



# Code Mixing and Code Switching in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok Videos and Their Implementation in Indonesian Language Learning

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**Abstract.** This study aims to describe code switching and code mixing in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok video. The data was obtained from Oza Rangkuti's TikTok video related to code switching and code mixing. All data presented were obtained using a qualitative descriptive approach. The method used was documentation and observation technique. The results of this study include: (1) factors causing code switching, code switching functions, and types of code switching (2) factors causing code mixing, characteristics of code mixing, types of code mixing. This finding indicates the use of code switching and code mixing of Indonesian and English.

**Keywords:** code switching · code mixing · tiktok videos

## 1 Introduction

This research is about code mixing and code switching. The utterances that are the subject of the study were found on Oza Rangkuti's TikTok Video. Forms and causes of code switching and code mixing can be found there.

This study aims to identify the forms and causes of code-switching and code-mixing used in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok videos. In terms of theory, of this study can provide understanding, insight, reference, and information related to the use of code mixing and code switching. In practicality, this study can be utilized as a reference in subsequent studies.

Several studies are relevant to this research, such as "Code Switching and Code Mixing Between Sellers and Buyers: An Analysis of Language Learning Through Sociolinguistic Studies," [1]. The results of the research show that code-switching and code-mixing are changes in the use of a particular language or variety of languages in another language. The determinants that stand out as influencing code-mixing and code-switching are the habits of speakers, speech partners, the presence of third speakers, certain topics and situations of conversation, as well as the ability to use language based on educational level. Another cause is bilingualism. This can lead to a symptom

of language blending, namely code mixing and code switching [2]. Other studies that focused on a relevant topic are [3], and [4].

Code switching is the use of a variety of languages that are used for strategies in adapting to a role or other situations, or it could be due to other participation. Communication that uses Indonesian but also inserts elements from other languages is usually called code mixing [5]. Mixed phrase usage in communication usually can no longer support the original functions of the phrase, which is often seen in dialogues in television or movies. Code mixing occurs frequently in movies [6].

People who are bilingual or are able to use various variants of languages will usually carry out code switching and code mixing in a speech acts [7]. Code switching can be interpreted as a change in the use of language or style of language in a speech act, which is usually caused by a change in situation [8]. Code mixing occurs because there is a vocabulary or insertion that is considered more supportive in the context. Code mixing occurs when speakers are more dominant in using one language, while the mixed language only functions as an insertion in a sentence.

## 2 Method

This study utilized a qualitative research method, which is more descriptive in nature. The qualitative research method is a method of investigating the condition of natural objects. The researcher is the key instrument. In qualitative research, the research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization [9].

This study describes code switching and code mixing in relationship to the data. Sentences from Oza Rangkuti's TikTok videos served as the research's primary source of data. The method of data collection was a triangulation (combination) of the observation and documentation approaches. Inductive reasoning, referential and translational methods were used in data analysis. It also utilized intralingual identity method, which links and contrasts linguistic components in a single language and across multiple languages. In Oza Rangkuti TikTok video titled "*podcastkeselaje*" the researchers connected the style of speech and the content of language.

## 3 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Code Switching in Oza Rangkuti TikTok Video

Code switching is a transition from one code to another. So if a speaker uses code A and then switches to using code B, such language switching is called code switching [10]. Factors causing code switching are as follows.

- 1) Speaker or speech partner
- 2) Listener or interlocutor
- 3) Change of situation, presence of third person

- 4) Change from formal to informal and vice versa
- 5) Change of speech topic

Another opinion mentions several factors that influence code switching, which are as the following [9]:

- 1) Who is speaking
- 2) Topic of speech
- 3) Verbal context
- 4) Location

The transition from formal to informal topics of conversation is reflected in the verbal context by paying attention to two aspects, namely the language aspects of the participants in the conversation and the speaker's language. These two aspects are connected by language variations when looking at horizontal and vertical alignment [11].

According to the opinions expressed above regarding the factors that lead to code switching, the following are the factors that relate to code switching:

- 1) Speaker, for a specific purpose
- 2) Speech partner, for language balance
- 3) Change of situation, presence of a third person
- 4) Change of topic
- 5) For mere prestige
- 6) To quote others

The function of code shifting refers to what the speaker wants to achieve by using it. The functions of code switching and code mixing are almost the same. The code switching functions [12] are detailed below.

- 1) To resolve conflict
- 2) To enhance group solidarity
- 3) To respect speech partner
- 4) To increase status, prestige, power, or language skill
- 5) To quote others

As a result, code switching performed by a speaker must perform a specific function in accordance with the speaker's reason for switching the code. The functions of code switching can be deduced from the causes or reasons for speakers switching codes. These functions include relaxing, affirming, persuading, respecting, refreshing, and explaining. As a communication strategy for presenting information, code switching is useful.

Internal code switching and external code switching are the two types of code switching. Internal code switching refers to code switching between languages, such as Indonesian to Javanese or vice versa. Internal code switching refers to code switching that occurs between regional languages within a national language, dialects within a regional language, or several varieties and styles within a dialect [13].

External code switching refers to code switching between one language and a foreign language, such as from Indonesian to Japanese or vice versa. If internal code switching

occurs between individual languages, such as Indonesian and English, external code switching occurs between foreign languages, such as Indonesian and English.

- (1) “Dalam hubungan kita ini harus *health relationship* biar sama sama growing, ini bukannya aku demanding.”

In data (1) above, an external code switching is found, from Indonesian phrase *Dalam hubungan kita ini harus* to English phrase *health relationship*.

### 3.2 Forms of Code Mixing in Oza Rangkuti TikTok Video

Code mixing is the process of combining two (or more) languages in a language act for a specific purpose [14]. When speakers can master more than one language, the language used becomes more relevant, which can lead to code mixing in a language. When the Indonesian language inserts elements of regional languages, code mixing occurs spontaneously or unconsciously, so the code mixing is internal.

The background of code mixing can be divided into two categories: attitude background and linguistic background [15]. Other factors that encourage code mixing include the following:

- 1) Role identification
- 2) Diversity identification
- 3) Intent to explain

Code mixing occurs because there are no appropriate expressions in the language used by speakers. Factors that affect code mixing are speakers, speech partner, and topics of conversation [16].

The reciprocal relationship between roles and language functions is a feature of code mixing. The role is the person who mixes the code, and the linguistic function is the goal of the speaker’s speech [17]. The following are characteristics of code mixing:

- a) The existence of interdependence characterized by a reciprocal relationship between roles and functions of language.
- b) Elements of language or variations inserted into other languages no longer have their own function but integrate with the language as a whole support a particular function.
- c) form of the code-mixed speech component is never in the form of sentences, but in the form of words, phrases, idioms, baster, repetition of words, and clauses.

Code mixing can be divided into five types [18]. The elements of code mixing include (a) the insertion of elements in the form of words, (b) the insertion of elements in the form of phrases, (c) the insertion of elements in the form of repetition of words, (d) the insertion of elements in the form of expressions or idioms, and (e) the insertion of elements in the form of clauses.

#### Insertion in the form of words

This study found code mixing in the form of word insertion in the object studied. Words are morphemes or morpheme combinations, which linguists consider to be the smallest

unit that can be pronounced in its free form [19]. The following are the findings from the analysis of word element insertion in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok video:

- (1) "Hai bestie keknya hari ini gue butuh *deeptalk* deh pusing mikirin hidup"  
In this case, the author wrote the word *deeptalk*, which originates from English. So it is a case of code mixing from English to Indonesia.
- (2) "Yaleah bro bro lu mah kerjaannya *flaxing* mulu diajakin nongkrong kaga mau".  
The quote above includes the word *flaxing* in the middle of an Indonesian sentence. The original intent is likely *flexing*, the act of showing off. The writer might not know the correct spelling for it in English.
- (3) "Gila *banget* bro gue hari ini *hectic* banget"  
The code mixing in the data above involve the word *hectic* from English. The word *banget* from Javanese is also found.
- (4) "Kayaknya ntar malem gue butuh *healing* deh".  
The data above contains the word *healing*, which originates from English. This is a popular code mixing nowadays, especially among young generations.
- (5) "Emang dia temen buat gue *sharing* tentang *overthinking* gue"  
This is a case of code mixing from English to Indonesia, with the words *sharing* and *overthinking*.
- (6) "Instagram gue *privat* bukan karna gue *introvert*".  
Insertion of the word *privat* and *introvert* shows the use of code mixing in the form of words from English.
- (7) "Atau kalo kerjaan ini *finish* gue pengen *banget* deh liburan ke luar negeri.  
The data above contains a code mixing related to the word *finish*, which is originally from English.
- (8) "Sekarang makin lama *circle* gue tinggal tiga aja".  
The insertion of the word "*circle*" shows a case of code mixing involving an English word.
- (9) "*Unlimited banget* deh kerjaan gue hari ini".  
The quote above contains code mixing involving English word *unlimited* and Javanese word *banget*.
- (10) "Kacau *banget* bro kantor kita *underpaid* tiap akhir bulan"  
The word *underpaid* is an English word. The word *banget* is from Javanese. So it can be stated the code mixing involve Indonesian, English, and Javanese.

### Insertion in the form of phrase

Phrases have two or more words that serve in a function of syntax [20]. The following are the phrases found on the TikTok videos of Oza Rangkuti.

- (1) "Sumpah bro gua bukan fakboy lu jangan pada *judge mental* gue dong"  
The phrase "*judge mental*" comes from English and inserted into an Indonesian sentence.
- (2) "*Body count* gue lebih banyak daripada jumlah mantan gue"  
The phrase *body count* is an English phrase. It is an evidence of code mixing in the form of phrase.

(3) “Gue banyak yak arna emang *love language* gue *physical touch*”

In the data above, *love language* and *physical touch* are English phrases that are inserted in the expression. The code mixing in this case is from English to Indonesian.

(4) “Kan lu udah pada gue kenalin sama cewek yang gue mau nikahin, gue udah siap banget *shuttle down* sama dia”

The phrase *shuttle down* originates from English, likely originally meant *settle down* but the writer forgot the correct spelling.

### Insertion in the form of word repetition

Since a polymorph is a word, word repetition is treated like any other polymorph, there is no break between the two elements. The two elements are pronounced one after the other. Therefore, in spelling, it is necessary to add a hyphen to the word [21].

## (1) “Aku tu ngeshare quotes – quetes gitu tu bukannya sok aware mental health tapi kan gue emang pernah didiagnosa bipolar beneran.”

In the data above, the word repetition is marked by *quotes-quetes*. The word originates from English and repeated with a change of sound.

## (2) “Sekarang ini gue lagi pengen cari cewek yang mindfull – mindfull gitu”

In the data above, the repetition is marked by the word *mindfull-mindfull*. The word is from English, but repeated like an Indonesian word.

In the discussion of code mixing, there is code mixing in the form of clauses. A minimal clause consists of a subject and a predicate that can be written as a grammatical unit with or without objects, complements, or explanations [22]. However, in the object studied, no code mixing was found in the form of clauses.

### Implementation of Code Mixing and Code Switching in Learning

Research has shown that there is code switching and code mixing in speech on the social media content studied. The teacher can show students the mixed examples found in this research on class learning. However, the teacher must emphasize that code mixing should not be used by students when communicating during teaching and learning activities in class. Because the use of language in teaching and learning activities is a formal use of language.

So material in the form of code mixing and code switching can be presented in learning to show language diversity or variations. Code mixing can be used when in non-formal language. With this material, it also shows students that Indonesian has variations in its use. The variation must be chosen appropriately according to the situation in which the language is used, whether formal or non-formal.

The use of code switching and code mixing is carried out by teachers and students as a communication strategy to facilitate teaching and learning activities in class, or as a distraction. It should be emphasized that code switching and code mixing can be used, but not to teach formal language [23].

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found sentences containing code-switching and code-mixing in Oza Rangkuti’s TikTok video. The researchers also found one instance of external code switching. After classifying, this study found code mixing in the form of: 15 word insertions, 20 insertions of phrase elements, and 2 repetitions of words.

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