# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, the formulation of research problem research objectives, significance of the research, scope and limitation and definitions of key terms.

## A. Background of The Study

In this modern era, technology is also developing and becoming more and more advanced. Several things have become easier and faster, including interacting and communicating. With the many developing technologies, people are now switching to communicating online, using social media platforms. Social media has fundamentally transformed our methods of interaction and communication. Social media platforms like X (previously Twitter) have emerged as the primary venue for the younger generation to express ideas, thoughts, and emotions openly.

Nonetheless, not just the content has evolved; the methods of communication and the language employed have also seen significant transformations (Arisandi et al., 2021; Jannah, 2023; Rumagit, 2019). Language serves as a crucial instrument for communication and self-expression (Haryono, 2011). A notable transformation is that the younger generation on the X platform frequently uses slang and code-mixing, integrating two or more languages within a single

communicative context. This issue warrants examination since it encapsulates the social, cultural, and identity intricacies characteristic of the younger generation.

From a sociolinguistic standpoint, variations in language among the younger generation can be affected by several factors, including age, gender, social networks, and socioeconomic status (SAYAMA MALABAR, 2015; Zhou & Fan, 2013). These elements facilitate the development of formal and informal language differences. Slang is frequently employed by youth as a means of creative self-expression and to establish identity within a particular social context (Raditya, 2021; Trimastuti, 2017). Slang uniquely fortifies links across groups, as these terms are often comprehended only by particular communities. In social media, slang serves as a mechanism to align with global trends and foster unity within online groups. Clipping and truncation are prevalent slang in online communication, reflecting its dynamic evolution.

Code mixing, especially between Indonesian and English, shows how globalization and dual language skills are becoming commonplace among teenagers Sabrina, (2021). They usually mix languages not only to sound more appropriate to the situation or to whom they are talking, but also because sometimes there are things that are easier or more appropriate to express in another language. On platforms like X, code mixing is considered a form of adaptation to global culture and reflects a person's ability to speak in the digital era. In some cases, code mixing is also used as a status symbol, showing a person's language skills. Although slang and code mixing seem simple, both contain various social and cultural meanings. Language functions as a means of

communication and reflects social, cultural, and personal identity. Through slang and code mixing on social media, It can see how young people form and display their identities concerning global culture.

This study aimed to explain the dynamics of language in the digital era, especially the formation of identity and communication patterns among the younger generation. This study was motivated by several previous studies. Initial research only focused on using slang on social media, including works (Arisandi et al., 2021; Budiasa, 2021; Jannah, 2023; Raditya, 2021; Trimastuti, 2017). The second study only examined the application of lay language or slang in its contextual framework (Kandiawan, 2022; Mulyadi et al., 2019; Rumagit, 2019). The third study examined the use of code mixing and slang (Puspita & Ardianto, 2024; Ramadhan et al., 2023; Sabrina, 2021), while the last study examined the relationship between code mixing and sociolinguistics (AbdAlla, 2021; Dewi, 2021; Haryono, 2011; Sumarsih, et al., 2014).

This study showed significant differences from previous studies in terms of objectives and approaches. This study examined the variations of slang used, types of code mixing, the meaning of slang terms, and the motivations for their use among teenagers on social media X, in contrast to previous studies that only discussed the classification of slang and its advantages and disadvantages.

This study collected data through documented interviews and utilized content analysis as a qualitative methodology, in contrast to prior studies that relied on questionnaires. This study attempted to explain the social role and meaning of

slang and code-mixing, two things rarely discussed in depth in previous studies. With the title "*The Use of Slang and Code-Mixing Among Youth on X Social Media Platform*", this study discussed how young people used slang and code-mixing on the X platform. The resulted of this study were expected to help readers understand the language variations that appeared on social media, explain the meaning of slang that was often used in everyday communication on X, and be a reference for English teachers, students, researchers, and the general public in seeing how language continues to develop in the digital era.

**B. Statement of Research Question**

1. What are the types of slang words used by X users along with the meaning?

2. What are the types of code mixing used by X users?

3. Why are the users using both slang and code-mixing to communicate with other X's users?

**C. Objectives of the Research**

1. To know about the types of slang words used by X users along with the meaning

2. To know about the types of code mixing used by X users

3. To find out the users' reasons in using both slang and code-mixing to communicate with other X's users.

**D. Significant of the Research**

The researcher anticipates that this work will provide contributions both theoretically and practically.

1.  Theoretical

    The findings of this study will anticipate to yield advantageous insights for assessing language development. The author posits that this research will beneficial for sociolinguistics, examining the varieties of slang and code mixing employed by users on X and the rationale for their employment of slang and code-mixing on X.

2.  Practically

a.  For readers

    This research offers insights into the varieties of English slang and code mixing on X social media, and the authors aspire to inspire further readers and writers to engage in future writing.

b.  For others researcher

    The authors want for this research served as a reference for future studies.

**E. Scope and Limitations**

This research examined the types of slang and code mixing on X, along with the meanings of the slang and the reasons for its usage by users. The research used a content analysis research design. The restriction of this study was to find out the basis of the reasons for using slang in communication, which cannot refer to existing theories. Because it has not been found so far, the researcher has

not surveyed because the research differs from the conventional methodologies employed in the area. Furthermore, the researcher employed documentation and interviews for data gathering; the author included transcripts or documentation derived from the observations and interviews conducted by the researcher.

## F. Definition and Key Terms

To prevent misinterpretation of the terminology and subject matter of this research issue, the author must delineate the keywords included in this study as follows:

1. Language variants are distinct language varieties that retain characteristics from their parent language (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

2. Sociolinguistics investigates the variation of language among many social groups and contexts. Dialects, accents, and sociolects exemplify linguistic variants that signify an individual's background, geographical area, or socioeconomic status (Meyerhoff, 2006).

3. Slang is an informal language intentionally developed to facilitate communication within a specific group, enhancing verbal and written interaction (Kridalaksana, 1982).

4. Code-mixing refers to blending words, phrases, or elements from two or more languages or dialects within a single sentence or conversation. It usually occurs in multilingual communities where speakers are fluent in more than one language and switch between them effortlessly (Hudson, 1990).

5. X formerly Twitter is a social networking website, usually referred to as an online microblogging platform, that enables users to post, read, and respond to text messages of up to 280 characters, known as tweets (Marwick & Boyd, 2010).