

The Phenomenon of Mixing Language as a Communication Style among Teenagers



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ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of mixing language in teenagers is becoming a trend among the public. This language user combines two different languages in a clause sentence, namely Indonesian and English which are mixed in one sentence by using the structure of Indonesian as the mother tongue and some English words into it.

This qualitative research uses phenomenological method in Alfred Schutz's thought. The subjects in this research are Jakarta teenagers, especially South Jakarta, aged 18-24 years old. In collecting data by conducting observations and interviews, while for data validity, source triangulation techniques are used.

The results of this study explain that the motive factors behind South Jakarta teenagers are divided into two motives, namely the cause motive behind the action and the goal motive that focuses on future actions. It can be concluded that teenagers have meanings and motives with different forms of social action based on their respective experiences and goals.

KEYWORDS: mixing language, communication style, teenager

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in human life because it is the main means of communication. As a communication tool, language includes words, collections of words, clauses and sentences expressed orally and in writing (Kompasiana.com, 2022b). With language one can express ideas, thoughts, and desires in conveying opinions and information. Language as a tool for interaction between people in society has a social nature, namely the use of language is used by every layer of society (Syahputra et al., 2022). Language is not an individual that can only be used and understood by speakers, however, the use of language will be more appropriate if speakers and speech partners understand each other's meaning (Gusnayetti, 2021). Language was born because of the process of agreeing with people in an area to create symbols based on empirical or owned meanings. So that the intermediary of language can allow understanding between individuals or groups in the communication process carried out.

In the understanding of effective communication, it is necessary to have symbols whose users can be understood by both parties. The development of culture has illustrated how humans communicate using language (Gusnayetti, 2021). A mindset cannot form a culture because a mindset (idea) will be more meaningful if there are individuals who apply existing ideas and each individual will form their own character. Therefore, the "bridge" that connects mindset and culture is "character".

As at this time along with the development of the times, there is a phenomenon of communication patterns that have begun to develop and are quite widespread as a new trend or habit, especially in the millennial generation in Indonesia, namely language patterns by mixing Indonesian language with English. In the communication process using mixing language, communicators and communicants combine two different languages in a clause sentence, namely Indonesian and English mixed in one sentence using the structure of Indonesian as the mother tongue and some English words into it (Rizka, Tanuwidjaja, & Wijaya, 2021).

Mixing language is the mixing of one language in another language by the communication speaker. The mixing of Indonesian and English has in fact become a trend and is widely used and discussed in the scope of social media such as Twitter and Instagram, even the use of mixed language is also a joke among social media users (Kompasiana.com, 2022a). The use of mixed language has in fact become a new trend or habit that gives rise to the phenomenon of mixing language in the social environment. This language phenomenon is commonly known as 'Bahasa Jaksel', the term originated from the rampant use of mixed Indonesian and English which is often used by teenagers from areas around South Jakarta such as Blok M, Melawai, Bulungan, and Panglima Polim. Although this slang is synonymous with South Jakarta slang youth, in fact the use of Jaksel language has spread throughout Indonesia and has been named as the slang language of today.

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The phenomenon of mixing language with a speech style by adding some English words to form a South Jakarta language pattern. The words of conjunctions, phrases and words that are commonly used in daily conversations by users of the mixed language in question are by inserting words: which is, confused, literally, usually, basically, prefer, better, and many other words followed by Indonesian descriptions. The phenomenon is rampant and even spread on social media for teenagers in the South Jakarta area often using mixing language, making their own stereotype that mixing language is the language of “Anak Jaksel”. This phenomenon occurs in most teenagers who live in Jakarta, especially South Jakarta.

Language mixing, by mixing English in communication, is one of the reasons why English has a higher position (Satyawati, 2014). The culture and society in Indonesia have the assumption that English is a higher language. This is evident in the Indonesian way of life which is accustomed to a hierarchical social structure. In Indonesia there are certain social statuses that are considered important and dictate respect and the ability to speak English is considered a symbol of that, higher education, wealth and honor. As if to assert that only rich, highly educated and honorable people use English in communication.

Therefore, the use of mixing language is used as a way of life, differentiated from each other and only used for style. But some people say that the use of mixing language is a learning method to become more fluent in English, to build confidence when speaking English in front of people. It can be seen that in the world of work and the world of education English has an important role, considering that English is an international language.

Based on the background of this study, the researcher wants to examine the motives behind the behavior of using mixing language among South Jakarta teenagers and explore the factors behind the mixing language phenomenon.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language Use in Verbal Communication

Verbal communication is the embodiment of symbols and the meaning of words that are never clear or absolute so that we build meaning in the communication process and through dialog we are able to think about the words that have been spoken or written (Kurniati, 2015). Verbal communication occupies a large portion. Because in reality, ideas, thoughts or decisions are easier to convey verbally than nonverbally. With the hope that communicants (both listeners and readers) can more easily understand the messages conveyed, for example: verbal communication through oral can be done by using media, for example someone who converses by telephone. While verbal communication through writing is done indirectly between the communicator and the communicant. The process of conveying information is carried out using the media in the form of letters, paintings, drawings, graphics and others (Kusumawati, 2016).

Language according to Abdul Chaer (2019) is a system, in the form of symbols, in the form of sounds, arbitrary, meaningful, confessional, unique, universal, productive, varied, dynamic, humane, used as a tool of social interaction, and functions as the identity of its speakers. Chaer further explains language as a means of communication that has special characteristics that distinguish it from the language possessed by other creatures of God or it can be said that language is the property of humans as people who are able to communicate and because of this humans can develop and survive.

Language as a means of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by the human speech apparatus. Language is a communication system that uses vocal symbols (speech sounds) that are arbitrary. From the two definitions above when associated with the notion of communication, it can be found that both have a close relationship between one another. Language is a tool for the creation of good communication. Likewise, communication, language is a primary thing to achieve good communication (Waridah, 2016). Language as a means of communication means that language is a series of sounds that are systemized, in the form of symbols, arbitrary, meaningful, confessional, unique, universal, productive, varied, dynamic, humane, and a tool of social interaction that replaces individuals in stating something or expressing to interlocutors in a social group as a tool for communication and the identity of its speakers (Kusmiarti, 2020).

Mixing Language

Mixing language is the combination of foreign language elements into the use of Indonesian. In simple terms, mixing language is the phenomenon of mixing the second language into the first language, which is the mixing of foreign languages into the structure of the mother tongue. Language mixing is the use of two or more languages by incorporating elements of one language into another to expand language style (Juariah et al., 2020). According to (Kridalaksana, 2013), language mixing can also mean the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style or language variety.

Language mixing is two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic (Richards & Schmidt, 2013). Language mixing is a mixture consisting of two or more different languages in one utterance or one sentence. The mixture can appear in lexical form per word or phrase even clauses and other language varieties in one sentence (Poplack, 2015). The current global development requires people to be able to have competence to be able to compete, the connectivity between countries allows the process of acculturation or assimilation of the structure of society. The connection between various countries creates a pattern of mutual interaction that has the potential to exchange various fields of culture, language, science, economy, political relations and community

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migration. Language becomes a communication exchange tool that can cross between countries. Social reality shows that English as a global social communication tool is able to serve as an introduction to communication between countries (Rao, 2019).

Language change and development both nationally (ethnic languages) and internationally (racial languages) are difficult to avoid. This occurs as a result of cultural acculturation which is preceded by the process of moving speakers of a language into the environment of speakers of another language, resulting in changes in new dialects, the creation of new words, and often even changes in syntactic structure (Haryono, 2011).

METHOD

This research methodologically uses a qualitative research model where the researcher intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2017).

In this study, researchers used Alfred Schutz's phenomenological thinking. Phenomenology proposed by Alfred Schutz says that the daily life of this world can be understood in terms of what he later called typifications which are used to organize the social world. These typifications are constructs of interpretation that change based on the background of a person's life, his cultural group, and certain social contexts. (Kuswarno, 2013).

Alfred Schutz defines human action into two, namely because motive which refers to past knowledge because it is oriented to the past. In order to motive (because) this motive aims to obtain an overview as intentions, plans, hopes, interests and so on that are oriented towards the future (Kuswarno, 2013).

The informants who will be researched and selected based on 3 criteria, namely:

1. The informant is a teenager in the Jakarta area. The reasons why teenagers become informants and their relation to this research are:
 - a. Teenagers' use of Indonesian is 'colored' with English as the language of communication when they interact with each other.
 - b. Teenagers' language use is seen as very diverse, due to the social factors that underlie their language acquisition and skills.
2. Is a mixing language user
3. It is the age group of 18-24 years old which is the teenage generation group.

RESULTS

Based on interviews that have been conducted with informants, the results show that respondents have meanings and motives with different forms of social action based on their respective experiences. In line with the theory put forward by Schutz, the opinion in the theory he put forward that the form of a person's behavior has reasons based on experiences that have been experienced by that person (Kuswarno, 2013). Schutz explains that a person's behavior is divided into two types of motives, the first of which refers to because motive behavior is an action that refers to the past that underlies a behavior. The second is in order to motive, an action that refers to the future and everyone's behavior is directed towards the future (Kuswarno, 2013). The results of interviews and observations conducted with informants show that informants have a variety of motives based on past motives (because motive), future motives (in order to motive) including:

Because motive is an action taken because there is a clear and direct motive or reason. This motive motivates a person to take certain actions based on motives or goals that are directly visible and become the main motivator behind the action. The past motives influenced by the informants of the mixed language "Anak Jaksel" are motivated by the motives or experiences of the informants who are recognized as influencing themselves to become mixed language speakers based on various factors, namely:

First, it is difficult to find a suitable word equivalent. The motive why informants use mixed languages is because informants sometimes have difficulty finding suitable word equivalents in speaking so that they use English which is more popular in the surrounding environment. In this case the informant naturally switched to English which the informant mastered to express the information the informant wanted to convey. Then, sometimes there is no Indonesian language that comes to mind. When there is no equivalent Indonesian word that comes to mind, informants use a foreign language that informants master instead. This is because informants are more familiar with the vocabulary in the foreign language, or because they are used to using foreign languages in everyday contexts.

The second factor is using mixed languages because they follow trends and personal experiences. With the personal experience of being accustomed to using mixed languages in everyday life, then with the arrival of the phenomenon of the trend of mixed language users among South Jakarta teenagers or what is known as "Jaksel language" made informants motivated to hone their ability to speak foreign languages in a social environment, because more and more people are joining the Jaksel language trend making the trend a medium for informants to hone their communication using mixed languages with interlocutors who also use mixed languages.

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The trend is also rampant on social media platforms making informants affected to participate in using language mixes. The existence of social media provides various information related to communication styles and trends such as “Jakesel Language” which can make informants interested in following and using the language mix in daily communication.

This is in line with previous research, namely in the research of Dian Setyo Nugroho (2021), the results of the discussion carried out are many trends that have sprung up twitter users who use code mixing or in this context is the language of South Jakarta children who are precise in applying English vocabulary or expressions into Indonesian sentence patterns than those who do not. Therefore, it can be concluded that South Jakarta children's language users are good users of English and Indonesian because they are able to combine two different languages into one sentence without damaging the main language sentence pattern.

The third factor behind informants using language mixtures is the informant's own personal experience. The results of the interview above show that the informant uses language mixtures because of the informant's personal experience factor to be able to use language mixtures in his daily life. The factors behind personal experience that can influence the use of language mixtures include social environmental factors or peers and family environmental factors. Social environmental factors, including peers whom informants often meet, can influence the use of language mixtures. Then the demands of the job so that it requires to speak mixed languages and full foreign languages. This is in line with the results of research by Rani Auliawati Rachman (2019), namely the demands of work influence a person to speak mixed languages. If informants interact with peers and work relatives who use mixed languages or follow certain language trends, informants are encouraged to participate in the use of mixed languages to feel connected and accepted in the social environment.

Then the experience felt from the family environment can affect a person's encouragement to use language mixtures. Because in the family environment, they often use mixed languages when interacting with other family members, so this can cause a person to become accustomed to and skilled in using mixed languages when interacting with other people.

Then the fourth factor is that someone uses language mix in communication because by using it the message to be conveyed can be conveyed well and quickly. The results of the researcher's interview with the informant stated that the motive for the informant's cause was that by using mixed languages, the message he wanted to convey could be conveyed quickly and well. The results of the research conducted are that language mix users feel more comfortable when speaking using mixed languages in explaining topics to communicants. Communicants have the same understanding or are familiar with the language mix used, the message can be easily understood and well received. In this case, informants using mixed languages can accelerate understanding and strengthen the bond between the communicator and the recipient of the message.

English words or phrases have fewer syllables than their Indonesian equivalents, which can make informants more concise or efficient in communication. Using shorter English words can provide practical advantages in terms of speed and efficiency of communication. For example, in situations that require a quick response, such as chatting in short messages or informal conversations, using shorter English words can help save time and effort in expressing a message.

The fifth factor is the existence of more popular terms. In some contexts, English words or phrases can be more popular than the Indonesian language itself, such as close, unboxing, cut, original etc. The influence of global culture can also make English terms better known and more frequently used in a wider context. The results of the researcher's interviews with informants show that South Jakarta teenagers use mixed languages due to the factor that many English words or phrases are more popular in the surrounding environment. English itself is an international language that is widely used in international communication, namely business, technology and creative industries. Along with increasing globalization, the influence of English has penetrated into various aspects of social life. This has led to many people being exposed to English vocabulary in an international context and strengthened its popularity. Furthermore, some words or phrases in English are easier to pronounce or more familiar to some people, especially because they are used to hearing them through the media and interacting with English-speaking people. With the popularity of English in the surrounding environment, it motivates a person to be proficient in learning to use a foreign language, namely English, when communicating with interlocutors.

The sixth factor is that the speaking partner uses mixed language. Sometimes teenagers tend to seek a sense of community and want to feel accepted in their social environment. If their friends use a language mix, using the same language mix helps to create strong group bonds and identities. Then sometimes, using language mixing can be an efficient and quick way to communicate. If their speaking partners use language mixtures, teenagers may find it easier and more comfortable to use the same language so that the message they want to convey can be conveyed more quickly and easily understood.

The results showed that informants used language mix because the informant's speaking partner used language mix in communication, because the informant adjusted the interlocutor when communicating using language mix. By using language mixtures there is a sense of comfort informants when communicating with speech partners who also use language mixtures. However, if it is felt that the speaking partner does not use language mix, with informants using language mix when communicating can make the interlocutor get new knowledge related to foreign language vocabulary, of course this can be a medium for someone to hone their ability to use language mix. Then there is a sense of togetherness and connectedness between speakers and speech partners, when interlocutors use mixed languages, one can feel more connected and in line with them. The use of mixed languages

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creates a sense of community and can make communication feel more relaxed, because both have an understanding and familiarity with the same vocabulary. And one will feel freer to convey thoughts and expressions by using a language mix that is familiar to them.

The motive behind teenagers using mixed languages when communicating according to Schutz is the existence of (future motives). This motive comes from the most important activities or actions that already exist. In addition, there is also meaning which is also included in Schutz's thinking. Meaning is the experience experienced by individuals or social actors, which is found in action. For Schutz, meaning also requires awareness of the experience. Life experience is not only how it is experienced, but also how the role of meaning in the experience. Alfred Schutz made a definition of experience obtained from social actions carried out (Aldira, 2020).

In order to motive (future motive) also refers to actions taken as a step or preparation towards a larger or complex goal. This action is not only influenced by motives or reasons that are immediately visible, but also by the ultimate goal or plan to be achieved. A person takes an action as an effort to create the expected situation and conditions in the future. The action taken by the individual is a subjective action that has a purpose and its existence cannot be separated from intersubjectivitas. The future motive by the informants of the language mix "Anak Jaksel" is motivated by a goal-oriented motive, namely:

First, there is a function and purpose of using mixed language, namely to practice communication in a foreign language, namely English. By using mixed languages, informants can train and improve communication skills in English. This can help expand vocabulary, improve understanding and feel more confident in communicating with people who use the language. In this case with informants using mixed languages, by combining words or phrases in a foreign language with the informant's native language, it can help expand the informant's vocabulary in a foreign language and introduce the informant to new expressions or terms that may not have been known before, this can help train the ability to think and respond directly in the language which can improve language fluency and speed.

The second factor behind informants using language mixtures is just for prestige. The interview results show that informants use language mixing as a way to express their identity. Informants feel that by using mixed languages they can connect with certain cultures or groups that use foreign languages. Then with informants using mixed languages and adopting trends or styles that are trending, informants get media as a way to look cool or connect with their friends and appear to follow the current trends that occur in their social environment, so that they will look up to date with these trends.

The results of the researcher's research are in line with the results of previous research by Layinuar Anggia Rizka, et al, (2021), namely code mix users are facilitated by positive interpretations of English as a language of communication, pride and prestige of social status for English speakers. English is seen as a language that is superior to Indonesian. Therefore, many people try to be fluent in English by mixing it with Indonesian in daily conversation and try to adapt to this social perspective. Therefore, the process of accommodating this new type of language is then widely used and mushrooming rapidly among millennials, especially in the South Jakarta area.

Then the third factor, namely, to deal with tension. In some situations, the use of language mixing can help break the ice and create a more relaxed or humorous atmosphere. The use of the right language mix can create a sense of familiarity, reduce awkwardness, and make the interlocutor feel more relaxed. The interview results show that a good command of mixed language and creative language skills can help teenagers create humor in mixed language conversations. Mixed language can reflect the cultural differences that exist between the two languages used. When using mixed languages, sometimes linguistic errors or accidents occur which can be a source of humor. The combination of two languages in one sentence can create impressive connotations. The use of words with multiple meanings in different languages can produce ambiguous humor and can create entertaining humor, so that communication can be more relaxed and minimize the occurrence of tension in communication, so that conversations are more enjoyable.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been conducted and written in the discussion, it can be concluded that the motive factors behind South Jakarta teenagers who use Indonesian-English mixtures are in line with the opinion expressed by Alfred Schutz who classifies the actions taken by a person divided into two motives, namely the cause motive behind the action and the goal motive that focuses on future actions.

Because motives include:

1. Difficult to find a suitable word equivalent
2. The existence of a trend
3. Personal experience
4. The message to be conveyed can be conveyed well and quickly
5. The existence of more popular terms
6. The speaking partner uses mixed language

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Then the in order to motive factors include:

1. The function and purpose of using language mix.
2. Just for prestige
3. To deal with tension.

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