

INTRA LEXICAL CODE MIX IN THE TWEET OF *ANAK*

JAKSEL

THESIS

By:

Maria Ulfa Angraini

NIM 18320091



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2022

INTRA LEXICAL CODE MIX IN THE TWEET OF *ANAK*

JAKSEL

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

Maria Ulfa Anggraini

NIM 18320091

Advisor:

Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP 196906282006041004



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2022

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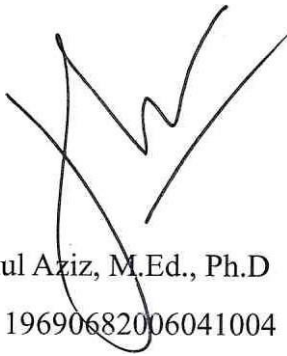
Maria Ulfa Anggraini
NIM 18320091

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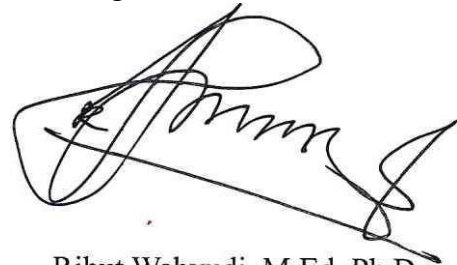
Malang, 31 October 2022

Approved by
Advisor,



Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D
NIP 19690682006041004

Head of Department of
English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledge by

Dean,



Dr. M. F. F. F., M. Ag.
NIP 19711012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

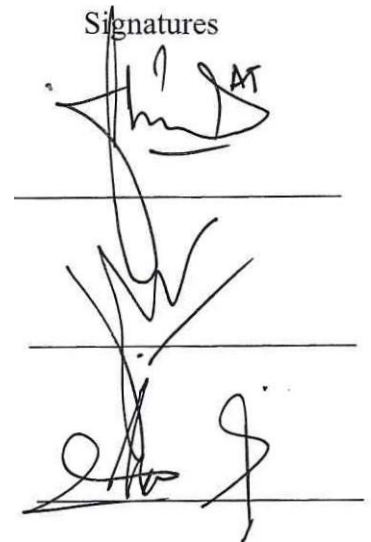
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Malang, 31 October 2022

Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002 (Chair)
2. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 196906282006041004 (First Examiner)
3. Zainur Rofiq, M.A.
NIP 19861018201802011180 (Second Examiner)

Signatures



Approved by
Dean of Faculty Humanities



Dr. A. M. Raisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121004

MOTTO

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَا

أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ ۗ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِّنْ دُونِهِ

مِنْ وَّالٍ

Meaning :

“Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. And when Allah intends for a people ill, there is no repelling it.

And there is not for them besides Him any patron.”

(Surah Ar-Ra'd Verse 11)

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved parents, bapak Suprpto and Ibu On Winarni who always give me support, love, and prayer in everything so I can finish this thesis.

My beloved husband, Muhammad Irfan Ramadhan who always supports me in finishing this thesis, thank you for being the best partner in my life.

My beloved daughter, Shareena Zalfa Humaira who always be my entertainer, and encouragement, and thank you for being born in this world

My sister, Annifatul Masruroh who always be my booster when I fall.

My parents-in-law, bapak Sunoto dan Ibu Ana Hidayatin who always love me like your own child, and pray in everything so I can finish this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahorobill'amin...

First, thanks to Allah SWT, who thanks to His blessing, I was able to complete the research entitled **Intra Lexical Code Mix in the Tweet of Anak Jaksel** well and smoothly. Then, we don't forget to give sholawat and greetings to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from darkness to a bright religion, namely Islam.

This thesis was written to complete the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree in literature at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. However, the author realizes that this success is not individual success but thanks to the help and guidance of all parties.

Then, I would like to thank Mr. Abdul Aziz, M. Ed., Ph. D. as my advisor who always takes the time and gives me support, so that I can complete this thesis. Furthermore, I would like to thank all those who have helped and motivated me to complete this thesis.

1. My beloved father and mother, bapak Suprpto and ibu On Winarni, for their great love, support, and tireless prayers for me.
2. My beloved husband, Muhammad Irfan Ramadhan for the time and energy who always accompanied me to work on this thesis, and for your love.
3. My beloved daughter, Shareena Zalfa Humaira who always cheers me up when I'm tired and is the strongest reason to finish this thesis. Thank you for coming

into my life and coloring my days.

4. My sister, Anifatul Masruroh has been the best sister, and encouraged me in everything.

5. My parents-in-law, bapak. Sunoto and ibu Ana Hidayatin for their love and tireless prayers for me.

6. My sister-in-law, Nafa'ur Roisatu Rohmah for the support and prayers.

7. My mentoring partners Junita Ayu Nadiya and Ira Ulva Chusna, who have accompanied and motivated my thesis.

The thesis cannot be perfected without the constructive criticism of all readers. The researcher hopes that future scholars interested in the same topic will optimize this thesis.

Malang, 31 October 2022

The researcher,

Maria Ulfa Anggraini

NIM 18320091

ABSTRACT

Anggraini, Maria Ulfa (2022) *Intra Lexical Code Mix in the Tweet of Anak Jaksel*. Undergraduated Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords: *Anak Jaksel*, Code mixing, Intra lexical code mix, Twitter.

The phenomenon of *Anak Jaksel* when using code mixing, especially intra lexical code mixing, is interesting to study, it turns out that South Jakarta teenagers in the production of *Anak Jaksel's* written language where they live in a bilingual or even multilingual user environment which has the potential to do code mix. Code mixing has an important role in linguistics because in this study the researcher wants to help some people dare to start using code mixing in communicating. This study aims to describe the form and function of the intra lexical code mix in *Anak Jaksel* in Twitter posts. The data source used is Twitter posts with the search site #anakjaksel. The theory used in this study is the theory of Hoffman (1991) with a research focus on the form of intra lexical code mixing. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Researcher collect data using observation, recopy or screenshot of posts containing the form of intra lexical code mix, and the last is categorizing the form and function of intra lexical code mixing. This study reveals that the form of intra lexical code mix in *Anak Jaksel* language on Twitter contains the prefix and suffix affixes with, each prefix and suffix having different affix functions. In addition, it is known that there are 6 functions of the intra lexical code mix of *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter, namely: speaking bilingually on certain topics, quoting other people, interjection, repetition used on clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity. It is recommended for further research to find more significant data to identify the form of intra lexical code mix in *Anak Jaksel*.

ABSTRAK

Anggraini, Maria Ulfa (2022), *Campur kode Intra Lexical pada Twitter Anak Jaksel*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Abdul Aziz, M. Ed., Ph. D.

Kata kunci: Anak Jaksel, Campur kode, Campur kode intra leksikal, Twitter

Fenomena Anak Jaksel dalam menggunakan campur kode khususnya campur kode intra leksikal menarik untuk dikaji, ternyata remaja Jakarta Selatan dalam produksi Bahasa tulisan Anak Jaksel dimana notabene mereka tinggal di lingkungan pengguna bilingual atau bahkan multilingual yang sangat berpotensi melakukan code mix. Campur kode memiliki peran penting dalam linguistik karena dalam penelitian ini peneliti ingin membantu beberapa orang untuk berani mulai menggunakan campur kode dalam berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dan fungsi intra lexical code mix anak Jaksel di postingan Twitter. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah postingan Twitter dengan situs pencarian #anakjaksel. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teori Hoffman (1991) dengan fokus penelitian terhadap bentuk intra lexical code mixing. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan cara observasi, recopy atau screenshot postingan yang mengandung bentuk intra lexical code mix, dan yang terakhir mengkategorikan bentuk dan fungsi intra lexical code mixing. Studi ini mengungkap bahwa bentuk intra lexical code mix Anak Jaksel di twitter mengandung imbuhan prefix dan suffix dengan setiap prefix dan suffix memiliki fungsi imbuhan yang berbeda-beda. Selain itu diketahui bahwa fungsi intra lexical code mix Anak Jaksel menurut Hoffman (1991) ada 6 fungsi campur kode yaitu, berbicara dwibahasa topik tertentu, mengutip orang lain, bersikap tegas terhadap sesuatu (mengungkapkan solidaritas), kata seu, pengulangan untuk pemerjelas kalimat, niat memperjelas isi pidato untuk lawan bicara, dan mengungkapkan identitas kelompok. Disarankan untuk penelitian selanjutnya mencari data yang lebih signifikan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk intra lexical code mix dalam bahasa anak Jaksel.

ملخص

أنكار أئيني، ماريا أولفا، المختلط بالرمز المعجمي في تويتر، لغة أنك جاكسيل. بحث علمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: عبد العزيز، الماجستير. الكلمات الأساسية: لغة أنك جاكسيل، المختلط بالرمز ، المختلط بالرمز المعجمي، تويتر.

تعتبر لغة جاكسيل ظاهرة اختلاط اللغة الإنجليزية بالإندونيسية في منطقة جنوب جاكرتا. تطور هذه اللغة في منطقة جنوب جاكرتا ، لذلك تسمى هذه اللغة لغة أنك جاكسيل. يتم تضمين لغة أنك جاكسيل في الدراسات اللغوية في علم اللغة الاجتماعي المختلط بالشفرة. وفقاً للبيانات الديموغرافية ، يهيمن على منطقة جنوب جاكرتا العمر الإنتاجي (الشباب) الذين يكونون أكثر إماماً بالتكنولوجيا ويتكيفون بسرعة أكبر مع الثقافات الجديدة ، والتي يمكن أن تكون أيضاً سبباً للدخول السريع والقبول وتطوير الاتجاهات الجديدة في هذه المنطقة. تهدف هذه الدراسة يعني يصف شكل ووظيفة رمز داخل المعجم بلغة أنك جاكسيل في منشورات تويتر. مصدر البيانات المستخدم هو منشورات تويتر مع موقع البحث #anakjaksel. النظرية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي نظرية هوفمان (1991) بالتركيز البحثي على شكل المختلط بالرمز المعجمي. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي. يجمع الباحث البيانات عن طريق الملاحظة أو إعادة النسخ أو لقطات من المنشورات التي تحتوي على شكل المختلط بالرمز المعجمي ، والأخير هو تصنيف شكل ووظيفة المختلط بالرمز المعجمي. تكشف هذه الدراسة أن شكل المختلط بالرمز المعجمي في لغة أنك جاكسيل على تويتر يحتوي على بادئة ولاحقة بكل بادئة ولاحقة لها وظائف مختلفة. يوصى بإجراء مزيد من البحث للعثور على بيانات أكثر أهمية لتحديد شكل المختلط بالرمز المعجمي في لغة أنك جاكسيل.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the introduction, which includes background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Anak Jaksel is a trend among young people today, apart from being a trend on Twitter, there is still no research that specifically discusses this research, so the results of this research can add to the scientific treasures for code-mixing, especially in terms of intra lexical code mix. Therefore the author is interested in doing this research. *Anak Jaksel* is the daily language of young people today, especially in the South Jakarta area, with its characteristic mixture of Indonesian and English.

Anak Jaksel cannot be said as a language. But still at the level of the same language, namely Indonesian. Meanwhile, the term *Anak Jaksel* is only a representation to describe the code mixing phenomenon that is manifested in the hashtag #anakjaksel. The phenomenon is commonly known as code mixing. Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by incorporating elements of one language into another, where the language elements or their variations that are inserted in another language are no longer separate. (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2010)

Code mixing is the mixing of one language into another by the speaker in communication. Gumperz (1977: 82) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018)

states that the blending of codes is a component of one language by a speaker, whereas primarily victimization of another language. A chunk of language refers to a word or phrase in one language that's mixed into another. Hudson (1996: 53) states, "code mixing means in which a fluent bilingual speaks with another fluent bilingual, changing the language without any change in the situation." There are various forms of code mixing, Hoffman (1991: 112) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) shows that there are three types of code mixing, namely intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change a pronunciation.

One of the factors *Anak Jaksel* is switching and mixing in Indonesian and English and vice versa because of their socio-cultural background. In addition, the profile of South Jakarta has long been known as a middle-class area compared to other Jakarta areas. This affects the production of the *Anak Jaksel* written language, where they live in a bilingual or multilingual user environment that has the potential to do code mix. The uniqueness of the pronunciation of the *Anak Jaksel* is now starting to develop in their written language production on social media, especially Twitter. They even have a special hashtag on Twitter, namely #anakjksel. An example of *Anak Jaksel's* Twitter posts is as follows:

"Mungkin ini sefruit jawaban kisah kita."

This shows that there is an element of intra lexical code mix, because there is an affix **se** at the beginning of a word with the root word **fruit**, which in Indonesian means **buah**. To make it look unique and different, *Anak Jaksel*

changed the word **sebuah** become **sefruit**. In this case, the researcher is interested in discussing the intra-lexical code mix form, this was chosen because the intra lexical form is considered unique because it combines elements of Indonesian affixes into English.

Anak Jaksel is often found in social media posts because it becomes a hot topic discussed by the general public because of the uniqueness of their language. Twitter is one of the media on the internet that is a container for this phenomenon to occur. Because Twitter is considered a free medium and provides a comfortable space for them, it also brings up more common sentences in *Anak Jaksel's* conversations, such as (which is, basically, literally, prefer, even, at least, and others). Because this unique thing makes many young people follow the trend of the *Anak Jaksel*, both the children of South Jakarta itself and other regions in Indonesia.

Twitter social media is synonymous with the comment column that Twitter users usually use to communicate or just read the timeline. There is also to follow trends in the community. Some of the hashtags are active and reach the hot position of the topic because it has been discussed and discussed in more detail and mediating. #anakjaksel was chosen to make it easier for Twitter users to search for new words for their children or want to read their conversations.

In connection with this study, the author explain the previous research to find similarities and find gaps the author wants to find. Some researches related to this study in the past ten years. (Deneta, 2021; Kartini et al., 2019; Nabila & Idayani,

2022) Focus code mix of Twitter. The first research discussed mixing on Twitter by Deneta (2021), using qualitative methods and code mixing theory by McKay and Nancy. In this study, three forms of code mixing were found: insertion, phrase insertion, and sentence insertion.

Followed by Kartini's (2019) research using qualitative methods and theories from Bhatia and Ritchie. The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of code mixing in Sheryl's posts on her Twitter and the reasons why Jaksel's son used the mixed code used by Sheryl's account.

Further research by Nabila, Cindy & Andi, Idayani (2022). Using qualitative methods and theories used by Suwito (1985). The purpose of this study is to find out the form and function of the mixing of Indonesian-English codes on Twitter. They found several relevant objectives of mixing codes on Twitter: requiring emotional motives, being more informative, making jokes, and expressing self-emotions.

Other studies that discuss code mix in the *Anak Jaksel* are (Jimmi & Davistasya, 2019; Rahmandini, 2020; Wijaya & Bram; 2021). The first by Jimmi & Davistasya (2019) uses Hoffman's theory, and the results of this study suggest that the true meaning behind the use of code mixing depends on speaker attitude, language type (lack of vocabulary), and environment. People have different linguistic styles and accents when communicating.

Further research by Rahmandini, Fathia (2020), with qualitative methods and theories from Issac Michael (1987: 42). This study discusses the code switching

and code mixing found in the speech of young people in South Jakarta in the video “*Duka Anak Jaksel yang which is literally true,*” with the focus of the research to explore types of code mixing and code switching

Furthermore, Wijaya & Bram (2021) use Holmes’s theory (2013). This study explored the variety of code-mixing expressions in the Indoglish phenomenon in South Jakarta.

Further research discussing code mixing in Indonesia, namely (I Made Drati Nalantha et al. (2021); Novedo & Linuwih (2018); Silaban et al. (2020);

Suhandoko et al. (2019); Wargadinata et al. (2022). The first research by Nalantha, I Made Drati et al. (2021) used qualitative methods and theories from Hoffman, namely mixing intra sentential codes and mixing intra lexical codes, with a focus on the type of intra sentential code mix and intra lexical code mix, namely focusing on the insertion of Indonesian prefixes.

Then another research by Novedo & Linuwih (2018) used qualitative methods and theories from Hoffman (1991). It turns out that there are four types of “code switching,” three types of “code mixing,” and six reasons for using “code switching and “code mixing,” such as talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content the for the interlocutor and expressing group identity.

Silaban et al. (2020) used qualitative methods. This study aims to find out the types of code mixing and code switching, the main types of code mixing and code

switching, and the factors of code mixing and code switching used by the Indonesian Lawyer's Club in TV One.

Next, Suhandoko et al. (2019) analysis focus on how "which" functions in speech. This study describes the use of "which" as a mix of currently popular codes.

Wargadinata et al. (2022) This study discussed the analysis of code switching by mixing Javanese and Arabic in marriages carried out in Mojoroto, used qualitative methods, with the results of the study finding three code transfer utterances with an external code switching type and eleven mixed code speech with an external code mix type. Meanwhile, code mixing tends to be caused by the background of redeciders who assume that the Arabic they entered is a language that was considered their language for a long time.

From the previous research above, there are related studies showing similarities and differences with the author's study. The similarity from the previous study is the study of code mixing. Meanwhile, the difference from the previous research is in the type of code mix to be studied. This research tries to offer a different point of view by focusing on the form of intra lexical code mixing found on Twitter by using the *Anak Jaksel* as the research object. It is known that the phenomenon of "*Anak Jaksel*" is a trending discussion context in social media, and the form of intra lexical code mix still needs to be explored. The author decided to research this by using text in the form of tweet posts from Twitter users through #anakjaksel as a data source by taking data from 20 October until 21

October 2022. The researcher uses Hoffman's theory to help the researcher achieve the research objectives.

B. Research Question

1. What patterns of intra lexical code mix are found in the Twitter *Anak Jaksel*?
2. What are the functions of intra lexical code mix in the Twitter *Anak Jaksel*?

C. Research Objective

1. To identify the pattern of intra lexical code mix that is in the Twitter *Anak Jaksel*.
2. To identify functions of intra lexical code mix in Twitter *Anak Jaksel*.

D. Scope and Limitation

The focus of this study is to find out the pattern of intra lexical code mix sentences "*anak jaksel*" in Twitter posts. To make this study feasible, the authors must limit the scope of the study. *Anak Jaksel* was chosen for this research because it is considered a trending phenomenon among the community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the form of intra lexical code mix of *Anak Jaksel* used in Twitter. The researcher used Hoffman (1991) to achieve the research objectives. The limitation of this research is twittered comment

#anakjaksel by taking data from 20 October 2022 until 21 October 2022. This study only analyzes problems through reading, observing, and analyzing. There is no interview section to obtain a different perspective on the situation from the subject studied here, which can be considered a study limitation.

E. Significance

The researcher hopes this research could contribute theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, the results of this study could provide valuable information and enrich our knowledge of code mixing.

2. Practically

1. The researcher hopes to be useful for learners and those who want to analyze more about intra lexical code mixing.

2. This study is a reference for additional exploration, especially intra lexical code mix.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms is significant to avoid misunderstandings. The definition of the key terms is expressed as follows:

1. *Anak Jaksel* is a language commonly used by young people, especially in the South Jakarta area, with a mixture of Indonesian English as its characteristic.
2. Code mix is the other phenomenon closely related to code switching. It usually occurs when conversants use both languages together and switch between languages to the extent that they change from one tongue to the other during a single utterance.
3. Intra Lexical Code Mix is Intra lexical occurs within a boundary word. This happens because of the affix insertion of a language in another language.
4. Twitter is a social networking and microblogging service that allows users to send and receive text-based messages or posts of up to 140 characters called “tweets. “

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes some related theories used in this study. Such as the code mix, intra lexical code mix, Twitter, history of *Anak Jaksel*.

A. Code Mixing

The definition of code mixing according to Maschler in Wibowo (2017:21) shows that using two languages like the third, a new code appears, in which elements of the two languages are incorporated into a structurally definable pattern". That is, the code mix hypothesis states that when two code switching languages constitute the emergence of a third code, it has structural characteristics specific to that new code. Code mixing is the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another. In other words, only part of it is transferred so the elements are mixed for communication purposes (Pardede, 2006:36).

Mixed languages are serialized when speakers of different languages come into contact and exhibit a high level of bilingualism. Sometimes more than one language is involved. Mixing codes is natural in communication because there is a need for interdependence between bilingual or multilingual people. In Indonesia, which is also bilingual or multilingual, we often encounter a tendency to mix one language from another, namely Indonesian, into one's ethnic language. If the speaker is a learned person, you can also see the code mixing used in the speech

The main feature of code mixing is the informal situation. In formal situations, code mixing is rare when it occurs because there is no word in the native language that the speaker has to use for other reasons that the speaker wants to appear. Their knowledge of the use of English. In other situations, you may use mixed code English to indicate that you are a modern person.

Example :

“Nessie Judge membagikan 10 juta rupiah, apabila mencapai 10 juta subscribers.”

According to the example above, it can be known that there is a mixture of codes used, where the word “subscriber” is English while in Indonesian means “subscriber” or commonly referred to as a subscriber to the Nessie Judge Youtube channel.

Wei in Claros & Ishartyanti (2009: 68) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018), states that code switching above the clause level is considered code switching, but if it occurs below the clause level it is considered code mixing. Hudson (1996: 53) also states that code mixing means where a fluent bilingual speaks with another fluent bilingual, changing the language without any change in the situation. Hoffman (1991: 112) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) shows that there are three types of Code Mixing, namely intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. But this time, the author wants to focus on intra lexical code mixing. Intra lexical code mix was chosen

because in *Anak Jaksel* language, it is more dominant to use Intra lexical code mix compared to intra sentential code mix and involving a change of pronunciation.

B. Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical occurs inside a boundary word. This occurs due to the affix insertion of a language in the word of another language. According to Chaer (2003), an affix is an element that can change the meaning, type, and function of the primary form of a word. Based on its inherent position to the basic form, there are four kinds of affixes, namely suffixes, infixes, prefixes, and circumfixes (Moeliono & Dardjowidjojo, 1997:81). The researcher classifies the types of intra lexical code mixing in the data found divided it into two parts, namely prefixes and suffixes.

Example :

Table 1.1. types of affix

Prefi x	Example	Infi x	Example	Suffi x	Example	Conf x	Example
men-	Meramal Mengaka r Membac a Menukar Menyap u	-el-	Gelebun g Gelegar Gelitik Telapak	-kan	Kerjakan Relakan Jauhkan Tenangka n	pen- an	Penahanan Penganggura n Perumusan Peleraian Pengetikan Penyebutan
ber-	Bersekut u Bekerja belajar	-in-	Gemilang Kemilau	-an	Harapan Harian Tulisan	per-an	Persahabatan Persatuan Persekutuan
Ke-	Ketiga Kekasih	-er-	Gerigi Kerudung Seruling	-i	Sukai Dasari Tulisi	ber-an	Berdatangan Bertebangan
Ter-	Tertulis Terambil Termura h	-in-	Kinerja Sinambun g	-nya	Kiranya Agaknya Datangny a	Ke-an	Keadilan Kemanusiaa n Kerusuhan Keramaian
di-	ngkat mbil			-wan	Sejarawa n	se- nya	Sebaiknya Seandainya Selanjutnya

a. Intra Lexical Code Mix Pattern

1. Prefix

A prefix in semantics is a letter or combination of characters that deepens its meaning when added to the beginning of a word. Its root is the Latin word *prefixes*, which combines the terms *pre* (for “before”) and *fixes* (for “to fasten”). Prefix, therefore, means “to put before.”

A prefix is a bound morpheme that, in other words, cannot stand alone or function as a word on its own. To establish acceptable diction for writing, prefixing is the process of adding prefixes to other words. For example:

Example 1:

*“Orang yang suka **ngejudge** mental biasanya orang yang paling kesepian.”*

From the data above, it can be seen that there are affixes *nge-* where *nge-* is a prefix and *judge* as a root word.

Example 2:

*“Yang **diposting** aku, eh jadiannya sama dia.”*

From the data above, it can be seen that there are affixes *di-*, where *di-* is a prefix and *posting* is a root word.

From the two examples above, it can be seen that the Indonesian prefix affixation is a prefix mixed with English.

2. Suffix

Strings of letters called suffixes are affixed to the end of words to modify and change their meanings. For example, the present tense form of the verb

“walk” is “walking” when the suffix “-ing” is added. Teaching students suffixes can help them expand their vocabularies by exposing them to new words and their meanings. For example:

Example 1:

*“**Jujurly** gua gasuka kupang, rasanya kayak amis gimana gitu.”*

From the data above, it can be seen that there are affixes -ly where -ly is a suffix and jujur is a root word.

Example 2:

*“Nevermind lu gasuka tempe, yg penting lu **likenya** gua.”*

From the data above, it can be seen that there are affixes -nya where -nya is a suffix and like is a root word.

From the two examples above, it can be seen that the Indonesian suffix affixation is a suffix mixed with English.

b. Functions of Intra Lexical Code Mix

It is important to find out the function of why *Anak Jaksel* mix their languages. According to Hoffman (1991: 116) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) there are seven functions for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages. Namely, talking bilingual particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity), Interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

1. Talking bilingual particular topics

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable expressing his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter, Mandarin for the international “Chinese” language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic.

2. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures the switch involves just the word that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expression or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a name.”

A : Bolehkah saya tahu hobi anda, Pak? (May I know your Hobby, sir?)

B : What is a hobby?

In this conversation, B answers the question from A with the famous proverb “What is a hobby.”

3. Being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity)

If someone wants to be emphatic about something when communicate using a language which is not his or her native, he or she will switch his or her second language to the first language or vice-versa, either intentionally or not. The same as in *Anak Jaksel* site, when the member wants to express his emphatic feeling to other members, the person will switch the language from Indonesian to English language.

Example :

“Rest in peace Aremaku, semoga dapat di usut tuntas.”

4. Interjection (Interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is word or expression, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally. The following are example of the usage of interjections in sentence.

Example :

“That’s damn tas itu kan expensive banget!”

5. Repetition used for clarification

Repetition is the reason why the speaker wants to clarify what he said. so that it will be better understood by the listener, he can sometimes use both

languages that he is fluent in to pronounce the same utterance (speech is said repeatedly).

Example:

“kamu udah ngefollow aku belum? Biar nanti kamu jadi pengikutku.”

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilinguals talk to other bilinguals, it's like there's no code switching. That means making the contents of the conversation run smoothly and can be understood by listeners.

Example :

“Timernya sudah siap? Kamu udah disuruh masuk tuh ke ruangan bu lurah.”

7. Expressing group identity

This type is used to show the identity, and profile of the speaker.

Example:

“Untuk selebritis itu harus wow banget. I have to look so good.”

C. Twitter

1. History of Twitter

In the era of increasingly sophisticated technological developments, many technology-based companies can develop applications that meet the community's communication needs, especially since the emergence of web 2.0, which allows Internet users to interact in two directions. The emergence of social networking media has helped humans connect, one of which is Twitter.

According to Kusuma (2009: 4) as cited in Mardiasuti (2014) Twitter is a social networking, and microblogging service with the facility of sending text info on user accounts with a maximum length of 140 characters via SMS, instant messages, or electronic mail. According to Kusuma (2009:10) as cited in Mardiasuti (2014). This social networking media was developed by Obvious Corp. based in San Francisco, United States. Twitter was created in March 2006 and launched in July of the same year by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Bizz Stone, and Evan Williams.

Since its launch in 2006, Twitter has grown rapidly. This service quickly became popular worldwide, with 500 million registered users in 2012, garnering approximately 58 million daily tweets (www.statisticbrain.com). A web research institute called Alexa in 2012 placed Twitter as the 13th most accessed website worldwide, and Jakarta was listed as the first city with the most tweets in the world. The Twitter logo is represented by a bluebird named “Twitter Bird”.



picture logo Twitter

This logo came into use on 5 June 2012. The “Twitter Bird” was designed by Douglas Bowman, inspired by a bluebird commonly found in the mountains. Another unique icon of this media is the image of a whale pulled by eight orange birds with the caption, “Too many tweets! Please wait a moment and try 37

again”. This icon appears when a tweet has a network error due to many people tweeting simultaneously.

Twitter has a search facility to find the topics that Twitter users discuss. When you write down the name of the *Anakjaksel*, various connections with the character will appear, both those who use hash marks (#*anakjaksel*) and those who don't (*anakjaksel*). The username or account address is marked with the “@” symbol so that the name that appears is @*anakjakselbgt*

The search facility is not only used to search for other accounts but also to search for topics currently being discussed. In Twitter, the hash/hashtag (#) is used as a keyword in the written tweet. Anyone interested in the hashtag can join by writing a tweet related to the topic in the hashtag. The more often the hash mark is used, the greater the chance that the topic will become a trending topic or the most discussed topic at that time.

Friendship on Twitter has different terms, namely followers and following. This term distinguishes Twitter from other media, especially in the ease of interacting without waiting for approval from one another. If the user logs into another account and wants to know the activities of that account, it is called the following. Meanwhile, if another account follows a user account, then the account is called a follower.

Facilities on Twitter to answer or comment on messages are reply or reply all. The reply is used to comment on one account, and the reply is used to comment on more than one account. The symbol for reply and reply all is (RT).

Twitter users can directly send tweets to other users or refer to other accounts' tweets in a conversation using the "@" symbol (Panagiotopoulos & Sams, 2012). The "@" symbol is used as a marker for the intended address, with this symbol indicating that the message/tweet is addressed to the owner of a particular account (Larsson & Moe, 2012:733).

2. Twitter Usage

Although it is included in one of the social networking sites, Twitter has advantages that other networking sites do not have, namely the distribution of information that is faster, in real-time, and there are always new updates (Larsson & Moe, 2012; Panagiotopoulos & Sams, 2012).

Twitter is also supported by a "following" system that allows users to follow as many other accounts as possible without waiting for approval from the account owner (Larsson & Moe, 2012). Although the relationship following other accounts is not necessarily reciprocal - in other words, not all account owners who are followed will follow back - but with this system, a user has benefited from the freedom to access various information on the pages of the accounts he follows, both accounts that originating at home and abroad.

Panagiotopoulos & Sams (2012) said that Twitter messages are limited to 140 characters and may be accompanied by additional content, such as a link to a website, photo, or video, by sending a message (tweet) Twitter users share updates to their network of followers (Larsson & Moe, 2012).

According to Kusuma (2009:10) as cited in Mardiasuti (2014). This advantage allows using Twitter as a medium for self-expression, information promotion, and even the delivery of short stories. So celebrities use Twitter, ordinary people, organizations, and even political figures also use this media to share information.

This study examines the use of Twitter accounts with the search site #anakjaksel to understand better the communication patterns used in the language of South Jakarta children. In addition, as Twitter users increase, this media becomes a technology that can accommodate language development in Indonesia, especially in the *Anak Jaksel*.

3. Twitter account #anakjaksel

A Twitter account with #anakjaksel is used in this study. As a search site for this research, #anakjaksel is considered a search site for the most up-to-date language for children in South Jakarta on the latest events and language developments in the *Anak Jaksel*. Therefore, the researcher chose the search site to facilitate this research.

D. History of *Anak Jaksel*

South Jakarta is often a source of intense chatter in the community, especially among young people, both in terms of culture, food, and outfits, to the language *Jaksel*. According to LDP RI's official Instagram account as cited in

Zulfikar (2022) *Anak Jaksel* is a mixture of Indonesian with English. This mixed language arises due to 4 factors, namely:

1. The South Jakarta area is dominated by productive age

This makes them at that age vulnerable. The population tends to be more aware of technology and is included in the average internet user. This is one of the supporters of why information from South Jakarta is easily spread to various regions through various media, especially digital media.

2. Surrounded by International Level Education Agencies

Geographically, the South Jakarta area is also surrounded by many international standard educational institutions, the majority of which have native speakers. This became a solid supporting factor for the South Jakarta people, who often mixed English vocabulary when communicating with the interlocutor.

3. Hierarchical Factors

Meanwhile, according to social observer and Lecturer at the University of Indonesia Devie Rahmawati, the phenomenon of mixing English and Indonesian in South Jakarta is also based on several hierarchical things, such as; indicating social status, education, and honor.

4. Inhabited by High Economy Class

The South Jakarta region, which many high-economy class groups inhabit, makes this mixed language considered to have a high social status. Although there are hierarchical factors that drive popularity, this phenomenon of mixing Languages is judged to be not a bad thing. This is because there is a positive side where Indonesians began to have the courage to communicate in English. This has also

happened abroad, where mixed families in the United States with Spanish ancestry speak ‘Spanglish.’

The four factors above are the causes of the emergence of *Anak Jaksel* to develop in society.

Anak Jaksel is millennial slang, which children from the South Jakarta area often use. It can be said that slang is the language used by millennial children today, both in daily conversation and on social media.

Since 2018, *Anak Jaksel* terms have become popular. This characteristic can never be separated from the mixture of English and Indonesian. Currently, communication in Indonesian is often mixed with foreign language terms which is a trend. Maybe some people are used to use Indonesian with English terms.

However, several other people are still confused and do not understand the meaning of *Anak Jaksel*. So that they find out these terms. There is an example in a sentence that contains *Anak Jaksel* for example: "*gue bener-bener literally dah offended secara joki anak Jaksel ngomongnya mixed beud,*"

It can be seen that in one sentence, some use English terms and mix them with Indonesian. The *Anak Jaksel* exists because of a society open to globalization. In addition, the times are increasingly sophisticated and dominated by most young people using technology, so there was an acculturation of a language that is often used in daily communication until it finally sticks and spreads in Indonesian society.

Not only that, it turns out that the *Anak Jaksel* is unique because its pronunciation is mixed between two languages, namely English and Indonesian. If you want to master *Anak Jaksel*, then you must master English first so that you can understand it and fit it into the Indonesian language order.

South Jakarta is usually used with friends of the same age or who are already close. Because some South Jakarta terms are inappropriate or have a terrible meaning when used with people who are much older people of *Anak Jaksel* in English.

1. The following are the words of *Anak Jaksel* that are often spoken

(Aulia,2022):

1. Literally
2. Basically
3. Prefer
4. Which is
5. Better
6. Like – Unlike
7. Hence
8. Somehow
9. Figuratively
10. Perhaps later
11. Normally

12. Seldom
13. Because why
14. Whatever
15. Whereas
16. Somehow
17. End up
18. The point is
19. Fuck
20. While
21. That is
22. Not yet
23. Confuse
24. Surely
25. You know
26. Attitude
27. Ever
28. Eye-catching
29. Assess
30. Burnout
31. Denial
32. Red Flag

2. *Anak Jaksel* Slang

Here is a collection of *Anak Jaksel* slang (Aulia, 2022):

1. Fancy
2. Figuratively
3. Financial freedom
4. Make sure
5. Manjiw: Mantap jiwa
6. Mantul: Mantap betul
7. Mindfulness
8. Seldom
9. Better
10. Because why
11. Bestie
12. Body shaming
13. Kurleb: Kurang lebih
14. Kurs: Kurang
15. Once
16. OTW: On The Way
17. PAP: Post a Picture
18. Pelor: sleepyhead
19. Deep talk
20. Detox sosmed: lazy to play social media
21. Lebay

3. The term or abbreviation of *Anak Jaksel*

The following are terms commonly used by *Anak Jakse* (Aulia, 2022):

1. Flexing
2. FWB (Friend With Benefit)
3. Gatekeeping
4. TBL (takut Banget Loh)
5. That's why
6. WBK (We Been Knew)
7. Well
8. While
9. Hidden gems
10. Inner child
11. Insecure
12. Invasion of privacy
13. Jujurly
14. Lowkey
15. Me time
16. Negative vibes
17. Noted
18. Part-time traveler
19. Bro men
20. AF (As f*ck)
21. IDC (I Don't Care)

22. IDK (I Don't Know)
23. Money oriented
24. FYI (For Your Information)
25. FYP (For You Page)
26. Income, revenue, cuan
27. Sugar daddy
28. Socially Awkward
29. Closingan
30. CMIW (Correct Me If I'm Wrong)

4. *Anak Jaksel* Terms in Relationships (Couples, Family, Friends)

Some people argue that a conversation will not be too stiff if mixed with English. Below is the use of *Anak Jaksel* that usually appears in a relationship (Husnunnisa, 2022):

1. Gaslighting, a condition in which a person manipulates the situation to get a higher position. Usually, people like this find it difficult to apologize. Remember, this is not a term for a gas ignition procedure. South Jakarta children generally use this word when arguing with their partners. If you often apologize even though you're not wrong, be careful! It could be that you are a victim of gaslighting.
2. Guilt-tripping is almost the same as gaslighting. The difference is that people's goal here is not to get a superior position but to make others feel guilty or responsible.

3. Couple goals, a term used for couples who are role models for many people, should be followed by an example.
4. Deep talk is a conversation between two or more people to discuss something more in-depth.
5. Trust issue, used for people who tend to find it difficult to trust others. This is usually due to a harmful event that caused a sense of disappointment in the past.
6. Ghosting is taken from the word ghost, which means ghost. Well, cool, ghosting is a nickname for people who like to suddenly disappear without giving certainty.
7. Healthy relationship, a healthy love relationship, and away from a negative conversation.
8. Bestie, a slang word from the best friend, aka good friend. You won't find the term bestie in English dictionaries, guys. South Jakarta children will usually call bestie to people with very close friendships.
9. Bro men, a close friendship between two men. More or less the same as a bestie, but if bestie is usually widely used by women.
10. Toxic relationship, contraction of a healthy relationship. This means an unhealthy love relationship intends to harm each other.
11. Silent treatment is the behavior of someone who ignores a partner for a specific time without any explanation or effort to solve it.
12. Emotional abuse is a nickname for people manipulating others through threatening actions or words. This, of course, will make other people afraid and feel intimidated.

13. Strict parents mean parents who are too demanding of their children to obey and are not free to do what their children like.
14. Clingy, this trait tends to be directed at people who depend on others. It usually happens in a love relationship. This term is also known as cringe.
15. Love language is the language of love, like an act or sign of someone's love for their partner.
16. Support system means a mutually supportive environment. For example, your support system at work is your family.
17. Word of affirmation, one of the love languages that give positive words in the form of praise or appreciation for your partner.
18. Split bill means a joint venture to pay for something. This split bill can be done in a circle of friends or with a partner.
19. Sleep Call is usually a condition where the couple spends time "phone" at night until sleep.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter introduces the method was used to analyze the data. In addition, the researcher wants to show how the data can be analyzed using relevant theories on the subject of this study. To help the reader understand the discussion, the researcher introduces the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3. Research Methods

This method discussed the research methods applied in the study. It consists of research design, data and source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The author uses qualitative descriptive methods in their papers. This means that the research is based on the properties of the phenomenon, and the data are analyzed using descriptive rather than numerical values. Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as “a form of systematic empirical research on meaning” (p. 5). Systematic means “planned, ordered, general” and follows the rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative research community. Empirically, he said, this kind of investigation is grounded in experience. Investigating meaning shows that researchers try to understand how others interpret their experiences. This study intends that the data collected is not in the form of numbers, but comes from observations, field notes, and personal documents. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe and analyze linguistic forms,

including forms of intra lexical code mixing. A qualitative descriptive method gives researchers a clear picture of the data analyzed. In this study, researchers systematically and factually analyze the original data. Data for this study are available in the form of daily tweets from users of *Anak Jaksel's* Twitter media account.

B. Research Instrument

This research instrument aims to make it easier for researchers to collect data so that researchers can work more quickly and get good results. In this study researcher used human instruments. This instrument is the researcher herself, by observing and analyzing the intra lexical code mix of *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter media accounts. As the main instrument, the researcher obtained, collected, and analyzed the data and results of this study because no other instrument could be involved.

C. Data and Data Source

The data in this study was in the form of words or sentences in the column of *Anak Jaksel's* Twitter social media account, which contained an intra lexical code mix. The researcher choose the language of *Anak Jaksel* because the posting from *Anak Jaksel* containing intra lexical code mix can be analyzed in this study. The data used in this study from data recopy or screenshot techniques on *Anak Jaksel's* Twitter social media accounts. The researcher presents as much as 20 data.

The source of the data studied in this study was by recopy, or screenshot of the daily language applied to South Jakarta children's Twitter social media accounts. In the room timeline, tweeps or Twitter residents poured the language of *Anak Jaksel* as a colloquial language either for jokes or to be seen as a slang child. By #anakjaksel as a source of research data.

D. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher carried out several steps, first, observing and choosing twitter posts from sentences that contain intra lexical code mix. Second, recopy or screenshot comments containing intra lexical code mix. Third, researchers began to categorize the form and function of the intra lexical code mix. The purpose of data collection is to make it easier for the researcher to analyze data so that the data obtained gain understanding by the focus of the research.

Then the researcher also used the technique of taking notes. In this technique, the researcher acts only as an observer of the use of language. Thus researcher can freely pay attention to posts on the Twitter account, including studying the current code mixing situation. In this case, the use of the language that appears in *Anak Jaksel* Twitter post takes the data from 20 October until 21 October 2022.

E. Data Analysis

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive technique because the data presented by the researcher is a collection of posts written by netizens on Twitter using #anakjaksel.

To analyze the data in Twitter posts with #anakjaksel, the researcher uses Hoffman's theory; the steps for conveying data are as follows; first, the researcher categorizes the data using Hoffman's theory. Second, The process of selecting and transforming raw data is then presented in the form of a clear and complete description in detail. The third conclusion, where the data is presented by describing the results as a whole. Next, the researcher analyzes and looks for similarities, things that often appear, and hypotheses to be written in the conclusion. This process involves a new understanding of the overall results analyzed and a review of studies. This is aimed at obtaining valid data and can be considered according to the results obtained.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the results of data analysis and discusses a summary of the findings in *Anak Jaksel* containing intra lexical code mix on Twitter with the search site, namely #anakjaksel, in the period around October. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Hoffman (1991)

A. Findings

The following are the findings for the researcher's questions through data analysis carried out by grouping based on the form of an intra lexical code mix according to Hoffman's theory (1991). Intra lexical occurs within word boundaries. In this case, Indonesian affixes are added with English words. In this study, several Indonesian affixes are inserted in sentences, such as *-nya*, *nge*, and *di-*. From the data, it is clear that speakers tend to mix Indonesian affixes with English roots rather than English affixes with Indonesian words. It happens because the attachment of Indonesian affixes to English words can cause changes to English word classes. Affixes found in the *Anak Jaksel* have different functions. For further explanation, here is an example of mixing the intra lexical code found in the *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter with the search site #anakjaksel.

a. Intra lexical Code Mix Pattern

1. Prefix

The prefix comes from the Latin, namely *prae* and *figere*. In English, *prae* is before, which means “before,” and *figere* is to fix, which means “to fix.” Taken together, *praefixum* or *prefix* means “to fix what was at the beginning”.

So, a prefix is an affix at the beginning of a word. In its position, the prefix is placed in front of the root word. The data found below is an example of the prefix.

Datum 1

@Bloomydai Capek banget udah ngedownload dari pagi sampek malem cuman 15% #anakjaksel
--

From datum 1, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @Bloomydai*, which is in the word **ngedownload**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “download” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngedownload** can be interpreted as “mengunduh.” The prefix *nge-* means changing the noun *download* in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix *nge-* on the word *download*, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 2

@upsziie
Sapa nih yang buka joki **ngetranslate** bahasa thailand?
#anakjaksel

From datum 2, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of the *Anak Jaksel @upsziie*, which is in the word **ngetranslate**. With the affix “*nge-*” as a prefix and the word “*translate*” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngetranslate** can be interpreted as “*menerjemahkan*.” The prefix *nge-* means changing the noun *translate* in the base word into a verb.

The addition of the prefix *nge-* on the word *translate* acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 3

@NadaIrama200393

Main jago dibilang **ngecheat** main goblok dibilang goblok banget sih lu!

#anakjaksel

From datum 3, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel* @NadaIrama200393, that is, in the word **ngecheat**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “cheat” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngecheat** can be interpreted as “mencontek” or “mencurangi.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun cheat in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix nge- on the word cheat, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 4

@punyanyaranin

Suka mikir dimasa quarter life gini sebebernya gua guna gak sih jadi manusia, apa gaada kerjaan selain **ngescroll** tiktok

#anakjaksel

From datum 4, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @punyaranin*, which is in the word **ngescroll**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “scroll” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngescroll** can be interpreted as “menggulir.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun scroll in the base word into a verb.

The addition of the prefix nge- on the word scroll acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 5

@idham_D1

Gasabar banget nungguin Anne Merrie **ngerelease** lagu sama si Aitch

#anakjaksel

From datum 5, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @idham_D1*, in the word **ngerelease**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “release” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngerelease** can be interpreted as “melepaskan” or “mengeluarkan.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun release in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix nge- on the word release, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 6

@nahreza_v
Ngechill sore sore ah biar dikata si anak senja
#anakjaksel

From datum 6, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel* @nahreza_v that is in the word **ngechill**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “chill” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngechill** can be interpreted as “santai.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun chill in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix nge- on the word chill, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 7

@szalhura
Sapa yang kerjaannya hp an tp males kalo harus **ngecharger** dulu?
#anakjaksel

From datum 7, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of the *Anak Jaksel* @szalhura, which is in the word

ngecharger. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “charger” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngecharger** can be interpreted as "mengisi daya". The prefix nge- means changing the noun charger in the base word into a verb.

The addition of the prefix nge- on the word charger acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 8

@izzatil_husna
Info **ngegrill** area Malang dong?
#anakjaksel

From datum 8, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of the *Anak Jaksel* @izzatil_husna, which is in the word **ngegrill**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “grill” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngegrill** can be interpreted as “memanggang.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun grill in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix nge- on the word grill, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 9

@panggilerasaja

Saling **ngefollow** tapi bukan teman

#anakjaksel

From datum 9, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in Twitterterter post of *Anak Jaksel @panggilerasaja*, that is, in the word **ngefollow**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “follow” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngefollow** can be interpreted as “mengikuti.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun follow in the base word into a verb.

With the addition of the prefix nge- on the word follow, which acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 10

@ShareenaZalfa

Jujurly gua jadi overthinking dan ga bermaksud skeptis sama kemampuan orang lain tapi gesture leadershipnya kurang capable **ngemanage** event hari santri tadi

#anakjaksel

From datum 10, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @upsziie*, which is in the word **ngemanage**. With the affix “nge-” as a prefix and the word “manage” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **ngemanage** can be interpreted as “mengelola.” The prefix nge- means changing the noun manage in the base word into a verb.

The addition of the prefix nge- on the word manage acts as a verb. So it can be said that the sentence contains an intra lexical code mix sentence with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 11

@DiahTriwulanda5
Seneng banget kalo **diretweet** sama idola
#anakjaksel

From datum 11, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @DiahTriulanda5*, that is, in the word **diretweet**. With the affix “di-” as a prefix and the word “retweet” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **diretweet** can be interpreted as "memposting kembali sebuah tweet". With the prefix function di- as a form of passive meaning in the primary word.

With the addition of the prefix di- in the retweet word, which acts as a verb. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 12

@ur_rhma
Pada akhirnya semua orang akan **dighosting**
#anakjaksel

From datum 12, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @ur_rhma*, that is in the word **dighosting** With the affix “di-” as a prefix and the word “ghosting” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **dighosting** can be interpreted as “tiba-tiba menghilang” or in a relationship where someone is suddenly abandoned by their partner. With the prefix function di- as a form of passive meaning in the primary word.

The addition of the prefix di- in the ghosting word acts as a verb. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with Indonesian prefix affixation.

Datum 13

@happiycat
Kadang masih gak nyangka udah 2 tahun pandemi dan masa-masa **terlockdown** udah terlewati
#anakjaksel

From datum 13, it can be seen that there is an element of the prefix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @happiycat*, that is in the word **terlockdown** With the affix “ter-” as a prefix and the word “lockdown” as the root word.

In Indonesian, **terlockdown** can be interpreted as “terkunci” or “terkurung.” With the prefix function, it states a state.

With the addition of the prefix ter- on the word lockdown, which acts as a verb. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with Indonesian prefix affixation.

2. Suffix

Suffix comes from the Latin, namely sub and figere. In English, the sub is under, and the figere is to fix. Be a suffixum or suffix in English, which means “to fix what is at the end.”

So, a suffix is an affix at the end of a word. From the meaning of the suffix, it is clear that its position is behind the root word. The data found below is an example of the suffix.

Datum 14

@zzhbbn
Andai gua punya **backup-an** kayak Kiki pasti udah gua **roasting-in**
tuh para pejabat
#anakjaksel

From datum 14, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @zzhhbbn* that is in the word **backupan**, where the word backup is the root word, and the suffix -an is the suffix, and it is also in the word **roastingin**, where the word backup is the root word, and the suffix -an is the suffix

In Indonesian, **backupan** can be interpreted as “cadangan”. The suffix -an functions as forming nouns.

While **roastingin** in Indonesian can be interpreted as “memanggang” or can be interpreted as a scene in a stand-up that is done to attack someone, with the suffix -in function at the end of the word, that is, to do an action.

With the addition of the suffix -an to the word backup-an, it acts as a noun. And also the addition of the suffix -in to the word roasting, which acts as a verb. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 15

@kwahyuf

Suka heran sama manusia yang love **languagenya** physical touch tapi sok sok an **LDR an**

#anakjaksel

From datum 15, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @ kwahyuf* that is in the word

languagenya, where the word language is the root word and the suffix -nya is the suffix, and it is also in the word **LDR an**, where the word LDR is the root word, and the suffix -an is the suffix

In Indonesian, **languagenya** can be interpreted as "bahasanya" or "kepemilikan bahasa". Its suffix function in the languagenya sentence has a function: ownership.

While **LDR an** in Indonesian can be interpreted as "hubungan jarak jauh", With the suffix -an function as forming nouns.

With the addition of its suffix -nya to the language word that acts as a noun. And there is also the addition of the suffix -an to the LDR word which acts as a noun. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 16

<p>@azizhubban Update-an IOS 16 mantep banget gais #anakjaksel</p>

the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel* @azizhubban that is in the word **update-an**, where the word language is the root word, and the suffix -an is the suffix.

In Indonesian, **update-an** can be interpreted as “memperbarui.” The suffix -an functions as forming nouns.

With the addition of the suffix -an to the updated word which acts as a noun. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 17

@Ddoie96
Jujurly, tetep suka es kelapa muda disaat banyak minuman kekinian yg viral.
Lidah lokal emang ga bisa bohong.
#anakjaksel

From datum 17, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @Ddoie96* that is in the word **jujurly**, where the word language is the root word and the suffix -ly is the suffix.

Jujurly in Indonesian can be interpreted as “sejujurnya”, but in fact, **jujurly** is a play on the English word honestly. Because South Jakarta children have the characteristic of mixing languages, the word honest is changed into Indonesian becomes jujur and still with the affix -ly at the end of the word.

With the addition of the suffix -ly on simple words that act as nouns. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 18

@Ddoie96
Doyoung atau Kyuhyung? **Jujurly**, ga bisa milih salah satu. Kalo bisa dua-duaanya kenapa harus satu?
#anakjaksel

From datum 18, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @Ddoie96* that is in the word **jujurly**, where the word *jujur* is the root word and the suffix *-ly* is the suffix.

Jujurly in Indonesian can be interpreted as “sejujurnya,” but in fact, **jujurly** is a play on the English word *honestly*. Because South Jakarta children have the characteristic of mixing languages, the word *honest* is changed into Indonesian becomes *jujur* and still with the affix *-ly* at the end of the word.

With the addition of the suffix *-ly* on *jujur* words that act as nouns. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 19

@Ddoie96
Jujurly ini enak banget
#anakjaksel

From datum 19, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @Ddoie96* that is in the word **jujurly**, where the word language is the root word and the suffix -ly is the suffix.

Jujurly in Indonesian can be interpreted as “sejujurnya,” but in fact, **jujurly** is a play on the English word honestly. Because South Jakarta children have the characteristic of mixing languages, the word honest is changed into Indonesian becomes jujur and still with the affix -ly at the end of the word.

With the addition of the suffix -ly on jujur simple words act as nouns. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

Datum 20

@ShareenaZalfa
Jujurly gua jadi overthinking dan ga bermaksud skeptis sama kemampuan orang lain tapi gesture **leadershipnya** kurang capable ngemanage event hari santri tadi
#anakjaksel

From datum 20, it can be seen that there is an element of suffix in the sentence in the Twitter post of *Anak Jaksel @ShareenaZalfa* that is in the word **jujurly**, where the word language is the root word and the suffix -ly is the suffix, and it is also in the word **leadershipnya**, where the word leadership is the root word and the suffix -nya is the suffix

Jujurly in Indonesian can be interpreted as “sejujurnya,” but in fact, **jujurly** is a play on the English word honestly. Because South Jakarta children have the characteristic of mixing languages, the word honest is changed into Indonesian becomes jujur and still with the affix -ly at the end of the word.

While in Indonesian, leadershipnya can be interpreted as “pemimpinnya” or “kepemiminannya.” Its suffix -nya function in the leadership sentence has a function, namely ownership.

With the addition of the suffix -ly on simple words that act as nouns. And there is also the addition of the suffix -nya to the word leadership which acts as a noun. This shows an intra lexical code mix form with the Indonesian suffix affixation.

b.Function of Intra Lexical Code Mix

The functions of code mixing that are categorized by some scientist. Those classification can be supported to notice code mix occurring. This study focusses on Hoffman (1991:116) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) there are seven functions for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages but the writer only found six functions for using code mixing by *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter. The writer has done to observing this research to find the reasons for using code mixing by *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter, which can be seen below:

1. Talking bilingual particular topics

In datum 1, @Bloomydai said, “Capek banget udah **ngedownload** dari pagi sampek malem cuman 15%”

In datum 6, @nahreza_v said, “**Ngechill** sore sore ah biar dikata si anak senja”

In datum 8, @izzatil_husna said, “Info **ngegrill** area Malang dong?”

In datum 9, @panggilerasaja said, “Saling **ngefollow** tapi bukan teman”

In datum 14, @zzhbbn said, “Andai gua punya **backup-an** kayak Kiki pasti udah gua roasting-in tuh para pejabat”

In datum 16, @azizhubban said, “**Update-an** IOS 16 mantep banget gais”

From the datums above, that are, **ngedownload, ngechill, ngegrill, ngefollow, backup-an, update-an** it can be categorized of bilingual talking on a particular topic, this happens because someone sometimes prefers to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitement, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Quoting somebody else

In datum 5, @idham_D1 said, “Gasabar banget nungguin Anne Merrie **ngerelase** lagu sama si Aitch”

In datum 10, @ShareenaZalfa said, “Jujurly gua jadi overthinking dan ga bermaksud skeptis sama kemampuan orang lain tapi gerture **leadershipnya** kurang capable ngemanage event hari ini”

In datum 11, @DiahTriwulanda5 said, “Seneng banget kalo **directweet** sama idola”

In datum 12, @ur_rhma said, “Pada akhirnya semua orang akan **dighosting**”

In datum 15, @kwahyuf said, “Suka heran sama manusia yang love **languagenya** physical touch tapi sok sok an **LDR an**”

From the datums above, there are, **ngerelease, leadershipnya, diretweet, dighosting, languagenya, LDR an** it can be categorized by quoting somebody else, because according Hoffman (1991) as cited in Rahmaniah (2016) suggested that “people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures.”

3. Being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity)

This excuse is used when someone who speaks a language that is not their native language suddenly wants to be firm about something. In this research, the researcher did not find code mixing because of being emphatic about something.

4. Interjection (Interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

In datum 3, @NadaIrama200393 said, “Main jago dibilang **ngecheat** main goblok dibilang goblok banget sih lu!

In datum 13, @happycat said, “Kadang masih gak nyangka udah 2 tahun pandemi dan masa-masa **terlockdown** udah terlewati”

From the datums above, there are, **ngecheat, terlockdown** can be categorized as interjections because these speakers expressed strong emotions not to be sick anymore.

5. Repetition used for clarification

In datum 2, @upsziie said, “ Sapa nih yang buka joki **ngetranslate** bahasa Thailand?”

In datum 10, @ShareenaZalfa said, “Jujurly gua jadi overthinking dan ga bermaksud skeptis sama kemampuan orang lain tapi gerture leadershipnya kurang capable **ngemanage** event hari ini”

In datum 14, @zzhbbn said, “Andai gua punya backup-an kayak Kiki pasti udah gua **roasting-in** tuh para pejabat”

From the datums above, there are, **ngetranslate, ngemanage, and roasting-in** it can be categorized as repetition used for clarification because the speaker wanted to repeat and also translate the same meaning.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

In datum 4, @punyanyaranin said. “Suka mikir dimasa quarter life gini sebenarnya gua guna gak sih jadi manusia, apa gaada kerjaan selain **ngescroll** tiktok”

In datum 7, @szalhura said, “Sapa yang kerjaannya hp an tp males kalo harus **ngecharger** dulu?”

From the datums above, there are **ngescroll, and ngecharger** it can be categorized Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor because the speakes make the contents of the speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listeners.

7. Expressing group identity

In datum 17, @Ddoie96 said, “**Jujurly**, tetep suka es kelapa muda disaat banyak minuman kekinian yg viral. Lidah lokal emang ga bisa bohong”

In datum 18, @Ddoie96 said, “ Doyoung atau Kyuhyun? **Jujurly**, ga bisa milih salah satu. Kalo bisa dua-duanya kenapa harus satu.

In datum 19, @Ddoie96 said, “**Jujurly** ini enak banget”

In datum 20, @ShareenaZalfa said, **Jujurly** gua jadi overthinking dan ga bermaksud skeptis sama kemampuan orang lain tapi gerture leadershipnya kurang capable ngemanage event hari ini”

From the datums above, there are, **jujurly** it can be categorized as expressing group identity because jujurly is a word that was formed by *Anak Jaksel* because in order to seem different from other languages, *Anak Jaksel* tries to mix and match their own languages. with the word, namely honestly, which is then translated into Indonesian, to be jujur, and to make it look unique, an element of the ending ly is included.

B. Discussion

This discussion section explains the findings from the data analyzed above. The explanation in this section will be based on research questions determined by the researcher. The research questions discuss the intra lexical code mix in the *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter with the search site #anakjaksel. So the data described in this section will be based on Hoffman’s theory. Then the results of

the data analysis will be used to answer research questions. From the results of data analysis, the researcher found that Indonesian affixes such as nge-, di-, ter-, his, and others are identifying characteristics of the use of the *Anak Jaksel* where Indonesian affixes such as prefixes and suffixes are combined into English, so that the phenomenon of code switching is created, especially in the form of an intra lexical code mix.

1. Prefix in *Anak Jaksel*

Based on finding about the prefix *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter with the search site #anakjaksel, the researcher found that when speakers pronounce actions in passive and active forms. The Indonesian prefix nge- in datum 1-10, which is combined into an English verb, shows an active sentence with the subject of the sentence being a person who acts such as,

1. {nge-} + {download} “unduh” -> {ngedownload} which mean “mendownload”.
2. {nge-} + {translate} “terjemah” -> {ngetranslate} which mean “menerjemahkan”.
3. {nge-} + {cheat} “curang” -> {ngecheat} which mean “mencurangi”.
4. {nge-} + {scroll} “gulir” -> {ngescroll} which mean “menggulir”.
5. {nge-} + {release} “melepaskan” -> {ngerelase} which mean “melepaskan”.
6. {nge-} + {chill} “santai” -> {ngechill} which mean “bersantai”.
7. {nge-} + {charger} “pengisi daya” -> {ngecharger} which mean “mengisi daya”.

8. {nge-} + {grill} “memanggang” -> {ngegrill} which mean “memanggang”.
9. {nge-} + {follow} “mengikuti” -> {ngefollow} which mean “mengikuti”.
10. {nge-} + {manage} “mengelola” -> {ngemanage} which mean “mengelola”.

While the Indonesian prefix is in datums 11 and 12, in passive sentence construction, the subject of the sentence is the person affected by the action, as in datums 11 and 12.

11. {di-} + {retweet} “memposting kembali” -> {diretweet} which mean “memposting kembali sebuah tweet”.
12. {di-} + {ghosting} “menghilang” -> {dighosting} which mean “menghilang”.

And for datum 13 with the Indonesian prefix ter-.

13. {ter-} + {lockdown} “terkunci” -> {terlockdown} yang berarti “terkunci”.

This indicates that the sentence is passive, with the subject of the sentence being the person affected by the action. From the datum analysis above, it can be seen that speakers often insert Indonesian prefixes into English when speaking both in passive and active sentences.

2. Suffix in *Anak Jaksel* language

Based on the research results, there appears to be an intra lexical code mix insertion of the Indonesian suffix. It can be seen that there are affixes at the end of

words with English nouns as reference words, such as the suffix an- in datum 14-

16.

14. {backup} “cadangan” + {-an} -> {backup-an} which mean “hasil cadangan”.
15. {LDR} “jarak jauh dalam berhubungan” + {-an} -> {LDR-an} which mean “melakukan hubungan jarak jauh”.
16. {update} “memperbarui” + {-an} -> {update-an} which mean “hasil pembaruan”.

There is also a suffix, as, in datums 15 and 20, the suffix has a function as an indication of ownership with events that have already passed.

15. {language} “bahasa” + {-nya} -> {languagenya} which mean “kepemilikan bahasa”.
20. {leadership} “kepemimpinan” + {-nya} -> {leadershipnya} which mean “kepemilikan dalam memimpin”.

The suffix -in has an affix form at the end of a word with an English verb as a reference. The suffix -in can be seen in datum 14. The suffix -in the meaning of taking action with English verbs as the root word.

14. {roasting} “memanggang”+ {-in} -> {roasting-in} which mean “suatu adegan di stand up yang dilakukan untuk menyerang seseorang.”

And the last suffix is the -ly suffix, as seen in datum 17-20, where the -ly suffix is an English affix while the base word used is Indonesian.

17. “Jujurly” has the root words “jujur” and “ly” as a suffix. Jujurly is a play on the word honesty. The word to be honest in English means

‘honest’, and then by social media users only in Indonesian in the ‘honest’ section.

From the data above, it has been found that the function of *Anak Jaksel* is to switch languages from Indonesian to a mixture of Indonesian and English. Hoffman (1991: 116) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) there are seven functions for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages, but in this research the researcher only found six functions namely, talking bilingual particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

The results of study show that there is a novelty regarding code mixing in the *Anak Jaksel*. The form of Intra lexical Code mix was chosen with the consideration that *Anak Jaksel* is more inclined than the other two forms of code mixing as in Hoffman (1991:112) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018), where there are three types of code mixing, namely intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. So it can be seen that the novelty of this research is that it focuses more on the form of Intra lexical code mix of *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter. In contrast, previous studies, it was too general in explaining code switching and code mixing of *Anak Jaksel*.

In addition, the results of this study also have similarities with research carried out by Novedo & Linuwih (2018). In this research, Novedo & Linuwih used Hoffman’s (1991:112) theory about types of code mixing. However, the researcher only used intra lexical code mixing. Moreover, the researcher used

Hoffman's (1991:116) theory about the function of using code mixing. However, the researcher only found six functions there are talking bilingual particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. There are other studies that are similar to this research carried out by Nalantha, et al (2021). In this research, intra lexical code mix contains the insertion of Indonesian affixes, namely, insertion of Indonesian prefixes and insertion of Indonesian suffixes with the root of word use English word.

In addition to having similarities, this research also has differences from the research carried out by Novedo & Linuwih (2018). Although discussing similar theories, Novedo & Linuwih used differences in research objects, where the researcher used *Anak Jaksel* in her object, while Novedo & Linuwih used Sarah Sechan's talk shows in their object. Besides that, there is also a dominant difference where researchers only used code mix that is intra lexical code mix, while Novedo & Linuwih used code mixing and code switching. In this case, it can be seen that Novedo & Linuwih are more general in discussing the forms of code switching and code mixing, while this study is more specific in discussing the forms of intra lexical code mix. Next despite having similarities with Nalantha et al (2021). This study also has differences, in terms of object. where the object of Nalantha is Nessie Judge's Youtube video entitled "popular song + hidden devil message" while the object of this research is *Anak Jaksel*. Besides that, there is also a dominant difference where researchers only used code mix that is intra

lexical code mix, while Nalantha used intra sentential and intra lexical code mixing.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provided conclusions and suggestions as the last stage of this research. Conclusions in the study are based on research questions and suggestions of researchers as input and means of information for further research for researchers who are interested in this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. The researcher concludes the form of intra lexical code mix in the *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter with the search site #anakjaksel and several findings from all analyzed data. The data in this study used note-taking techniques in Twitter posts. The researcher recorded Twitter posts containing the form of an intra lexical code mix. Hoffman's theory is used in this study with a focus on the form of intra lexical code mix, with the results of the analysis found that there are elements of insertion of Indonesian prefixes and insertion of Indonesian suffixes in the form of intra lexical code mix in *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter with the search site #anakjaksel.

The result is that the insertion of the Indonesian prefixes has prefix affixes such as nge-, di-, and ter-. The result of the prefix nge- looks more dominant than the prefixes di- and ter-. Judging from the function of using the prefixes nge-, di-, and ter- also have different functions, where the prefix nge- has a function, namely an active sentence with the subject of the sentence being the person who acts.

Meanwhile, the affix *di-* has the function of forming a passive sentence. And the affix *ter* has the function of a passive sentence, with the subject of the sentence being the person affected by the action.

The results of the insertion of suffixes have suffixes such as *-an*, *-nya*, *-in*, and *-ly*. With the dominant suffix, the suffix *-ly*. Judging from the usability function, the suffix *-an* has the function of forming a noun.

The results of function intra lexical code mix in *Anak Jaksel*, according to Hoffman (1991: 116) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) there are seven functions for bilingual or multilingual people to switch or mix their languages, but in this research, the researcher only found six functions. Namely, talking bilingual particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

From this explanation, it can be concluded that the intra lexical code mix has an insertion of an Indonesian prefix and an insertion of an Indonesian suffix. In addition, the intra lexical code mix on *Anak Jaksel* on Twitter has various affixes and a form on the base word that can change a word's shape, meaning, and function. Moreover, there are also reasons why *Anak Jaksel* uses code mixing in their language, in analyzing this study the researcher uses Hoffman (1991: 116) as cited in Novedo & Linuwih (2018) in this research, the researcher only found six functions of intra lexical code mix.

B. Suggestion

Intra lexical code mix is an interesting topic to study. In this case, the intra lexical code mix provides the latest insight into phenomena that occur in society, especially in the *Anak Jaksel*, for example. Various previous studies have also examined almost the same topic. Still, the discussion from previous studies is a form of code switching and code mixing in general. In contrast, this study specifically discusses the form of intra lexical code mix in the *Anak Jaksel*. But this research also has some drawbacks. First, the data source of this research is too short, so the researcher does not find many forms of intra lexical code mix. Second, many example words are the same as “jujurly”. The researcher hopes that in the future, more research will discuss the form of intra lexical code mix, both in the *anak Jaksel* and in other languages and trying to find other data sources such as from Facebook, reality shows, podcast, etc. So that the result data is more varied. Furthermore, this research is expected to be a reference for future research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Maria Ulfa Anggraini was born in Malang on 11th February 2000. She graduated from MAN Kota Batu in 2018. While studying at MAN Kota Batu, she actively participated in extracurricular basketball. She also took part in the basketball competition at Batu city and won 3rd place. Then in 2018, she continued her study at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, majoring in English Literature.

APPENDIX

1. Prefix

2.1 Prefix nge-

1. Ngedownload



GA 
@Bloomydai



Capek banget udah ngedownload
dari pagi sampek malem tetep aja
cuman 15%

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

9:54 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter for Android](#)

2. Ngetranslate



grizz
@upsziie



Sapa nih yang buka joki
ngetranslate bahasa thailand?

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

10:15 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter for Android](#)



3. Ngecheat



Nada 🎃 👻
@Nadalrama200393

Main jago dibilang ngecheat main goblok dibilang goblok banget sih lu!

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

10:14 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter Web App](#)

1 Tweet Kutipan

4. Ngescroll



Nin
@punyanyaranin

Suka mikir dimasa quarter life gini sebetulnya gua guna gak sih jadi manusia, apa gaada kerjaan selain ngescroll tiktok

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Translate Tweet](#)

10.24 · 21/10/22 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

5. Ngerelease



6. Ngechill



7. Ngecharger



8. Ngegrill



9. Ngefollow



10. Ngemanage



1.2 Prefix di-

11. Diredtweet



12. Dighosting



1.3. Prefix ter-

13. Terlockdown



B. Suffix

2.1 suffix -an

14. Updatean



@zzhbbn

Andai gua punya backup an kayak
Kiki pasti udah gua roasting in tuh
para pejabat

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

9:32 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter for Android](#)

15. LDR an



K'

@kwaahyuf

Suka heran sama manusia yg love
languagenya physical touch tp sok
sok an LDR an

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

10:39 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter Web App](#)

16. Updatean



@azizhubban

Update-an IOS 16 mantep banget gais

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

9:55 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter for Android](#)

2.2. Suffix-nya

17.Languagenya



K'

@kwahyuf

Suka heran sama manusia yg love languagenya physical touch tp sok sok an LDR an

[#anakjaksel](#)

[Terjemahkan Tweet](#)

10:39 · 21 Okt 22 · [Twitter Web App](#)

18. Leadershipnya



1.4. Suffix -ly

19. Jujurly



20. Jujurly



21. Jujurly



22. Jujurly

