

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a crucial tool for communication in human life. As a critical aspect, language and humans are two entities that cannot be separated. Through language, humans interact and communicate, both verbally and in writing. Language functions not only as a means of communication but also as an identity for a particular group of people. This identity includes dialects, accents, and unique vocabularies that distinguish one group from another. Moreover, the relationship between language and social interaction is very close and mutually influential. Language reflects the culture and social norms of a society, while social interactions shape and modify the use of language in various situations. The science that studies the relationship between language and society, as well as how people use language in social situations, is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics that specifically examines the use of language in society. According to Trudgill (1974), cited in Saputra, et al., (2019) “Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as social and cultural phenomenon”. Sociolinguistics examines language function and variety, language change, language plans, people's attitudes towards language use and users. In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics, some people use more than two languages. for example, Indonesia has hundreds of different languages. this is because ethnic diversity such as Javanese, Malaynese, Bataknese, Sundanese and others have their

own languages. that means it is possible for Indonesian people to speak more than one or two languages. In the phenomenon, this is also known as bilingualism and multilingualism.

Bilingualism refers to the ability to speak two languages, while multilingualism refers to the ability to use more than one language (Sukrisna, 2019). This phenomenon is common worldwide, including in Indonesia. Many Indonesians, especially the Gen Z generation, are proficient in more than two languages. Additionally, they tend to engage in code-mixing, which involves switching between languages. When individuals use and mix two or more languages and codes, this practice is commonly known as code-mixing (Safitri, Harida, Hamka, 2017).

According to Hudson (1990), as cited by Dewi (2021), code-mixing is a practice where bilingual individuals switch from one language to another depending on the changing situation. In code-mixing, speakers use some words from one language, then switch to another language, and may return to the first language. This phenomenon can occur within a single utterance with two or more languages or language varieties (Muysken, 2000). Nowadays, code-mixing is commonly found in daily communication, both in formal and informal contexts. In this digital era, this practice is particularly prominent on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, and especially on YouTube. Many content creators on YouTube use mixed languages. Furthermore, an increasing number of people around the world use the internet to express their opinions, feelings, and artistic expressions through YouTube, which ranks as the fourth most visited website globally after Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (Huda, 2017) cited in Wulandari, Valiantien, & Asanti (2021).

YouTube is a social media where people can share videos, audio, movies, songs, and more. beby tsabina is one of the people who likes to share videos on YouTube through her own channel. beby tsabina is a young actress, model, and singer from Indonesia who also has a channel on YouTube. She started her first video on 7 July 2017, and since that day she often posts videos until now. Therefore, the writer is very interested to analyzing the videos on beby tsabina's tv channel. The reason is because in some of her videos she often mixes languages such as Bahasa and English as her daily language in the video.

In this research, the writer will analyze three videos in channel Beby Tsabina Tv. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the code mixing that occurs in Beby Tsabina's utterances.. This research aims to show language users the representation of language to someone who can speak more than two languages, and to explore the language phenomena that occur in bilingualism. Therefore, based on this background, the writer is interested in conducting research with the title " **CODE MIXING USED BY BEBY TSABINA IN A VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL BEBY TSABINA TV** ".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on background of the study, there are some question to be raised as the problem of this research as follows :

1. What are the types of code mixing found used by Beby tsabina in her video?
2. How are the functions of code mixing used by Beby tsabina in her video?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In general the purpose of this research is stated as follows :

1. To identify the types of code mixing used by Beby Tsabina in her video.
2. To describe the functions of code mixing used by Beby Tsabina in her video

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research analyzes the phenomenon of code mixing. the writer makes research limited on three video Beby tsabina's video. this research is focused on analyzing videos with entitled *Beby's VLOG #138 A Day in My life as a Student in Western Michigan University*, *#139 Beby's VLOG: A Week in My Life: Study, Fashion Show & Movie Day*, and *#140 Beby's VLOG: Jalan jalan ke Harvard, Museum, Mansion, Makan Seafood & Ice Skating*. Beby tsabina videos can be analyzed from various points of view, but the focus of this research is related to the type of code mixing, and functions of code mixing Bahasa to English from baby tsabina's speech. the data was collected only from channel Youtube video Baby tsabina TV.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide two benefits. The benefits of this research are as follows:

1. Theoretical benefit

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute data and references to the field of sociolinguistics, especially regarding the phenomenon of code mixing that occurs on YouTube.

2. Practical benefit

- a. For fans of Beby Tsabina

The results of this research is expected to provide deep insights into Beby Tsabina's use of code mixing in everyday life. Therefore, fans could understand this phenomenon, including its types and functions.

- b. For Teachers or Lecturers

This research is expected to provide real-life examples of code-mix use on YouTube that can be used as teaching materials in sociolinguistics classes. In addition, this research aims to explain the phenomenon of code-mixing in a modern and relevant context for students.

c. For researchers

The results of this study are expected to provide data that can be used as references and comparisons in sociolinguistic research, especially in the context of code mixing.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Humans are social creatures that rely on one another to support and satisfy their needs. As a result, humans are integrated into society. Language and society have no separation since humans must communicate with one another in order to convey messages, feelings, and ideas. According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono in (Naibaho, 2020) language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. The study of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society and the way people use language in different social situations. Sociolinguistics is an aspect of macro linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the combination of two different fields (sociology and linguistics), yet they have a strong relationship. However, the aim of study in sociolinguistics is not sociology, but rather the language being studied. According to Sumarsono (2010), the term sociolinguistics is made up of two words: socio, which means "society," and linguistics, which means "the study of language." Sociolinguistics is also a resource to figure out the best approach to communicate with others in a given setting. The language that can be used multilingually in a country is determined by a variety of factors, including history, the surrounding environment, and so on.

Yasemin (2013) in (Wilymafidini, 2021) defined sociolinguistics as the science that investigates the aims and functions of language in society. It attempts

to explain how language differs from one context to another across geographical borders and how people in one context communicate with people in other contexts (e.g., non native-nonnative speakers; nonnative-native speakers; and so on). According to Spolsky (2010) sociolinguistic is the study of the link between language and society, of language variation, and attitudes about language. It is supported by Hudson (1996) defined as a study of the relationship between language and social factors such as class, age, gender and ethnicity. Whereas Trudgill (1974) Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as social and cultural phenomenon.

2.2 Bilingualism

In general, people who can express themselves more than one language is called bilinguals and the phenomenon that some people become bilinguals is called bilingualism. Bilingualism means being able to speak and use two languages well (Chaer and Agustina, 1995) as cited in (Naibaho, L., S.Pd., 2020). This definition supports the most well known definition of bilingualism given by Bloomfield (1933) who defines bilingualism as the ‘native-like’ control of two languages. This term “native-like” may sound too heavy, that is why some other experts then formulate more realistic definitions, such as Titone (1972) as quoted by Hamers & Blanc (2004), who claim bilingualism is the individual’s capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structures of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue. Then, Spolsky (1998) defines a bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in a second language. This ability may vary from one bilingual to another. However, Steinberg et al. (2001) explain further that bilingualism does not include bidialectalism, which is a person’s ability to use one language in some different

dialects. Therefore, when we say that a person is bilingual, he/she must be able to express him/herself in two or more different languages.

Hamers & Blanc (2004) define a bilingual community as a linguistic community where several individuals in that community are bilinguals and two languages are in contact. This will result that two languages can be used in the same interaction. Similarly, Fishman (1971), as quoted by Platt & Platt (1975) suggests that bilingualism can only happen in a complex speech community which causes the people in that community to become aware to acquire several languages. Furthermore, Gumperz (1982) also mentions that bilingual people usually use their own idioms for ingroup communication and the common language for their interaction and communication with outsiders.

2.3 Code Mixing

One phenomenon that occurs in the field of sociolinguistics in bilingual or multilingual societies is code mixing. The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences (Muysken, 2000) in (Wulandari, et al 2021)

Code mixing occurs when bilingual people combine words, sentences, and clauses from one language into another in a single statement. People who can speak more than one language are more likely to mix code when speaking in usual situations. In a multilingual society, speakers frequently combine one language with another, which is known as code-mixing. According to Suwito (2004: 60), code mixing is the usage of two or more languages by injecting portions of one into the other. According to Trudgill (1992:16), code mixing is the process by which speakers enjoy code-

switching between languages, even in words and phrases that are hard to pronounce in the language they use.

As stated in Hudson (1996: 53), code mixing occurs when a bilingual person who is fluent in communicating with other fluent bilinguals changes the language without making any changes under particular conditions. According to several of the theories presented above, code mixing occurs when someone uses two or more languages in the same speech. In addition, code mixing can be apparent in both spoken and written languages. Code mixing can be found in written works such as newspapers, novels, periodicals, articles, social media, and film scripts.

2.3.1 Types of Code Mixing

Three stages have been identified in typology of code mixing, by Muysken (2000). Congruent lexicalization, alternation, and insertion are these.

2.3.1.1 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization is the first type of code mixing. It occurs when the two languages being mixed have similar or compatible grammatical structures, thus allowing the seamless blending of elements from both languages in one sentence. Here is example of congruent Lexicalization in Bahasa-English:

“I love makan di sini karena the food is so delicious”
(I love eating here because the food is so delicious.)

From the example above, the sentence combine English and bahasa in that statement. The underlined word shows that the sentence comes in a mix between languages, which have almost the same structure. The two languages have grammatical structures that can be lexically filled with items from either language.

2.3.1.2 Insertion

Insertion is the second type of code-mixing. According to Muysken (2000), the concept of insertion corresponds to "transference" as defined by Clyne 1991 and "embedding" as defined by Myer-Scotton. Insertion occurs when a lexical item from one language is inserted or used into another language. insertion is similar to spontaneous lexical borrowing because it is limited to one lexical unit. some of the lexical items included are such as noun, verb, and others. examples such as :

“Hari ini kita mau lunch bareng di kafe dekat sini.”
(Today we want to have lunch together at a cafe near here.)

From the example of the Bahasa-English sentence above, the sentence uses Bahasa as the main sentence and inserts an English word in the sentence. the word used or inserted is "lunch".

2.3.1.3 Alternation

The last type is alternation, it is a process in which the structures of two languages alternate indistinctly at the lexical and grammatical levels. This process can occur at various levels, such as the replacement of syllables, phrases, or clauses with elements from the other language. For example :

"She don't like it, tapi dia harus makan."
(She don't like it, but she has to eat.)

In the example sentence shows that there is mixing and switch in one sentence. the sentence in the first part uses Bahasa, but then switches to English on the underlined word. it can be concluded that the sentence is a process of alternation.

2.3.2 Function of Code Mixing

The use of code-mixing serves various function, including greetings, storytelling, expressing opinions, giving instructions, and conveying emotions (Marzona, 2017).

a. Greeting

Greeting is a form of greeting or saying hello as a friendly expression when meeting others. In code-mixing, greeting involves using words or phrases from different languages or codes to convey greetings or address people in a unique or distinctive way. Greetings can also occur for various reasons, such as cultural inclusiveness, emphasis, or simply as a stylistic choice in communication. For example :

"Long time no see, bro! Gimana kabarnya?"

In this example, there is a mix of English as the first part of the sentence followed with Bahasa in the greeting.

b. Storytelling

Storytelling is typically used to narrate experiences and events by blending two or more languages to make the story more vivid and engaging. For example :

"Jadi, waktu itu aku lagi jalan ke bukitlawang, terus suddenly ketemu sama bule from aussie. Dia ngajakin ngobrol abis itu kita tukeran nomor haha. Bener bener fun experience banget sih"

Based on the example above, the speaker mixes Indonesian as the first part of the sentence followed by English.

c. Expressing opinion

Expressing an opinion occurs when a person uses a mixture of language from different codes or languages to convey their point of view or opinion.

Opinions themselves are beliefs that may or may not be supported by evidence, but cannot be provided with such evidence. For example :

"Menurutku, plotnya cukup menarik, tapi ending-nya agak mudah ditebak sih. Tapi overall, worth it buat ditonton."

Based on the example above, the speaker mixes Indonesian as the first part of the sentence followed by English.

d. Giving Instructions

Giving instructions is giving instructions or advice to something or someone expressed by using a mixture of language from various codes or languages. For example :

"Mungkin kita bisa coba makan di resto yang lagi hits sekarang, atau kalau suka alam, hiking di gunung juga seru kok. What do you think?"

Based on the example above, the speaker mixes Indonesian as the first part of the sentence followed by English.

e. Conveying emotion

Conveying emotion refers to the expression of one's feelings through communication. In the context of code-mixing, this can include the use of language mixtures from different codes or languages to more strongly convey emotional nuances or subjective feelings. For example :

"I'm really happy lihat kamu hari ini!"

From the example above, there is a mix of English as the first part of the sentence followed with Bahasa in the greeting.

2.4 Youtube

In general, social media is used for getting information, entertaining, selling, and communicating. YouTube is the second most popular and frequently used social

media platform in the world. There are more than 2.49 billion users in 2023 (WeAreSocial, 2023). YouTube is like a database filled with highly popular video content in social media, providing various useful information. YouTube's function is to search for video information or watch videos directly. Anyone can have their own YouTube account and upload videos to it. These YouTube channels cover content like music, movies, the latest updates, comedy, horror, travel or daily vlog videos, educational content, courses, tutorials, podcasts, etc. Individuals who upload videos on their YouTube accounts are commonly known as YouTubers.

Moreover, YouTube is the second largest search engine and the second most visited site in the world after Google (Hootsuite, 2021). Compared to other social media or platforms, YouTube is preferred because its main source is video content. Video content is currently preferred because more information can be obtained in a much shorter time, thus saving consumers valuable time.

Based on the explanation above, YouTube is the largest and most popular social media or platform. Social media that has more than 2.49 billion users in 2023 is no exception in Indonesia, which has 139 million YouTube users as of October 2023.

2.5 Beby Tsabina

Beby Tsabina is an Indonesian actress, model, and singer of Acehnese descent. She was born in Banda Aceh, on October 27, 2002. She started her career in entertainment in 2015 by starring in the soap opera *Anak Jalanan*. She is also active on YouTube. She has a YouTube channel called "Beby Tsabina TV" which has more than 1.6 million subscribers. This channel contains various contents, such as vlogs, challenges, and song covers.

Here are some popular videos on Beby Tsabina's YouTube channel: *Beby Tsabina's First Vlog* (10 million views), *24 Hour No Makeup Challenge* (7 million views), *Cover Song 'Bersamamu' - Rizky Febian* (6 million views). She uses YouTube as a platform to interact with her fans. She often uploads videos that show her daily life and shares stories about her experiences as an actress. Beby Tsabina's YouTube channel has become one of the most popular YouTube channels in Indonesia. She has proven that an actress can also be successful on YouTube.

From the explanation of the video, the writer took Beby's video to be analyzed. The writer looked for the types and function of code mixing in the Beby's video. The writer chose this video because it is one of the videos that contains many English words in Beby's utterances which indicate code-mixing.

2.6 Review of Related Findings

In this section, the writer examines previous research efforts, which include two different studies that serve as reference points for the current researcher in conducting this study.

The first previous research was taken from Zul Astri and Al Fian (2020) entitled "THE SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY ON THE USE OF CODE MIXING IN GITA SAVITRI DEVI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL VIDEO". The subject used in Zul Astri and Al Fian's research is the same as this research, namely Indonesian-English code mixing. The writer used descriptive qualitative method and the author was the main instrument. The difference between Zul Astri and Al Fian's research and this research lies in the theory used. In their research, Zul Astri and Al Fian used Hoffman's theory to find out the types of code mix. There are 3 types of code mixing, namely Intra-sentential code mixing, Intra-lexical code mixing and Involving a change of

pronunciation. Then, there are 5 types of code mixing in Gita savitri devi's Youtube channel video, namely code mixing of words, phrases, sentences, prefixes, and suffixes. Whereas in this study, the author uses muysken's theory to find out the type and function of code mix usage. From the results of this study, the writers found that there were fifty-two data in types of code-mixing. The type of intra-sentential of code-mixing was the highest type and involving a change of pronunciation was the lowest one.

The second previous research is from Rimadhani, N. R. et al (2022), with the title "PHENOMENA OF CODE MIXING ON YOUTUBE VIDEOS CASE STUDY OF PITA'S LIFE YOUTUBE ACCOUNT". In his research, he focused on nine videos from the Pita's Life YouTube Channel uploaded in 2018 on YouTube. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The subject of her research is Indonesian-English code mixing. The purpose of her research is to find out the types and reasons for the use of code mix in the videos of Pita's Life channel on YouTube. The theory she uses to determine the type of code mix is Muysken's theory (2000). There are three types, namely insertion, substitution, and congruent lexicalization. Then, to find out the reasons for the use of code mix, she used Hockett's (1958) theory. According to Hockett (1958), the motives for using code-mixing are classified into two, namely the motive of fulfilling needs and the motive of fulfilling prestige. In this study, researchers found 18 cases of code-mixing insertion, 2 cases of code-mixing alternation and 4 cases of congruent lexicalization from all cases of code-mixing in Pita's Life YouTube channel. Then there are two reasons for using code mix consisting of 3 data for the motive of fulfilling needs and 2 data for the motive of fulfilling prestige.