Code Mixing in Arabic Posts of Korean Pop Fans in TIKTOK Account

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Abstract

This article aims to describe the form of Arabic code mixing by Korean pop fans on Tiktok comments column. All data presented is obtained from observations in Tiktok accounts linked to the author's personal account. The observation data is in the form of sentences that contain mixed codes that appear on short videos of Korean pop fans' accounts in the form of captions, comments and sentences in videos. The data collection method used in this study is an observation method with screen capture techniques and note-taking techniques. The findings of the data are then analyzed and presented with a qualitative description explanation. From the results of the study, it appears that the mixed code contained in the Arabic uploads of Korean pop fans on Tiktok accounts is a type of mixed foreign language code or mixed code outward (outer code mixing). Based on the results of the analysis, it shows that in Arabic uploads on TikTok accounts, the Korean Pop fans use a mixture of codes by inserting elements of English and Korean in their uploads. The use of mixed codes of English elements is most predominantly found. The meaning of the mixed code consists of a denotative meaning, namely the actual meaning and the connotative meaning that refers to the distinctive meaning prevailing in the Korean Pop fan community.
Keywords: code-mixing, Tiktok, Korean Pop Fan

Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk campur kode pada pada unggahan bahasa Arab penggemar Korean Pop dalam akun Tiktok. Seluruh data yang disajikan diperoleh dari pengamatan dalam akun-akun Tiktok yang terhubung dengan akun pribadi milik penulis. Data hasil pengamatan berupa kalimat yang memuat campur kode yang muncul pada unggahan video pendek akun milik penggemar Korean Pop baik dalam bentuk *caption*, komentar maupun kalimat dalam unggahan video. Adapun metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode pengamatan dengan teknik tangkap layar dan teknik catat. Hasil temuan data kemudian dianalisis dan disajikan dengan penjelasan deskripsi kualitatif. Dari hasil penelitian tampak bahwa campur kode yang terdapat pada unggahan bahasa Arab penggemar Korean Pop dalam akun Tiktok termasuk jenis campur kode bahasa asing atau campur kode ke luar (*outer code mixing*). Berdasarkan hasil analisis menunjukan bahwa pada pada unggahan bahasa Arab dalam akun Tiktok,

penggemar Korean Pop ini menggunakan campur kode dengan menyisipkan unsur bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Korea dalam unggahannya, dengan dominasi bahasa Inggris. Adapun makna dari campur kode tersebut terdiri dari makna denotatif yaitu makna sebenarnya dan makna konotatif yang merujuk pada makna khas yang berlaku dalam komunitas penggemar Korean Pop.

Keywords: campur kode, Tiktok, Penggemar Korean Pop

INTRODUCTION

Korean Pop has recently risen in popularity among the world's population, as well as in the Middle East. The popularity in Saudi Arabia is evident from the public's enthusiasm when BTS's concert documentary: Love Yourself was screened for the first time in Saudi Arabia in 2018. The tickets sold out in just 12 minutes on both days of the film's theatre run. Moreover, Super Junior's first Korean Pop concert held in Saudi Arabia in 2019 also managed to sell out 4875 concert tickets in just three hours.[1]

The growth of social media and digital technology in the 2010s also contributed to the spread of Korean culture, dominated by the widespread distribution of Korean Pop music in the Middle East.[2] Due to this growth, Middle Easterners' interest in Korean Pop is increasingly visible and reflected in their activities as fans on social media. The identity of Korean Pop fans is not only reflected in Korean public figure display uploads in the form of pictures or videos, but also seen in the use of language in captions, comments and sentence in video uploads so that it does not rule out the possibility of many linguistic phenomena in it.

One prominent linguistic phenomenon seen in the activities of Korean Pop fans on social media is code-mixing. It is a system of expressions referring to a certain meaning[3] which is typically a variety of language used by a community of language members in communication.[4] Nababan states that code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages and can also be a variety of languages in a language act (discourse or speech act) without anything demanding the mixing of languages in the language situation.[5]

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[1] B Basalom, 'Demand for K-Pop Band Super Junior's Saudi Concert Crashes Site, Tickets Sell Out in Ours', 2019, https://www.thenational.ae/arts-culture/music/demand-for-k-pop-band-super-junior-s-saudi-concert-crashes-site-tickets-sell-out-in-hours=1.882588.

[2] Dal Yong Jin, 'An Analysis of the Korean Wave as Transnational Popular Culture: North American Youth Engage Through Social Media as TV Becomes Obsolete', 2018, 408.

[3] Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*, Ed. 4 (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), 127.

[4] R. Kunjana Rahardi, *Kajian Sosiolinguistik: Ihwal Kode Dan Alih Kode* (Ciawi, Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2010), 55.

[5] P.W.J. Nababan, *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1984), 32.

The use of code mixing used by Arabic speakers as well as Korean Pop fans is performed by including elements of English and Korean into Arabic. According to Suandi, code mixing using foreign languages is classified as a type of outer code mixing, i.e. a type of code mixing using foreign language elements. This code mixing appears in their posts on various social media, including Tiktok. Based on the above-mentioned things, this problem is very attractive to study since the use of code mixing by Korean Pop fans in Arabic is not widely studied, so it is necessary to conduct research related to what forms of code mixing in Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in Tiktok accounts.

METHODOLOGY

This study is conducted using qualitative method with sociolinguistic approach. This method directly presents the linguistic data collected in the field in line with its use.[6] Furthermore, there is also quantitative data in the form of numbers to show the trend of code-mixing. The use of quantitative data is intended to strengthen qualitative analysis and not to analyze the number of cases of code mixing.[7] Meanwhile, the sociolinguistic approach as a branch of linguistics views or puts the position of language in relation to language users in society.[8] This approach aims to gain a good understanding of the nature of human language by studying language in its social context. [9]

This study is descriptive in nature as it aims to describe the form of code mixing in Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in Tiktok accounts. The data in this study are sentences containing external code mixing based on purposive sampling technique. By using this technique, the researcher identifies the special identities in accordance with the research objectives in order to directly address the problems in the research.[10] Meanwhile, the data collection method used in this research is the observation method with screen capture and note-taking techniques. First, the author searched for data through the Tiktok search column

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[6] M Zaim, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Pendekatan Struktural* (Padang: Sukabina Press, 2014), 13.

[7] Jonathan Sarwono, 'Memadu Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif: Mungkinkah?' 9, no. 2 (Mei 2009): 134.

[8] I. Dewa Putu Wijana and Muhammad Rohmadi, *Sosiolinguistik: Kajian Teori Dan Analisis*, Cet. 1 (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2006), 7.

[9] Maryam Golchinnezhad and Mahmoud Afrouz, 'Sociolinguistic Analysis of Persian Dubbed Movies', *Journal of Intercultural Communication Research* 51, no. 3 (4 May 2022): 254, https://doi.org/10.1080/17475759.2021.1946839.

[10] Ika Lenaini, 'Teknik Pengambilan Sampel Purposive Dan Snowball Sampling', *Historis: Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian & Pengembangan Sejarah* 6, no. 1 (June 2021): 34, https://doi.org/doi.org/10.31764/historis.vXiY.4075.

using Arabic keywords related to K-Pop fan activities. After finding the uploads, the researcher searched and recorded the code-mixing forms found in the Tiktok post and then translated the words' meanings into Indonesian and Arabic. The next stage is the conclusion to the discussion results. Furthermore, the data analysis results are presented in a complete and descriptive manner regarding the forms of code mixing in the Arabic language posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account.

DISCUSSION

Code mixing occurs when speakers use the main language and insert elements of another language. Therefore, in code mixing a main code or basic code is used and has its function and autonomy. [11] Regarding this research, the main code in question is the Arabic language used by Korean Pop fans.

Korean Pop fans on social media use code-mixing with Arabic as the main code in conversation, as a distinctive feature that shows their identity. They express this characteristic by using various foreign languages in their uploads, including English and Korean. In this case, the researcher collected 26 data on the form of outward code mixing using foreign languages, including the following details:

Type of Code-Mixing	Data	Frequency
Code-mixing Arabic language + English language	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	10
Code-mixing Arabic language + Korean language	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,	7
Code-mixing Arabic language + English language + Korean language in a sentence	18, 19, 20	3
Total		20

Table 1. Type of Code-Mixing

Based on table 1, an Arabic code mix inserted with English elements is dominantly used in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in Tiktok accounts.

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[11] Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik: suatu pengantar* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1995), 114.

1. Code-mixing Arabic language + English language

   The code-mixing using English was found to be most common form of code mixing. Out of ten code-mixing data with Arabic base code inserted with English elements, there are 12 English elements in total, eight in the form of words and four in the form of phrases.

   English word code-mixing

   This code-mixing uses language elements in the form of words as the smallest unit of language that stands alone.[12] In the following, the code mixing in the form of English words found in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account is presented.

   <u>Caption in gaysh_it's post:</u>

   " أكثر شي أكرهه لما البرامج تستغل **الفوبيا** حقت **الأيدولز** ويحسبون أنهم يضحكون"

   (Aksaru syay akrahahu limā al-barāmij tastagillu al-phobia ḥaqqat al- idols wa yaḥsabūna annahum yaḍḥakūna)

   "*Hal yang paling saya benci adalah ketika suatu acara memanfaatkan phobia para idols dan menganggap bahwa mereka tertawa*" (What I hate the most is when certain shows capitalise on idols' phobias and assume that they're laughing.)

   The above sentence is a form of code-mixing with the Arabic base code inserted with an English word element. The English element in the sentence above can be seen in the combination of the Arabic bound morpheme '*al*' (ال) and two English words فوبيا (*phobia*) and أيدولز (*idols*). The word فوبيا (*phobia*) is an English element that means رهاب or excessive fear. Meanwhile, the word أيدولز (*idols* means idols or in Arabic means محبوبون (*mahbūbūn*) . Both words are more commonly used than their Arabic forms hence speakers prefer to use them in their sentences.

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[12] Akhiri Laiman, Ngudining Rahayu, and Catur Wulandari, 'Campur Kode Dan Alih Kode Dalam Percakapan Di Lingkup Perpustakaan Universitas Bengkulu', *Jurnal Ilmiah KORPUS* 2, no. 1 (6 August 2018): 50, https://doi.org/10.33369/jik.v2i1.5556.

<u>Caption in joysmagic 's post:</u>

"مفضلينكم يتمننون يصيرون **اوريجنال** زي ايسبا "

(Mufaḍḍilīnakum yatamannanūna yuṣirrūna original zī Aespa)

"*Orang-orang favorit anda ingin menjadi yang **original** seperti Aespa*" (Your favourite person wants to be an original just like Aespa)

The word in bold above is an English word اوريجنال (*original*). In Arabic, this word means الأصل (asli). The word original was chosen due to its popularity and prestige compared to the word الأصل.

<u>Grlothic's comment in fl0.1 's post:</u>

" الفرقتين أعز الأصدقاء **والفاندومز** أعز الأعداء"

(Al-firqatayni a'azzu al-aṣdiqā' wa al-fandoms a'azzu al-a'dā')

"*Dua grup yang merupakan teman terbaik dan dua **fandom** yang merupakan musuh terbaik*" (Two fandoms that are best friends and two fandoms that are best enemies)

The above sentence represents a form of code-mixing by using an English word. The English word in the above sentence appears in the combination of the Arabic bound morpheme ال and the word فاندومز (*fandoms). The word فاندوم (fandoms)* is a English word referring to a group of fans of the same idol group [13]. In Arabic, fandoms is comparable to نادي المعجبين. The term is based on the K-Pop fans' global habit of referring to the fan group representing a particular idol singer with the term.

<u>_ucvp7 comment in .senie's post:</u>

"ارمي رغم اني مو **فان** لكن أعترف"

(Army ragma annī mū fan lākin a'tarifu)

"*Army, meski saya bukan fan, tetapi saya tahu*" (Army, I may not be a fan, but I know that)

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[13] Jungho Park, *How to Speak K-Pop: Mastering The Most Popular Korean Words from K-Pop and Talking Like A Real Fan* (Sheridan, WY: Cambridge Dynasty Press, 2020), 169.

The use of English elements in the data above is seen in the insertion of the word فان (*fan*) which means fan. In Arabic, this word means معجب. Yet in relation to the world of Korean Pop, the word معجب tends to be unchosen in the conversations of Korean Pop fans due to the sociability factor when viewed from the topic of conversation. The conversation of the fans about Korean Pop is casual, hence the casual conversation that encourages code-mixing.

Caption in frjc_'s video:

" **ثروباك** لما بومي انتقمت لكل **الأيدولز**"
(*Throwback lammā Bomi intaqamat likulli idols*)
"*Throwback* ketika Bomi membalas setiap *idol*" (Throwback to the moment Bomi retaliate to every idol)

The above sentence contains English elements as the word ثروباك (*throwback*) and the word الأيدولز (*idols*). The word ثروباك (*throwback*) means going back to the old days. In Arabic, it can also use the word ارتداد. As for الأيدولز (*idols*), the English language is seen in the combination of the Arabic bound morpheme ال and the word أيدولز. This word can also be translated as المحبوبون in Arabic. Both words are also more popularly used than their Arabic forms.

Caption in rainc.t 's video:

"جايمين يتهاوش مع السيزني أنه مو **بيبي** و إنه عمره 21 و آخر شي استسلم"
(*Jaemin yatahāwasyu ma'a czennie annahu mū baby wa innahu 'umruhu 21 wa ākhiru syay istaslama*)
"*Jaemin berselisih dengan Czennie bahwa dia bukan baby dan umurnya 21, tapi akhirnya dia menyerah*" (Jaemin argued with Czennie that he was not a baby and 21, but finally he gave in.)

In the above sentence, the use of English is seen in the word بيبي (*baby*). In Arabic, the word means طفل.

English phrase code-mixing

Phrase code-mixing involves a combination of words that complete one of the syntactic functions in a sentence.[14] The following are some forms of code mixing in phrases of English found in Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in Tiktok accounts.

<u>Caption in jykdra's post:</u>

"نداء لكل **انسيتي ستان** عرفونا ولدكم اخذ عقلي"

(*Nidā' likulli NCT Stan 'arrafūna waladakum akhada aqlī*)

"Panggilan untuk setiap *NCT Stan,* beritahu kami kepada anak-anakmu bahwa ia mempengaruhi pikiran saya" (Calling out to every NCT Stan, let your boys know that he influenced my thoughts)

In the above sentence, there is a phrase انسيتي ستان (*NCT stan*). The word stan is an acronym for stalker and fan. This term is used by Korean Pop fans to define themselves as not ordinary fans. In addition, this term also reflects how much fans care about their idol artists.[15] The phrase انسيتي ستان (*NCT stan*) refers to someone who is a great fan of a Korean Pop idol group called NCT.

<u>Caption in jykdra's post:</u>

"عمره تويني ون ييرس اولد"

(*'Umruhu twenty one years old*)

"Umurnya *twenty one years old"* (He is twenty one years old)

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    [14] Asna Andriani, 'FRASA DALAM BAHASA ARAB (Konstruksi Frasa Dalam Bahasa Arab Berdasarkan Unsur Kata Pembentuknya)', *CENDEKIA : Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 2, no. 1 (22 April 2018): 103, https://doi.org/10.37348/cendekia.v2i1.24.

    [15] Park, *How to Speak K-Pop*, 96.

The above data shows code-mixing as in the phrase تويني ون ييرس اولد (*twenty-one years old*). In Arabic, this phrase means واحد وعشريون سنة (twenty-one years old).

tuox.8's comment in rainc.t's post:

"مارك **ليدر دريم** و اكثر واحد يضحك بدون سبب"

(Mark leader Dream wa aksaru wāhid yadḥaku bidūni sabab)

"Mark adalah *leader Dream* dan dia adalah orang yang sering tertawa tanpa sebab" (The Dream's leader is Mark and he's the one who laughs for no reason)

In the above sentence, the use of English is shown in the bolded word. ليدر دريم (*leader Dream*) is an English phrase following the *idafah* rule in Arabic. Meanwhile, ليدر (*leader*) in Arabic means رئيس or a leader. ليدر دريم (*leader Dream*) refers to a Korean Pop idol group leader called NCT Dream.

Caption in fl0.1 s post:

"الماي اللي ما يعرفون ترا ذي **اللايت ستيك** حقتنا"

(Al-My illi mā ya'rifūna tarā zī al-light stick haqqatuna)

"My yang tidak tahu *lightstick* yang sebenarnya" (My not knowing the real lightstick)

The use of English phrases in the data refers to the use of the word اللايت ستيك (*light stick*) preceded by the bound morpheme ال. This word is commonly used by Korean Pop fans in general to call a small glowing stick-shaped device that is used as a concert prop.[16] In Arabic this tool is called عصا ضوئية.

2. Code-mixing Arabic language + Korean language

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[16] Park, 49.

This study also found a form of code mixing with the use of foreign languages in the form of Korean. Out of 7 Arabic code-mixing data with Korean language inserted, 6 Korean language elements in the form of words and 1 element in the form of phrases were found.

Korean word code-mixing

Some forms of code mixing are these Korean words found in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account.

Caption in joongprotecter's post:

<div dir="rtl">

"افضل و اجمل **هيونق** بالحياة"

</div>

(Afḍalu waajmalu hyung bi al-hayāh)

"*Hyung* paling baik dan paling tampan di dunia" (The kindest and most handsome Hyung in the world)

The bolded word above is a Korean word inserted into the Arabic post. هيونق (*hyung*) is simply a Korean term used as a nickname for an older brother. This word is commonly used by younger brothers to older brothers or older members of the group.[17] In Arabic, this word has nearly similar meaning to the word أخ although أخ may also be used by a younger sister to refer to her older brother.

Caption in nctzenbobo7's post:

<div dir="rtl">

"الطف **ماكني** بالنسبة لك؟ (جيسونغ دينو كوك)"

</div>

(Alṭafu maknae bi al-nisbati laka? (Jisung, Dino, Kook))

"*Maknae* terlucu menurutmu? (Jisung, Dino, Kook)" (Who is the cutest Maknae to you? (Jisung, Dino, Kook))

The bolded word ماكني (*maknae*) means the youngest member. In Korean Pop fan circles, the word refers to the youngest member of a Korean Pop group.[18] In Arabic, the youngest member is known as أصغر عضو.

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[17] Hendri Yulius, *Kamus Gaul Istilah K-Pop* (Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, 2013), 40.
[18] Park, *How to Speak K-Pop*, 54.

<u>Caption in luvyeonjuny's post:</u>

"تيهيون لطيف بدون اجتهاد و لا **ايقيو**"

(Taehyun laṭīf bidūni ijtihādin wa lā aegyo)

"Taehyun is adorable effortlessly and aegyo-free"

The above data showed a caption posted in the sentence containing the word ايقيو

(*aegyo*) in it. The Korean word includes a Korean language feature referring to making a cute gesture, imitating a baby's voice, or making a funny expression.[19] In the Korean Pop industry, this term is most popularly used by fans to ask Korean Pop idols to be cute and show their charm. The word is also more commonly used by K-Pop fans due to the absence of an Arabic equivalent.

<u>Caption in kim____nena's post:</u>

"**كوماوو** على 2000 متابعة"

(Gomawo 'alā 2000 mutābi'ah)

"*Gomawo* untuk 2000 pengikut" (Gomawo for 2000 followers)

The data above found Korean language in the form of the word كوماوو (*gomawo*) which means thank you. This word if translated into Arabic means شكرا. The use of the word

كوماوو (*gomawo)* in Korean Pop fans' post is due to their habit of hearing Korean terms.

<u>3niil3's comment in z20kfp 's post:</u>

"أنا لما اروح لكوريا اقول لكوك **اوبا**"

(Ana lammā arwaḥu likūriyyā aqūlu li Kook oppa)

"Ketika saya ke Korea saya mengatakan kepada Kook *oppa*" (When I went to Korea I told Kook opp)

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[19] Park, 118.

The data above also contains Korean words. اوبا (*oppa*) is a Korean term used as a nickname for older brothers. This word is commonly used by younger sisters to older brothers or group members.[20] As with the word هيونق (*hyung*) discussed earlier, in Arabic this word also has the same meaning as the word أخ, but the word أخ tends to be used by both male and female speakers.

hl_6888's comment in enhfyp 's post:

"أطلق من يقول **اوتوكيه**"

(Aṭluqu man yaqūlu eottoke eottoke)

"Saya membiarkan orang yang mengatakan *eottoke eottoke*"(I tolerate people who say eottoke eottoke)

reemas2's comment in ll0.i4 's post:

"**سيروه** كأَّنا تقول حلوة يمشي"

(Sireo kaannahā taqūlu hulwatan yamsyī)

"*Sireo,* seolah-olah dia mengatakan hal-hal manis" (Sireo, as if she's saying sweet things)

From the two data above, code-mixing is seen in the appearance of اوتوكيه (*eottoke*) and سيروه (*sireo*). In Arabic, the word اوتوكيه (*eottoke*) means كيف (how) while the word سيروه (*sireo*) means لا أريد (unwilling). The two words are commonly used due to the speaker's personal factor, i.e. the speaker is a Korean Pop fan, so they are used to hearing these words.

Korean phrase code-mixing

The descriptions below show the code mixing in the form of English phrases found in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account.

Caption in kpopstars16's post:

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[20] Yulius, *Kamus Gaul Istilah K-Pop*, 40.

"سارانقهي احبكم كثيرا ليش ما في تفاعل"

(Saranghae uhibbukum kaṣīran laysy mā fī tafā'ala)

"*Saranghae,* aku sangat mencintaimu mengapa tidak ada interaksi?" (Saranghae, I love you so much why is there no real interaction?)

There is an Korean language in the above data in the phrase سارانقهي (*saranghae*) which in Arabic means أحبك (I love you). This phrase is also based on Korean Pop fans' habit of using the phrase.

3. Code-mixing Arabic language + English language + Korean language in a sentence

Apart from the use of the two languages above, there is also a form of code mixing using a mixture of languages in one post at once, namely Arabic, English and Korean. Out of 3 Arabic code-mixing data inserted with English and Korean elements, 2 pairs of Korean and English language were found in the form of words and 1 element in the form of a combined phrase of English and Korean words.

Korean and English word code-mixing

Here are the results of the code-mixing analysis in the form of English and Korean words in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account.

<u>Caption in kpopstars16's post:</u>

"رياكشن سان على ايقيو يوسانق"

(Reaction San 'alā aegyo Yusang)

"*Reaction* San terhadap *aegyo* Yusang" (San's reaction to Yusang's aegyo)

The words رياكشن (*reaction*) and ايقيو (*aegyo*) as highlighted in bold above come from two different languages, English and Korean, which mean reaction and cute behaviour.. Both words are popular words frequently used in Korean Pop fan posts and have no Arabic equivalent.

<u>Caption in tae__g's post:</u>

"ثروباك لما كان في ساسانغ تصور بتس و كوك غمزلها حتى تنزل الكاميرا"

(Throwback lammā kāna fī sasaeng taṣūru BTS wa Kook gamzalahā hattā tanzilu al-camera)

"*Throwback* ketika ada *sasaeng* yang memotret BTS dan Kook, ia meliriknya

hingga kameranya terjatuh" (Throwback to the time when a sasaeng took a

picture of BTS and Kook, he glanced at it until the camera fell off.)

In the above data, two English and Korean words were found, namely the word ثروباك

(*throwback*) and ساسانغ (*sasaeng*). The word ثروباك (*throwback*) in Arabic means ارتداد.

The term ساسانغ (*sasaeng*) in the Korean Pop world refers to a certain obsessed with

Korean Pop idol group members' personal lives.

Korean and English phrase code-mixing
The following are the results of the analysis of code mix in the form of English and
Korean phrases in the Arabic posts of Korean Pop fans in the Tiktok account.
<u>**Caption in got7_ahgase_20's post:**</u>

"هيونق لاين فرقتك المفضلة"

(Hyung line firqatik al-mufaddilah)

"*Hyung line* favorit dalam kelompokmu" (Favourite hyung line in your group)

There is a code mixing in the data above using a combination of two languages, namely

Korean هيونق (*hyung*) and English لاين (*line*). هيونق (*hyung*) is a term for older brother

while لاين (*line*). The two combined mean that the oldest members of a group, or, in this

case, a Korean Pop idol group, are lined up.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that code mixing with Arabic base
code inserted with English and Korean language is found in the TikTok account posts of
Korean pop fans. Code mixing occurs at the level of words and phrases. The most dominant
use of code mixing at the level of English words is found in various types of posts. In
addition, the code mix occurred among Korean Pop fans due to a casual situation related to
the topic being discussed, and also the absence of equivalent words or phrases found in
Arabic. Furthermore, the speaker factor who wishes to be prestigious by showing his identity

as a Korean Pop fan also contributes to the occurrence of code-mixing. As for the meaning of the code mix, it consists of denotative meaning i.e. the actual meaning and connotative meaning referring to the typical meaning prevailing in the Korean Pop fan community.

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