
LANGUAGE TRENDS ACROSS SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract: This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the phenomenon of hybrid language and textism in YouTube comments. Hybrid language in digital communications includes code-mixing and code-switching, but only code-mixing is found in YouTube comments. Of the various types of code-mixing, the most dominant form is word insertion, namely inserting words from another language into the main sentence. This shows that users prefer mixing languages in the form of single words because it is more concise and efficient in fast and informal digital interactions. Meanwhile, textism is a form of deviation from standard spelling or grammar that is often used to speed up digital communication. In the textism category, acronyms are the most dominant form, used to save time and adapt to digital language trends. These findings indicate that in communication on social media platforms such as YouTube, efficiency and ease in conveying messages are the main factors in choosing the form of language used.

INTRODUCTION

Social media has become an inseparable part of modern society's life. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tok, Tweeter, TikTok, Youtube and WhatsApp allow individuals to communicate, share information, and build communities on a wider scale. The Advancement of digital technology shifts the way humans interact likewise a significant impact on the language used in everyday communication. Social media as a mode of digital communication turn into the main platform for individuals to interact, share information and express themselves. As the use of social media increases, the phenomenon of changes in language use in online communication is also growing.

Language in social media is influenced by the multimodality aspect, where communication carried out through text, images, memes, emojis and videos[3]. This shows that language in social media is flexible and adaptive to current improvement in digital era. This phenomenon impacts language use in various communication contexts. The dynamics of language in social media comments shows that language continues to develop along with changes in technology and digital culture. Language variations in social media comments are important for understanding how digital communication shapes language habits in modern

society.

Changes in language use on social media not only affect individual communication but also contribute to the evolution of language in society more broadly. Furthermore, social media create new communication patterns and how these changes impact the language development. The emergence of various new forms of language use, such as the use of abbreviations, acronyms, and more concise phonetic spelling. Beside that, language mixing, either of code mixing and code switching, also often occurs as a reflection of globalization and the influence of digital culture. Social media users tend to be freer in their expression, so that the language patterns used become more flexible and dynamic.

Language frequently used on social media includes slang, slang, and mixed language influenced by pop culture trends as well as foreign languages, especially English. Users also often utilize symbols, emojis, and memes as part of communication to clarify meaning or add nuance to expression. Another phenomenon that often appears is the use of textisms, such as abbreviated words (for example, "wkwk" for laugh, "btw" for "by the way"), as well as adaptations of words from regional languages which then become popular in the digital realm.

As one of the largest video-based platforms in the world, YouTube declared as the main platform for the development of hybrid language and textism in digital communication. The comments column on YouTube is a space for users to express their opinions in a more relaxed, creative language style, and often does not follow standard rules. This phenomenon can be seen in the use of mixed language between Indonesian and English, such as "this song has a really good vibe" or "the content is really wholesome, I love it!", which shows that users are increasingly comfortable switching between languages in one sentence. In addition, various forms of textism, such as abbreviations ("btw," "gw," "skuy") or phonological adjustments ("anjay," "wkwk," "gaskeun"), further strengthen YouTube's typical communication identity which tends to be fast, expressive, and follows digital cultural trends.

This phenomenon also reflects how YouTube acts as a catalyst in language change, where linguistic trends can quickly spread through comments, video titles and interactions between users. Content creators themselves often use hybrid language in their descriptions or narratives to appeal to a wider audience, while users respond with more adaptive language according to the digital communities they join. With the like and reply system in comments, unique and popular forms of language often gain higher exposure, speeding up the process of normalizing new words or phrases in online communication.

In the evolution of digital language, the development of hybrid language and textism on YouTube needs to be understood more deeply to see how this communication pattern influences users' language habits in the long term. Is this phenomenon just a temporary social media trend, or will it contribute to structural changes in broader language. Further study will help understand the role of YouTube in shaping modern communication patterns and how it impacts language use in various contexts, both informal and formal.

Hybrid language is a linguistic phenomenon in which two or more languages are mixed in one speech or discourse. This phenomenon arises as a result of the need for efficient and expressive communication in a multilingual environment. Hybrid languages are often found in societies that have a high level of bilingualism or multilingualism, both in oral and written communication. The hybrid language phenomenon has a complex impact on

language development. On the one hand, this shows the flexibility of language in adapting to changing times. Additionally, there are concerns about its impact on the integrity and structure of native languages. Therefore, it is important to understand this phenomenon in more depth, especially in morphological and psycholinguistic studies, in order to manage and utilize it positively in modern communication.

In the digital world, the use of hybrid language is increasingly growing, especially on social media, instant messaging applications and other digital content. Language users often mix elements of a foreign language with their mother tongue to demonstrate identity, fit into a particular community, or simply follow emerging communication trends. For example, in the context of the Indonesian language, many individuals combine English with Indonesian in their daily conversations, creating a communication style with code mixing and code switching.

From a morphological point of view, the phenomenon of hybrid language and textism shows changes in word structure and the formation of new morphemes that do not follow the standard rules of a particular language. The use of abbreviations, phonetic abbreviations, and mixing morphemes from two different languages reflects the dynamics of morphology in modern communication. This raises questions regarding how these new morphological patterns develop and how language users process them cognitively.

Hybrid language and textism on YouTube reflects natural changes in language use along with developments in technology and digital culture. Throughout its history, language has always been adapted to suit the communication needs of its people. The blending of languages in digital conversations reflects an increasingly common pattern of bilingualism in the era of globalization, where individuals easily switch from one language to another according to their context and audience. Meanwhile, textism shows the human tendency to seek a more concise, efficient and expressive form of communication, as occurred in the evolution of writing from the era of inscriptions to the digital era.

This phenomenon also shows how language continues to develop to meet the demands of the times. If previously language change took centuries, now social media such as YouTube accelerates the process of linguistic innovation. New words, abbreviations, and unconventional writing formats quickly spread and become part of everyday communication. This influence even extends beyond the digital realm, where many terms from YouTube and social media are starting to be used in spoken interactions. In this way, YouTube and other digital platforms act as catalysts in the evolution of language, allowing for assimilation and the creation of new forms of communication in a relatively short time.

However, the evolution of this language also poses challenges, especially in maintaining a balance between formal and digital languages. Changes that are too rapid can create gaps between generations in understanding and using language. In addition, there are concerns that the dominance of textism and hybrid language can obscure standard language structures in academic and professional communication. Therefore, linguistic awareness is needed so that the language evolution that occurs can still be understood, used effectively, and does not sacrifice more formal and systematic language skills.

Based on the phenomenon that has been described, the use of hybrid language and textism on YouTube is part of the evolution of language which is influenced by developments in technology and digital culture. This phenomenon reflects the increasingly flexible and

adaptive dynamics of language in online communication. However, on the other hand, this change also creates challenges, especially in maintaining a balance between informal language and standard language in various communication contexts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Youtube

YouTube can be defined as an internet-based video sharing platform that allows users to upload, watch, share and interact with various audiovisual content and the available commenting features make it easier to provide comments. YouTube allows two-way communication through comments, likes, and live chat features. This increases interactivity between creators and audiences, creates communities and facilitates discussions.

Hybrid Language (code mixing and code switching)

Stated that Code mixing is more spontaneous and occurs within a single syntactic structure, whereas code switching involves more obvious movements between clauses or sentences.

1. Code switching is language movement that occurs between clauses or between sentences in one conversation. These shifts are usually intentional and influenced by social factors, such as who the person is talking to, the context, or the topic of conversation.
2. Code mixing is the phenomenon of using two or more languages in the same speech, where elements from one language are inserted into the syntactic structure of another language. Muysken emphasizes that in code mixing, the boundaries between languages become blurred, and elements from different languages can mix in one sentence or even in one word. He classifies code mixing into three main types:
 - a. Insertion – Words or phrases from one language are inserted into the syntactic structure of another language.
 - b. Alternation – Alternation between two languages occurs at the clause or phrase level with the syntactic structure of each language remaining maintained.
 - c. Congruent Lexicalization – Language mixing occurs when two languages have similar grammatical structures, allowing lexical elements from both languages to be used flexibly.

Textism from Morphology

Textisms are evolving with the digitalization of communications and are often used to save time, fit within character limits, or express emotions more effectively in online conversations.

In morphology, textism can be analyzed based on various word formation processes that experience changes due to adaptation in digital communication. The following are several main categories in textism related to morphology:

- a. Clipping; Truncating parts of a word to make it shorter, usually by removing the final or initial syllable.
- b. Acronym An abbreviation that is read as one word.
- c. Initialism An abbreviation spelled by letter.
- d. Blending Combining two words into one new word by removing part of one or both words.
- e. Contractions; Combining words by omitting some letters, often marked with an apostrophe in English.

- f. Slang; Informal words or phrases that are often used in everyday conversation or within a particular community.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Method

This research uses qualitative descriptive methods to analyze textism and hybrid language in digital communication on social media. This approach is used to understand how morphological processes such as clipping, acronyms, blending, contraction, and slang appear and are used in online interactions.

2. Source of Data

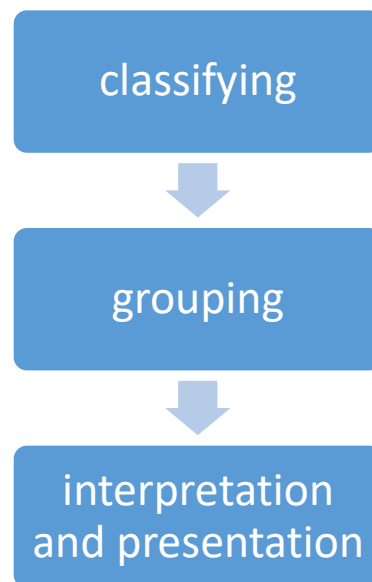
The data is taken from comment Youtube @isagastari with title video “pentingnya nanya umur”

3. Technique of Data Collaction

Scraping is a technique of automatically retrieving data from a website or platform using certain tools or programs. In digital linguistic research, scraping is often used to collect text from social media such as comments, tweets, or posts for further analysis. This research uses manual scarping where collect data manually by copying comments or text from social media into a spreadsheet from Youtube content

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are carried out in the following stages:



picture 1. Technique of data analysis

- Classifying all the data into hybrid language and textism
- Grouping them in detail and according to each type of hybrid language and textism
- interpretation and presentation

5. Data Validity

To ensure the validity of the data, this research uses source triangulation, namely by

comparing data from various social media platforms as well as related theoretical references in linguistics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Language Hybrid is popular among social media user. All the words unconsciously that they are produced is based on morphological process such as code mixing and code switching. Here are the result of code mixing and code switching [12]. In this finding, it is only found insertion of code switching, single word insertion, phrase insertion, and clause insertion. Below is the explanation.

Table 1. List of Single Insertion Code

No	You Tube comments	Single word insertion
1	Beliau ini klo ngecounter kata kata emang paling bisa	<i>Ngecounter</i>
2	Perpaduan kata-kata yg luar biasa, beliau memang the KING	<i>King</i>
3	Beliau ini klo ngecounter kata kata emang paling bisa Paling seneng beliau ini nge counter ejekkan orang luar, balesannya lebih sadis Bnr2 diluar dugaan, cerdas skli beliau satu ini dlm menanggapi ejekan dr wnita itu. Amazing	<i>Ngecounter</i>
4	Udah lah jago gombal ditambah matanya sayu dan vibes anak indie nya kuat bgt perfect dah	<i>Amazing</i> <i>Vibes, perfect</i>
5	Counter yang berkelazz dari bg isa, kata - katanya kek ngalir aja gtu ampe kena mental tu lawannya	<i>Counter</i>
6	Paduka Isa ini memang beda sangat handal dalam mengcounter lawan	<i>Mengcounter</i>
7	sabar bang sabar farming dulu atuh jangan langsung di end wkwkwkwk	
8	Ajari aku ilmu counter mu guru MAHKOTA MU SEDANG DI LAS KING	<i>Farming</i>
9	Beliau sangat mindblow Kelazzz woiii....roasting n gombalin sekaligus	<i>Counter</i> <i>King</i>
10	roasting nya bisa diajak gibah smooth bangeeet roastingnya	<i>Roasting</i>
11	Bro cooking bjir gombalannya berdamage Inisih jokes" yg sering dibawakan pendakwah" senior, knp pd	<i>Roasting</i> <i>Smooth</i>
12	trheran" y krn trnyata msh byk genZ yg trnyata bru dnger jokes	<i>Berdamage</i>
13	jadul kek gini	<i>Jokes</i>
14	Suhu roasting mix gombalan	
15	Jangan pernah meroasting beliau ya adik adik	<i>Jokes</i>
16	Udh di roasting trus dibuat salting ntar di ghosting	<i>Roasting</i>
17	Bang spill vapenya donks	<i>Meroasting</i>
18	atractive bgt	<i>Roasting,</i>
19	"Damn" bisa bisanyaa	<i>ghosting</i>

20	Kelaz king	<i>Spill</i>
21	23th dia bilang kakek, gimana yg lebih dari itu, buyut?, fosil? Or	<i>Attractive</i>
22	something....?	<i>Damn</i>
23	counter org bully kan emg gt ges jd jgn baper	<i>King</i>
24	Orang luar negeri kaga baperan yaa, coba itu cwe indo mesti	<i>Something</i>
25	langsung di skip	<i>Counter</i>
26	roasting + baperin nya tercampur merata	
27	love u bang	<i>Skip</i>
28	mbanya udh ga mood bgt diawal	<i>Roasting</i>
29	Lebih berbisa dari ular anda lord	<i>Love</i>
30	Bro sangat dark	<i>mood</i>
31	Jangan coba2 meroasting beliau	<i>lord</i>
32	Bukan sembarang Lord	<i>Dark</i>
33	Deepnya dari mula	<i>Meroasting</i>
34	diakhir itu sebenarnya roastingan parah anj, cluenya di awal video	<i>Lord</i>
35	Ceweknya gak sadar di roasting	<i>Deepnya</i>
36	WOAH GOMBALANNYA SEKALIGUS MEROASTING	<i>roastingan</i>
37	orang idaman bocil, klo udah gede liat orang ini cringe rasanya	
38	wwlkwklw	<i>roasting</i>
39	ngeroasting bjir	<i>meroasting</i>
	Ingatkan cool kena isap vape	
40		<i>cringe</i>
41		<i>ngeroasting</i>
		<i>cool</i>

Single word insertion in language hybrid occurs when someone inserts a word from another language into their sentence. This is a lightweight form of code-mixing and is often used for several reasons. Some words in other languages are more expressive or have nuances of meaning that are difficult to translate, words from other languages are sometimes shorter or more practical to use, some words reflect certain trends or group identities, and exposure to films, music, or social media often makes people familiar with terms in foreign languages. Most utterance are: *ngecounter 2, counter 3, mengcounter 1, roasting 6, meroesting 3, ngerosting 1*

Table 2. Phrase Insertion Code Mixing
YouTube Comments

No	YouTube Comments	Phrase Insertion
1	Simpel dan sangat sangat Ter the best	<i>The best</i>
2	comebacknya itu loh	<i>Comeback</i>
3	Emotional damag roasting nyeah behhh meledakkk	<i>Emotional</i>
4	good job adekk	<i>damage</i>
5	Si abang counter attacknya keren	<i>Good job</i>
6	counter attacknya tajem ya brok wkwkwk	<i>Counter</i>
7	Anjay Counter Attack nya keren Bray	<i>attacknya</i>
8	secara frontal ... Absolute Combination	<i>Counter</i>

9	Pesona cwok redflag emang tiada tara	<i>attacknya</i>
10	softspoken yang sangat aw	<i>Counter attack</i>
11	Jerkjoke nya cadas bgt	<i>Absolute</i>
12	2x di ComeBack tanpa Ampun	<i>combination</i>
13	Ceweknya badmood	<i>Red flag</i>
14	Syarat utama harus good looking	<i>Soft spoken</i>
15	Counter attack parah damn good	<i>Jerk joke</i>
16	Ajih double kill gk tuh	<i>Come back</i>
17	counter attack gak ada obat	<i>Bad mood</i>
18	mnurut aku masnya lbih klihatan attractive lgi klo rambutnya	<i>Good looking</i>
19	pendek sih (terutama model rambut slick back, comb over & two	<i>Counter attack,</i>
20	block) dripda gondrong btw ini pndpt pribadi yaa...	<i>Damn good</i>
	Tripel Kill bang	<i>Double kill</i>
	Nih orang sentiasa ada uno reverse card	<i>Counter attack</i>
	Counter attack ...lanjut	
21	Gue lebih suka lu bang kontennya stay cool kalo yg kribo sok asik	<i>Slick back, comb</i>
22	Meledak...minah saleh kene pick up line	<i>over, two block</i>
23	How to style lagu apa sih Ya Allah	
24		<i>Tripel kill</i>
		<i>Reverse card</i>
		<i>Counter attack</i>
		<i>Stay cool</i>
		<i>Pick up line</i>
		<i>How to style</i>

Phrase insertion in code-mixing occurs when someone inserts a phrase from another language into the main sentence without changing its syntactic structure. This is part of intra-sentential code-mixing, where elements from two languages are mixed in one sentence. Phrase insertion often occurs for several reasons, such as limited vocabulary in one language, cultural and media influences, or to adapt to a certain context.

Table. 3 Clause Insertion Code Mixing

No	YouTube Comments	Clause Insertion
1	Yes i am old too...is 51 years old. Standard kakek2 but i happy and bersyukur kerana masih diberikan kesihatan di umur begini. Semoga kalian dipanjangkan umur kalian semua dan mencapai umur 51	<i>Yes i am old too...is 51 years old</i>
	Kelihatannya wanita ini sangat natural sekali ketika digombalin tdak ada ekspresi yang dibuat buat..saya jadi mengingat masa muda saya... I like	
2	women like this	<i>... I like women like this</i>

Clause insertion in code-mixing occurs when someone inserts a clause from another language into the main sentence. This is a form of intra-sentential code-mixing, where two

languages are mixed in one sentence without changing the main structure. Clause insertion usually occurs for several reasons, such as habitual use of two languages, lack of appropriate word equivalents in the first language, or simply wanting to emphasize a part in communication.

Textism is a kind of written communication that deviates from standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation, often used in digital interactions such as social media, instant messaging, and comments on platforms such as YouTube. Its use in YouTube comments is very common due to the nature of communication on the platform which tends to be fast, casual and informal. Many users choose to write with abbreviations, omitting vowels, or a mixture of numbers and letters to save time and characters. Textism in this discussion is about clipping, acronym, blending, initialism, reduplication, phonetic spelling and slang. The textism here is refer to morphological field in linguistic. Below the explanation:

Table 4. Acronym

No	Original word	Acronym
1	Beliau	<i>Blio</i>
2	Bang	<i>Bg</i>
3	Elu	<i>Lu</i>
4	Banget	<i>Bgt</i>
5	Gua	<i>Gw, W</i>
6	aku	<i>Ak, aq</i>
7	lagi	<i>Lg</i>
8	you	<i>U</i>
9	banyak	<i>Byk</i>
10	kamu	<i>Km</i>
11	orang	<i>Org</i>
12	hati	<i>Hti</i>
13	sampai	<i>Mpe</i>
14	begitu	<i>Gtu</i>
15	bahasa	<i>Bhsa</i>
16	kakak	<i>Kk</i>
17	supaya	<i>Spy</i>
18	tidak	<i>Tdk</i>
19	keren	<i>Kren</i>
20	cewek	<i>Cew</i>
21	cowok	<i>Cw</i>
22	dari	<i>Dr</i>
23	tapi	<i>Tp</i>
24	sangat	<i>Sgt</i>
25	please	<i>Pls</i>
26	kalua	<i>Klo</i>
27	padahal	<i>Pdhl</i>
28	selalu	<i>Sll</i>
29	kenapa	<i>KnP</i>

30	juga	<i>Jg</i>
31	yang	<i>Yg</i>
32	Laugh out loud	<i>LOL</i>
33	Fuck	<i>Fck</i>
34	Udah Ya Lu Yakin	<i>UYLY</i>

Acronyms in YouTube comments are used as a short and efficient form of communication, allowing users to convey messages quickly without having to type complete words. Its use is influenced by technological developments, digital trends and social media culture which tends to be more casual and dynamic. In addition to saving time, acronyms also serve as identities within certain communities, reflecting the language habits that have developed among internet users. In online interactions, acronyms can clarify emotional expressions, indicate reactions, or signal engagement in a discussion. However, overuse can cause confusion, especially for audiences unfamiliar with the term, so it needs to be adjusted to remain easy to understand.

Table 5. Blending

No	Original word	Blending
1	Bimbingan belajar	<i>Bimbel</i>
2	Bawa perasaan	<i>Baper</i>
3	Salah tingkah	<i>Salting</i>
4	Salah tingkah brutal	<i>Salbrut</i>
5	mabar	<i>Main bareng</i>

Blending in YouTube comments occurs when two or more words are combined into one new term that is more concise and efficient. Its use aims to speed up communication, create unique expressions, or follow digital language trends developing on social media. Blending is often used to form more interesting and memorable words, especially in the context of entertainment, pop culture, or reactions to content. Apart from that, this phenomenon can also reflect user creativity in creating new terms which then become part of slang in online communities. Although blending makes comments more concise and expressive, excessive or overly innovative use can make it difficult to understand for audiences unfamiliar with the term.

Table 6 Initialism

No	Original word	Initialism
1	Percaya diri	PD
2	Good Game	GG

Initialism is a kind of abbreviation consisting of the initial letters of several words, where each letter is pronounced separately. Unlike acronyms which can be read as one word, initialisms are still spelled letter by letter when pronounced. Its use is common in a variety of contexts, including digital communications, social media, and comments on platforms such

as YouTube, because it provides a quick and concise way to convey information. Initialisms are often used to abbreviate long phrases, clarify meaning, or indicate involvement in a particular community. This phenomenon reflects the development of language in the digital era which increasingly prioritizes efficiency and speed in communication. However, the use of initialisms that are too specific or rarely known can cause confusion for those who are not familiar with the abbreviation.

Table 7. Phonetic Spelling

No	Original word	Phonetic spelling
1	Fuck boy	Fakboy
2	Smooth	Smut
3	Please	Pliss
4	Damn	Deym
5	Blood	Blud
6	Oily	Oili
7	Amazing	Emezing

Phonetic spelling in YouTube comments refers to writing words based on how they are pronounced, rather than the standard spelling. The use of phonetic spelling often appears on social media as a form of casual expression, humor, or to adapt to a certain speaking style. In digital communications, it helps users write faster and reflects the way they pronounce words in everyday conversations. Additionally, phonetic spelling can also be used to imitate accents, emphasize certain intonations, or simply follow slang trends in online communities. Although they can make comments more expressive and interesting, excessive or uncommon use can cause confusion, especially for audiences unfamiliar with that writing style.

Table 8. Clipping

No	Original word	Clipped word	Type of clipping word
1	Sepuh	<i>Puh</i>	Fore clipping
2	Collaboration	<i>Collab</i>	Back clipping
3	Karisma	<i>Rizz</i>	Middle clipping
4	Anjir	<i>Njir</i>	Fore clipping
5	Jancok	<i>Cok</i>	Fore clipping
6	Anjir	<i>Jir</i>	Fore clipping
7	Ultimate	<i>Ulti</i>	Back clipping
8	indonesia	<i>Indo</i>	Back clipping

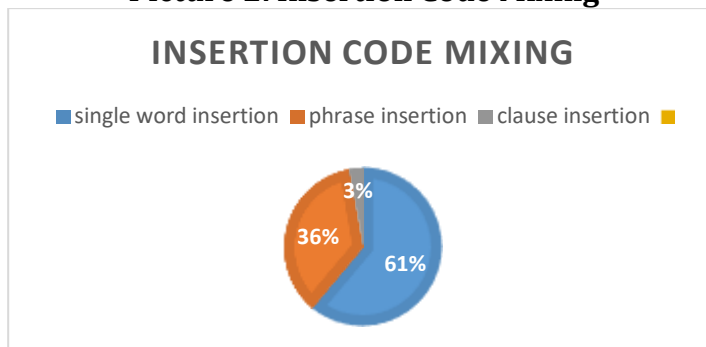
Clipping is the process of shortening words by removing one or more syllables without changing the original meaning. In digital communication, especially in YouTube comments, clipping is used to write faster, save space, and reflect a more relaxed and informal language style. This phenomenon often appears in slang and internet trends, where users want to convey messages concisely but still easy to understand. Beside the efficiency factor, clipping also plays a role in creating the identity of an online group or community that has a unique way of communicating.

Slang words also found in youtube comment such as savage, burik, roastriz, rizz, sigma. Reduplication also found on the comments such as huek-heuk, wkwkwk, gkgkgk.

Discussion

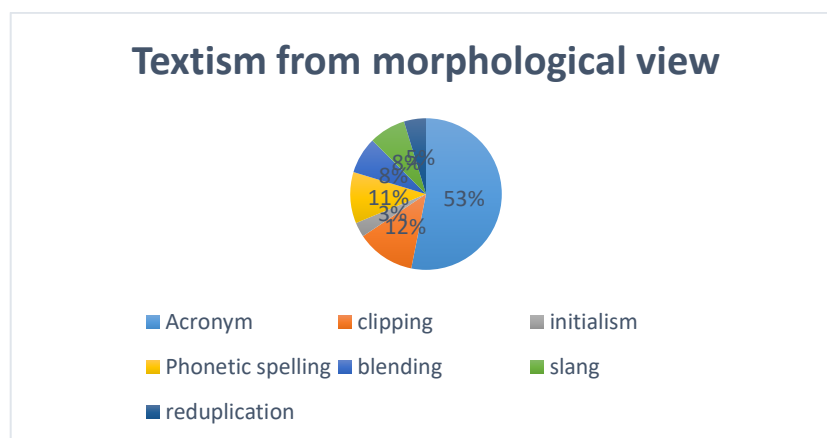
Hybrid Language

Picture 2. Insertion Code Mixing



During the process of analyzing data from code mixing, only one type of code mixing appears during the comment that is called insertion of code mixing. The data describes 61% on single word insertion, 36% phrase insertion, and 3% clause insertion. The use of word insertion in YouTube comments is more common than other forms of code-mixing, such as phrase insertion or clause insertion, because the character of communication on social media tends to be fast, relaxed and informal. Word insertion, namely inserting one word from another language into the main sentence, is more practical and efficient than phrase or clause insertion which is more complex. Users often enter English words, especially in bilingual or multilingual communities, to adapt to digital trends, add a modern feel, or replace difficult-to-translate terms. In addition, many popular terms in internet culture originate from foreign languages, so they are easier to understand when used in their original form. While phrase or clause insertion is more common in longer and more structured communications, YouTube comments tend to be short and direct, making word insertion the more dominant choice in interactions on the platform.

Textism



From the data above, it can be stated that the highest textism on acronym 53%, then clipping is 12%, phonetic spelling 11%, blending 8%, slang 8%, reduplication 5%, and the last one is initialism 3%.

CONCLUSION

Based on this information, it can be concluded that in hybrid language, there are two

main phenomena, namely code-mixing and code-switching. However, in the context of YouTube comments, only code-mixing was found, indicating that users are more likely to mix words or phrases from different languages in one sentence without switching completely to another language. Of the various types of code-mixing, word insertion is the most dominant form, because it is more practical and efficient in short communications such as comments on YouTube. Meanwhile, in textism, acronyms are used more than other forms. This shows that in fast and informal digital conversations, users more often simplify writing by inserting abbreviations to save time and space, while adapting to digital language trends

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