CODE-MIXINGS OF INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH, AND THEIRS FACTORS USED BY OZA RANGKUTI IN TIKTOK: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract

Many people use code-mixing especially influencers on social media, one of which is Oza Rangkuti an influencer on TikTok. Code-mixing which often occurs by content creators on TikTok is the main investigation in this research. The researchers used two theories from Muysken and Hoffman to analyze code-mixing by Oza Rangkuti. By employing the qualitative method, the researcher did observation on the utterances of Oza Rangkuti in his "Tiktoker Banget" playlist. This research found three types of code-mixing and three reasons for using code-mixing. The total data are 57 utterances of Oza Rangkuti that include code-mixing. The types of code mixing are 41 insertions, 4 alternations, and 12 congruent lexicalizations. The factors for using code-mixing by Oza Rangkuti are to talk about a particular topic, quotes famous utterances and expressing group identity. Based on these results, researchers can conclude that Oza Rangkuti uses a lot of code-mixing in all the videos on his TikTok account. This finding has unique characteristics that will enrich the use of language, especially in code-mixing carried out by TikTok users, the majority of whom are the millennial generation.

Keywords: *Code-Mixing, Types of Code-Mixing, Factors for Using Code-Mixing*

Abstrak

Banyak orang yang menggunakan campur kode khususnya influencer di media sosial, salah satunya adalah Oza Rangkuti seorang influencer di TikTok. Campur kode yang sering terjadi pada pembuat konten di TikTok menjadi investigasi utama dalam penelitian ini. Peneliti menggunakan dua teori dari Muysken dan Hoffman untuk menganalisis campur kode yang dikemukakan Oza Rangkuti. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, peneliti melakukan observasi terhadap ujaran Oza Rangkuti dalam playlist "Tiktoker Banget" miliknya. Penelitian ini menemukan tiga jenis campur kode dan tiga alasan penggunaan campur kode. Total data yang diperoleh adalah 57 ujaran Oza Rangkuti yang mengandung campur kode. Jenis campur kode yang dilakukan adalah 41 penyisipan, 4 pergantian, dan 12 leksikalisasi kongruen. Faktor penggunaan campur kode yang dilakukan oleh Oza Rangkuti adalah untuk membicarakan suatu topik tertentu, mengutip ucapan-ucapan terkenal dan mengungkapkan identitas kelompok. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, peneliti

dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Oza Rangkuti banyak menggunakan campur kode di seluruh video yang ada di akun TikTok miliknya. Temuan ini memiliki ciri khas yang akan memperkaya penggunaan bahasa, khususnya dalam campur kode yang dilakukan oleh pengguna TikTok yang mayoritas merupakan generasi milenial.

Kata Kunci: *Campur Kode, Jenis-Jenis Campur Kode, Faktor Penggunaan Campur Kode*

1. Introduction

Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics continues to explore the dynamic relationship between language and society, emphasizing the role of language in constructing social identities and power relations (Meyerhoff, 2018). Moreover, sociolinguists investigate topics such as dialects, language attitudes, bilingualism, language policy, and language change over time within communities. Apart from that code-mixing is a part of sociolinguistic study that examines combine between two or more languages or language varieties in their communication, reflecting complex social, cultural, and linguistic dynamics. Code-mixing is an event that often occurs in daily communication. In this new era, there are times when society, whether educated by circle or choice, allows some people to speak more than one language (Adi & Widyastuti, 2023). This event can be called sociolinguistic because code-mixing has become a trend in Indonesian society. Therefore, many people can communicate in more than one language, they can switch from one language to another language (Heda & Ena, 2021).of code mixing because code-mixing is often used in informal communication. However, many people use code mixing without knowing the meaning Moreover, this phenomenon occurs quite often in Indonesia, especially among younger generations who are exposed to various foreign languages through social media, films, music, and so on (Putra, 2023). This also happens on a lot on social media because it contains a lot of information that contains foreign languages. Therefore, many people use code-mixing on social media.

Das and Gambäck say that social media have a new dimension to language evolution, developing the mixing of languages and cultures (Tarihoran & Sumirat, 2022). Therefore, code-mixing often occurs in informal forms of communication, for example on social media *TikTok*. TikTok social network or Douyin, as commonly called in China, is a medium that presents a variety of creativity, knowledge, and moments in short videos (Oktavianingsih & Nasucha, 2022). Most people use code-mixing in videos and comments on their *TikTok* accounts, especially content creators or influencers. Many people unknowingly use code mixing in everyday life, particularly influencers or content creators on *TikTok*. Therefore, this research investigates the types of code mixing and the factors for using code mixing by one of the content creators and popular stand-up comedians in Indonesia, namely Oza Rangkuti. Researchers examined TikTok videos containing code mixing in the "TikTokers Banget" playlist on the TikTok account "Podcast Kesel Aje". Additionally, Oza Rangkuti, a popular content creator on TikTok who frequently uses code-mixing

on the "Podcast Kesel Aje" account, is the research subject in this study. Hence, the study aims to explore the factors behind Oza Rangkuti's use of code-mixing.

In Indonesia, the languages used in code-mixing are English and Indonesian. Code-mixing is a condition where two people speak to each other using two different languages in one utterance without changing the condition (Yudhistira, 2021). Meanwhile, according to Nurlaela and Mangendre (2022), code-mixing is a combination of two languages that have different language elements in communication. Therefore code-mixing means combining two languages or more in one utterance. The speaker can combine words, phrases, and utterance with the different languages in one sentence. In code-mixing some elements are combined and divided into three types. Code-mixing is categorized into three types, namely *insertion*, *substitution*, and *congruent lexicalization* (Putri et al., 2021).

Most researchers especially Indonesians researchers focus on analyzing code-mixing by ignoring the factors for using code-mixing in communication. This is why this research investigate the factors of code-mixing. There are several factors for someone to use code-mixing. According to Hoffman in (Sa'ida & Rahman, 2022), there are seven factors for using code mixing, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, interjection, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. This factor is a general factor when a speaker uses code-mixing and is analyzed based on the speaker's utterances to his interlocutor.

Code mixing is a grammatical error resulting from the use of imperfect sentences from two languages. This is because speakers use lexical elements randomly in combining language in a sentence. However, this is understandable because code mixing often occurs in informal communication. Although code-mixing has some negatives, it has benefits in communication. Thara and Poornachandran said in (Abdullah, 2021), that code-mixing will make it easier for people to express their thoughts without further thinking and missing understanding with the interlocutors. The speakers can freely express themselves in communication without changing from one language to another when discussing foreign language topics. Moreover, code-mixing can help students to learn vocabulary. Meanwhile, according to Rizki (2022) code-mixing helps English learners to obtain new lexical items at the beginning of language development.

Most researchers especially Indonesians researchers focus on analyzing code-mixing by ignoring the factors for using code-mixing in communication. This is why this research has three fundamental problems that will be studied in depth. The types of code-mixing used by Oza Rangkuti in *TikTok* become the first problem in this research. The other problem is the most common type of code-mixing practiced by Oza Rangkuti on *TikTok*. The last fundamental problem is the factors that influenced Oza Rangkuti to use code-mixing on TikTok.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is a condition when the speakers combine two different languages in one utterance, one phrase, and one sentence. However, this code-mixing incident does not change the meaning of the utterance because code-mixing only mixes two languages in communication. Hoffman said in (Sa'ida & Rahman, 2022), that code mixing is an event of mixing utterances between two languages in the same conversation. Code-mixing that occurs in Indonesia is a language combination between Indonesian as a mother tongue and English as a foreign language. According to (Rahmawati et al., 2022), code-mixing is combining several varieties of languages into one. However, code-mixing is an error grammatically because the speaker inserts English words into Indonesian languages. Therefore, code-mixing cannot be perfect sentences. The speakers who use code mixing often use words that have no grammatical elements in utterances (Asrifan et al., 2021).

2.2. Types of Code-Mixing

Muysken said in (Putri et al., 2021), that code-mixing has three types: *insertion, alternation*, and *congruent lexicalization*. Firstly *insertion*, this happens when the speaker uses words or phrases in another language. English words or phrases in the Indonesian language are for example "*I* mau makan bakso". Secondly *alternation*, it happens when the speaker uses code-mixing between structures or more in one sentence from two languages. "*If I can*, aku mau menolong kamu" is an example of *the alternation* of the English clause in the Indonesian language. Thirdly, *congruent lexicalization* happens when the speakers use words or phrases with their dialect in other languages. Some Indonesian words are uptakes from English words which are influenced by dialect, for example, "*selow* aja kali". The word "*selow*" is an uptake from the English word "*slow*" which is influenced by the Indonesian dialect.

2.3. The Factors for Using Code-Mixing

In every phenomenon, there is a factor why people use code-mixing. They have several factors for mixing the two languages. These factors can be from the speaker, listener, or external factors. Hoffman said in (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020), that using code-mixing has several factors and is categorized into several factors. The factors put forward by Hoffman are the factors for using code mixing in general. Therefore, the author uses Hoffman's theory to analyze the factors for Oza Rangkuti's use of code-mixing.

2.3.1. Talking about a particular topic

Hoffman said in (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020) that speakers prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language that is not the language used in daily communication. It means when the speakers talk about something that contains some particular topic in a different language. The topic can be anything, for example, the speaker still uses English when talking about films from England. This is the origin of the topic, namely English, so the speaker does not change language from

English to Indonesian when discussing films that originate from England. Therefore, the speaker has a factor for talking about a particular topic when he or she uses code-mixing.

2.3.2. Quoting somebody else

Hoffman said People who use code mixing sometimes like to quote famous utterances from several famous figures (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). This factor means when that the speaker uses code-mixing because he or she uses the utterances from public figures or utterances that is trending in social media. It can be when the speaker uses a famous quote from English and he or she combines this quote with Indonesian language sentences. This often happens on *TikTok*. Many people imitate sayings that are going viral in the form of videos or comments

2.3.3. Being emphatic about something

This factor means when the speakers use code mixing, they will emphasize their voice. Therefore, Hoffman said that the speakers either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from their second language to their first language (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). This happens when the speaker uses code-mixing to clarify what is being said by emphasizing the intonation of his voice in a different language. However, this factor is similar to the factor for repeating to clarify and clarify the speech content for the interlocutor. The similarity between both of the factors above is to clarify utterances in different languages.

2.3.4. Repetition used for clarification

This factor means that the speakers will repeat their utterances in different languages to make clear what they mean to interlocutors. Hoffman said when the speaker wants to make clear their utterances, they will be understood more by the interlocutor. Sometimes the speaker can use both of the languages that he mastered to say the same utterance (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). An example is when a speaker uses the words "*listener*" in English and "*pendengar*" in Indonesian which have the same meaning to clarify what is meant for the listener.

2.3.5. Expressing group identity

This factor means when the speakers talk about group identity in a different language. Hoffman said how talking of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is different from other groups. Each group has a different identity from the others (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). Therefore, their communication methods are also different in expressing group identity. The way they communicate is different from the other group. It can make their group have characteristics that are different from other groups and make this their group's identity.

2.3.6. Interjection

This factor means when the speakers use a conjunction in their sentences or utterances with a different language. Hoffman said code-switching and code-mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence conjunction (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). The second sentence connected by the conjunction can be in Indonesian but the

conjunction is in English. For example, "Waw, seriously?, kamu keterima kerja? Good Luck!. In this sentence is example of mark an interjection. On the other hand, when the speaker use english words like or, because, and the others. It is example of conjunction in interjection if this wors used in indonesian sentences.

2.3.7. Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

This factor has a purpose to clarify for the interlocutor. It means when the speaker talks about one of the topics that the interlocutor does not understand about. The speaker will clarify what they mean in the different languages and different utterances but in the same meaning. The speaker can use two words in different languages but has the same meaning to clarify the utterance content for the interlocutor. For example, "deadline tugas itu ya, batas waktu pengerjaannya sampai besok kan?". This sentence use word in the same meaning, like the sepaker use the english word "deadline" and indonesian word "batas waktu pengerjaan" in one sentence.

2.4. Oza Rangkuti

Oza Rangkuti is a stand-up comedian. He is a content creator of the social media TikTok. The account TikTok of Oza Rangkuti is "*Podcast Kesel Aja*". There are many videos about comedy. Most of the videos by Oza Rangkuti use code mixing in his TikTok account. Therefore, the researcher uses some videos of Oza Rangkuti to research code-mixing.

2.5. Review of Previous Studies

The first previous study was from Eripuddin, Donal and Jumisa in 2023 and the title is *Code Mixing Used in Video Podcast of Boy William's YouTube Channel*. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The study focused on analyzing the kind of code mixing used in the video by William's YouTube channel.

The second previous study is from Nur, Taufik, and Al Munawara in 2023. The title is ***Linguistic Code Mixing: A Study of an Australian YouTuber*. The researcher used** a qualitative descriptive method. This research discussed the types and functions of code mixing produced by Australian Youtuber, Damian Hoo.

3. Methods

Qualitative research is research that starts with data, uses the theories as descriptive material, and finishes with a theory (Nasution, 2023). Based on the definition of qualitative research, the researcher used qualitative methods to describe the types of code-mixing and the factors for code-mixing by Oza Rangkuti on *TikTok*. The object of the research was Oza Rangkuti who used code-mixing in his *TikTok* account. He is a content creator of the social media *TikTok*. The source of data was taken from Oza Rangkuti's utterances on his *TikTok* account "*Podcast Kesel Aja*". The researcher used the "*Tiktoker Banget*" playlist which had seven episodes. The data were his utterances that contain code-mixing. The data collection technique was observation. The

researcher observed all the videos by watching the videos from Oza Rangkuti in the playlist "*Tiktoker Banget*". The data were analysed with theory of Miles and Huberman. According to Miles and Huberman in Putri et al. (2023), that data analysis has three activities, namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusions/verification. First, in the data reduction, the researcher used observation field notes to analyze data from Oza Rangkuti's utterances. The researcher classified the types of code-mixing and factors by underlining and bolding utterances of code-mixing. The second in the data presentation, the researcher presented the data through the table. She counted the number of types and factors for code-mixing. Finally, in the conclusion or verification, the researcher analyzed data with descriptions and conclusion.

4. Findings and Discussion

Based on research results, there are three types of code-mixing used in Oza Rangkuti's utterances in the "Tiktoker Banget" playlist. The playlist has nine episodes. The researcher found two factors for using code-mixing in Oza Rangkuti's utterances. The following are the results of types and reasons for code mixing used by Oza Rangkuti.

4.1 Types of Code-Mixing

There are three types of code mixing used by Oza Rangkuti, namely *insertion, substitution,* and *congruent lexicalization.* The data found were 57 utterances containing code-mixing. This data can be classified into types based on Muysken's theory in Putri et al. (2021).

Table 1. Types of Code-Mixing

NO.	Types of code-mixing	Quantity
1.	Insertion	41
2.	Alternation	4
3.	Congruent lexicalization	12
	Total	57

Based on the table above, the total number of data is 57. The data taken were utterances that contained code-mixing from Oza Rangkuti. There were three types of code mixing carried out by Oza Rangkuti, namely *insertion, alternation*, and *congruent lexicalization*. 41 utterances contained code mixing which is included in the *insertion* type. 4 utterances contained code mixing which is a type of *alternation*. And 12 utterances contained code mixing which is a type of *congruent lexicalization*.

Based on the table above, the most dominant type used by Oza Rangkuti is *insertion*. The second type is *congruent lexicalization*, followed by the last sequence namely *alternation*. Therefore, insertion is the type often used by Oza Rangkuti because it has 34 utterances, which is more than half of the total number of data. The following is a sample of utterances data containing code mixing used by Oza Rangkuti with the description.

4.1.1. Insertion

Muysken stated in Sastrawan and Santika (2023), that insertion means putting one word into an utterance. Furthermore, based on the table above, eighteen utterances contain code mixing which is included in the insertion type. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 1

*Hari ini gue mau **upload** sikok bagi dua.*
(Today I want to upload one for two)

The utterance above has one English word "*upload*" in Indonesian sentence. In Indonesia, the word "*upload*" means "*unggah*". The utterance above is an utterance that contains code-mixing. This is because the utterance uses two different languages in one utterance or sentence. The type of code-mixing from the example data is *insertion*. This can be seen when the speaker inserts one English word in one Indonesian sentence.

4.1.2. Alternation

Muysken stated in Mansuri and Kothakonda (2023), that alternation means replacement between structures from the other language. Based on the data above there are four utterances that include *alternation* type in the code-mixing. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 2

*Besoknya lagi mau bikin video **I am addicted to anything.***
(The next day I want to make a video I am addicted to anything).

The utterance above has one Indonesian clause "*Besoknya lagi mau bikin video*" and one English clause "*I am addicted to anything*". It is an utterance that contains code-mixing; it uses two languages in one sentence. Therefore it is a type of code-mixing, namely *alternation.* It switches between structures in different languages in one sentence. This can be seen in the first clause which contains structural grammar ASVO (adverb, subject, verb, and object), and the second clause which contains structural grammar SVO (subject, verb, and object). Subsequently, the speaker switches two clauses that contain structural grammar in a different language.

4.1.3. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken said in Putri et al. (2023) that congruent lexicalization is the mixing of two different languages that have grammatical structures and lexicalization elements from other languages. Based on the data above there are nine utterances that include the *congruent*

lexicalization type in the code-mixing. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 3
*Hari ini mau **nge-upload** video tongkrongan kami.*
(Today I want to upload a video of our hangout).

The utterance above has one English word "*nge-upload*" in an Indonesian sentence. The word "*upload*" means "*unggah*" in Indonesian but the prefix "*nge*" does not have a suitable definition in Indonesian. Therefore, the utterance above is an utterance that contains code mixing because this utterance uses two languages in one sentence. These utterances include the *congruent lexicalization* type in the code-mixing. This can be seen when the speaker uses one English word that influences the Indonesian dialect. Moreover, the word "*nge-upload*" is uptake from English "*upload*" which is influenced by the Indonesian dialect "*nge*" which is an Indonesian prefix.

4.2 Factors for Using Code-Mixing

There are seven factors for using code-mixing, namely *talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, interjection,* and *clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor*. The data found were 57 utterances containing code-mixing. This data can be classified into factors for using code-mixing based on the theory of Hoffman in Hutabarat & Khalisa (2020). The following is the result of the factors for using code mixing by Oza Rangkuti from the "*Tiktoker Banget*" playlist.

Table 2. Factors for Using Code-Mixing

The Factors for Using Code Mixing	Quantity
Talking about a Particular Topic	38
Quoting Somebody Else	16
Expressing Group Identity	3
Total	57

Based on the table above, the total number of data is 57. The data taken were utterances that contain code-mixing from Oza Rangkuti. There are three factors for using code mixing carried out by Oza Rangkuti, namely *talking about a particular topic*, *quoting somebody else*, and *expressing group identity*.There are 38 utterances of code-mixing that include the factor for *talking about a particular topic* in the code-mixing. Furthermore, there are 16 utterances of code-mixing that include the factor for *quoting somebody else* in the code-mixing. Moreover, there are 3 utterances of code-mixing that include the factor for *expressing group identity* in the code-mixing

4.2.1. Talking about a Particular Topic

From the data above ten utterances contain code mixing which has the factor of *talking about a particular topic*. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 4

*Besok mau **nge-post live streaming Coachella***
(Tomorrow I will post a Coachella Livestream)

Hoffman said that the speakers either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from their second language to their first language (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). Therefore, the speaker used code-mixing to *talk about a particular topic*. The speaker uses the English phrase "*nge-post live streaming Coachella*" in Indonesian sentences. It means the speaker uses code-mixing to talk about a topic with an English phrase rather than using one full Indonesian sentence. Furthermore, the topic is trending around the world, especially in *TikTok*. This topic is about the Coachella music festival every year that comes from California. Therefore, the speaker uses code-mixing to talk about the Coachella music festival.

4.2.2. Quoting Somebody Else

From the data above there are fifteen utterances that contain code mixing which has the factor of *quoting somebody else*. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 5

*Besoknya lagi gak bisa, gue mau bikin video **I am addicted to***
(The next day I could not I wanted to make a video I am addicted to)

Hoffman said People who use code mixing sometimes like to quote famous utterances from several famous figures (Hutabarat & Khalisa, 2020). Therefore, the speaker used code-mixing to quote somebody else. The speaker uses the English phrase "*I am addicted to*" in Indonesian sentences. The speaker uses code-mixing that quotes utterances from a famous figure or famous utterances. Furthermore, the utterances are trending the *TikTok*. Therefore, the speaker quotes this utterance in the video. This utterance is from the song lyric "*Addicted to You*" by Avicii in 2014. Many people use this utterance in *TikTok* when making a funny video.

4.2.3. Expressing Group Identity

From the data above there are three utterances that contain code mixing which has the factor of *expressing group identity*. One of the data can be explained in more depth descriptively below.

Data 14
Pengen heran tapi __Tiktokers__

The utterance of Oza Rangkuti at the 01:20 and 01:14 minute mark in the episode of "Endorsan TikTok Anak Jaksel" contains code-mixing. It is triggered by a factor of expressing group identity. There are 3 code-mixing data which have expressing group identity factors, but the ones used as examples for deeper analysis are data 33 and data 34. this utterance is similar to the data 14 because it uses the same word "tiktokers". Analysis of code-mixing in utterances shows the use of mixed language, where there is a combination of Indonesian and English. The visible expression factor is the use of the phrase "Tiktokers" which is an English term to identify members of the TikTok community. This phrase is used to indicate the identity of a certain group, namely TikTok users, and this can be a major factor in forming group identity. However, the use of mixed language also reflects the assumption or perception that clients or other people often underestimate members of the TikTokers community or perhaps do not appreciate the activities or work produced by them.

5. Conclusion

The phenomenon of code-mixing happens among TikTok users, especially content creators who insert English words into their video content particularly Oza Rangkuti. On the other hand this research found three types of code-mixing that used by Oza Rangkuti namely insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when TikTok users have difficulty finding equivalent English utterances or phrases so they use English utterances in Indonesian sentences. Meanwhile, alternation is dealing with TikTok users who find it difficult to find equivalent English utterance that has a structure with Indonesian, so they use code-mixing in their video content. The last congruent lexicalization is about the condition where the beginner English learner uses English which is still influenced by the lexical influences of the mother tongue which is experienced by most TikTok users, especially content creators. Furthermore, this Research found three factors that trigger Oza Rangkuti to use code-mixing namely, talking about a particular topic, quoting someone, and expressing group identity. These factors are widely applicable to other TikTok users and are often influenced by viral topics or quotes on the social media platform. The implications of these findings are significant, as they enrich the understanding and usage of language, particularly in the context of code-mixing among TikTok's predominantly millennial user base. Understanding these factors is crucial for TikTok users to effectively convey meaning and connect with their audience.