THE USE OF CODE MIXING BY NETIZEN IN THE COMMENTS COLUMN PREWEDDING PHOTO FLARES THAT CAUSED FIRE IN BROMO ON THE "PROBOLINGGOKITA" INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

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Abstract: This research analyzes the phenomenon of code mixing in digital interaction in Indonesia, focusing on comments on the "probolinggokita" Instagram account. Code mixing is a common occurrence in social media communication, where users combine various languages in a single message. Social media platforms like Instagram facilitate communication with diverse groups of people, where language use can significantly impact social interactions. This research analyzes the code mixing phenomenon by netizen in the comments column prewedding photo flares that caused fire in Bromo "@probolinggokita" on a post about the Bromo Mountain fire incident. The study focuses on identifying types of code-mixing based on Hoffmann's (1991) theory, which includes intra sentential, intra lexical, and involving change of pronunciation code mixing, and combines from each types. This research aims to provide new insights into sociolinguistic phenomena in Instagram comments and understand the factors influencing code mixing usage in social media contexts. This research aims to describe the forms of code mixing that appear in comments on the "probolinggokita" Instagram account. The method used is descriptive-qualitative, with data collection techniques through observation and recording. The data source consists of all comments containing code mixing on the account. Data were analyzed from 64 comments containing code mixing. The analysis results show that there are six significant code mixing patterns: Intra sentential Code Mixing 49 data, Intra lexical Code Mixing 4 data, Involving Change of Pronunciation 5 data, combination of Intra sentential and Intra lexical 2 data, combination of Intra sentential and Involving Change of Pronunciation 2 data, and combination of Intra lexical and Involving Change of Pronunciation 2 data.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Coment Column, "@probolinggokita" Instagram

INTRODUCTION

Language is a very important communication tool in human life. One of the main changes is the emergence of online or internet language varieties that have their own characteristics (Nugraha, 2021). Language as a system of symbols in the form of arbitrary sounds used by a society to communicate and interact (KBBI, 2016). Language develops along with human civilization.

Language always adapts to the needs of its speakers. In its development, the language of a community interacts and influences each other with other languages. For example, Indonesian absorbs a lot of vocabulary from foreign languages such as English, Arabic, and Dutch, as well as incorporating elements of local languages such as Javanese,

Sundanese, and Batak, Madurese. Based on the explanation above, language is closely related to the society that uses it.

One branch of linguistics is sociolinguistics, investigates how language relates to society. The term comes from the words "sociolinguistics", which means "relating to society" and "linguistics", which means the research of language (Wardaugh, 2006). Therefore, sociolinguistics is the science that investigates how language relates to societal conditions. Sociolinguistics concentrates on how language is used in society and its culture rather than the structure of the language (Septiani & Manasikana, 2020).

General, sociolinguistics can be defined as a branch of linguistics that studies the reciprocal relationship between language use and the social context in which it is used. Sociolinguistics examines how language behavior and variation are influenced by social factors, such as social status, age, gender, occupation, education, and certain social situations (Wardaugh, 2006).

Sociolinguistics also studies the social function of language, language diversity in society, and language change as the speaking community develops (Holmes, 2012). In essence, sociolinguistics wants to understand the relationship between the structure of society and the language behavior of members of that society (Ramala, 2020; Hudson, 1995:6). So it can be concluded that the essence of sociolinguistics is to understand how language behavior and variation are influenced by social identity and social relationships in society

In today's digital era, language use is increasingly mediated by technology. Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram provide a platform for interaction in a distinctive written language. Users are free to express themselves in informal language combined with foreign and regional languages. Social media accelerates language development and change in line with the demands of the times.

The advancement of technology in the current era of globalization, it is undeniable that the internet is increasingly needed in everyday life, whether for socialization, education, business, and others. Social media are tools that allow users to share, cooperate, and do things collectively outside of institutional and organizational structures (Istiani & Islamy, 2020). Social media is a medium on the internet that allows people to interact and communicate with others and form virtual social bonds Nasrullah (Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019).

Social media first appeared in 1997 when the website Six Degrees allowed users to create personal profiles and connect with their friends and family online. Following that in 2003, MySpace gained popularity as a social media platform for sharing photo, videos, and

music. Subsequently, Facebook was founded in 2004 and is currently the largest social media platform worldwide. Twitter began to gain popularity as a microblogging platform in 2006. Other popular social media platforms include Instagram for sharing photo and videos similar with Facebook, Youtube for sharing videos, Whatsapp and LINE for messaging, and LinkedIn for professional networking (Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019).

Social media has become an indispensable element of everyday life. In recent years, the development of social media has enabled individuals to interact, share information and communicate online. Social media can also connect people from different backgrounds and geographical areas. There are no space limitations and they can communicate whenever and wherever they are, it cannot be denied that social media has a huge influence on a person's life. For Indonesians, especially teenagers, social media seems to have become an addiction, there is no day without opening social media, even almost 24 hours they cannot be separated from smartphones (Fronika, 2019).

Instagram, as one of the most popular social media platforms worldwide, has become a key tool for individuals to share moments, thoughts, interactions with their friends, family, and followers. Instagram is a photo and video sharing app where users can take photo or videos, edit them with various creative filters, and share them to various social networks, including their own accounts (Sari, 2023). The app created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger was first released in October 2010 and gained quick popularity (Anggraini, 2019).

Instagram comes from the words "insta", meaning instant, and "gram", from the word telegram, which describes the app's goal of sharing information quickly through photo (Ansori, 2015). The number of global Instagram users reached 1.32 billion as of January 2023 ands this year, Indonesia became the country with the 4th largest number of Instagram users in the world with 8.15 million users (Annur, 2023).

An Instagram society is an online community made up of Instagram users who connect and interact with each other on the platform. There are admins (instagram account creators or owners) and people who follow these accounts, commonly called followers. They share content, follow each other, give likes and comments. In this society, culture, trends, social networks and cross-cultural interactions are formed. The Instagram society also gives birth to influencers who are highly influential. Overall, the Instagram society is a vibrant online community that influences the way people interact and express themselves in today's digital age.

"@probolinggokita" is an Instagram account as known as a source of local information in Probolinggo, East Java, Indonesia. "@probolinggokita" it has emerged as

one of the interesting digital communities. "@probolinggokita" Instagram account was created in 2016 with the first username "@probolinggokita" and has never changed until now. Instagram "@probolinggokita" already has 52 thousand followers. "@probolinggokita" has posted as many as 3 thousand posts. "@probolinggokita" posts can be in the form of photo, reels, or Instagram stories or what is commonly called insta stories which contain the latest information in the Probolinggo area ("@probolinggokita", 2023).

Posts on the "@probolinggokita" are always related to various information and the latest events in the area in probolinggo both city and district. There are also posts that are national in nature such as the case of Prewedding Photo Flares that Cause Fire in Bromo, this case occurred on September 6, 2023, this case became national because Bromo is a very famous tourist spot both inside and outside the country. In "@probolinggokita" Instagram posts there are many comments between followers and admins where there are mostly using code mixing in their writing, so this case is very interesting to research.

The phenomenon of code mixing is very common in language in bilingual and multilingual communities. Code mixing can be defined as an event of mixing two or more languages that are used alternately by a speaker in a speech act. Code mixing is the simultaneous use of two languages for communication purposes where a person inserts words or phrases from one language into the other language being used. An example of code mixing is when an Indonesian speaker inserts the word "okay" or "by the way" when speaking (Wardaugh, 2006).

Code mixing as the use of elements of another language into the basic language used by speakers in an utterance (Novedo & Linuwih, 2018 ; Wardaugh, 2006). Code mixing is divided into three forms, namely insertion in the form of insertion of other language elements such as words or phrases into the basic language sentence, alternation, namely switching from one language to another in one speech act, and congruent lexicalization, namely the use of elements from two languages simultaneously and grammatically integrated in one phrase or clause (Slow et al., 2019 ; Muysken, 2000).

Code mixing is the merging of two or more languages by incorporating elements of another language into a base language. Three levels of code mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization (Issa et al., 2019 ; Muysken 2000). Code mixing as the use of two or more languages alternately and consistently, then divides it into several types such as intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronounciation (Novedo & Linuwih, 2018 ; Hoffmannn 1991). According to the explanation of the definition of code mixing above, it can be concluded that code mixing

involves the use and mixing of two or more languages with various patterns by speakers in a speech act.

This research is different from previous research. Here are some previous studies with the same theory but different objects : The first research from Zul Astri and Al Fian (2020), this research is entitled *The Sociolinguistics Research On The Use Of Code Mixing In Gita Savitri Devi's Youtube Channel Video*. The second research from Cut Nur Mariska's thesis (2021) entitled *Analisis Penggunaan Campur Kode Pada Media Sosial Shopee: Kajian Sosiolinguistik.* , The next research from Mia Salsabila, Siti Rukiyah, and Yessi Fitriani (2022) entitled *Penggunaan Campur Kode Pada Kolom Komentar Akun Instagram Deddy Corbuzier.*

Other related research from K.T. Anggarini, I.N.A.J. Putra, and N.K.A. Suwastini (2022), this research is entitled *An Analysis Of Code-Mixing Used By The Indonesian Top Selebgram In Social-Media In Product Endorsement.* Then the last research from Rizma Widya Pangestika (2022), this research is entitled *An Analysis Of Code Mixing On Raisa Andriana's Instagram Captions.*

This research focuses on code mixing on the "@probolinggokita" Instagram account. Therefore, the object used is different from previous code mixing research on Instagram. The number of posts on the "@probolinggokita" is more than 4.1K, and each post has tens or even hundreds of comments on it so it is impossible to analyze everything and it will also slow down the process. So, in this research focus on posts with the theme prewedding photo flares that caused fire in bromo, this theme there are 2 posts on "@probolinggokita" Instagram account. The selection of these posts is important because the theme raised is an international case because bromo is an international tourist spot that has became viral on several social media, and the code mixing used in the comments on these posts is very interesting and actual for the thesis process.

This research aims to explain the types of code mixing contained in the "@probolinggokita" Instagram comment section in the prewedding photo post flares that caused fire in bromo. This research took the object of "@probolinggokita" because there is a unique code mixing to be researched. "@probolinggokita" Instagram code mixing has its own unique comments. code mixing that appears in the form of a mixture of Indonesian and Madurese mixed with Javanese which is characteristic of Probolinggo people. Therefore, the "@probolinggokita" Instagram account is interesting to research in this research.

The communication process on Instagram often occurs in interactions between admins, followers, and other followers (Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019). Where when the admin

posts something, there will be followers who comment on the post, and other followers also comment on it, so they comment on each other. It is during this interaction process that admins and followers use two languages in their communication. The interaction events that occur between admins and followers on @probolinggokita's Instagram are definitely using code mixing in their interactions, because code mixing in the interaction, because code mixing can occur anywhere and anytime in a bilingual society.

METHOD

The method used for analysis in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research refers to the exploration of ideas, perceptions, opinions, or beliefs of the research object through descriptive analysis (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The data source for this research is the comments on the prewedding photo flares incident post on the "@probolinggokita" Instagram account. The primary data in this study consist of all comments containing code mixing written by followers and admins. The secondary data in this research are dictionaries.

The data collection techniques used in this research are simak bebas cakap (direct observation) and documentation techniques. The researcher observes the comments without participating in the conversation, then documents relevant comments through screenshots.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The various types of code mixing found in the comments on the Instagram account "@probolinggokita". The analysis is based on Hoffman's theory and categorizes the code mixing datas into different types. The types are intra sentential, intra lexical, and involving change of pronunciation code mixing, intra sentential and intra lexical, intra sentential and involving change of pronounciation, intra lexical and involving change of pronounciation. The following are the results of the analysis of code mixing that appear in the "@probolinggokita" Instagram :

Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Intra sentential code mixing refers to the mixing of different languages within a single sentence. This subsection presents examples of such mixing found in the Instagram comments, demonstrating how users seamlessly integrate words or phrases from different languages into their sentences.

Table 1 Types of Intra Sentential Code Mixing

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Sentential Code Mixing
1.	2.	Jadinya fitnah gak nih **jeh**?	✔
2.	3.	Iku ngono asline panik, mangkane langsung buyar, **pura-pura ngga tau kak**	✔
3.	8.	**Dan** wong2 iku yo meneng ae pas onok **kebakaran** gaonok bengok-bengok e blass. Ga **panik** ngunu loh	✔
4.	9.	Liat postingan polres Probolinggo mas, pelaku sodara **situ** yaa? Ngebela banget wkwk	✔
5.	10.	Iya **jeh**, fitnah... Tp dia yg ngbela tante itu yg fitnah	✔
6.	11.	Td liat trans 7 sudah di **release** polisi	✔
7.	12.	**Monggo** mampir	✔
8.	15.	**Up,** kawal sampe viral	✔
9.	16.	Le tolong ojok **muncul** neng **smua akun**	✔
10.	16.	Kayak gini ini harusnya petugas sebelum ngasih surat izin pemotretan tu **cek ricek** juga.. Apakah tim pemotretan bawa benda2 berbahaya gk pas masuk. Tanya konsep fotonya,sekiranya malah cenderung merusak alam **ojok** diloloskan taaahh. **Ojok gaenakan ae**	✔
11.	17.	Disini saya juga sbg wislok, saya punya **argument**. Mungkin, dari kejadian ini seluruh turis wislok atau Turis LN ada pemeriksaan barang bawaan. Karna sebelumnya tidak ada Kebakaran.	✔
12.	18.	Dari info yg di dapat, mereka akhirnya melanjutkan **pre wedding** dengan konsep hotel **prodeo**	✔
13.	21.	Ga sido rabi **fix**	✔
14.	22.	Kelakuane **minus** ngunu kate njauk doa restu? yo worong rabine jelas	✔
15.	25.	Probolinggo viral **(again)**	✔
16.	26.	Lu ngapain foto **preweed** segala pake **flare**, tong.. **Gegayaan bae**...	✔
17.	27.	Padahal dalam pernikahan **se paleng** penting itu adalah Syah, dan **Nuk Ginuk yeh** min	✔
18.	28.	Apanah...metaoh empyan lek ...mangkana **cepet nikah**	✔
19.	29.	**No komen,** bukan eug haha	✔
20.	31	Liburan **luh** di hotel **jih**	✔
21.	32.	Berkicau **ben ngak** burung	✔
22.	33.	Sudah pasti **jeh**, nunggu rilis dari pihak berwajib saja nih	✔
23.	34.	Biasanya dipake **supporter** bola ke dlm stadion yg bisa ngeluarin asap	✔
24.	35.	Waduuh...., untung api kita, pakai **after effect**	✔
25.	36.	Mana orange min, coba **tag** ben ngerti kabeh	✔
26.	37.	Kawal sampai **prewed njero** penjara	✔
27.	38.	Pas **Wedding** perlu kita liput nih Min pasangan paling cerdas **sak universe** !!!!	✔
28.	39.	Miminnya PL yaa, sampe ke **universe** bahasnya	✔
29.	40.	Padahal bisa pake **photoshop**	✔
30.	41.	Kan dah canggih.. Tp mungkin pengen natural min **lali nek musim kering gampang kobongan**	✔
31.	42.	**Bukan** lali itu kak. Ndak ada otak!	✔
32.	43.	Tema **prewed ghost rider**	✔
33.	44.	Yg **prewed** koq gk ikut terbakar...	✔
34.	45.	Mbok yo langsung nelfon mbak Rara ngunu loh **minimal** kang, agak-agak sih arek-arek iku min	✔
35.	46.	Jek gun eberik efek **jera** soro **minta maaf**..mak eyabes tadek nik panikah skalen.tadek aromasa sala deyyeh..pancen bekabek kabbi lah oreng jeh..	✔

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Sentential Code Mixing
36.	47.	Padahal jaman sekarng sudah **modern**, kalau pakai api bisa di edit kok	✔
37.	48.	Waduh bolinggo **viral** neh......jan wes embuh kah	✔
38.	49.	Kok iso meneng meneng ae, **minimal** kondo ono **kebakaran** malah di tinggal	✔
39.	50.	Info **ngantemi** fotografernya	✔
40.	51.	Ayoo teman teman semua kawal sampai yang bersangkutan di **Blacklist** dari semua kawasan taman nasional di Indonesia..	✔
41.	54.	**Prewedding** elit, otak sulit	✔
42.	53.	Semoga yang **prewed** malam pertama nya nya haid	✔
43.	54.	Nama fotografer sama nama yg **prewedd** dong min	✔
44.	56.	Bang **why** nih bang	✔
45.	58.	**Beh masio** kamu ga membakar tapi kalo liat api ya **mbok** yang tanggap darurat apa gmn gt, kok ya suantuy, yongalah wong wong	✔
46.	60.	**Pertanyaan satu**.. Opo ono seng teko kondangan nang wong kui **cak**.?	✔
47.	63.	Cengar cengir aja itu ngeliatin hasil foto yang B aja. Jeblosin semua ke penjara dan denda semaksimal mungkin. **Blacklist** nieh makhluk masuk ke tempat wisata indonesia.	✔
48.	64.	Probolinggo keren **jeh** berita viral terusss	✔
49.	52.	Ingin tampil wah boleh tapi **goblok** jangan	✔

The table above presents 49 data of intra sentential code mixing found in the Instagram comments on "@probolinggokita". Intra sentential code mixing occurs when different languages are mixed within a single sentence. As shown in the table, users frequently combine Indonesian with Javanese or English words and phrases in their comments. This type of mixing demonstrates the multilingual nature of the commenters and their ability to seamlessly integrate elements from different languages into their expressions. These are the more explanation :

Data 2
Sentence :

"Jadinya fitnah gak nih **jeh**?"

There are two languages in the sentence above, the first of which is Indonesian, namely in the phrase "Jadinya fitnah gak nih". This Indonesian phrase expresses uncertainty about whether a situation can be considered slander or libel and the second is Javanese in the word "jeh". The word "jeh" in Javanese is a greeting word, which functions as an emphasizing particle or informal greeting. This mixing of Indonesian and Javanese in one sentence is a type of intra sentential code mixing, where elements from two languages are mixed within the confines of one sentence or phrase.

Data 22
Sentence :

"Kelakuane **minus** ngunu kate njauk doa restu?"

It uses two languages which is Javanese "Kelakuane ngunu kate njauk". This Javanese phrase forms the main structure of the sentence, describing a person's behavior and their wishes. Indonesian "doa restu" The phrase "doa restu" is Indonesian meaning a request for blessing or permission, with a slight influence of English "minus" The word "minus" comes from English but is commonly used in daily conversation in Indonesia. The data above uses a mixture of Javanese, Indonesian, and English absorption words in one sentence is intra sentential code mixing, where elements from three different languages are mixed within the confines of one sentence or phrase.

Data 49
Sentence :

"Kok iso meneng meneng ae, **minimal** kondo ono **kebakaran** malah **di tinggal**"

This sentence contains a mixture of language between Javanese "Kok iso meneng meneng ae, kondo ono malah" This Javanese phrase asks why someone can remain silent and suggests at least saying something. Indonesian: "at least the fire stays". This Indonesian phrase adds the context that you should at least tell you there is a fire, not leave. This mixing of Javanese and Indonesian in one sentence is a type of intra sentential code mixing.

Data 52
Sentence :

"Ingin tampil wah boleh tapi **goblok** jangan"

The data 52 use two languages which is Indonesian: " Ingin tampil wah boleh, tapi jangan". This Indonesian phrase states that wanting to look good is allowed. Javanese "goblok". The word "goblok" is a Javanese word which means "stupid". This mixing of Indonesian and the Javanese word "goblok" in one sentence is a type of intra sentential code mixing.

Intra Lexical Code Mixing

Intra lexical code mixing involves the mixing of different languages within a single word. This subsection showcases datas where users combine elements from different languages to create new words, often by adding affixes from one language to words from another.

Table 2 Types of Intra Lexical Code Mixing

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Lexical Code Mixing
1.	1.	Mana **Flarenya**? Kalau bukti belum lengkap jangan menduga duga min, fitnah jatuhnya nanti	✔
2.	23.	Ada video saat nyalahin **flarenya**?	✔
3.	29.	**Dipending**	✔
4.	59.	Kemarin smpet liat fotonya di fb saat nyalain **flarenya** ngab	✔

This table illustrates 4 data of intra lexical code mixing in the Instagram comments. Intra lexical code mixing involves the mixing of different languages within a single word, often by adding affixes from one language to words from another. The data in the table show how users creatively combine elements from different languages, particularly by adding Indonesian affixes to English words. This demonstrates the flexibility of language use and the adaptation of foreign terms into local linguistic structures. The following explanation :

Data 1
Sentence :

"Mana **Flarenya**? Kalau bukti belum lengkap jangan menduga duga min, fitnah jatuhnya nanti"

The sentence above uses two languages, namely Indonesian: "Mana? Kalau bukti belum lengkap jangan menduga duga min, fitnah jatuhnya nanti". This sentence questions the existence of something and reminds you not to make assumptions without complete evidence. Adapted English: "Flare" + "nya" (Indonesian suffix). "Flarenya" is a type of intra-lexical code mixing. The English root word "flare" is combined with the Indonesian possessive suffix "nya". This shows how speakers adapt foreign words into the grammatical structure of Indonesian.

Data 23
Sentence :

"Ada video saat nyalahin **flarenya**?"

It uses two languages, namely Indonesian: "Ada video saat nyalahin". This sentence asks for the existence of a video showing an action. Adapted English: "flare" + "nya", it is Indonesian suffix. As in data 1, the "flare" here is also a type of intra-lexical code mixing. The English root word "flare" is combined with the Indonesian possessive suffix "nya". In addition, the use of the word "nyalahin" is an informal form of "lighting" in Indonesian, which shows the use of informal language in this sentence. This type of intra-lexical code mixing is commonly found in informal conversations or social media, where foreign words especially English are often adapted into Indonesian language structures.

Data 29
Phrase :

"**Dipending**"

This phrase shows linguistic mixing between Indonesian: "Di-" The prefix "di-" is a passive verb form in Indonesian. English: "pending" The word "pending" comes from English which means "postponed" or "waiting for a decision". The mixing of Indonesian prefixes with English words forms the new word "pending", which is a type of intra-lexical

code mixing. This word also shows a change in pronunciation from the original language to adapt to the Indonesian phonological system.

Involving Change of Pronounciation

Focuses on cases where code mixing results in changes to the pronunciation of words. It illustrates how users adapt words from one language to fit the phonological patterns of another language that using.

Table 3 Types of Involving Change of Pronounciation

No	No. Data	Sentences	Involving Change of Pronounciation
1.	5.	**Essip** jiah.. E dentossah nik	✔
2.	6.	Udah bukan fitnah... faktanya ulah calon mempelai adalah suatu kegoblokan yang sangat **hqq**	✔
3.	7.	**Santuy** sekali, minta tolong kek ke yg lain buat bantu padamin, niat madamin jg engga kyknya	✔
4.	14.	**Guoblokkk juancuk juancuk**	✔
5.	55.	Satu orang sudah dijadikan tersangka **gesss**	✔

The data in this table showcase 5 data of code mixing that results in changes to the pronunciation of words. Users adapt words from one language to fit the phonological patterns of another, or creatively alter pronunciations for emphasis or stylistic effect. This type of mixing reflects the dynamic nature of language use in social media contexts, where standard pronunciations may be intentionally modified to convey specific meanings or emotions. The following is an explanation of involving change of pronounciation :

Data 5
Sentence :

"**Essip** jiah.. E dentossah nik"
This sentence uses Madurese with several changes in pronunciation. Modified Indonesian: "Essip" "Essip" is a modification of the word "sip" in informal Indonesian, with the addition of an "E" at the beginning and a lengthening of the pronunciation. Madurese: "jiah, E dentossah, nik" These words are expressions in Madurese. The use of "Essip" shows a creative change in pronunciation, while the rest uses Madurese. This indicates code mixing between modified Indonesian and Madurese, and involves changes in pronunciation.

Data 6
Sentence :

"Udah bukan fitnah... faktanya ulah calon mempelai adalah suatu kegoblokan yang sangat **hqq**"
This sentence primarily uses Indonesian with a modified Arabic word at the end. Here's the breakdown: Indonesian: "Udah bukan fitnah... faktanya ulah calon mempelai

adalah suatu kegoblokan yang sangat". This part of the sentence states that it's no longer slander and that the actions of the prospective bride/groom are very foolish.

Modified Arabic: "hqq". This is likely a modification of the Indonesian word "hakiki" meaning "truth" or "right". The double 'q' at the end is likely used to emphasize the pronunciation. The use of "hqq" at the end of an Indonesian sentence is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. The change from "haqq" to "hqq" also demonstrates a change in pronunciation and spelling, which is characteristic of involving change of pronunciation. The writer has adapted the Arabic word to fit into the Indonesian context, both in terms of its placement in the sentence and its modified spelling.

Data 7
Sentence :

"**Santuy** sekali, minta tolong kek ke yg lain buat bantu padamin, niat madamin jg engga kyknya"

This sentence uses informal Indonesian with word modification at the beginning. The following is the analysis: Modified Indonesian: "Santuy". This is a modification of the Indonesian word "santai". The change from "santai" to "santuy" shows a significant change in pronunciation, where the final vowel is changed to 'uy'.

Informal Indonesian: "once, ask the others to help padamin, madamin's intention is also not what it looks like". This part of the sentence, in informal Indonesian, states that someone is very casual and doesn't seem to intend to help put out the fire. The use of "Santuy" at the beginning of an Indonesian sentence is an example involving a change in pronunciation. The Indonesian word has modified "santai" to "santuy", showing a creative pronunciation change while still maintaining the same meaning.

Data 14
Sentence :

"**Guoblokkk juancuk juancuk**"

It uses modified Indonesian and Javanese expletives. Here's the breakdown: Modified Indonesian: "Guoblokkk" This is a modification of the Indonesian word "goblok" meaning stupid or foolish. The addition of "uo" and extra "k" letters emphasizes the pronunciation and adds intensity to the expletive. Javanese: "juancuk juancuk" This is a Javanese expletive, repeated for emphasis.

The use of both modified Indonesian and Javanese in the same exclamation is an example of intra-sentential code mixing. The change from "goblok" to "Guoblokkk" demonstrates involving change of pronunciation, as the spelling has been altered to emphasize certain sounds and increase the intensity of the word. The repetition of "juancuk" also adds to the overall intensity of the expression.

Data 55
Sentence :

"Satu orang sudah dijadikan tersangka **gesss**"

This sentence contains a mixture of Indonesian: "Satu orang sudah dijadikan tersangka". This Indonesian phrase states that someone has been named a suspect. Modified English: "gesss" The word "gesss" comes from the English "guys" which has undergone changes in pronunciation and writing. The use of the word "gesss" at the end of an Indonesian sentence is a type of intra-sentential code mixing. In addition, the change from "guys" to "gesss" shows a significant change in pronunciation, which is characteristic of involving change of pronunciation.

Intra Sentential Code Mixing and Intra Lexical Code Mixing

This examines data where both intra sentential and intra lexical code mixing occur simultaneously, showcasing more complex forms of language mixing.

Table 4 Types of Intra Sentential and Intra Lexical

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Sentential	Intra Lexical
1.	19.	Lah kok bukan **rumah e** sendiri pak **seng** dibakar trus **gawe** foto **prewed**.	✔	✔
2.	20.	Loh kok meneng tok ngunu?? Ga onok **panik-panike**	✔	✔

This table presents 2 data where both intra sentential and intra lexical code mixing occur simultaneously. These data demonstrate more complex forms of language mixing, where users not only combine different languages within a sentence but also create hybrid words. This sophisticated use of multiple languages reflects the high level of linguistic flexibility and creativity among the commenters.

Data 19
Sentence :

"Lah kok bukan **rumah e** sendiri pak **seng** dibakar trus **gawe** foto **prewed**."

There are three languages in the data above, namely Indonesian: "Lah kok bukan rumah sendiri pak dibakar trus foto". This sentence expresses the author's surprise as to why it wasn't his own house that was burned for photos. Javanese: "e, seng, gawe". Adapted English: "prewed" from "pre-wedding". Intra-sentential code mixing can be seen from the use of Javanese words "seng", "gawe" and the adaptation of English words "prewed" in Indonesian sentence structures.

Intra-lexical code mixing is found in the word "rumah e", where the Indonesian root word "rumah" is combined with the Javanese possessive suffix "-e". This indicates mixing at the word level, where morphemes from different languages are combined in one word. The word "prewed" is an adaptation and shortening of the English term "pre-wedding", which shows how foreign terms are adapted and shortened in everyday use.

This sentence reflects the complexity of language mixing in a multilingual society, where elements from three languages which is Indonesian, Javanese, and English are used simultaneously in one sentence.

Data 20

Sentence :

"Loh kok meneng tok ngunu?? Ga onok **panik-panike**"

This sentence contains two languages, namely Javanese: "Loh kok meneng tok ngunu" This phrase uses Javanese to express surprise or disbelief. Indonesian: "Ga" This phrase is the informal form of "no" in Indonesian. Indonesian and Javanese: "panik-panike", "panik" with repetition and the Javanese ending "-e". The mixture of Javanese, informal Indonesian shows intra-sentential code mixing. The use of "panik-panike" indicates complex intra lexical code mixing.

Intra Sentential Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronounciation

The analysis focuses on cases where intra sentential code mixing is combined with changes in pronunciation, demonstrating how users adapt foreign words or phrases within their sentences.

Table 5 Types of Intra Sentential and Involving Change of Pronounciation

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Sentential	Involving Change of Pronounciation
1.	4.	**Inpo** akunnya yang **preweding**	✔	✔
2.	33.	Ya janganlah,,kok enak cman baca puisi,,paling gak ganti **skin oranye** la	✔	✔

The data in this table show 2 data where intra sentential code mixing is combined with changes in pronunciation. This combination demonstrates how users adapt foreign words or phrases within their sentences while also modifying their pronunciation. Such mixing showcases the commenters' ability to integrate different languages creatively, adjusting both structure and sound to suit their communicative needs.

Data 4

Sentence :

"**Inpo** akunnya yang **preweding**"

This short sentence combines elements from Indonesian and adapted English. The base structure is Indonesian, with "akunnya yang" being standard Indonesian words. "Inpo" and "preweding" are adaptations of English words inserted into this Indonesian structure, demonstrating intra-sentential code mixing.

Involving change of pronunciation find in the word "Inpo" and "preweding" show changes in pronunciation from their original English forms. "Inpo" is likely derived from "info" (information), with a change in the vowel sound. "Preweding" is an adaptation of "pre-wedding", showing changes in both spelling and pronunciation to fit Indonesian

phonological patterns. These adaptations exemplify how foreign words are modified in pronunciation when integrated into another language.

Data 33
Sentence :

"Ya janganlah„kok enak cman baca puisi„paling gak ganti **skin** oranye la"

The data above there are two languages used, namely Indonesian: "Ya janganlah„kok enak cman baca puisi„paling gak ganti la." This informal Indonesian phrase expresses disagreement and provides advice. This sentence mainly uses informal Indonesian, but includes the English word "skin". The word "skin" here actually comes from the English word "scene". The use of this English word in the Indonesian sentence structure is an example of intra-sentential code mixing.

Involving change of pronunciation: The word "skin" shows a change in pronunciation. Although written "skin", this word actually refers to the English word "scene". The use of "skin" for "scene" shows a significant change in pronunciation, which is a characteristic of involving change of pronunciation in code mixing.

Intra Lexical Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronounciation

This final subsection looks at datas where intra lexical code mixing is accompanied by changes in pronunciation, showing how individual words can be adapted and integrated into the local language.

Table 6 Types of Intra Lexical & Involving Change of Pronounciation

No	No. Data	Sentences	Intra Lexical	Involving Change of Pronounciation
1.	49.	Iso isone koyo gaonok opo opo **ekspresi ne**	✔	✔
2.	57.	Siapa **photographer nya gengs** nitip dong pengen tau	✔	✔

This table illustrates 2 data where intra lexical code mixing is accompanied by changes in pronunciation. These data show how individual words can be adapted and integrated into the local language, with modifications in both structure and sound. This type of mixing highlights the dynamic nature of language adaptation in multilingual contexts, where foreign words are not just borrowed but transformed to fit local linguistic patterns.

Data 49
Sentence :

"Iso isone koyo gaonok opo opo **ekspresi ne**"

The phrase "ekspresi ne" demonstrates intra-lexical code mixing. "Ekspresi" is an Indonesian word (derived from the English "expression"), while "ne" is a Javanese possessive suffix. This combination of an Indonesian word with a Javanese morpheme shows mixing at the word level. The full phrase "ekspresi ne" means "his/her/its expression" in this context.

Involving change of pronunciation: While "ekspresi" is an Indonesian word, it originally comes from the English "expression". Its adoption into Indonesian involved changes in pronunciation to fit Indonesian phonological patterns. The addition of the Javanese suffix "ne" further modifies its pronunciation in this context.

Overall meaning of the sentence: This sentence is primarily in Javanese, with the exception of the Indonesian word "ekspresi". A rough translation would be "It's as if there's nothing to his/her expression." The Javanese phrase "Iso isone koyo gaonok opo opo" means "It's as if there's nothing", and "ekspresi ne" adds "to his/her expression". The sentence comments on someone's lack of visible emotion or reaction.

Data 57
Sentence :

"Siapa **photographernya gengs** nitip dong pengen tau "

The word "photographernya" demonstrates intra-lexical code mixing. It combines the English word "photographer" with the Indonesian suffix "-nya". This combination creates a hybrid word that mixes elements from both languages at the lexical level. "Photographer" refers to a person who takes photographs, while "-nya" is a possessive suffix in Indonesian, so "photographernya" means "the photographer of something or someone".

Involving change of pronunciation: The term "gengs" shows a change in pronunciation. It's likely derived from the English word "gangs" or "guys", but has been adapted to fit Indonesian pronunciation patterns. The spelling change from "gangs/guys" to "gengs" reflects this phonological adaptation. "Gengs" is used as an informal address to a group of friends or colleagues, similar to the use of "guys" in English.

Overall meaning of the sentence: This sentence uses a mix of informal Indonesian with inserted words derived from English. The speaker is asking who the photographer is and requesting that this information be shared. "Nitip" is an informal form of "titip" which means to entrust or ask for help, while "dong" is a particle that emphasizes the request. "Pengen tau" is an informal form of "ingin tahu" meaning "want to know". Overall, this sentence can be translated as "Who's the photographer, guys? Please let me know, I want to know."

This research examines the phenomenon of code mixing in digital interaction in Indonesia, focusing on comments on the "probolinggokita" Instagram account. Analysis of 64 data points revealed six significant code mixing patterns. The first is Intra-sentential Code Mixing, found in 49 data. Second, Intra-lexical Code Mixing appears in 4 data. Third Involving Change of Pronunciation, occurs in 5 data. The research also found combined

categories of code mixing. Intra sentential and Intra lexical combinations, found in 2 data. Intra sentential and Involving Change of Pronunciation combinations, seen in 2 data. Lastly, Intra lexical and Involving Change of Pronunciation combinations, found in 2 data.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of code mixing in comments on Instagram account posts "@probolinggokita" which includes 64 data, various types of code mixing are found that reflect language interaction in online communication. The results show that there are several main types of code mixing, namely Intra Sentential Code Mixing 49 data, Intra Lexical Code Mixing 4 data, Involving Change of Pronunciation 5 data, as well as a combination of these types. The combinations found include, Intra Sentential & Intra Lexical Code Mixing 2 data, Intra Sentential Code Mixing & Involving Change of Pronunciation 2 data, and Intra Lexical Code Mixing & Involving Change of Pronunciation 2 data.

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