teacher can start the learning by explaining the concept of code-switching and code-mixing. The teacher can provide examples of advertisement texts, slogans, and posters that contain elements of code-switching and code-mixing. The teacher can ask students to analyze the examples of advertisement texts, slogans, and posters. The teacher can ask students to practice making advertisements, slogans, and posters that contain code switching and code mixing.

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