

SOCIOLINGUISTIC PHENOMENA: AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ACROSS GENDER AND GENERATIONS THROUGH CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to examine the phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching in daily life. It is anticipated that this study will advance sociolinguistic research on the different kinfs of codes that exist and pinpoint the causes of these phenomena within linguistic and cultural contexts. This study employs both qualitative and quantitative (mixed)methodologies, with the former being accomplished using observational technique and the latter trough the use of unsettling questionnaires. Its goal is present descriptive results that are reinforced by statistical data. While quantitative research present absolute empericall data as study, qualitative research is carried out using literature source. All things considered, these results and the debate highlight the advantages of linguistic blend for formal and informal communication. They can employ code-mixing and code-switching to achence their interactions more successfully and formally to senior adults shows how important culture norms are to maintaining civility.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Meyerhoff (2020), sociolinguistic is a little hit of absolutely everything you already know about language. Sociolinguistics is very board field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. A lot of linguistics might describe themselves as sociolinguistics, but the people who call themselves sociolinguistics sometimes have rather different interest from each others and they may use different methods for collecting and

analysis data, this can be confusing if you are coming new to the field.

Language and culture are an integral part of human life and are not only a means of communication but also an indication of value of beliefs and the way of life in a community. Language is an important part. The language used to communicate has no influence based on sex or gender. Male and female language styles in communication are different (Harahap & Adeni, 2021). But differences in

language use and day to day practice are often influenced by factors such as gender and generation, which produce differences based on how people communicate and interact.

Language is a vital component of human life and plays an important role as a means of social communication. Language allows people to communicate, interact, and establish relationships. Language is an everyday medium that allows people to convey ideas, information, and emotions. Language also shows the cultural identity of the people. The language used and passed down from generation to generation reflects the values, habits, and ways of thinking of a culture. Culture increase vocabulary, expressions, and language structure in addition to interaction between individuals in society (Pratiwi et al., 2023). Therefore, language and culture are closely intertwined with each other and from each other in human life.

In addition to being a national identity, Indonesian is very important for communicating and disseminating information in various aspects of life. However, the mastery of the Indonesian language by the younger generation has undergone major changes. One of the prominent phenomena is the emergence of slang among adolescents and the use of mixing languages that are not only used by adolescents but also even adults use in various forms of formal and informal communication.

This phenomenon raises concerns about the good and correct use of Indonesian, which has the potential to threaten the existence of Indonesian as a national language. Sociolinguistics is an important research discipline in the context of globalization. The mixed use of the language is carried out by both genders (men and women) as well as generational differences (Ezra et al., 2024).

Gender has become a topic of interest to many researchers. Gender often indicates how a person behaves, uses language, and even express emotions. For example, in everyday life, women tend to be more assertive and quiet. These variations are not only related to biological factors but also to social constructs that indicate specific risks and difficulties for each gender (Siswati et al., 2022). In addition, generational differences also have a significant influence on the use of language and culture. Younger generations, for example, often adopt a more informal style of communication, influenced by technology and social media. Meanwhile, the older generation tends to maintain a more formal, traditional style of communication. These differences often lead to communication gaps between generations, especially when culture values also change.

Researchers looked at how advances in technology and information affect the way people use Indonesian correctly and well in their daily lives, especially among Gen Z and millennials. Millennials are group of people

born between 1980 and 2000 (Zis et al., 2021). While Generation Z is a group of people born between 1996 and 2012 (Halimatussyakdiah Siregar et al., 2024). Because of the wide-open access to information, both of these generation grow together with outside culture and technology.

Generation Z and some millennials prefer to use a foreign language (English) when they speak in Indonesian or mention something when talking to others or use regional languages by mixing Indonesian with their local language. This process is called code-switching or code-mixing. Because this phenomenon has an effect, namely a change in the rules of the Indonesian language. Phenomenon that indicate the extinction of language and culture are referred to as shifts in language and cultural rules (Wiryajaya et al., 2025).

The term “code” can refer to a language, dialect, sociolect, or variety of language. Signs that are used in a language for a specific purpose are called codes. If a person has not mastered the language they are using, code-switching often occurs. Code-switching and code mixing follows the state of society (Pratiwi et al., 2023). In conversation, code-switching and code-mixing occurs when a speaker uses a particular language and a colleague answers in another language.

Local language is a language that grows and develops in every region of Indonesia. This language is often referred to as the

mother tongue or native language because it is the first language mastered by children, as well as a means of communication and thinking naturally. Regional languages have an important role in presenting life experiences from childhood. In relation to Indonesian, the use of regional languages and foreign languages often causes various problems, such as interference, integration and malfunctions in their use. Foreign language itself refers to a language that is not the native language of a country but is used in addition to the national language. Interference and integration have similar meanings, which is the event of the use of elements from one language into another by a speaker. In addition, language is often considered part of culture, even being an element that cannot be separated from culture itself. Since language is one of the elements of culture, the differences between cultural conventions and language are sometimes difficult to identify. To overcome the various problems that arise due to changes in each language component, structural and sustainable planning is needed. This is known as language engineering, which includes the planning of language system in society. Therefore, choosing the right language or code version in communication is very important (Simatupang et al., 2020).

The factor in the mixing of these languages, or code-switching, is the fact that Indonesian society is generally a bilingual or multilingual society, with several languages

used. For example, L1 is the mother tongue, L2 is Indonesian, and L3 is a foreign language, both English and other languages. In communication, Indonesians often speak two or more languages. It is said so because individuals involved in communication at least master more than one language, such as regional languages (e.g., Sundanese, Lampung, Java, Madura, Batak), first language (Indonesian), and foreign languages (e.g., English, Arabic, Japanese)

Previous researchers have also examined many cultural and language issues and the transition of the code, including research conducted by Sompotan & Hutagalung (2024) about changes and shifts in Generation Z and the millennial generation in culture, which is also in line with the research of Musdalifah (2021) on linguistic and cultural modernization. Both of these studies are reinforced by Anggraini (2024) in the use of language among Gen Z and millennials in causing loss of culture and decline in formal language. But earlier researchers explored more deeply the use of informal language in the context of speaking and cultural modernization. Therefore, researchers focus their research on the role of code-switching and code-mixing in cultural and linguistic changes between genders and generations.

There are several important issues discussed in the study regarding the differences in the use of language and culture

between genders and generations. First, differences in the use of communication styles are often a concern, such as how different generations use diverse languages. Second, one of the interesting aspects of intergenerational communication is the difference in words, expressions, or body language between the older and younger generations, as well as the influence of globalization on the younger generation compared to previous generations.

In addition, there are certain stereotypes that affect the behavior of both men and women. The consistency or change of these stereotypes over time reflects the role of gender stereotypes and language, including barriers or differences that arise as a result of these stereotypes. Two other relevant factors are technology and media. In this case, the research covers how social media and modern technology affect gender and generational differences in language use, including differences that may arise between generations regarding technology. Finally, the researchers also highlighted the importance of understanding the relationship between genetics. For example, the extent to which differences in language use can foster intersubjective understanding between generations, as well as their implications for the relationship between gender and generation. All of these issues can be explained in the context of everyday life on which the research focuses.

This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of code-mixing and code switching in everyday life, with a focus on the use of Indonesian, English, and other languages used by millennials and Generation Z. This research is expected to contribute to sociolinguistic studies related to various types of codes that occur, as well as identify the factors that drive the occurrence of these phenomena in the context of language and culture. In addition, the study also aims to provide insights into the development and change of language and culture in the digital environment, as well as its impact on language itself, culture, and overall human communication patterns.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods and quantitative methods (mixed methods), with a qualitative approach through observation techniques and quantitative approach carried out by distributing questionnaires. It aims to present descriptive results supported by statistical data as reinforcement. According to Firmansyah et al., (2021), the difference between qualitative and quantitative research is as follows; qualitative research is conducted by taking literature sources, while quantitative research presents absolute empirical data as research results.

Another source states that the qualitative method is a method that uses the

free listening technique used to collect data. In this method, the researcher only acts as a full observer and is not involved in the interaction process. This method uses media tools, namely video recordings, and interviews from sources, the descriptive method is used in data presentation, where the author describes the results of his research, organizing data and sorting data into units that can be managed by (Helly et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, quantitative methods or research are systematic studies of phenomena by collecting data that can be measured using statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. Researchers and statisticians use statistical methods in this method to collect quantitative data from the research study (Rustamana et al., 2024).

The object of this research is taken from gender differences, namely men and women who are also different generations (Gen Z and millennial generations), with a total population of 22 people. The techniques used in this study used semi-structured interview techniques and questionnaire distribution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the research analyzed the sociolinguistic phenomena that occur in the use of language and culture between genders and generations, focusing on code-switching and code mixing practices. The results show that there are significant differences in the way individuals from different genders and

generational backgrounds interact linguistically. The finding not only support existing sociolinguistic theories but also provide new insight into language dynamics in diverse social context, where the influencer and culture and group identity is evident through the language choices used.

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that studies the relationship between language and society. The focus is on how language is used by individuals or groups in various social situations and how language variation arises as a result of social factors such as social status, environment, gender, and relationships among speakers. This field only examines the form or structure of language but also analyzes the social context that influences language use, including who speaks, to whom, under what conditions, and the reasons for language variation (Usnia Wati & Syamsul Rijal (2020).

Sociolinguistics is a combination of the word “socio,” which reflects aspects of society such as systems, structures, traditions, customs, and culture, as well as “linguistics,” which refers to the science of language, ranging from the smallest elements to the most complex forms. Therefore, sociolinguistics is defined as the branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in the context of society. Its main focus is on analyzing the relationship between language and the society its speakers, including how

language varies and is used in naturally occurring communication situations. This study also involves social factors that influence the form, function, and choice of language in a community (Eneng Liah Khoiriyah et al., 2023).

Sociolinguistics investigates how language interacts with society and how languages vary in communication (Krisna, 2024). Code mixing is a natural phenomenon in the lives of people who use more than one language. This term refers to the process of incorporating elements from one language, such as affixes, phrases, or even sentences, into the structure of another language that is the main language. This process combines lexical, grammatical, and phonological elements of both major languages in a single speech (Pratiwi et al., 2023). While code-switching is the act of combining words, phrases, or certain parts of a conversation into another language (Pratiwi et al., 2023). Code-mixing and code-switching are representative of social dynamics that are closely related to sociolinguistics studies because this phenomenon shows the influences of social elements such as identity, social status, relationships between speakers, and social context.

Language variation

The forms of parts or variants of language that each have a pattern similar to the general Pattern of their mother tongue are known as language variation. Language

variation is the result of various types of social interactions carried out by different communities or group and their different speaker (Pasiyah Tahe, 2020). There are two ways to look at the variety of languages. First, the variety of language used by its speakers. This happens if the speaker of the language come from homogeneous group in terms of ethnicity, social status, and employment. Second, the variety of language arises because of their function as a means of communication (Wanda Wanda & Ati Rosmiati, 2022). There are four types of language based on speakers : dialect, idiolect, chronolect, and sociolet. These criteria consist of the geographic and social background of the speaker, the media used, and the topic of conversation. Social factors also affect language variation, such as nonsociolinguistic factors that affect that use of language variation (Pipit Mulyah., (2020).

Gender

Gender is different from gender. Gender refers to the difference between men and women in terms of roles, function, rights, and responsibilities, as well as behaviors shaped by social norms, culture, and traditions (Gultom, 2020). It is perceived that groups of men and women speak in different ways (Hasanah & Wicaksono, 2021). Men and women have different ways of speaking. In terms of the number of words used, many experts argue that women speak more than men. Louann Brizendine's book, *The Female Brain*, states that a woman can say about

20,000 words a day, while men only say about 7,000. In addition, that topics discussed by men and women also tend to be different. Men discuss sports, politics, and technology more, while women are more likely to talk about family life, food, and lifestyle (Harahap & Adeni, 2021).

Characteristics of Generation Z and Millennials

Gen Z, born from 1996 or 1997 to 2012, has two characteristics. The first is that they are quick to learn because access to information is easy. Second in they are proficient in technology since the internet and mobile phones are becoming a part of everyday life. Thirdly, they are happy to communicate via the internet. Fourth, favoring a life without a privacy, which has advantages, such as high creativity, but also disadvantages, such as the privacy shown can be used for unnecessary things. Fifth, competitive and others (Wiryajaya et al., 2025). Gen Z is known to have a high social awareness in addition to having technology attributes. This generation often participates in social movements such as environmental sustainability, human rights, and equality. They know how important emotional well-being is in stressful situation; mental health is a priority. Therefore, this generation is generally flexible and practical (Nabila et al., 2023). Generation Y, also referred to as millennials, is a group of people who have a number of unique traits, including flexibility

because they have experienced transformation in the fields of business, economics, and science. Therefore, they like to work together because they like the perspective of their friends. A generation that wants to learn more about things for greater benefit (Puspitasari et al., 2022).

The Impact of Technology on Language Change

In the language patterns of Generation Z and Millennials, technology and digital media have great influence. Technology has made language styles more relaxed, often using abbreviations and undergoing rapid changes. Digital media plays an important role in encouraging language change so that Indonesia becomes more dynamic. Although there are negative impacts, such as decreased adherence to the rules of the correct language, there is also positive side, namely the increasing variety of languages that are relevant to the culture and development of the era. In addition, technology has influenced the spread of foreign languages, especially English, in both official and unofficial contexts. This influence has two sides; on the one hand, Generation Z and Millennials are becoming more competitive at the global level with the ease of communicating and accessing information. However, on the other hand, this can reduce the use of Indonesian in accordance with the rules and has the potential to weaken the identity the language as a

reflection of the nation’s culture (Wiryajaya et al., 2025)

From the analysis of the interview, several main themes emerged regarding the the use of code mixing and code switching in everyday communication. First, many respondent stated that code mixing can improve the quality of communication, especially in non-formal situations. They felt that the use of mixture of language made the conversation feel more familiar and easy to understand. This shows that code mixing is not just a linguistic practice but also creates an emotional connection between speakers. In his research, the researcher used 22 respondents in his research, consisting of different genders. The genders are male and female, with number of percentages below.

Tabel 1 Difference percentages of Gender

No	Gender	Total	Percentage
1	Male	5	22%
2	Female	17	77%

The difference in respondent of different generations was taken by the researcher to find out weather language and culture have differences over time. So the percentage obtained from different generations is as follows:

Tabel 1 Difference percentages of Generation

No	Category	Age	Percentage
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1	Millennial	28-43	54%
2	Gen Z	12-27	45%

Some respondent indicated that they tend to use more formal and polite language when speaking to older people. This reflect respect and politeness in intergenerational interactions. In this context, the use of standardized language is the norm. this show that cultural context greatly influence the language choices individuals make. In contrast, when speaking with peers, respondent prefer casual and informal language. In this context, the use of more familiar language can strengthen social relationships. It creates a more comfortable atmosphere and reduces the social distance between individuals. In these interaction, the use of code mixing is often considered as sign of closeness and mutual understanding. As quouted from the result of an interview with miss Rosmiati, a millennial generation aged 28, who said that:

“If the person is older, then I will use formal language, ang if it is with peers, I will use informal language”.

This supported by the opinion of Mr.Ma'ruf, a generation Z aged 19, who said that :

“For older people, I prefer to use polite language, while for peers I tend to speak casually”.

The use of code switching and code-mixing by both is also sometimes used. In their use,

respondendents explained that code-switching and mixing are often used to facilitate complex communication.



Figure 1. Interview With Gen-Z

Sometimes, there are words or phrases in another language that are easier to understand or more appropriate to explain certain concepts. This shows that both codes are not just habits but also effective tools to achieve clarity in conversation. Gender differences emerged in the use of code-seitching. Some respondent argue that the use of both code is more frequent due to their more relational communicative nature. This way conveyed by alief, a member of generation Z, who said that;

“The use of code can improve the quality of communication because ot sounds more slang and can correct language that is not correct.”

The same opinion was also conveyed by fina, a millennial generation, who said that:

“The use of code-switching is quite helpful to improve the quality of communication, in addition to learning new vocabulary and learning better pronunciation.”

These interview result show that the use of language mixture is not only in influenced by linguistic factors but also by social and cultural factors. Respondent realized the importance of adapting language to the context and audience. Thus, they are able to adapt and communicate more effectively in various situations.



Figure 2. Interview With Gen Millennial

From Numeric analysis data, the data show the frequency of code-mixing and code-switching use among respondent. a total of 54.50% do not often do so. Only 18.20% never used it, and no respondent stated that they never used it all. This shows that code mixing and code-switching is common practice among respondents.

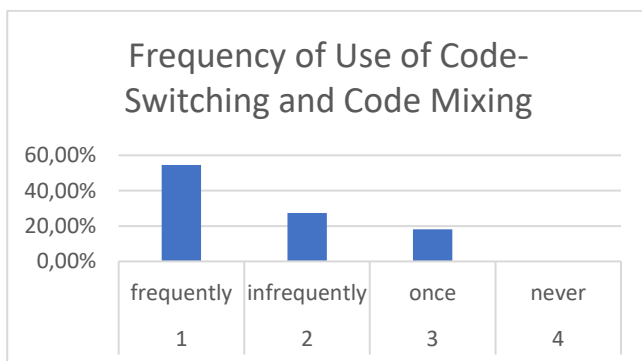


Figure 3: Frequency of Use Code-switching and Code-Mixing

In addition, in terms of communication comfort 86.40% of the respondent felt comfortable using language mix, while 13.60% felt uncomfortable. This data indicates that the majority of respondents are not only active in using code-switching and code-mixing, but also feel positive towards the practice. This underlines that code-mixing and code-switching can serve as a tool to enhance social interaction. The convenience felt by respondents can also explain why they tend to use code-mixing. When individuals feel comfortable, they are more likely to participate in the conversation. Between individuals with different language background.

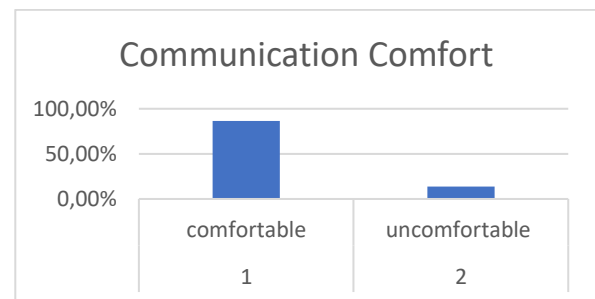


Figure 4: Communication Comfort

On average, respondents who frequently use code-mixing and code-switching also revealed that they feel more confident in speaking. This suggests that use of language mixing can increase an individual's confidence in communication. The quantitative data shows that individuals who frequently use code-mixing and code-

switching to feel more connected to their audience.

The result of the interplay between qualitative and quantitative methods used by the researcher provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching. From the qualitative result, it can be seen that many respondents believe that code-mixing improves the quality of communication. This is in line with the quantitative data, which shows that 54.50% of respondents often use a mixture of languages in their interaction. When interacting with older people, respondents tend to use formal and polite language, which reflects the values of politeness in the culture. These qualitative results are reinforced by the quantitative data, which shows that the majority of respondents feel comfortable communicating, indicating that they are able to adjust to different social contexts.



Figure 5. Interview With Gen Millennial

The main reason for code-switching and code-mixing expressed by respondents was to facilitate communication. This shows

that code-switching and code-mixing is not just a habit but also an effective communication strategy. Quantitative data showing 86.40% of respondents feel comfortable using a mixture of languages reinforces this view.

Gender differences in the use of code-switching are also an interesting theme. Qualitative results suggest that women may use this method more often, but there is no strong consensus. The quantitative data gave no clear indication of gender differences, suggesting that contextual factors are more dominant in influencing language use.

Overall, these results and discussion suggest that use of language blends has a positive impact on communication, both in formal and informal contexts. Both can serve as tools for building social relationships and achieving clarity of communication. By understanding the context and audience, individuals can be more effective in using code-mixing and code-switching to enhance their interactions.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that code-switching and code-mixing are important components in the communication of millennials (54%) and Gen Z (45%) respondents. Most respondents (84.40%) are comfortable using a mixture of languages, which suggests that this is a good tool for improving social interaction. This sense of comfort encourages people to be

more active in speaking, especially in diverse social environments. The results showed that respondents believe that the incorporation of the code can improve the quality of communication. On the other hand, the use of formal and polite language with older people shows how important cultural values are to maintain politeness. This study provides a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, culture, and communication in the digital age. It also enriches sociolinguistics research on how language develops in modern society.

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