

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present the research context, research focuses, research objectives, significance of research, definition of key term, previous study, and review related literature. Each of them will be delivered separately in this following section :

A. Research Context

The same with sociolinguistics, study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concern with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.¹ From the definition about sociolinguistics describe how to different languages in commu: nication, or how is the function of different languages to society.

There are several differences in the language used in social, including code switching and code mixing. Muysken defines code mixing as all cases where the lexical items and grammatical features of two languages appear in one sentence.² That is, there is a change in the language of the word in a

¹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 4th Edition (New York: Routledge, 2013), 1

² Santi Spahutar, "Reasons and Motivations for CodeMixing and Code-Switching," *Academia* 4, No. 1 (2006) : 45

sentence without changing the topic. Pieter Muysken's types of code mixing are insertion, substitution and congruent lexicalization.³

Interestingly, the habit of code mixing does not only occur in direct communication but also indirect communication such as on social media both written and verbal such as on Youtube, Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp etc.

Chaer and Agustina suggest Code-switching and code-mixing are comparable because these actions are in society multilingualism in the usage of two or extra languages. however, there is a large distinction: code switching happens with every language used still having independence by myself, performed consciously and purposely, for precise motives, at the same time as code-mixing is the main code or base code without freedom and capabilities as a code. KhudaBukhsh, Palakodety, and Carbonell states that "Code-mixing (or code-switching) is a common phenomenon observed in social-media content generated by a linguistically diverse user-base."⁴

Basically, Whatsapp is an application that is now popularly used in Indonesia. Not only young people, parents, teenagers, even minors can use it. This application is very useful for everyone to use, we can call or call videos using the whatsapp application. Whatsapp has a very interesting feature, we can share everything in daily status. We can share photos, videos or other.

In the existence of the community, sincerely human beings can also use different means of communication in addition to language. However, but,

³ Widi Astani, Dwi rukmini, Djoko Sutopo," The Impact of Code Switching in Conversation of "Nebeng Boy" Youtube Vlogs Towards Communication in English Among The Participants," *English Educational Journal* 10, No. 2 (June, 2020): 183.

⁴ Carolina Mewengkang, A Hamzah Fansury," Writing Daily Status On Social Media: Codemixing And Code-Switching Phenomena: A Literature Review," *klasikal* 3, No. 3 (Desember, 2021), 83.

language equipment are the best and most best conversation equipment as compared to different forms of communication. A person when communicating using a variety of languages.⁵ Many people used code mixing in daily life. Their use a variety of language. Some people not only use Indonesia-English but they mix Indonesia-English-Korean or the other language. One of them are kpopers. They can speak use code mixing if they feel difficult in communication.

In addition, people sometimes transfer code inside a domain or social state of affairs. when, there is a few apparent exchange in the scenario, such as the arrival of new person, it is smooth to provide an explanation for the switch. While on the caption of Pamekasan Kpop Army, we can find some language that they share on Whatsapp daily status.⁶ From earlier and more latest research that code mixing is related to and indicative of two group in precise kinds of bilingual speech groups.⁷ A variety language such as code switching and code mixing can to find in the word, phrase, or sentence such as in a caption daily status especially of Whatsapp caption on Pamekasan Kpop Army. We can find out the differences of code mixing from they use on Whatsapp caption

Problems related to the analysis of the kpopers Army in the daily status of kpop, one of which is code mixing. In this case, many kpopers army often use language mixing just to be used as a style of language, such as using a

⁵ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sociolinguistik : perkenalan awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014), 11.

⁶ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 4th Edition (New York: Routledge, 2013), 35.

⁷ Peter auer, *code swiching in conversation language, interaction and , identify* (USA and Canada: paperback, 1999), 3.

mixture of English and Korean. Someone who reads the caption "kpopers Army" may not know the meaning of what they want to say and just assumes that the language used by the kpop army is figurative language.

Based on the situation describe above, the researcher want to analyze the title “ *An Analysis Code Mixing in daily status By army kpopers pamekasan on whatsapp*”. Because the researcher want to analysis and found something related with code mixing.

B. Research Focus

Another term of research focus is called research problem. According to John W. Creswell states that research problems are they educational issues, controversies, or concerns that guide the need for conducting a study.⁸ It means that the research problem refers to the questions submitted in a research task which actually displays what sorts of solution is anticipated through studies problems. In this research, the research problems as follows:

1. Which languages are often used for code mixing done by Pamekasan Army Kpopers ?
2. What are the types of code mixing on whatsapp daily status by Pamekasan Army Kpopers?

C. Research Objective

⁸ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th Edition (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 59.

John W. Creswell state in his book that a purpose is the major intent or objective of the study used to address the problem.⁹ From the research focus, research has following objective to be achieved :

1. To know languages are often used for code mixing done by Pamekasa Army Kpopers.
2. To identify the types of code mixing on whatsapp daily status by Pamekasan Army Kpopers.

D. Significant Of Study

This research found some significant of the study.:

1. Theoretical benefits

This studies is anticipated to be beneficial for developing bilingual insider getting to know theories. especially, Pamekasan army Kpopers can develop code blending about the language utilized in regular existence and communicate.

2. Practical benefits

The results of this study are expected to be useful for kpop Army Pamekasan in understanding language variations, such as code mixing. So, what they say can be understood by others. The research is also expected to contribute to the kpop army's to improve their language. They can use code mixing to practice when they talk to their friends or when they write captions on their Whatsapp.

⁹ Ibid.,60.

E. Definition Of Key Terms

Creswell states that a research begin by narrowing the topic to some key terms used one or two words or shot phrase.¹⁰ To avoid misunderstanding for the readers , the researcher states some definition of key term as follow:.

1. Code mixing

Code mixing is process of blending languages or more that occurs with out changing the subject

Code mixing refers to the use of two languages used in one sentence or one language flanked by the same two language.

2. Whatsapp daily status

WhatsApp is a messenger utility that lets in users to ship pics, texts and films or even make video calls over an internet connection

WhatsApp has one of the same capabilities as other applications, one in every of that is sending day by day popularity. we are able to share our each day activities, emotions (happiness, disappointment, sadness, and many others.), our records to our whatsapp contact pals.

3. Pamekasan Army Kpopers

Kpoper means 'kpop fans'. The word is used by someone who idolizes boybands, usually Korean boybands. The meaning of ARMY who is a BTS fandom is an abbreviation of *Adorable Representative M.C For Youth*. Army is the largest fandom in the k-Pop international. The motive is, fanatics do no longer handiest come from the scope in their home country, specifically South Korea, but additionally all over the

¹⁰ Creswell, *Educational Research: 4th ed*, 82.

world which of one is Pamekasan. No surprise Army is known as the most important k-Pop fandom.

F. Previous Study

Actually, the researcher found fourth previous studies. The first previous study is “*An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Instagram Written By The Fifth Semester Of English Students At Iain Madura*”¹¹ written by Karmila. The result of this study is describing what are code mixing used by the fifth semester of English student on Instagram. In her research, the researcher found the kinds of code mixing and the reason of using code mixing on Instagram. The researcher also found of this research, the kinds of code mixing make a good relation with a friend, also could give information with interesting language, could have similarity with friends, to make friends interesting with the caption, and to make easier besides the user and the followers.. The similarity between the previous study and the present study is both studies have the same research on analyzing the use of codes mixing in social media. And also using Pitter Muysken's theory that there are three types of code mixing, namely insertian, alteration and congruent lexicalization. The differences between the previous study and the present study is the previous study analyze code mixing on instagram. While, This researcher could to identify the code mixing on whatsapp and the object to be studied is different from previous research.

¹¹ Karmila thesis, "An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Instagram Written By The Fifth Semester Of English Students At Iain Madura "(thesis, IAIN Madura, Madura, 2021),

Another previous study is “*Types Of Code Switching Found In The Twitters Of The Indonesian Kpop Fans*”¹² written by Ni Putu Liana Ariasih, I Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra , and I Komang Sulatra. This examine describe about kinds and motive of code switching in the twitter bye the Indonesian kpop fanatics. This have a look at aims to discover the varieties of the code switching occured in the tweets published by using the Indonesian k-Pop fanatics on Twitter. because the phenomenon of code switching in social media may be very famous in recent times, it makes the writer interested by doing this research. The studies find of type of code switching together with Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential switching. The similarity between previous study and the present study is analyzing variation language in social media from kpop fans and qualitative method. The differences previous study with the present study is the previous study only analyzed code-switching which was found on the twitter of Indonesian kpop fans and focused on code-switching. While, this research will focus on code mixing found in the Pamekasan kpopers army

Another previous study is “*Writing Daily Status On Social Media: Code-Mixing And Code-Switching Phenomena: A Literature Review*”¹³ written by Carolina Mewengkang, Andi Hamzah Fansury. This result of this study is describing the use of code-mixing and code-switching, especially found in social media, such as Instagram, Tik Tok, and Facebook daily

¹² Ni Putu Liana Ariasih, I Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra , and I Komang Sulatra,” Types Of Code Switching Found In The Twitters Of The Indonesian Kpop Fan,” *Language and Applied Linguistics* 2, no. 2 (july, 2020),

¹³ Carolina Mewengkang, Andi Hamzah Fansury,” Writing Daily Status On Social Media: Code-Mixing And Code-Switching Phenomena: A Literature Review,”*education, languagr teaching and science* 3, no. 3 (desember, 2021),

status. The similarity between the previous study and the present study is both of these studies have similarities in research on code-mixing analysis in daily status on social media and qualitative methods. And types of code mixing and code switching used daily on social media such as like Facebook and Instagram. The differences between the present study and previous study is the previous study discussed about analysis code mixing and code switching in many social media such as Instagram, Tiktok, and Facebook. While, this research will to identify code mixing in daily status only on Whatsapp.

Other previous study is conducted by Fenny Marfelicia Fauzatine with the title "*An Analysis of Code Mixing Status and Writing Comments on Facebook Network Site by Facebook User*". In his research, the main problem of this research is to find out the form of code mixing in making statuses and writing feedback on the social networking web page of facebook with the aid of facebook customers and the reasons for the use of code mixing on facebook. The outcomes of the fact assessment show that facebook customers used code blending in 4 bureaucracy which encompass phrases, terms, clauses and hybrids, at the same time as their motivation in the usage of code-mixing English on facebook consisted of participants in interplay, tendency to make reputation and writing feedback, skillability in English, use of mixing English in casual conditions, fondness in English, famous English phrases, and tendency to use blended English.¹⁴ The similarities between the previous study and the present study are discussing about the use of code mixing and using qualitative approach. Both of them use theory from Pitter Muysken that

¹⁴ Fenny Marfelicia Fauzatine, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Status and Writing Comments on Facebook Network Site by Facebook User" (Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, 2012).

there are three types of code mixing there are insertian, alteratian and congruent lexicalization Whereas, the differences between the previous study and the present study is the previous study focused are code mixing but the present study focus on code mixing. The object of this research in Whatsapp by Army Kpopes Pamekasan

G. Review Related Literature

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language related to the use of language in society. Sociolinguistics has a relationship between sociology and linguistics.¹⁵ Sociology is the objective and medical study of people in society, of the social institutions and procedures that exist in society. Sociology tries to find out how society came about took its location, and lived. With the help of analyzing social institutions and all social problems in a society, it will be seen how humans adapt to

Their environment, how to socialize, and place themselves in their respective places in society.¹⁶

Linguistics is a field of study that studies language, or a field of technological knowledge that takes language as an item that takes language as its object of study.¹⁷. Therefore, it can easily be said that

¹⁵ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : pengenalan awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014), 2.

¹⁶ Karmila thesis, "An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Instagram Written By The Fifth Semester Of English Students At Iain Madura "(thesis, IAIN Madura, Madura, 2021),7.

¹⁷ Sayama Malabar, *Sosiolinguistik* (Gorontalo: Ideas Publishing, 2015), 2

sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that examines language in relation to the use of that language in society.

Being an object in sociolinguistics, language is not seen or approached as a language as is done by general linguistics, but is seen or approached as a vehicle for relationships or communication in human society.¹⁸ De Saussure stated that language is one of the institutions of society which is the same as other social institutions, such as marriage, inheritance of property, inheritance, and so on.¹⁹

Language is very important in the world such as for communication. Where if we meet other people, we will communicate using language itself. Language is a productive meaning with a finite number of elements, but it can be made into an almost unlimited number of units. Language is also dynamic, meaning that it cannot be separated from various possible changes that can occur at any time. This change is called code switching and code mixing.

Code-switching is usually used by English teachers and students in the classroom in the teaching and learning process which can arise due to changes in situations that require code switching, for example from code 1 (English) to code 2 (Indonesian). This code-switching event can occur, one of which is due to socio-situational factors. Code mixing occurs when a language speaker, for example in a situation in an English class,

¹⁸ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : pengenalan awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014), 3.

¹⁹ Ibid., 2.

incorporates elements of Indonesian or their regional language into conversations in an English class.²⁰

2. Code Mixing and Code Switching

a. Definition of code

Code is a term in sociolinguistics that refers to various languages in a language or between different languages, such as different accents, different linguistic styles, or different dialects.²¹ It means that code if you speaks with other people you use many various in one of languages and every language have different accent, linguistic style, and dialect. Almost everyone when talking uses code in communication, that point is to facilitate smooth.

According to Wardhaugh, code is defined as the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any given occasion and the communication system used between two or more parties.

b. Code switching

According to Wardhaugh , “Code switching is a phenomenon of switching from one language to another in bilingual or multilingual communities”. Code-switching is a generally phenomena in our life. Aurer states that code switching is alternating use of two or more language within conversation, has

²⁰ Karmila thesis, "An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Instagram Written By The Fifth Semester Of English Students At Iain Madura "(thesis, IAIN Madura, Madura, 2021),9.

²¹ Nurul Azizah Ikhsani, “Code Mixing in The Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February, 2013 Edition”, *Lexicon*, Volume 1, Number 3, August 2012, 296.

become an increasingly topical and important field of discussion.²² Chaer suggest that code-switching is the process change of language used or change informal varieties to formal varieties or from formal varieties to informal varieties.²³ Hymes on the Chaer's book states that code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more language, varieties of language or even speech style.²⁴

Based on definition above the researcher tell about code switching is the process of changing two or more languages used by a speaker with changing the language in the same situation and the same sentence. Code switching is the switching of language from one language to another language.

Usually, code-switching describes any switch among languages inside the course of a conversation, whether at the level of words, sentences or blocks of speech, such as what often takes place amongst bilinguals who speak the same languages.²⁵

c. Code mixing

Code mixing is the process of mixing two languages or more that happens without changing the topic.²⁶ It means that situation when people speak with one another using two language or more language without changing the topic, this is known as a code

²² Peter Aurer, *Code-Switching In Conversation : language, interaction and identify* (London ; New York: Routledge, 1998), 3.

²³ Chaer and Agustina, *sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, 107.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 108

²⁵ mida bakada," *Code-switching in Sociolinguistic Studies: Review and Analysis khalil El-shagir*," *academia* (february, 2010), 3

²⁶ Mashita Amelia, et al, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by The Students of English Language Education" *Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha*, 2.

mixing. Code mixing refers to a different language and is flanked by the same two language.

Code-mixing describes the mixing of two languages at the word level such as one word in the sentence is in a different language.²⁷

d. Types of Code Mixing

According to Musyken that the type of code mixing there are three and in that type itself has a role in performing its own level. The three types themselves are insertion, alteration, congruent lexicalization. Each type will be elaborated further in the following sections :

1) Insertion

Insertion refers to the act of inserting the materials in the form of both lexical elements and constituents of a language into the structure of different language. It means that the process mixing code is something that should be borrowed and the inclusion of lexical categories or foreign phrases into a specific shape. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted such as noun, adjective, verb, and so on which is morphologically integrated. For examples of insertion (Indonesian/English), as following:

²⁷ mida bakada," Code-switching in Sociolinguistic Studies: Review and Analysis khalil El-shagir," *academia* (february, 2010), 3

- a) Jhope, why are you so cute. *Nyeruputnya* make me laugh non stop. There is random behavior that you guys. My heart, aarrggghh. I love you my love.

In the examples above, the words *nyerputnya* are Indonesian subject inserted in the sentence. the world are Indonesian object in the sentence. there is constituent of words inserted in each sentences above.

b) Alteration

Alternation refers to the situation in which the two languages are divided into the grammatical structures that might be lexically by the elements of whichever language. The two languages appear in the sentence relatively separate. It means that a sentence from one language is then followed by sentence another language.²⁸ For examples of alternation (Indonesian /English), as following:

- a) You finally grew up. You who used to be so cute are no longer. *Saya ingin mengucapkan selamat ulang tahun ke teman kesayanganku*

In the examples above, the sentence is constructed by mixing two languages. 1) English sentence is followed by Bahasa Indonesia sentence as a complement.

²⁸Ahmad Fanani , Jean Antunes Rudolf Zico Ma'u, "Code-switching and code-mixing in English learning process," *lingtera*, 5, no. 1 (septemper, 2018), 70-71.

c) Congruent lexicalization

According to Muysken, congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and post-creole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related languages with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation.²⁹ For example of congruent lexicalization as follow:

a) Gee mi een kiss

“Give me a kiss”

In the example above, a) shows congruent lexicalization: the structure of the sentence is identical in both English and Dutch.

e. Type of code switching

Romaine , Poplack, Appel & Musyken , and other linguists divide code-switching into three categories in terms of grammatical aspect. These categories are tag switching code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intrasentential code-switching.. Each category will be explained in the following sections:

1) Tag switching

According Holmes and Wilson stated that tag switching is sometimes called emblematic switching where the switch is

²⁹ Yudhie Indra gunawan and Suparti, “An Analysis of Code Mixing in a Bilingual Language acquisition’, *Globis (An English-indonesian Journal for English, Education and Culture)*, Vol.7, No.1, July 2018, 69.

simply an interjection, sentence filler in the other language that serves as an ethnic identity marker.

The examples of sentence filler that belong to the tag switching are like, you know, well, actually, basically, literally, and alike.

2) Inter-sentential

According to Appel & Musyken state that Inter-sentential switching is the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs after a sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language or, on the other hand, means that inter sentential code-switching occurs between a different number of sentences. It means that someone who first uses English and then sentences then the next sentence uses english or other languages for example :

- 1) Taehyung you are so handsome. I want you in my life.
I always look you in the television or social media.
Kenapa kamu begitu jauh taehyung

In the example above (a) the first sentence use by English sentence and next sentence use by Bahasa Indonesia.

3) Intra-sentential.

According to Appel & Musyken that intra-sentential switching occurs within a sentence or a clause.³⁰ It means that

³⁰ Ahmad Fanani , Jean Antunes Rudolf Zico Ma'u, "Code-switching and code-mixing in English learning process," *lingtera*, 5, no. 1 (septemper, 2018), 69-70.

switching in the sentence only happen on clause. In contrast to inter-sentential where the transition occurs in one sentence while intra-sentential transition only occurs in the word clause. An example of intra-sentential code-switching is presented below :

- 2) This morning *saya antar* my baby

f. The reason of code mixing

People must also have reasons why they mix their mother tongue into English. According to Saville-Troike, state that the reasons bilinguals or multi-linguals switch or mix their languages are as follows³¹:

- 1) To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing Indonesian into English can also soften the demand because English is not their mother tongue so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing can also strengthen a command because the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because they can use a language that not everyone can.

- 2) Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilinguals to mix up their languages is the lack of an equivalent lexicon in those languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has less words in English, they will find it easier to pronounce them in Indonesian. Vice versa, when they have less words in

³¹ Trisna Dinillah Hary, "Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing), *LINTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, Vol,11, 2018, 94.

Indonesian, they will use English terms. If you use Indonesian, the meaning will be blurred, and sometimes you do not practice it.

- 3) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Sometimes people want to communicate only with certain people or communities. To avoid the community or other people interfering with their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using language that not everyone knows.

The reasons for bilinguals or multilingual mix their languages according to Hoffman.³²

- 1) Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about certain topics in one language over another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his or her emotional feelings in a language other than their vernacular.

- 2) Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote famous phrases or sayings of some famous figures. In Indonesia, the famous figures are mostly from several English-speaking countries. Then, because many Indonesians today are fluent in English,

³² Trisna Dinillah Hary, "Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing), *LINTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, Vol,11, 2018, 95.

these famous expressions or sayings can be quoted in their entirety in their original language.

3) Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is speaking a language that is not their mother tongue suddenly wants to empathize about something, they either intentionally or unintentionally, will mix their second language into their first language. Or, on the other hand, there are cases where people feel more comfortable to empathize in their second language than in their first language.

4) Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

5) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his speech so that it is better understood by his listeners, sometimes they can use both languages they master to pronounce the same utterance (speech spoken repeatedly).

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilinguals talk to other bilinguals, there will be a lot of code mixing. It means that the content of the speech is smooth and can be understood by the listener.

7) Expressing group identity

Code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As previously mentioned, the way the academic community communicates within their disciplinary group is clearly different from that of other groups. In other words, the way one community communicates is different from people outside the community.³³

g. The reason of code switching

There are two reason when the speaker changes their language to other language by Holmes, as follows:

- 1) Changes in domain features or social situations. When there are English people gather in a forum consisting of Indonesian. Then one of the Indonesians switched his language to English. This will make new participants or people from English feel that Indonesian respects them and that will give a positive value.
- 2) Aspects of the function or purpose of the interaction. This means when someone expresses his feelings in a discussion forum. For example, when someone is happy with another participant and then he replies by using another language

h. The purpose of code switching

There are twelve over lapping purpose of code switching will know be considered.

³³ Trisna Dinillah Hary, "Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing), *LINTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, Vol,11, 2018, 96.

- 1) Code switching maybe use to emphasize a particular point in conversation.
- 2) If person does not know a word a phrase in language, that may substitute a word in another language.
- 3) Word or phrase in two language may not correspond exactly and the bilingual may switch to one language to express a concept that has no equivalent in the cultural of the other language.
- 4) Code-switching may be used to reinforce a request.
- 5) Repetition of a phrase or passage in another language may also be used to clarify a point.
- 6) Code switching may be used to communicated friendship or family bonding for example, moving from the common majority language to the home language.
- 7) In relating a conversation held previously, the person may report the conversation in the language or language used.
- 8) Codes-Swicthing is sometime used as a way of interjecting into a conversation.
- 9) Code-switching may be used to ease tension and inject humor into a conversation.
- 10) Code-switching often relates to a change of attitude or relationship.
- 11) Code-switching can also be used to exclude people from a conversation.

- 12) In some bilingual, code-switching occurs regularly when certain topics are introduced (e.g money) Spanish-English bilinguals in South United States often switch to English to discuss.

i. Social factor in code switching

A wide range of factors determine whether or not CS occurs at all in a given language contact situation. From a sociolinguistic point of view, three types of factor contribute to the form taken by CS in a particular instance:³⁴

- 1) Factors independent of particular speakers and particular circumstances in which the varieties are used, which affect all the speakers of the relevant varieties in a particular community, e.g. economic “market”
- 2) Factors directly related to the speakers, both as individuals and as members of a variety of subgroups: their competence in each variety, their social networks and relationships, their attitudes and ideologies, their self-perception and perception of others (Milroy and Gordon 2003).
- 3) Factors within the conversations where CS takes place: CS is a major conversational resource for speakers, providing further tools to structure their discourse beyond those available to monolinguals (Auer 1998)

3. Whatsapp

³⁴ Barbara E Bullock and Almeida Jacqueline Toribio, “Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Code-Switching,” n.d., 440.

Instant Messaging (IM) is one of the many communication services for many people. Instant Emergence Messages in recent years have become a huge phenomenon. Instant Messaging allows one to communicate with others in real-time via the internet or intranet. Because Instant Messaging requires less bandwidth, so it costs less than using a telephone.

According to Aharony & Zion state that WhatsApp is the premier mobile instant messaging application that allows users to send and receive real-time and diverse information to individuals and groups. WhatsApp login Top 20 apps in App Store worldwide. In 2013, WhatsApp user base was enlarged to 200 million active users. WhatsApp has more than 450 million active users, and reaching that number faster than any other company in history, said Jim Goetz, of Sequoia Capital, which has invested in the company.³⁵

Whatsapp is application where now again popular used in Indonesia. Not only young people but also the elderly, teenagers, and even minors can already wear it. This app is very useful to using people. In whatsapp we can share everything in daily status. We can share photo, video or the other.

4. Whatsapp daily status

³⁵ Rosa Apriliyanti, "Ecological Media Perspective on WhatsApp Status Features," *Indonesian Journal of Social Sciences* 12, no. 2 (October 31, 2020): 78, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ijss.v12i2.22910>.

In 2018, WhatsApp has an additional feature namely WhatsApp Status. WhatsApp status is next door chat and call. In that panel, users can see all the statuses based on the user's recent contacts. WhatsApp status remains active for 24 hours from upload. People can upload a lot status in one day.

WhatsApp daily status is a feature that users can use to share information, and every phone type can be accessed. However, Zulbeni's statement only describes the old WhatsApp version. In his explanation, WhatsApp's daily status can only be shared in the form of videos and photos. but in the new version, WhatsApp can share photos, videos, texts and links via daily status facilities. Daily status is one of the features in WhatsApp that users use to share their feelings.³⁶.

To view the status of the next or previous contact, tap the right or left edge of screen, respectively. User can move to next contact status, by swiping left. Users can also provide comments for each current status. Users can comment on status, by swiping up. What is it status like Snapchat or Instagram Stories, users can see who has viewed the status, and anyone can also reply to a status. Users also have many options to limit who can see WhatsApp status.³⁷

5. Kpopers Army Pamekasan

³⁶ Ulan Rindayan Saputra, "Students' Sentence Errors on WhatsApp Daily Status: A Literature Review" 1, no. 1 (2021): 27.

³⁷ Apriliyanti, "Ecological Media Perspective on WhatsApp Status Features."79.

The word ARMY is different from a group of men who serve the country. The word ARMY here is the name of the fandom originating from the kpop boyband in Korea, namely BTS. One of the websites on the internet states that the abbreviation army is "Adorable Representative M.C. for Youth."

He fandom was officially established on July 9, 2013, which is considered ARMY day. This happened around a month after BTS' official debut on June 12, 2013. Every year, ARMY day is celebrated by BTS fans around the world. With the number of ARMY growing day by day, the average BTS listener may be confused about how to officially incorporate themselves into the fandom.

ARMY is not only in Indonesia but abroad there are also those who call themselves ARMY. Almost all countries like this Korean boy band BTS. In Indonesia, there are many who call themselves ARMY, one of them is in Madura City, Pamekasan Regency. Many people, especially women, really like the BTS boyband because of their songs or their good looks, and some say that BTS is their motivation. because they like BTS too much, they often upload BTS photos or videos with very interesting captions on their own social media accounts

