THE STUDY OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN *ISTI VE MUSAB'S* TIKTOK ACCOUNT

THESIS

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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji

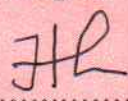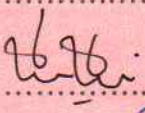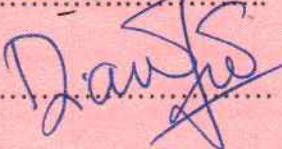Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Bung Hatta

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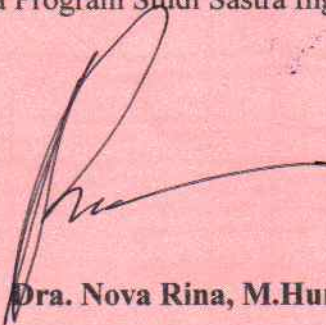
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify the originality of this thesis which I now submit to fulfill a requirement for an S1 in the English Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Bung Hatta. The content of this thesis is entirely my work. All assistance received in writing this thesis and the sources cited have been acknowledged within the text of my work.

Padang, 17 September 2025

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THE STUDY OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN *ISTI VE MUSAB'S TIKTOK ACCOUNT*

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ABSTRACT

This study examines code-mixing and switching in TikTok videos uploaded to the account of Isti Ve Musab. This study aims to identify the type of code-mixing and switching, as well as the social factors, in the 60 (sixty) data points identified. The data were analyzed using Muysken's (2000) theory for code-mixing, Wardhaugh's (2006) theory for code-switching, and Holmes' (2013) theory for social factors. This study employed a qualitative method for data analysis, data collection techniques, and data presentation techniques. All data in this study was collected from Isti ve Musab's TikTok account. The results after analyzing the 60 data revealed code-mixing and switching within them. The types of code-mixing identified were insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. There were 48 for insertion, and 11 for alternation. Furthermore, in code-switching, there are two types, namely situational and metaphorical code-switching. There are 5 data points for situational. Finally, there are four social factors found, namely participant: 3 data, setting: 3 data, topic: 1 data, and function: 5 data. In conclusion, the insertion type is most frequently found in the data in this study.

Keywords: Code mixing, code switching, social factors.

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REFIKA RAHMANDILA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Language is a tool or system of codes that allows two or more people to communicate with each other (Wardhaugh, 2006). Kristiansen & Dirven, 2008 stated, "Language is not just a tool for ideational communication but also an important vehicle for social communication." Furthermore, Taglismonte (2006) said that how people use language has two purposes. First, it helps people share information. Second, it lets speakers talk about who they are, where they come from, how they feel about their audience, and the events they think they are part of.

On this day, people do not just meet people who speak the same language as them, but they will inevitably meet people who speak a different language from them, whether they are acquainted on social media, have a specific purpose such as learning it, or have been exposed to many languages since childhood. This allows people to learn another language or even master it. As stated by Myers-Scotton (2006),People who have acquired or learn to speak or comprehend at least a few sentences that demonstrate internal structural features in a second language are defined as bilingual speakers. A multilingual individual may actively or passively converse in many languages. They could have developed as a result of a variety of experiences. Some people may have learned and preserved their first language (L1) as children and subsequently pick up other languages, while others may have been born speaking two or more first languages (Li & Moyer, 2008).

Code-mixing and code-switching are linguistic phenomena that occur when there is an alternation between two or more languages in one conversation or even one

sentence in bilingual or multilingual speakers. As defined by Myers-Scotton (2005), "Code-switching is using two language varieties in the same conversation". In contrast, Code-mixing, as outlined by, is characterized by blending elements from different languages within a single clause or sentence. These linguistic behaviors are often influenced by a variety of social, cultural, and psychological factors, and they can reflect the identity and linguistic preferences of the speakers involved.

In the contemporary era, as globalization has become more pronounced, cross-cultural marriages have become increasingly common, including in the formation of households where multiple languages are commonly utilized. This intercultural dynamic gives rise to a distinctive linguistic environment in which code-switching and code-mixing are commonly employed for a common medium of communication within the family unit, particularly when one partner may not be fully proficient in the other's native language. In these families, children may learn more than one language from a young age. This can lead to more code-mixing and switching.

One illustrative case is that of Isti Al-Qadri, a TikToker who has amassed a considerable following by sharing her daily experiences in Turkey. In her video, Isti frequently engages in code-mixing and code-switching between Indonesian and English as she interacts with her Turkish husband, Musab, and her child, Aycel. This multilingual approach reflects her identity as an Indonesian while accommodating her family members, who are native speakers of other languages. As a result, her TikTok account provides a rich source of data for analyzing code-mixing and switching in real-life intercultural interactions.

The writer chose this TikTok account in addition to having a lot of data to search for, or code-mixing and code-switching. This account also has many followers, totaling

870k followers, and the number of viewers exceeds 11 million in one of its videos. This shows that many people like the content they create and understand the diversity of languages used in the video content, which may influence viewers and followers to mix and switch their languages.

To study code-mixing and code-switching in his context, it is necessary to employ a qualitative approach. Qualitative research, according to Bogdan and Taylor in Bado's book (2021), is a research method that can produce descriptive data such as writings, speech, and behavior of the subjects or individuals being studied. The data collection process will entail transcribing selected videos from Isti Ve Musab's TikTok account and a comprehensive analysis of linguistic patterns and behaviors.

This study is significant in that it provides insight into the type of code-mixing and code-switching, and also the social factors within the context of a modern, multilingual Indonesian family setting. By focusing on the interactions between Isti (The wife), Musab (The husband), and Aycel (The child), this research highlights the role of language in navigating intercultural relationships. Furthermore, it contributes to the understanding of how Indonesia-English code-mixing and switching can be influenced by family, social, and cultural dynamics, which have broader implications for language use among bilingual or multilingual speakers.

This research contributes to the academic literature on code-mixing and code-switching while also illuminating the intricacies of language usage in cross-cultural families. As bilingualism and multilingualism continue to expand, particularly in digital spaces like TikTok, studies like this one provide valuable insight into how language is utilized to bridge cultural divides. Consequently, this research highlights the

significance of examining language practices within a contemporary family context, where conventional language boundaries are undergoing constant transformation.

1.2 Research Question

The following questions are objective to be answered in this research, taken from the background of the research:

1. What are the types of code-mixing and code-switching in Isti Ve Musab's TikTok Account?

2. What social factor influenced the use of code-mixing and code-switching in Isti Ve Musab's TikTok Account?

1.3 Purpose of The Research

Two study intentions are outlined that are derived from the problem mentioned in the research question.

1. To identify code-mixing and code-switching types used in Isti Ve Musab's TikTok Account.

2. To identify the social factors influencing the use of code-mixing and code-switching in Isti Ve Musab's TikTok Account.

1.4 Limitations of The Research

In examining the linguistic elements of the Isti Ve Musab's TikTok Account, the writer only identifies, categorizes, and analyzes social factor instances of code-mixing and code-switching. The analysis concerns two primary questions: (1) What code-mixing and code-switching types are used in the Isti Ve Musab'a TikTok account? And (2) What social factor influenced code-mixing and code-switching in Isti Ve Musab's TikTok account? The first question, the type of code-mixing, will be analyzed using

Muysken's (2000) theory, and the type of code-switching using Wardhaugh's (2006) theory. Holmes's (2013) theory examines the second question: the social factor influencing code-mixing and code-switching.

1.5 Significance of The Research

The writer aims for this study to help everyone who reads it. This research can be used as an extra resource in the study of bilingualism and multilingualism, especially in talks concerning code-mixing and code-switching. The underlying objective of this study is to examine the occurrence of bilingualism in content created on the social media platform TikTok. Students may learn more about code-mixing or code-switching by studying how it is used in TikTok videos. The outcomes of this study may serve as a reference or source of inspiration for future academics studying code-mixing and code-switching. Readers may learn about the structural, stylistic, and functional elements of code-mixing and code-switching on social media.