Types of Code-Mixing Found in Natasha Surya's TikTok

Ni Putu Indira Anggita Hartawan[1], Putu Desi Anggerina Hikmaharyanti[2]
English Study Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar,
Jalan Kamboja 11A Denpasar, Bali 80223[1,2]
Correspondence Email: indiraanggita16@gmail.com

Abstract
This study classified the types of code-mixing contained in TikTok contents of Natasha Surya. The data sources of this research were taken from 5 TikTok videos which used many code-mixing styles. This study applied a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data to elaborate the types of code-mixing found in the contents. The theory used in this study was the type of code-mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000). Based on the analysis, there were two types of code-mixing; they were 5 insertions and 6 congruent lexicalizations. Insertion type was indicated by inserting a foreign word in a sentence while congruent lexicalization was a combination of more than one word shifting in a sentence to form a whole structural arrangement. Code-mixing was commonly used by bilingual people to show their skill in language and mixing words could raise the confidence. Further research was necessary to answer this hypothesis.

Key words: *code-mixing, types, TikTok*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis campur kode yang terkandung dalam konten aplikasi TikTok milik Natasha Surya. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari 5 video TikTok yang menggunakan banyak sekali campur kode. Metode deskriptif kualitatif diterapkan dalam menganalisis data untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis campur kode yang ditemukan dalam konten tersebut. Teori jenis campur kode yang digunakan adalah teori Muysken (2000). Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, ditemukan dua jenis campur kode yakni 5 jenis yang hanya menyisipkan satu kata Bahasa Inggris ke dalam kalimat dan 6 jenis berupa rangkaian kombinasi kata-kata. Campur kode memang sering digunakan oleh penutur dwi bahasa untuk menunjukkan keahlian bahasa yang dimiliki dan meningkatkan rasa percaya diri. Namun hipotesis ini perlu ditelaah lebih lanjut di penelitian selanjutnya.

Kata kunci: *campur kode, jenis, TikTok*

Introduction

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). Sometimes, creating new pattern is necessary to build a good communication as in coding. People may combine or modify language codes when communicating. The codes include in the part of sociolinguistics concern, as the study of language and society (Holmes, 2013; Yule, 2006). The study of language and society has close connection with

culture and behaviour of a society. This phenomenon is known as code-mixing or code-switching. In this section, the study focus is only on the types of code-mixing analysis. Combinations of codes are referred as code-mixing. Using two or more languages simultaneously in speech is known as code-mixing which combines different languages. Since most people speak multiple languages, code-mixing is common.

Teenagers have become increasingly adapt to speaking in two languages in everyday conversation. In the recent era, people prefer to surf online media (such as YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, etc.) than television; hence the usage of mixed languages is becoming more common in both regular conversation and social media captions as well as video content. As a result, popular social media platforms like YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, etc make it easier to find the phenomenon of code-mixing in this pandemic era. Since pandemic, TikTok has become one of the social media platforms adored by many different groups of people. This is because TikTok has developed to the point where people are interested in using it to access information, education, and entertainments through a variety of TikTok-based content. Furthermore, TikTok users come from various regions and even different countries and it is common for Tiktok content using foreign languages such as English, Chinese, Thai, Korean and many more. Not only that, Indonesian TikTok content does not always use Indonesian, sometimes there are some contents using Indonesian mixed with local languages or English in one video. Natasha Surya is a TikTok content creator who often mixes languages in her content, but not all content lovers really understand the content because there are some terms using English. Therefore, this study was conducted to find out what types of code-mixing used by Natasha Surya in her TikTok content and give information to the readers related to code-mixing topic, thus the misunderstanding can be solved through this scientific investigation.

To achieve the research objective of this study, several references were considered as comparison. As code-mixing appearing in social media like Instagram, Youtube and Twitter has been studied by many researchers and it is necessary to break down them as the following, the first study journal entitled *Indonesian-English Code-Mixing in Instagram Captions of an Indonesian Celebgram* written by Dewi et al (2021) examining the type of code-mixing by applying descriptive qualitative research to moreover explore the reasons for using code-mixing in the Instagram captions of an Indonesian celebrity. The data were taken from Instagram captions posted by an Indonesian celebgram with Instagram username @keanuagl from February 2020 to September 2020. The researchers tried to adjust the grounded theory from Muysken's for analyzing data in finding 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 researchers also found three reasons 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. On the other hand, the phenomenon of code-mixing in Instagram captions has also been done before by Nuraeni et al (2018). However, there were differences from previous studies where in analysing 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 this 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 this 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.

Another 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 this study, the researchers dealt to analyse code-mixing phenomenon found in Wardah Beauty YouTube channel on a special episode called Heart to Heart with Dewi Sandra. This study aimed at identifying the types and reasons of code-mixing found in Wardah Beauty YouTube channel and used theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyse the data. To achieve the research objectives, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data and in collecting the data, this study used observation and note-taking techniques. In this study, the data were taken from the Wardah Beauty YouTube channel videos from August 2019 to May 2021. The data analysis in this study was presented using the informal method. The result of this study was the researcher found that the dominant type found in this 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 this study was talking about a particular topic.

In line with this, **Simanungkalit et al (2021) has also conducted a study entitled *Code-mixing Analysis on Daniel Mananta's YouTube Channel Video: Sociolinguistic Approach*. In this 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 this 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 researchers used qualitative descriptive method techniques according to Sudaryanto (2015). The result of this study was, the researchers found 23 types of intra-sentential information, 6 intra-lexical data, and 1 type including changes in articulation or speech. Researchers found that there were factors influenced code-mixing such as discussing certain points and excitement.

Further, Syafaat et al (2018) has also done research on code-mixing on social media twitter entitled *An Analysis of Code-Mixing in Twitter*. This study focused on explaining the types of code-mixing appeared in twitter status. The source of the data was twitter status from 8 – 24 August 2018 and the data were sentences containing code-mixing and supported by using Musyken's theory as point to classify the type of code-mixing. In this study, the research found there were three types of code-mixing such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The most type appeared in twitter status was insertion and followed by congruent lexicalization and the last was alternation, while this study's findings were there only two types of code mixing that used by Natasha Surya TikTok content namely; insertion and congruent

lexicalization.There are several similarities between this study and several previous studies, namely in the topics analyzed and the theory used. There is also a very striking difference, namely the difference in data sources: previous research used data taken from social media in the form of Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter, while in this study it used data taken from social media TikTok.

Method

The data in this study were taken from the Natasha Surya TikTok content on a playlist "affordable recco". The data were classified and analysed based on the theory of code mixing by Muysken (2000). Five videos from playlist "affordable recco" were selected to be analysed in this study because there were lots of code-mixing used by Natasha Surya in her TikTok content. The qualitative method was applied to analyse the problems in this study. Qualitative method is a research technique that obtains data that can be analysed using people's words and appearance, Moleong (2010). The data in this case must be analysed and implemented by using a qualitative descriptive method through observation method in collecting data, playing the data source repeatedly and doing note taking to find the code-mixing sentence, then checking the English words meaning in each word using the appropriate dictionary, and finally classifying the types of code mixing to each sentence.

Result and Discussion

The author presents the results of the discussion in this section. The discussion explains the details of the analysed data and then classify sentence that contain code mixing from Natasha Surya's TikTok content. There are 11data in the selected content. The data were played repeatedly and classified them into the types of code mixing based on the theory of Muysken (2000: 3), code-mixing is divided into three types, which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. But in this study, the data were divided into two types because in this study the researchers only found two types of code mixing were found which are insertion and congruent lexicalization.

1.   **Insertion**

Insertion occurs when the lexical parts of a particular language insert, and it could adjust to the sentence of another language, Muysken (2000). This study found some insertion code-mixing such as:

Data 1

*"Pejuang **acne** dan alergi, selamat mencoba"*

("Acne and allergy fighters, good luck")

The sentence above can be classified as an insertion because Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian language in one sentence. In this content

Natasha Surya promoting an organic soap. First Natasya Surya used Indonesian "Pejuang" then continued using English "***acne***" and continued with Indonesian "dan alergi, selamat mencoba". The sentence above can be classified as an insertion because Muysken (2000: 3) said that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. In this content Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian sentences. The word "acne" is type of English noun which if translated into Indonesian language means "jerawat".

Data 2

*"Pandemi mah apa juga dibersihin biar **happy** di rumah"*

(anything cleaned during the pandemic to make happy at home

The data above can be classified as an insertion because Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian language in one sentence. First Natasya Surya used Indonesian "*Pandemi mah apa juga dibersihin biar*" then continued using English "***happy***" and continued with Indonesian "di rumah". The sentence above can be classified as an insertion because Muysken (2000: 3) said that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. In this content Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian sentences. The word "happy" is type of English adjective which if translated into Indonesian language means "senang/bahagia".

Data 3

"jadi kalo misal udah kelar sisi depan lu **apply** juga di sisi belakang"

("So if the front side is finished, you also have to apply on the back side")

In this content Natasha Surya give an example of using a cooking utensil cleaning product. The sentence above can be classified as an insertion because Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian language in one sentence. First Natasya Surya used Indonesian "jadi kalo misal udah kelar sisi depan lu" then continued using English "***apply***" and continued with Indonesian "juga di sisi belakang". The sentence above can be classified as an insertion because Muysken (2000: 3) said that it is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language. In this content Natasya Surya inserted English language between Indonesian sentences. The word "apply" is type of English verb which if translated into Indonesian language means "memakai".

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.

Data 4

*"**Organizing** masker-masker aku sama Paksu"*

("Organizing my masks with Paksu")

In this content Natasha Surya talks about what she does in that content. First, she used English language **"organizing"** *and then continued with Indonesian language "masker-masker aku sama paksu" this data* categorized as alternation code-mixing because in this sentence there a true switch from English language to the Indonesian language. The word "organizing" is type of English verb which if translated into Indonesian language means "menata".

Data 5

"sini – sini bunda **spill**"

(come here Mom' spill)

In this content Natasha Surya talks about what she does in that content. First, she used Indonesian language "sini-sini bunda" *and then continued with English language "Spill" this data* categorized as alternation code-mixing because in this sentence there a true switch from Indonesian language to the English language. The word "spill" is type of English verb refers to Indonesian which means "menumpahkan" but in this content word "spill" mean share an information that many people doesn't know it before.

3, Congruent Lexicalization

This type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 6

*"Semua **variant**-nya itu cocok untuk kulit **sensitive** dan anak-anak **and** bumil **safe**"*

("All the variants are suitable for sensitive skin and children and pregnant women

are safe")

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "semua" and then continued by English word **"variant**-nya**"** continued again by Indonesian "itu cocok untuk kulit" followed by English wordagain **"sensitive"** continued by Indonesian "dan anak-anak"after that continued with eEnglish conjunction **"and"** followed by Indonesian "bumil" and at the end of sentence she used English word **"safe"**. The word **"variant"** is a English word which refers to an English noun means a thing that is a slightly different form or type of something else in Indonesia. However, the word **"sensitive"** and **"safe"** is English word which refers to an English adjective and word **"and"** is refers to English conjunction which means "dan" in Indonesian. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 7

*"kalo mau **check-out** kalian coba deh dipakai **voucher** ini jadi supaya **discount**"*

("If you want to check out, try using this voucher so you can get a discount")

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "kalo mau" and then continued by English word **"check-out"** continued again by Indonesian "*kalian coba deh dipakai*" followed by English word again **"voucher"** continued by Indonesian "ini jadi supaya" and at the end of sentence she used English word **"discount"**. The word **"check-out", "voucher" and "discount"** is English word which refers to an English noun. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 8

*"Selain makanan, aku juga suka pake **packing** kalo lagi mau **travelling** jadi bajunya*

*gepeng terus jadi **saving space**"*

("Besides food, I also like to use packing when I want to travel, so my clothes are

flattened to save space")

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "*Selain makanan, aku juga suka pake*" and then continued by English word **"packing"** continued again by Indonesian "*kalo lagi mau*" followed by English word again **"travelling"** continued by Indonesian "*jadi bajunya gepeng terus jadi*" and at the end of sentence she used English word **"*saving space*"**. The word **"packing"** and **"travelling"** is English word which refers to an English noun. However, the word **"saving space"** is English word that refers to noun phrases. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 9

"*Ini gue coba gunting yang **three ply** gila **quality** bahannya emang premium*"

("*I tried to cut this three ply, the quality is really crazy, the material is premium*")

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "*Ini gue coba gunting yang*" and then continued by English word **"three ply"** continued again by Indonesian "*gila*" followed by English word again **"quality"** and at the end of sentence she used Indonesian word "*bahannya emang premium*". The word **"three ply"** is English word which refers to an English noun phrases and **"quality"** is refers to an English noun. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 10

"*Nah, yang **four ply** juga ada dong, uniknya ini satu **box** bisa macem-macem warna*"

(*Well, there are also four ply ones, what's unique is that one box can be of various colors*)

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "*Nah, yang*" and then continued by English word **"four ply"** continued again by Indonesian "*juga ada dong, uniknya ini satu*" followed by English word again **"box"** and at the end of sentence she used Indonesian word "*bisa macem-macem warna*". The word **"four ply"** and **"box"** is refers to an English noun. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting

from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Data 11

*"Ini yang **size** gede dan **size** kecil juga ada"*

(There is a large size and a small size too)

In this data Natasha Surya first used Indonesian language "*Ini yang*" and then continued by English word **"size"** continued again by Indonesian "*gede dan*" followed by English word **"size"** again and at the end of sentence she used Indonesian word "*kecil juga ada*". The word **"size"** is refers to an English noun. This data classified as congruent lexicalization code-mixing because according to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization is type refers to two languages which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another. It means in one sentence there are more than one words or phrases from each language in one sentence.

Conclusion

This study focused on analysed the code mixing phenomenon in Natasha Surya's TikTok content by using the theory from Muysken (2000) about the types of code-mixing, there are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Based on the discussion above, it can be deduced that there were five videos used as data source. The researchers found 11 data containing code-mixing on a TikTok content by Natasha Surya and also found three types of code mixing namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.When looking at the types of code-mixing that are used, it was clear that there were 3 data of insertion code-mixing, 2 data of alternation and 6 data of congruent lexicalization code-mixing. The most dominant type that occurs in the data source was congruent lexicalization with 6 total data. Because Natasha Surya often speech using two language in one sentence which share grammatical structure fully or in part by shifting from one to another.

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