

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

We speak to communicate, and in order to do so effectively, we also take into account the viewpoints of others. Language is also the most significant component of all species' lives, especially in terms of communicating, because it allows them to speak with one another. Every nation on earth has its own language used in communication and practically, building a good communication is about how people can respond properly the utterance delivered without feeling offended (Hikmaharyanti, 2022). Nowadays, people tend to increase their capacity to use and understand other languages in order to communicate more extensively. During the communication process, persons may modify or combine language codes. Bilingualism or multilingualism is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that occurs in society.

A person who is fluent in two or more languages is considered bilingual. First language, also known as mother tongue, is referred to as a language in communication, whereas a second or third language is a foreign language. Since they converse with family, friends, and other people in their native tongue, they normally get along well. Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society Holmes (2013:1). Moreover, Yule (2006: 205) also explained that the relationship between language and society is studied in sociolinguistics. The study of language and society has close connection with culture and behavior of a society.

Many communities around the world have their own language that they utilize in everyday life. A community will choose a language to make it easier for them to communicate with one another. In bilingual and multilingual communities,

it is known as the language of choice. Several elements, such as the person's background, influence their language. Furthermore, the use of more than one, two, or even three languages create conditions that drive people to adapt, switch, or even mix their language into or with other languages in order to grasp what other people are saying. Code-mixing and code-switching are terms used to describe this situation. The term "code-mixing" refers to a combination of codes. Code-mixing is a mixture of various languages consisting of two or more languages in speech. People usually do code-mixing because have more than one language.

Recently, many teenagers combine two languages in their daily conversation. The use of mixed language like this is a trend not only in daily conversation, but also in communication using social media both in making captions and in video content because in this modern era, people prefer to consume online media, such as; YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and etc. compare to the use of television. Therefore, the phenomenon of code-mixing is easily found in social media. One of the social media platforms which is getting more popular recently is TikTok. Since the pandemic of Covid - 19 the number of people who use TikTok are increased. Tiktok (also known as Douyin (Hanzi: 抖音) is a Chinese social network and music video platform launched in September 2016 by Zhang Yiming, the founder of Toutiao. Main function of TikTok is to create a short video (<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/TikTok>).The application of TikTok provides many entertainments such as information, education and life hacks which make people can release their boredom during quarantine or during a break from work from home and the TikTok application also makes people more productive, this is because TikTok provides a place for everyone to express themselves and

develop their interests and talents freely according to their interests, hobbies or work, such as creating works in the form of songs, 3D makeup tutorials, food recipes and many more and their "content" is the result of their work. Through TikTok, there are a lot of young content creators from Indonesia who are not artists, but their content is very high quality and able to provide information, education and positive energy for TikTok fans. One of the content creators from Indonesia whose account has been verified by Tiktok is Natasha Surya.

Natasha Surya is a young mother who decided to resign from her position as a community manager at TikTok and is now a housewife and entrepreneur in the property sector. Natasha Surya currently has 1.4 M followers on TikTok with several focused content that she creates consistently, such as home decor content, household product reviews that support the smart home concept and also content for small families, especially their children. This code-mixing phenomenon is most often found in Natasha Surya's content. Based on what has been described above, it used to make some of the TikTok content from Natasha Surya as material to be analyzed in this study.



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This research is very interesting to do even though there have been several previous studies because the media found the code-mixing phenomenon not only on social media YouTube or Instagram like previous research but now the code-mixing phenomenon is also found on social media TikTok, which currently has a lot of users. and from various circles.

1.2 Problems of the Study

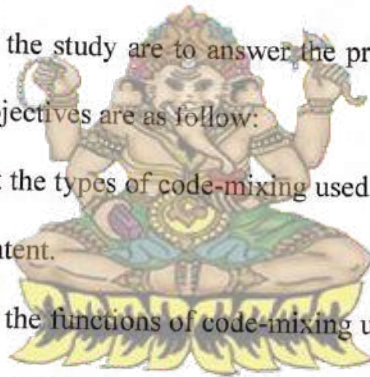
Based on the background above, the problems that are analyzed in this study can be formulated as follow:

1. What types of code-mixing are found in TikTok content of Natasha Surya?
2. What are the functions of code-mixing used in Natasha Surya TikTok content?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to answer the problems which have been formulated above, the objectives are as follow:

1. To find out the types of code-mixing used by Natasha Surya on her TikTok content.
2. To analyze the functions of code-mixing used by Natasha Surya on her TikTok content.



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1.4 Limitation of the study

This study is limited to analyze code-mixing in term of types and functions of code-mixing that found on Natasha Surya TikTok content. Specifically, this study focused on cod-mixing used by Natasha Surya on her TikTok content. The types of code-mixing were analyzed by using the theory from Musyken's (2000) and functions for the occurrence of the code-mixing according to Hoffman's theory (1991).

1.5 Significance of the Study

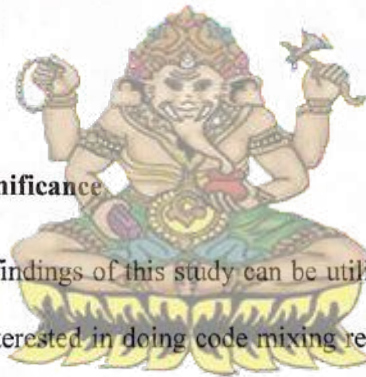
In conducting this research, the results are expected to be used and utilized both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, because this research incorporates numerous theories linked to code-mixing, readers are expected to apply the findings of this study to expand their knowledge and understanding of sociolinguistic theory, particularly in the study of code-mixing.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In practice, the findings of this study can be utilized as a guide for other researchers who are interested in doing code mixing research. Furthermore, the findings of this study, particularly code mixing, can be turned into sociolinguistic teaching materials. Furthermore, this study gives information regarding code mixing that can be used in everyday life, allowing readers to learn how, when, and where to use it correctly.



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CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are many other researchers who have analyzed code-mixing. In developing this study, those previous researchers are reviewed in order to deepen the understanding of doing the research, besides that to explain the uniqueness of this study compared to those previous researches.

The study entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in the Breakout Music Program at Net TV" was done by Rianda (2017). That previous research aimed to find out what the types of code-switching and code-mixing used by Boy William in the Breakout music program at NET TV and also why Boy William use code-switching and code-mixing in his utterances. That study used qualitative methods to answer problems based on the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991). That study found that Boy William most often used insertion code-mixing, and the reason Boy William used code-mixing and code-switching was determined by the type of code-switching and code-mixing he used. There are several differences between the research conducted by Rianda and this study, such as; this study applied theories from Muysken (2000) to analyze the type of code-mixing and use theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the function of code-mixing, while in Rianda study only uses theory from Hoffman (1991) and also can be seen from the data sources that uses in this study from TikTok content while in Rianda study from TV Program.

The next research has been carried out by Sukrisna (2019) with the title "an Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel". In

that thesis Sukrisna concentrated on code mixing as found in Atta Halilintar's YouTube video channel. The aims of that study was to determine the different types and levels of code-mixing that can be found in Atta Halilintar's YouTube video channel. That research was descriptive qualitative method used content analysis to look at the different types of code-mixing outlined by Hoffman and the different levels of code-mixing asserted by Suwito then using Sudjiono's formula, the types and levels of code-mixing were counted. That study found there were thirty-four data points in terms of code-mixing types and levels. The highest level of code-mixing was intra-sentential code-mixing, whereas the lowest level involved a variation in pronunciation. While the majority level of code-mixing was the word level, the lowest level was the repeated word and idiom level. There were several differences between the research conducted by Sukrisna and this study. The difference can be seen from the theory used, this study used theories from Muysken (2000) to analyze the type of code-mixing and theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the function of code-mixing, while in Sukrisna study used theory from Suwito and Sudjiono and also can be seen from the data sources used in this study from TikTok content while in Sukrisna study from video YouTube.

Another review was from an article entitled "Indonesian-English Code-Mixing in Instagram Captions of an Indonesian Celebgram", which was written by Dewi, et al. (2021). In that study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to investigate the types of code-mixing used by Indonesian celebrities and to explore the reasons for using code-mixing in the Instagram captions of an Indonesian celebrity. The data for that study was taken from Instagram captions posted by an Indonesian celebgram with Instagram username @keanuagl from

February 2020 to September 2020. The researcher used theory from Muysken's for analyzing data to find the type of code-mixing. The reasons for using code-mixing were analyzed using Hoffman's theory. The findings showed three types of code-mixing found in Instagram captions of @keanuagl, such as; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The researcher also found three reasons that motivated the use of code-mixing by @keanuagl in his Instagram captions, those reasons were to talk about a particular topic, show empathy or solidarity, and clarify the speech content for the interlocutor. There were only one differences between the research conducted by Dewi et al and this study was just in data sources used in this study from TikTok content while in Dewi study from Instagram caption.

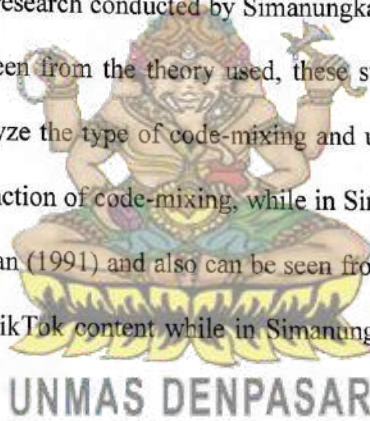
On the other hand, the phenomenon of code-mixing in Instagram captions has also been done before by Nuraeni, et al. (2018) on her journal article entitled "The Use of Indonesian English Code Mixing on Instagram Captions". However, there were differences from previous studies where in analyzing the data, Nuraeni et al (2018) used a theory based on code-mixing linguistic forms according to Suwito's theory and the reasons for code-mixing according to Hockett's theory. The aims of that study was to find out kind of code-mixing used on Instagram users in their caption and to find out how many code-mixing used by Instagram users in their caption also to find out the reasons of using code-mixing by Instagram users. The result of that study was, the linguistic forms commonly used by Indonesian Instagram users were: 13 words, 6 phrases, 3 idioms, 1 clause and there was no word repetition. The researchers also found their reasons of using code-mixing; they were to practice English, to show the trend, to match with the situation, and to show their prestige. There were several differences between the research conducted

by Nuraeni and this study. The difference can be seen from the theory used, this study used theories from Muysken (2000) to analyze the type of code-mixing and use theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the function of code-mixing, while in Nuraeni study used theory from Suwito and Hockett and also can be seen from the data sources used in this study from TikTok content while in Nuraeni study from Instagram caption.

The last review about the study of code-mixing was from journal article entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Found in Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel" written by Sari, et al. (2021). In that study, the researcher concentrated to analyses code-mixing phenomenon found in Wardah Beauty YouTube channel on a special episode called Heart to Heart with Dewi Sandra. That study aimed at identifying the types and reasons of code-mixing found in Wardah Beauty YouTube channel and used theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the data. To achieve the research objectives, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and in collecting the data, that study used observation and note-taking techniques. In that study, the data were taken from the Wardah Beauty YouTube channel videos from August 2019 to May 2021. The result of that study was the researcher found that the dominant type found in that study was intra-sentential code-mixing, and the lowest occurrence was obtained by involving a change of pronunciation. For the most frequent reason of code-mixing found in that study was talking about a particular topic.

In line with that, Simanungkalit, et al.(2021) has also conducted a study entitled "Code-mixing Analysis on Daniel Mananta's YouTube Channel Video: Sociolinguistic Approach". In that study, the researcher decided to use YouTube

video Daniel Mananta's because every video contents he always uses a code-mixing which is his trademark and sees from background of his life. The aims of that research was to determine the type of code-mixing and the code-mixing factors contained in Daniel Mananta's YouTube content by using theory of Hoffman (1991). The researcher used qualitative descriptive method techniques according to Sudaryanto (2015). The result of that study was, the researcher found 23 types of intra-sentential information, 6 intra-lexical data, and 1 type including changes in articulation or speech. Researcher found that there were factors influenced code-mixing such as discussing certain points and excitement. There were several differences between the research conducted by Simanungkalit et al and this study. The difference can be seen from the theory used, these study use theories from Muysken (2000) to analyze the type of code-mixing and use theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the function of code-mixing, while in Simanungkalit study only used theory from Hoffman (1991) and also can be seen from the data sources that use in this study from TikTok content while in Simanungkalit study from video YouTube.



2.2 Concept

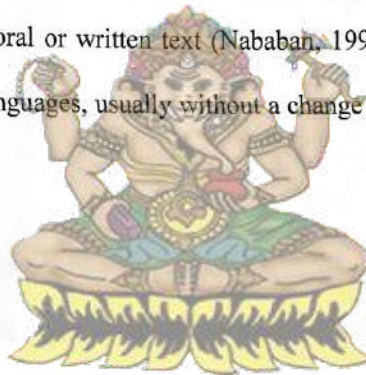
To make this study easier to understand, this section explains the concept which is divided into three parts, namely Bilingualism, Code-Mixing, and TikTok.

2.2.1 Bilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardhaugh, 1986: 101).

2.2.2 Code Mixing

Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text (Nababan, 1993). Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic (Wardhaugh, 1986:103).



2.2.3 TikTok

TikTok (also known as Douyin (Hanzi: 抖音)) is a Chinese social network and music video platform launched in September 2016 by Zhang Yiming, the founder of Toutiao. The application allows users to create their own short music video (<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/TikTok>).

2.3 Theories

The theories in this study are divided into two parts, there are the theory of the types of code-mixing and the functions of code-mixing as follows:

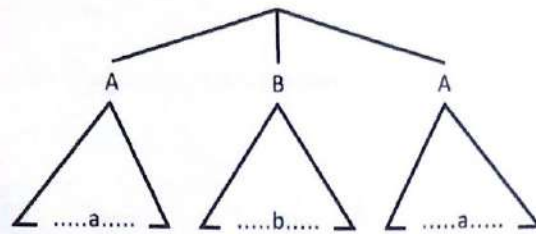
2.3.1 Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (2000) states that code-mixing which also called “an intra sentential code” refers to “all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He also explains that, based on intra sentential, contextual, and situational conversation. Code-mixing is expressively purposing language that combined to increase social status or to keep the speaker’s prestige in the society. According to Muysken (2000: 3), code-mixing is divided into three types, which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. He said that these three types are constrained by different ways in specific bilingual settings.

2.3.1.1 Insertion

The first type of code-mixing proposed by Muysken (2000: 3) is insertion. He said that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. The notion of insertion (associated with Scotton in Muysken, 2000: 3) views the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is the insertion of foreign lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. This means that code-mixing occurs only in pieces of one language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence, such as words or phrases. The following are the illustration of the graphic representation of insertion:





(Source: Muysken, 2000: 7)

In this situation, A single constituent B (with words b from the same language) is inserted into a structure defined by language A (with words a from that language).

The following is an example of insertion code-mixing.

It is a single English phrase used in a Spanish sentence:

Yo anduve en un estado de shock por dos días.

'I walked in a state of shock for two days.'

(Spanish-English; Pfaff in Muysken, 2000: 5)

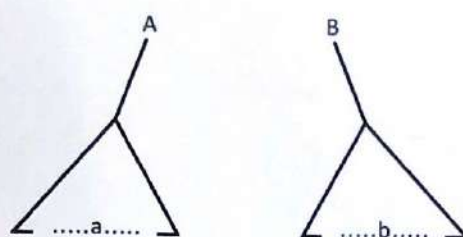
With insertion, there is embedding. The English prepositional phrase is inserted into an overall Spanish structure. Insertion is akin to lexical item from another some languages, this consists mostly of adverbial phrases, in others mostly single nouns, and in yet others again determiner + noun combination.

2.3.1.2 Alternation

The second type proposed by Muysken (2000: 3-4) is alternation. This means that alternation between structures from the other language. Alternation (associated with Poplack in Muysken, 2000: 4) views the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective code-mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns or utterances. The difference would simply be the size and type of element

alternated, e.g. clauses and sentences, followed by the grammatical units, such as subjects, verbs, or objects.

The following are the illustration of the graphic representation of alternation:



(Source: Muysken, 2000: 7)

The example of alternation is given below:

It is a single English clause in a Spanish sentence.

Andale pues and do come again.

‘That all right then, and do come again.’

(Spanish-English; Gumperz and HernandezChave in Muysken, 2000: 5)

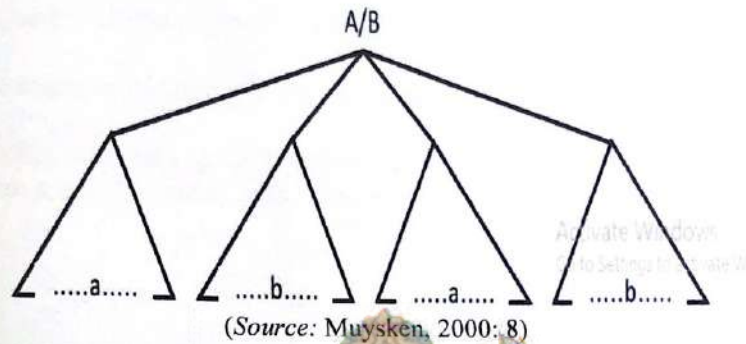
In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon. It seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other. Thus, in (2), there is no reason to assume that the Spanish first segment is embedded in the English second segment or vice versa. Alternation is just a special case of code-switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns.

2.3.1.3 Congruent lexicalization

The third and last type of code-mixing proposed by Muysken (2000: 6) is congruent lexicalization. Based on Muysken (2000: 6), it refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically

with elements from either language. The forms of code-mixing can be words or phrases whose meanings are generally known by people in its first language.

The following are the illustration of the graphic representation of congruent lexicalization:



The following is an example of congruent lexicalization code-mixing.

It is a single English word in a Dutch utterance.

Weetjij (whaar) Jenny is?

'Do you know where Jenny is?'

(Dutch: waar Jenny is)

(English-Dutch: Crama and Van Geldere in Muysken, 2000: 5)

The sequence 'where Jenny is' could as easily be English in structure as Dutch.

Furthermore, 'where' is close to Dutch *whaar* (particularly when pronounced by bilinguals), *Jenny* is a name in both languages, and 'is' is homophonous.

2.3.2 The Functions of Code Mixing

It is an important to know the function why people switch their code.

According to Hoffman (1991, p.116) there are a number of function for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their language.

2.3.2.1 Talking About Particular Topic

Talking about a particular topic may cause a switch, either because of lack of facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger off various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language. (Hoffman, 1991: 116).

The example of talking about a particular topic can be seen below.

Va chercher Marc (go and fetch Marc) and bribe him avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) with cream on top'

(Hoffman, 1991:111)

2.3.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

In telling some news, may be people like to switch their code to quoting a person. (Hoffman, 1991: 116).

The example of quoting somebody else can be seen below.

'... y si dices "perdon" en castellano, se te Vuelve la mujer y te dice:'
(... and if you say "sorry" in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says:')

'En catala'
(In Catalan!')

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(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.3 Expressing Solidarity: Being Emphatic About Something

According to Hoffman (1991:16) stated "she/he, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second languages to his/her first language." In this case, she or he feels more comfortable being emphatic in their second language rather than in first language.

The example of being emphatic about something can be seen below.

'Hay cuatro sillas rotas y' ('There are four broken chairs and') prou!
(that's enough!')

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.4 Interjection

Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector word or expression, which are insert into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Damn! , hey! , Well! , Look! , etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker use them quite often, usually use more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can something mark an interjection.

The following are example of the usage of interjection is sentence:

1. Indonesian English: Uangkuhilangpagitadi! Damn!
2. Spanish English: Chicano professionals saying good bye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talking briefly:
A: Well, I'm glad to meet you.
B: Andelepues (O.K well). And do come again. Mm?

(Hoffman, 1991: 116).

2.3.2.5 Repetition Used for Clarification

Hoffman (1991:116) said "when his/her speech wants to clarify by a bilingual, so the listener will it be more understood, sometimes he or she is able to speak in both languages that he masters saying the same utterances (the utterances is said repeatedly)".

The example of repetition used for clarification can be seen below.

'Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know.'

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual or multilingual persons talk to another bilingual/multilingual. There will be lots of code-switching and code-mixing occurs. It means that to make the content of his speech run smoothly and understood by the listener. (Hoffman, 1991: 116).

The example of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor as follows.

Cristian (4:0): (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers)
 'This is Pascual' (paskwal)
 Friend: 'What's his name?' (i.e, she didn't catch it)
 Cristian: 'Pascual!'
 Friend: 'Oh...'

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)



2.3.2.7 Expressing Group Identity

Code-switching and code-mixing, also can be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from the other groups. (Hoffman, 1991: 116).

The example of expressing group identity can be seen below.

'Naa, Sven, hit-hiker thsblifti'
 (Look, Sven, a hit-hiker wants a lift)

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)