

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING BY ZELYNAH ON TIKTOK VIDEO

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Abstract

This research paper aims to investigate the types and forms of code mixing by Zelynafah on TikTok video. This research paper employs the qualitative research design with descriptive-qualitative method. The data collection methods in this study involved observation checklist and documentation. This research used two theories, types of code mixing by Hoffman theory (2014) and forms of code mixing by Suwito (Quoted by Agung 2017). The data are obtained from 10 videos TikTok by Zelynafah. The finding showed that all data, namely Subject A1 to Subject C3, had types of Code Mixing based on Hoffman's theory, namely Intra Sentential, Intra-Lexical and Alterations but, only subject B2, C1 and C2 had Intra Lexical and Alterations. While there are only 5 out of 6 forms of Code Mixing based on Suwito's theory, there are Word Insertion of Code Mixing, Phrase Insertion of Code Mixing, Hybrid Insertion of Code Mixing, Repetition Insertion of Code Mixing and Idiom Insertion of Code Mixing. In this research, Bilingualism such as Code Mixing was phenomenon mixed of two language in one utterance. The Code Mixing happens is that in beginning, middle or end of utterance. This finding also expects other researchers to further analyze Sociolinguistics so as to maximize explore other types and forms of Code Mixing in complete.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistic, Bilingualism, Code Mixing, TikTok*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument to communicate with each other. Language in public related with social activity as a tool for communication. People communication around the world need international language for an interaction with verbal directly. According to Rohimajaya and Hamer (2022) suggest that language is medium to convey messages or a broad sense of meaning through social, political, and historical condition. Social environment as place for any events that connecting with human interactions base on the topic will explain.

Almost every person has more than one language ability for communication. People can call it bilingualism and multilingualism. English become international language that every country uses as the main language for interactions with foreign people. In learning the language, of course there are many ways. Source for studies language is also available in books or the internet. A student who has the facilitation to acquire knowledge certainly knows the branches in learning the language. One of them is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about language that use in social civilization. In the case of someone who can master more than one language is a

phenomenon that is closely related to sociolinguistics. In sociolinguistics social class, ethnicity, culture become the basis in the process of understanding language in social life.

Mastering two languages at once is not easy. To master it we must distinguish the characteristics and codes of the language. Every language has code; system of word, letters, figures or other symbol that showing the characteristics of the language itself, that found in multilingualism, such as code mixing and code switching. Martiana (in Astuti & Nurhayati, 2018) suggests that bilingual or multilingual individuals can mix and switch codes due to cross-linguistic influence of various culture.

Society of bilingual and multilingual had experience in mix and switch language. Sometimes people change language in daily but do not know the types and thinking about it. According to Nababan (2015), "Indonesia is a multilingual country". Many Indonesians like mixing between languages, including Indonesian and English. In Indonesia, bilingualism and multilingualism are a commonality. In this situation many people unknowns to differ the bilingual and multilingual.

The knowledge of code mixing is a science that studies two languages where humans do these activities but do not know the concept, characteristics, and symbol. According to Wardhaugh (2015), "Code mixing is conversational code-mixing includes the deliberate mixing of two languages without and associated topic change". Basically, code mixing is a mixture of two languages that includes language codes. In a linguistic system, this is the combination of two different languages. The ability mixing two languages is difficult to implementation because, should know the purpose to do. Multilingual speakers are known for their capacity to communicate across several linguistic codes. Bilingual individuals may swap words or phrases from one language with those from another. Code mixing have several types that using based on the concept and reason to mix two languages in daily or public situation. The type of code mixing is useful for looking the context that linked of the purpose before mix it.

Today, social media is mostly used for information, entertainment, and communication on smartphones. People can utilize social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Tiktok. They may express themselves and exchange information through social media. According to Prosenjit and Anwesan (2021), "TikTok is an application originating from the internet based on social media which contains features to create or share content in the form of videos that have a short time lag". In addition, in TikTok there is also a feature to give likes and comments on the

content in tiktok. With this comment feature, all people are free to use language as their speech. TikTok may also be a useful learning tool, particularly for English learners. In today digital age, English plays a crucial role in connecting all aspects of life. Learners may study English through many content of TikTok. It makes learners like studying English. There are many content creators who share the video use more than one language. Correlated with bilingualism that explain about types and forms of code mixing.

METHOD

Research Design

The research design is crucial for performing a study effectively. This study used a qualitative research approach. Creswell & Creswell (2018) defined that qualitative research as descriptive, focusing on the mechanism, context, and knowledge gained through words or pictures. Mills and Airasian (2012) also defined that qualitative research as the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, including observations and interviews. Qualitative research yields specified outcomes rather than calculated results.

Research Subject

The data source for this research was the analysis 10 videos of content by Zelynafah on TikTok with theme “Idiom and Vocabulary” that was uploaded in 2024. The length each videos about 30 sec-1 minute with no ads and pause. The sample of several statements on her video is using code mixing. The subject used sign A (idiom), B (vocabulary) and C (common).

Instruments

Rustanto (2015) stated that qualitative research relies on human participants. This means that researcher is the research instrument. Researcher should independently validate their ability to conduct 23 inquisitions. This study relies heavily on the researcher. The document sheet and analysis sheet the second instrument. Furthermore, this research provides additional instruments such as the Analysis Rubric based on the Instrument Sheet and the Problem Formulation. Researcher used a range of sources of information, notably e-books and other reading materials from bookstores and online media. To keep this research focused, the researcher established a blueprint of research instruments to be utilized as a reference in descriptive methodologies. Finally, take conclusions from the study findings in the form of data on the kind and kind of code mixing.

Conceptual of code mixing According to Mabule (2015) Code mixing is expressionss in which a combination of the grammar of one language and another language is used without modifying the grammar of the first language used. Indirectly, mixing of two languages occur in daily life. In the theory of Hoffman (2014) there are three types of code mixing there are intra-sentential, intra-lexical and alterations to pronunciation. In the Suwito theory about code mixing mentioned six types form of code mixing. (Suwito). The speaker will mix and blend two languages in several shape. In mixing two languages not only sentence or utterance. Mix two languages can be show in phrase, idiom, clause, word etc. Form of code mixing is depiction of people mix two languages with example of code.

Data Collection

1. Observation checklist, According to Arikunto (2011), observation checklist is a process or way of analyzing and keeping a systematic record of behavior by actually witnessing or observing individuals or groups. . In this research, the researcher made a table of the data in the different types of code mixing and forms of code mixing. The researcher created a table. This need to learn and categorize the data is simple to comprehend.
2. Documentation is an apparatus utilized in logical examination to gather information. The researcher will use documentation method of collecting data. They are download the selection TikTok videos from Zelynafah with the theme “Vocabulary and Idiom”, writing several transcript of the utterance of the video, selecting words or sentences containing of and code mixing, and analyzing data.

Data Analysis

Multiple procedures are used to identify and classify data. The data analysis in this inquiry utilizes the theory of Miles and Huberman (2014). The researcher examined the data using the following procedures:

- a. Data reduction, data may be minimized by selecting the most relevant data, simplifying it, and summarizing it. This state of the process organizes the data to look for issues that need to be addressed and is easy to understand. In this section, the data collected from TikTok video by selecting the sentence correlated with code mixing, write the sentence, and resume the data.
- b. Data display, the presentation of data is done to display data that has been reduced to the form of graphs, charts, rubrics, and so on, with the goal of facilitating the transmission of

the message or absorbing the information contained in it. In this section the data is explained with a table and add the picture of the video.

c. Drawing conclusion, the third stage of the analysis activity is to reach conclusions. This stage is the endpoint of the study and comprises conclusions with information from the data that has been studied. In this section, after collecting the data, explained in the table for easily choose the data, and then drawing conclusion about the data

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

1. The types of code mixing by Zelynafah TikTok Videos

a) Subject A1

In the video, which had a duration of 33 sec, overall Subject A1 had a total of 1 of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject A1 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Another way to say Good Night.”

b) Subject A2

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 26 sec, overall Subject A2 had a total of 7 of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject A2 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Idiom.”

c) Subject A3

In the video, which had a duration of 42 sec, overall Subject A3 had a total of two of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject A3 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Another way say how are you?.”

d) Subject B1

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 11 sec, overall Subject B1 had a total of four of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject B1 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Kosakata anak jaksel.”

e) Subject B2

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 36 sec, overall Subject B2 had a total of four of mixing codes inside sentence and one Alterations. In the subject B2 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Kosakata umum.”

f) Subject B3

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 40 sec, overall Subject B3 had a total of five of mixing codes inside 37 sentence. In the subject B3 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Kosakata Accent British part 2.”

g) Subject B4

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 33 sec, overall Subject B4 had a total of five of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject B4 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Kosakata Accent British part 3

h) Subject C1

In the video, which had a duration of 23 sec, overall Subject C1 had a total of two of mixing codes inside sentence and one Alterations. In the subject C1 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Nothing, nothin’ or no’hen”

i) Subject C2

In the video, which had a duration of 44 sec, overall Subject C2 had a total of four of mixing codes inside sentence and one Intra-Lexical. In the subject C2 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Singkatan”

j) Subject C3

In the video, which had a duration of 1 minute 55 sec, overall Subject C3 had a total of 9 of mixing codes inside sentence. In the subject C3 the content creator Zelynafah made a video with the theme “Kesalahan dalam berbahasa inggris”

2. The forms of code mixing by Zelynafah TikTok Videos

Data Interpretation

a) Word Insertion of code mixing

Zelynafah's videos predominant embody code mixing in the form of word insertion code mixing. Here are a couple instances of word insertion code mixing that Zelynafah adopted in her videos.

Context: Zelynafah is reminding to the audiences in the video

Data 1 : “so, jangan lupa ya darling semoga membantu!” (So, don’t forget darling may it helps!)

The info above was extracted from the clip at 33 seconds and paroled by Zelynafah. Zelynafah warns the audience of their marginalized effort or the readiness to speak English satisfactorily. In doing so, Zelynafah diluted the notion of "so" at the start of The assertion without that affected the topic of the speech. According to Suwito's theory, this code mixing has been termed as word insertion code mixing since the English vocabulary adds at the beginning of the statement and is in the form of terms.

Context: Zelynafah is asking to the audiences in the video

Data 2 : “What! Nanya kabar ke bestie masih pakai how are you?” (What! Asking conditions to best friend still using how are you?)

The preceding phrase was extracted from the clip at 03 seconds. Zelynafah embedded an English term into his foremost language, Indonesian. The word "What" at the beginning of a declaration. "What" in Indonesian denotes "Apa." Based on Zelynafah's mixing in the utterance, it can be seen that the word she added into her utterance is part of 46 the word insertion code mixing to comply with Suwito's hypothesis.

b) Phrase Insertion of Code Mixing

Context : Zelynafah giving explanation

Data 1 : “For example, kalian ada acara...” (For example, you all have event...) The English words "for example" surface in Zelynafah's assertion about 22 seconds into the clip. 50 Zelynafah executed his dual languages to make lines in his most common language, Indonesian. Because the evidence outlined above points out Zelynafah's mixing is in the form of a phrase, it is probable that Zelynafah carried mixing in the form of phrase insertion code mixing as per Suwito's idea.

c) Hybrid insertion of code mixing

Context : Zelynafah giving the explanation

Data 1 : "kata very-nya dua kali" (the word very is twice)

The prior term originated from the video at 29 seconds. Zleynafah's parole featured the English hybrid "very-nya" as well as Indonesian. As per Suwito's theory, it might be viewed as clause insertion code mixing.

d) Repetitions insertion of code mixing

Context : Zelynafah giving the explanation the material

Data 1 : "kata very-nya dua kali jadi very very" (No, no I'm not kidding) At 30 seconds, Zelnafah declared the words above.

Zelynafah uttered the term "very very" repeatedly when 53 spoke to the crowd. Based on Suwito's concept, Zelynafah's opinion can be interpreted as repeated insertion code mixing.

e) Idiom Insertion of Code Mixing

Context : Zelynafah explain the idiom

Data 1 : "Orang yang bergadang is Night Owl" (Person who stau up late night is Night Owl)

Zelynafah's assertion at 18 seconds mirrored the aforementioned combination. Zelynafah set English words into the phraseology, which formed idioms. The mixing language is entitled "Night Owl". In accordance with Suwito's idea around the form of code mixing, the mixing words in Zelynafah's expression qualify as idiom insertion code mixing.

B. Discussion

1. The types of code mixing by Zelynafah on TikTok video

Based on the data analysis, the result of Hoffman's theory focuses on types of code mixing (Intra-Sentential, Intra-Lexical, and Alterations). In the types of code mixing, the researcher found all types of code mixing and in the forms of code mixing only four found in all the data. Those are Word Insertion of code mixing, Hybrid Insertion of code mixing, Repetition Insertion of code mixing, and Idiom Insertion of code mixing.

a) Mixing code inside sentence (Intra-Sentential)

Based on Hoffman's theory Intra-Sentential is mixing code can take the shape of phrases, clauses, or sentence borders, such as in English and Indonesian. Almost all subject have Intra-Sentential. The utterance all of subject is contained sentence mixed of two language.

b) Intra-Lexical code mixing

According to Hoffman, an Intra-Lexical is when code mixing happens inside a word boundary. Intra-Lexical can also be easily observed because some of the words used have an English but added with Indonesian affix. As a result of the data that has been analyzed, subjects C2 has Intra-Lexical with the word "very-nya". There is also words that mix of two language but in boundary word.

c) Including a change pronunciations

Alterations is the rarest types of code mixing made by the subject, compared to other types of code mixing. Based on Hoffman's theory, alterations is types of code mixing that occurs when Indonesians may use phonological coding transform English words into Indonesian structures. The word is instead pronounced as that should be two out of 10 subjects have alterations and in this part of the types of code mixing, only subject B2 and C1 have it.

2. The forms of code mixing by Zelynafah on TikTok video

a) Word Insertion of Code Mixing

"So, jangan lupa ya darling semoga membantu!"

The aforementioned thought is from Zelynafah's video at 33 seconds. In this part, Zelynafah used code mixing with the forms word insertion of code mixing. This sentence is including with forms of code mixing. The prevalent language created was Indonesian, and Zelynafah added the word "so" to the statement. Zelynafah used code mixing in his speech to comply with Suwito's idea of word insertion code mixing. The word "so" unfolds.

Based on the explanation above, the sentence is word insertion of code mixing because, the word "so" is only word used English and then the next word is Indonesia word. Code mixing is occurred in this section.

b) Phrase Insertion of Code mixing

“So that’s why, aku pakai ini...”

The aforesaid speech came at the first 19 seconds. In this part, the video used code mixing with the forms phrase insertion of code mixing. This utterance is including form of code mixing. Zelynafah injected English while speaking Indonesian in the video. Zelynafah said "so that's why" during the utterance. Based on Suwito's idea, the aforementioned mixing is included in the phrase insertion code mixing.

c) Hybrid Insertion of Code Mixing

“Kata very-nya dua kali”

Footage started at 29 seconds. In this part, the video used code mixing with the forms hybrid insertion of code mixing. This utterance is including forms of code mixing. Zelynafah placed "very-nya" into the sentence. Zelynafah used repetitive insertion code mixing, which centered on Suwito's idea. So, in this section, the video used two languages in one utterance, namely code mixing.

d) Repetition Insertion of Code Mixing

“kata very-nya dua kali jadi very very”

The datum was disclosed in Zelynafah's video at the 30- second mark. In this part, the video used code mixing with the repetition insertion of code mixing. Zelynafah appended "very very" to the remark. Zelynafah used repetitive insertion code mixing, which depended on Suwito's theory. So, in this section the code mixing occurred in the one word with the prefix Indonesia language.

e) Idiom Insertion of Code Mixing

“Orang yang bergadang is Night Owl”

The preceding term originated from Zelynafah's speech in the video at 18 seconds. In this part, the video used code mixing with the idiom insertion of code mixing. Zelynafah placed the code mixing idiom "Night Owl". It led to idiom insertion due to it is another way of describe someone who can stay up late. In this section zelynafah used idiom in English language and next word is Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on "An Analysis of Code Mixing by Zelynafah on TikTok video", by focusing on analyzing what are types and what are forms of code mixing are

made by Zelynafah on TikTok video, by taking 10 samples of TikTok video with different theme. The conclusions are obtained about all data, Subject A1 until Subject C3, have all types of code mixing is Intra-Sentential based on Hoffman's theory. While there are only 5 out of 6 forms of code mixing based on Suwito's theory. There are Word Insertion of code mixing, Phrase Insertion of Code Mixing, Hybrid Insertion of Code Mixing, Repetition Insertion of Code Mixing and Idiom Insertion of Code Mixing. While there is no code mixing for the forms of Clause Insertion of Code Mixing.

In this research, code mixing such as Intra-Sentential is occurred in a sentence may that mix of two language, Intra-Lexical occurred when the two language are mix but in the boundary word. It can be added the affix, and the last is Alterations is use phonological coding transform English words into Indonesian structures. The main and most common types of code mixing is Intra-Lexical and this occurred in all subjects.

This research is related to Sociolinguistics. Understanding Sociolinguistics is something that should be considered by everyone. In daily life, practice can anticipate and maximize the occurrence of bilingualism, especially code mixing. In the educational environment, in order to maximally provide learning and understanding of understanding through sociolinguistics material, after that later it can try bilingualism, mix of two language English and Indonesia. The material on the Sociolinguistics part of bilingualism has many objects for further research. It is expected to be possible to research a larger scope of subjects, one of which is code mixing that occur in teachers or staff in an educational environment, so that the data studied provides more results about the types and forms of code mixing. Thus, this can add to the knowledge of Sociolinguistics in part of Bilingualism.

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