

DIGITAL TRANSLANGUAGING PRACTICES OF A MULTILINGUAL INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT

A Research Paper

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for *Sarjana Sastra Degree*



Dyta Ayunda Pratama

1701038

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION
INDONESIA UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION**

2021

PAGE OF APPROVAL

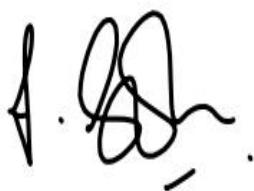
DIGITAL TRANSLANGUAGING PRACTICES OF A MULTILINGUAL INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT

Approved By

Supervisors

Supervisor I

Supervisor II



Isti Siti Saleha Gandana, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP: 197906042003122007

Dr. Budi Hermawan, S.Pd., M.P.C.

NIP. 197308072002121002

Head of English Language and Literature Study Program

Faculty of Languages and Literature Education

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



Eri Kurniawan, M.A., Ph.D.

NIP. 198111232005011002

Digital Translanguaging Practices of A Multilingual Indonesian University Student

Oleh
Dyta Ayunda Pratama

Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Sastra pada Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra

© Dyta Ayunda Pratama 2021
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Agustus 2021

Hak Cipta dilindungi undang-undang.
Skripsi ini tidak boleh diperbanyak seluruhnya atau sebagian,
dengan dicetak ulang, difoto kopi, atau cara lainnya tanpa ijin dari penulis.

ABSTRACT

Supervisors: Isti Siti Saleha Gandana, M.Ed., Ph.D. and Dr. Budi Hermawan,
S.Pd., M.P.C

Social media, which have emerged as a result of globalization, provide a space for people with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds to communicate. Social media then can be seen as a space to communicate in diverse languages and to express one's self. The use of different languages as an integrated system by an individual is also known as translanguaging (García, 2009; Wei, 2018). The aims of this study are: (1) to explore the translanguaging practices of an Indonesian multilingual university student on Twitter by identifying the linguistic features she employed to communicate with others and (2) to understand the reasons for her translanguaging practices. Drawing on the theory of translanguaging proposed by Garcia (2009) and Wei (2018), the data analysis reveals that the practice of translanguaging can be found at different linguistic features categories: words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Through an interview session with the participant, it is revealed that the translanguage practice relates to a number of reasons: (1) her linguistic and cultural backgrounds, (2) her exposure to different languages, (3) her familiarity with the language register, (4) her emotions, and (5) her familiarity with the audience. This research is expected to provide a deeper insight into the influence of globalization at the individual level.

LIST OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION	ii
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF CONTENTS	vii
CHAPTER I	
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Research questions	3
1.3. Aims and significance of the study	3
1.4. Clarification of key terms.....	3
1.5. Organization of the paper	3
CHAPTER II	
2.1. Translanguaging	5
2.1.1. Development of translanguaging	6
2.1.2. Translanguaging and code-switching.....	9
2.1.3. Factors affecting translanguaging	10
2.2. Common linguistic features in translanguaging on social media.....	11
2.3. Previous studies	14
CHAPTER III	
3.1. Research design	17
3.2. Research questions	17
3.3. The participant.....	18
3.4. Data collection.....	18
3.4.1. The gathering of online posts	19
3.4.2. The interview.....	19
3.4.3. Data analysis	20

CHAPTER IV

4.1. Linguistic Features in the Translanguaging Practice on Social Media...	25
4.1.1. Words	25
4.1.1.1. Writing non-standard orthography	25
4.1.1.2. Using informal forms of <i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>	31
4.1.1.3. Using vernacular pronouns in Javanese and Sundanese	31
4.1.2. Phrases.....	33
4.1.3. Clauses and sentences	35
4.2. Factors underlying the practice of translanguaging.....	36
4.2.1. Linguistic and cultural background.....	37
4.2.2. Exposure to the languages.....	39
4.2.3. Familiarity with the language register.....	41
4.2.4. The participant's emotions	44
4.2.5. Familiarity with the audience	45
4.3. Digital translanguaging practices on Twitter	50

CHAPTER V

5.1. Conclusions	54
5.2. Recommendation.....	55
REFERENCES.....	56
APPENDICES	55

REFERENCES

- Adams, M. (2012). *Slang: The people's poetry*. Oxford University Press.
- Alshenqeeti, H. (2014). Interviewing as a data collection method: A critical review. *English Linguistic Research*, 3(1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/elr.v3nlp39>
- Al-Zoubi, S. (2018). The impact of exposure to English language on language acquisition. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research*, 5(4), 151-162.
- Androutsopoulos, J. (2008). Potentials and limitations of discourse-centered online ethnography. *Language@internet*, 5(8). Retrieved from <https://www.languageatinternet.org/articles/2008/1610>
- Baker, C. (2001). *Foundations of bilingual education and bilingualism* (3rd ed.). Multilingual Matters.
- Benson, P. (2001). *Teaching and Researching Autonomy in Language Learning*. Pearson Education.
- Blommaert, J. M., & Varis, J. P. (2011). Enough is enough: The heuristics of authenticity in superdiversity. In I. Gogolin, & J. Duarte, *Linguistic Super-Diversity in Urban Areas: Research Approaches* (pp. 143-159). John Benjamins.
- Booij, G. (2007). *The Grammar of Words* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Brown, H. D. (2000). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching* (4th ed.). Longman.
- Canagarajah, S. (2013). *Translingual Practice: Global Englishes and Cosmopolitan Relations*. Routledge.
- Canaragajah, S. (2011). Codemeshing in academic writing: Identifying teachable strategies of translanguaging. *The modern language journal*, 401-417. doi:10.1111/j.1540-4781.2011.01207.x
- Catu. (2008, February 07). *Rick Roll*. Urban Dictionary.
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Rick+Roll&defid=2840177>

- Creese, A., & Blackledge, A. (2010). Translanguaging in the bilingual classroom: A pedagogy for learning and teaching?. *The Modern Language Journal*, 103–115.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publication, Inc.
- Crystal, D. (2004). *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (2010). *Internet Language*. Routledge.
- Dalgi. (2020, November 18). *Music: 2nd Gen Idol Groups That Paved The Way for K-Pop*. The Honey POP. <https://thehoneypop.com/2020/11/18/2nd-gen-idol-groups-that-paved-the-way-for-k-pop/>
- Delfanti, A., & Arvidsson, A. (2019). *Introduction to digital media*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Dempsey, N. P. (2010). Stimulated recall interview in ethnography. *Qual Sociol*, 349-367.
- Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). *YOLO / meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary*.
<https://www.google.co.id/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/yolo>
- Urban Dictionary. (2005, May 14). *Urban Dictionary: mash up*. Urban Dictionary:
<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=mash-up&=true>
- Flick, U. (2014). Mapping the filed. In U. Flick, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (pp. 3-18). Sage Publication Ltd.
- Garcia, O. (2009). Education, multilingualism and translanguaging in the 21st century. In M. A, P. M, & S.-K. T, *Multilingual Education for Social Justice: Globalising the local* (pp. 128-145). Orient Black Swan.
- García, O., & Lin, A. M. (2017). Translanguaging in bilingual education. In O. García, & et. al., *Bilingual and Multilingual Education* (pp. 117-130). Springer International Publishing.
doi:10.1007/978-3-319-02258-1_9
- García, O., & Wei, L. (2018). Translanguaging. (C. A. Chapelle, Ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*. doi:10.1002/9781405198431.wbeal1488

- García-Mateus, S., & Palmer, D. (2017). Translanguaging pedagogies for positive identities in two-way dual language bilingual education. *Journal of Language, Identity & Education*, 16(4), 245-255. doi:10.1080/15348458.2017.1329016
- Gerring, J. (2007). *Case Study Research*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hamburger, Y., & Ben-Artzi, E. (2000). The relationship between extraversion and neutrocism and the different uses of the internet. *Computers in Human Behaviour*, 441-449.
- Herring, S. C. (2013). Grammar and electronic communication. In C. Chapelle, *Encylopedia of applied linguistics* (pp. 1-11). John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Hideyatullah, A. F. (2015). Language tweet characteristics of Indonesian citizens. *2015 International Conference on Science and Technology*, 397-401. doi:10.1109/TICST.2015.7369393
- Holmes, J. (2013). *Introduction to sociolinguistics*. Routledge.
- Hornberger, N. H. (2003). Continua of biliteracy. In N. H. Hornberger, *Continua of biliteracy*: (pp. 3-34). Multilingual Matters.
- Hornberger, N. H., & Link, H. (2012). Translanguaging and transnational literacies in multilingual classrooms: A bilingual lens. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, 15(3), 261-278.
- Katz, J., & Csordas, T. J. (2003). Phenomenological ethnography in sociology and anthropology. *Ethnography*, 275-288.
- Kuraedah, S., & Azaliah, N. M. (2016). The impact of slang in the using of Indonesian language for young generation. *LANGKAWI*, 2(2), 219-232.
- Lewis, G., Jones, B., & Baker, C. (2012). Translanguaging: Origins and development from school to street and beyond. *Educational Research and Evaluation: An International Journal on Theory and Practice*, 18(7), 64-654. doi:10.1080/13803611.2012.718488
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lomas, N. (2020, February 20). *Twitter adds a button so you can thread your shower thoughts*: techcrunch.com. techcrunch.com.

<https://www.google.co.id/amp/s/techcrunch.com/2020/02/20/twitter-adds-a-button-so-you-can-thread-your-shower-thoughts/amp/>

Merriam-Webster. (2021, August 15). *Merriam-Webster: track*. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/track>

Merriam, S. B. (2002). *Qualitative research in practice: Example for discussion and analysis*. Jossey-Bass.

Morley, G. D. (2000). *Syntax in Functional Grammar: an introduction to lexicogrammar in systemic linguistics*. Wellington House.

Myers-Scotton, C. (1993). *Dueling languages: Grammatical structure in code-switching*. Oxford University Press.

Ng, L. L., & Lee, S. S. (2019). Translanguaging practices and identity construction of multilingual Malaysian university graduates in digital media. *English teaching & learning*, 105-123.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42321-019-00021-6>

Otheguy, R., García, O., & Reid, W. (2015). Clarifying translanguaging and deconstructing named languages: A perspective from linguistics. *Applied Linguistics Review*, 6(3), 281-307.

Schreiber, B. R. (2015). "I am What I am" multilingual identity and digital translanguaging. *Language Learning & Technology*, 19(3), 69-87.

Schreier, M. (2014). Qualitative content analysis. In U. Flick, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (pp. 170-183). SAGE Publication Ltd.

Vogel, S., & García, O. (2017). *Translanguaging*. City University of New York (CUNY).
doi:10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.181

Wei, L. (2011). Moment analysis and translanguaging space: Discursive construction of identities by multilingual Chinese youth in Britain. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 1222-1235.

Wei, L. (2018). Translanguaging as a practical theory. *Applied linguistics*, 9-30.

Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language* (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.