CODE-MIXING IN SHIRIN AL ATHRUS'5 VLOGS YOUTUBE OCTOBER TO DESEMBER 2020 INDONESIA

A THESIS

Submitted to the State for Islamic Studies (IAIN)
Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the Graduate Degree of Educational (S. Pd.) in English Program

Written by:

INDAH SEPTIANNI WARDAH HARAHAP
Reg. Number. 17 203 00078

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2022**

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqasyah

Item : 7 (seven) examplars

Padangsidimpuan, 8 June 2022

a.n. **Indah Septianni Wardah Harahap**

To: **Dean**

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

In-

Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikumwr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Indah Septianni Wardah Harahap** entitled "Code-Mixing in Shirin Al Athrus'5 Vlogs Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalam'alaikumwr.wb.

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DECLARATIONOF SHEET THESIS COMPLETION

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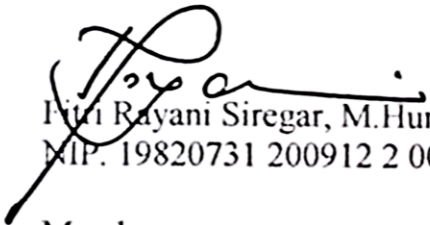
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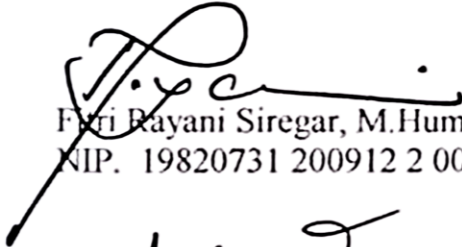Reg. Num. 17 203 00078

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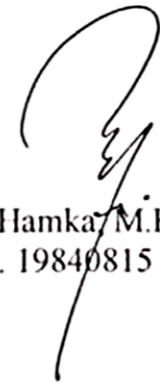NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

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LEGALIZATION

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Title of Thesis   : **Code-Mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October to December Indonesia 2020.**

ABSTRACT

The young generation in this era globalization frequently uses Indonesian-English code-mixing due to the influence of social media platforms such as YouTube. This research is intended to investigate code mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia. people whon can mastery two or more languages are known as "Billingual," they usually mix one language to another language in their utterances and the process know as code mixing.

The goal of this research is to identify and analyze the code-mixing types that were based on Muysken theory in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

This research used library research as a method of the research. Source of the data was 5 Video Blog (Vlog) of Shirin Al Athrus in her Youtube Chennel. Then the researcher chose Shirin's Vlog because she usually frequently uses Indonesian- English code-mixing in her vlog. Instrument of the collectin data was by using transcription of the vlog, documentation correction sheets or document technique.The data collected from the video blog (vlog) that has been downloaded from Youtube. Researcher analyze the data by preparing, watching, transcript, coding and interpretating the data.

The findings of research showed that there are three types of code mixing suggested by Muysken theory. Data analysis revealed that there were 160 data, of which 31 were classified as insertions, 58 as alternations, and 71 as congruent lexicalizations. So, the total were 160 times. It might be seen from this percentages, they used 19, 37% insertion, while alternation 32,25% and 44,37% congruent lexicalization. So, in the Vlog Of Shirin Al Athrus on her Youtube Channel the were dominantly used congruent lexicalization than insertion and alternation.

Key Words: *Types of Code Mixing, Vlog, Sociolinguistics*

Nama   **: Indah Septianni Wardah Harahap**
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Judul Skripsi   **: Campur Kode dalam 5 vlog Youtube Shirin al Athrus Oktober hingga Desember Indonesia 2020**

ABSTRAK

Generasi muda di era globalisasi ini sering menggunakan campur kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris karena pengaruh platform media sosial seperti YouTube. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui campur kode dalam 5 Vlog Youtube Shirin Al Athrus Oktober hingga Desember 2020 di Indonesia. Orang yang dapat menguasai dua bahasa atau lebih dikenal dengan istilah "Billingual", biasanya mereka mencampuradukkan bahasa yang satu dengan bahasa yang lain dalam tuturannya dan proses tersebut dikenal dengan istilah campur kode.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis campur kode yang didasarkan pada teori Muysken dalam 5 Vlog Youtube Shirin Al Athrus Oktober hingga Desember 2020 di Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan sebagai metode penelitian. Sumber data adalah 5 Video Blog (Vlog) Shirin Al Athrus di Chennel Youtube miliknya. Kemudian peneliti memilih Vlog milik Shirin karena biasanya ia sering menggunakan campur kode bahasa Indonesia-Inggris dalam vlognya. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan transkripsi vlog, lembar koreksi dokumentasi atau teknik dokumen. Data dikumpulkan dari video blog (vlog) yang diunduh dari Youtube. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan mempersiapkan, menonton, transkrip, coding dan menafsirkan data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis campur kode yang dikemukakan oleh teori Muysken. Analisis data mengungkapkan bahwa ada 160 data, 31 di antaranya diklasifikasikan sebagai sisipan, 58 sebagai pergantian, dan 71 sebagai leksikalisasi yang kongruen. Jadi, totalnya adalah 160 kali. Terlihat dari persentase ini, mereka menggunakan 19,37% penyisipan, sedangkan leksikalisasi kongruen dengan pergantian 32,25% dan 44,37%. Jadi, dalam Vlog Shirin Al Athrus di Channel Youtube-nya lebih dominan menggunakan leksikalisasi kongruen daripada penyisipan dan pergantian.

Kata kunci: Jenis Alih Kode, Vlog, Sociolinguistik

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْــــــــــــــمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

First of all, let I the researcher says a lot of praise and Alhamdulillah to Allah SWT, as the best Creator of everything in the world, and as the most Merciful who has given to the researcher the health, time, knowledge, and chance so the researcher can accomplish her thesis entitled "code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October to December Indonesia 2020". The second, shalawat and salam upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW that had guided the human beings from the bad character in Jahiliyyah era into the lightness era, which has created by knowledge like this era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of accomplishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance, help, inspiration, support and motivation from many people. Although, in this opportunity I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Mr. Zainuddin, M.Hum., as first advisor who have given me motivation, and guidance as long as I was a student in this institute IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

2. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as my second advisor. Both of them are the greatest advisors ever. Who have guided me for finishing this thesis, gave me much idea, knowledge and suggestion sincerely and have guided me patiently during the process of writing this thesis.

3. Mr. Dr. H. Muhammad Darwis Dasopang, M.Ag., as the Rector of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

4. Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.

5. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as the Chief of English Department.

6. All lectures and all the cavities academic of IAIN Padangsidimpuan who have given so much knowledge, and help during I studied in this institute.

7. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., Mrs. Yusni Sinaga, M.Hum., Mr. Zainuddin, M.Hum., Mr. Dr. Fitriadi Lubis, M.Pd., Mr. Sojuangon Rambe,

S.S., Mrs. Ida Royani, M.Hum., Mrs. Marwah, M.Pd., Mrs. Sokhira Linda Vinde Rambe, S.Pd., M.Pd., Mrs. Sri Minda, M.Hum and other English lecturers who have given me much knowledge.

8. My beloved parents (Mr. Muhammad Nurdin Harahap and Mrs. Sahroni Dalimunthe), and my lovely young brothers (Rizky Abdillah Harahap) who always give me a lot of love, affection, attention, prayers, motivation and big spirit how to be patient and survive in any condition by my own self. Especially for my parents who have done many things for me so that I can achieve my dream, and who have been my inspiration.

9. My lovely friends since Junior High School, Moga Marina Siregar, MAlony Marina, Nailan Ni'mah Nasution, who have motivated, supported and helped each other.

10. My lovely friends in MAN 1 Padangsidimpuan, especially Sunnah Hayati,Ahmad Minas Rian, Nurul, Widya, Annisa Firti, Suci Ramadhani, my friens in PPL , Anisa Padilah, Delima, Riana,Rabiatul, who have supported and motivated each other.

11. Big thanks to all my greatest friends in TBI-2, espesially Oktavina, Annisa Hasibuan, Rapika, Ika Maya, Desy Nurbayanti Siregar, Meri, Aminah, Rizky, Muhammad Afkar, Pahwin, Sahduan, Melati, and also TBI-3 especially Neng Rizky Sari Putri Lubis, and the others who have made my life be colorful and so memorable for 5 years, and helpful each other. Thank you so much.

No one is perfect; the researcher realize this thesis can't be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,   2022
Researcher

INDAH SEPTIANNI WARDAH
Reg. No. 17 203 00078

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Humans need to communicate with other humans in society. It means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool called language. Language is used as a means of communication to express some ideas. Chomsky says associates sound and meaning in a particular way; to have command of a language is to be able, in principle, to understand what is said and to produce a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.[1] Besides language is a tool that is in accord with society and lifestyle.

Sociolinguistics is one of the studies talking about the relationship between language and society in this modern area. The phenomenon of using more than one language is a common thing that is found in a community. It is because there are some foreign languages which are learned and spoken by some people especially English. It can be seen that from social media such as YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and television program (reality shows, news, entertainment). One sociolinguistic phenomenon which occurs was bilingual or multilingual in society. It can also be found in song lyrics and even in daily conversations, Indonesian people usually mix two languages English and Indonesia when

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[1] Noam Chomsky, *On Nature and Language*, ed. luigi rizzi adriana belletti, first edit (United Kingdom: Cambridge Uneversity Press, 2002), https://id1lib.org/s/On Nature and Language.

they speak up in daily life. Sociolinguistics has the relationship among society and language that is to recognize the structure of language and the characteristic of language itself in communication. The desire of sociolinguistics is to be used as a way of delivering message in social environment.

Indonesia has multilingual such us local language Javanese, Bataknese, Sundanese, and many others. More than hundred exceptional languages there are in Indonesia. each tribe has their It offers a great opportunity for Indonesian people to talk a couple of languages in their daily communication especially English, most of Indonesian people realize about English through studying English in six years begin from junior till senior high school of course they know many vocabulary about English. That is become one of the purpose for them to mix their local language with English to see more prestigious.

English is an global language in this international, especially to enter the international world Indonesian people should master international language to present Indonesian humans change to mingle with stranger that comes from another us of a through mastering English it will give big change for humans to get jobs whether or not they have plus ability in talking English, however now not all of humans can speak English well. One of the reasons is environment due to the fact we lived in Indonesia and our mother language is Indonesia, whether English is our second language that we cannot use it in the each day live.

As language is seen as a tool to accomplish their goals, people nowadays mostly use English as an international language that has been taught around the world and has a special power in communication, especially in interaction basis with others.

Nowadays, there were so many people who mastery more than one language around the world. When someone can speak up with more than one language in the same utterance it is called "code-mixing". In this globalization era, humans are force to master more than two languages (multilingual) because mastering two languages (bilingual) is usual in this era. Mastering more than two languages (multilingual) is important because the communication among countries becomes the necessity of life.

In daily interaction, people use a language or more either written or spoken to do their communication. Maria Georgieva argues that Language also functions sociologically as an instrument to signal social structure.[2] Human as social creature, they live in their community within language, culture and also a tradition.

Therefore, it is impossible to communicate with others without language. People use language to gain an understanding of their willingness, needs, or intention. In the way to communicate, there are many languages that are used in the world. One of them is English. In our daily life, We will confront with different society who has the disparate language. Language and societies are two things that cannot be. One of

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[2] Maria Georgieva, *Introducing Sociolinguistics E-Reader*, *St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia* (Bulgaria: St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, 2014), https://research.uni-sofia.bg/bitstream/123456789/1209/1/Introducing SociolinguisticsMG.pdf.

them is English. We will be faced with a contrasting society that has a different language. Language and societies are two things that cannot be separated. Both of them have a close relation. It refers to the human role as a social creature in the world that needs to keep in touch with another human being. In linguistics, it is known as sociolinguistics. Holmes said that Sociolinguistic studies the relationship between language and society, speak different social context, concerned with identifying the social function of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning, examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community.[3] Based on the statement above, sociolinguistics has a significant influence on social life and language that occurs in social life.

While according to Wardhaugh Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives–how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language.[4] Thus, sociolinguistics provides the insight about the language change during the communication in a society. People make a conversation not only use their own language, but also generally people often use more than one language in communication. It is very common that people develop some knowledge and ability in three

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[3] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, ed. Lancaster University Geoffrey Leech & Mick Short, Fourth Edi (New York: Routledge, 2013).

[4] Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, ed. Willie Rodger, seventh ed (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishers Ltd, 2015).

bilingual languages. It is to establish a good communication based on the social factors in communication, such as the participant, the setting or social context of the interaction, the topic, the function and the reason of the communication.

Bilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to use two different languages. Contrast with Monolingualism, the ability to use only one language.[5] It can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by speaker in the interaction with other speakers in different language. Bilingualism is related to Code mixing since all of them get in touch with two different languages. Indonesian conversation to make other understand about the topic, sometimes they do it with the same language background and background knowledge. Code mixing is a tool that is use in this modern era.

While according to Wardhaugh Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives–how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language.[6] Thus, sociolinguistics provides insight into the language change during communication in a society. People make a conversation not only use their language but also generally people often use more than one language in communication. Commonly, people develop some knowledge and ability in three bilingual languages. It is to

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[5] Citra Dewi and Yayan Ekalaya, *"An Analysis Of Outer Code Switching And Code Mixing In Indonesia Lawyers Club,"* Literary Criticism Journal Vol. 2 No. 1-Januari 2015, p.51
[6] Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.

establish good communication based on the social factors in communication, such as the participant, the setting or social context of the interaction, the topic, the function, and the reason for the communication.

In this tradition, the term code-mixing or language alternation is used to describe more stable situations in which multiple languages are used without such pragmatic effects.[7] Code-Switching and Code-Mixing not only used in direct interaction but also in a social media. In globalization era, internet develops many aspect of life. Most of people in the world alike are seeing new ways to express their art though technological means.

YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share a video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, a video performance and education have been changing.[8] YouTube also has become the fourth most visited website in the world behind emails sent, messages and text messages. Since its creation on February 2005, YouTube saw repid growth, sixteen months after its creation, 100 million clips were being view per day.

Many famous sites are on YouTube, one of them is Vlog. Vlog or Video-Blogging is a form of blogging activity by using video medium and text or audio as a media source device. A vlog can be referred to as

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[7] Pieter Muysken, *Code-Mixing, Bilingual Speech and Language Change*, *Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code-Mixing*, First (United Kingdom: Cambridge Uneversity Press, 2000), https://z-lib.org/.

[8] Christopher Cayari, "The Youtube Effect: How Youtube Has Provided New Ways to Consume, Create, and Share Music," *International Journal of Education and the Arts* 12, no. 6 (2011): 1–29.p.2

another form of internet television. In Indonesia, Vlog began to be realized in 2009 when appeared a private recording video of a famous actress and singer. Nowadays when society develops day by day, not only private video but also Vlog is used to market a product or brand. Many Indonesian actresses use Vlogs because they realize that Indonesian people began to leave the television and it is more interesting to find more fans.

Drive from the problem, there are some current theories of code mixing above the researcher wants to know more about the types and the dominant types of code-mixing phenomenon in the vlog of Shirin. The researcher focuses on analyzing the types and the reasons of code-mixing from Shirin's vlog on YouTube found in the Shirin's utterance. The researcher found the phenomena about code-mixing usage in the Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus on her YouTube channel. The researcher was fascinated to doing a research entitled Code - Mixing In Shirin Al Athrus'5 Vlogs YouTube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

B. Focus of the Research

This research focuses in analyzing of types, and reasons of Code-Mixing phenomena in Shirin's Vlog an entitled *How I Start My Career, First Magazine Cover, What's on my phone?, What's In My Go To Bag and a day with me* which are uploaded on Shirin's YouTube account. They are chosen for this research, because these videos are contained Indonesian-English language. The researcher selects Shirin Al Athrus because she is one a familiar of Indonesian public figure and models who

is fluent in speaking both bahasa Indonesia and English, although she is not a native speaker. She is also young and talented in public speaking

C. Formulation of the Problem

This research intends to analyze the use of Code Mixing on Vlog Shirin Al Athrus on YouTube using the question below:

1. What types of code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs YouTube-October to December 2020 Indonesia?

2. What is the dominant code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs YouTube-October to December 2020 Indonesia?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based of the statement above, the researcher aims the objectives of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. To know types of code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs YouTube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

2. To know the dominant code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs YouTube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

E. Significances of the Research

This research will contribute some benefits for the teachers, university, and English learners. The significances are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

This study is expected to enrich theoretical perspective on Code-Mixing used by Shirin Al Athrus, especially, how to analyze the utterance of language research in Code-switching and Code Mixing

theory as that shown by Shirin's Vlog.

2. Practical Benefits

    a. For Lecturers

        The result of the research will be beneficial for the lecturer to provide the real usage mixing codes in the interaction for teaching and learning activity, especially in speaking skill and to make the teaching process more effective and understandable.

    b. For Students

        Students will be able to increase the quality of Bilingual especially English-Indonesian. They will be more understandable about forms and functions of code mixing and apply in their daily communication.

    c. For other researchers

        The result of this research can give the motivation for the next researcher to look for code mixing in another thing. And the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct the research about code mixing.

    d. For Readers

        This study was useful to give knowledge in general about code mixing in community or daily conversation.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher defines the key terms used in this research to reduce misunderstanding about the title of the research; here is the list of definition which has been conducted by researcher.

1. Code Mixing

Code missing is a phenomenon to use or to mixing two languages or more languages in a conversation. Moreover code mixing is a phenomenon become common in Indonesia especially from Actors and actress' Vlog on YouTube that using different varieties of using language in their Vlog on YouTube used by bilingual or multilingual.

2. Vlog (Video Blogging)

Social Media, a formal definition of the term first requires drawing a line to two related concepts that are frequently named in conjunction with it: Web 2.0 and User Generated Content.[9] Social media have provided new opportunities to consumers to engage in social interaction on the internet. Costumer use social media, such us online to generate content and to network with other users.

3. YouTube

YouTube is one of social media based on video. According to Brunner YouTube is a prominent rated video website mainly among

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[9] Andreas M. Kaplan and Michael Haenlein, "Users of the World, Unite! The Challenges and Opportunities of Social Media," *Business Horizons* 53, no. 1 (2010): 59–68, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003.

students in this era globalization.[10] Many contents of various video can be accessed in You Tube, as like music, film, news an information, sport, style, game and Vlog. Vlog is video that contain an opinion, story or daily activity that usually written on a blog that can be retell by making a video blog (vlog) and upload it on account YouTube channel.

4. Biography of Shirin Al Athrus

Shirin Al Athrus is a famous Instagram Star, who was born on September 11, 2000 in Indonesia. Indonesian influencer who is widely known for her shireeenz Instagram account. Instagram account followers of Shirin reached 1.5 million followers, 1000 post pictures and video.

She has garnered popularity there for her lifestyle and fashion posts, as well as those lending insight into her everyday life. She has one sister named Safinah Darin, who she has featured on her Instagram page. Before being famous in the world of Instagram, Shirin had gained her popularity on the social media platform, Twitter. Then switch to Instagram, so that the photo content looks more interesting. The 21-year-old girl, said that she has been using Instagram since the 5th grade of elementary school, but was only active when she was 13 years old. At a very young age, Shirin has received a prestigious award from Zalora. The award is addressed to him, because he has inspired many

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[10] Ines Brünner, "Using Language Learning Resources on Youtube," *International Conference for Language Teaching* 1, no. 5 (2013): 1–5, https://conference.pixel-online.net.

young hijabers. Often appears as a speaker on several talk shows and appears in youth magazines, such as Hijabella and Girls.

The things he talked about were fashion or outfits that were suitable for daily use and for certain other events. It has published a book entitled 'The Wonderful World of Shireeenz', which tells the story of her career as a hijab model, until she met her favorite designer, Dian Pelangi. Then, she becames a model for Dian Pelangi's work. Another achievement that Shirin had while attending school was appearing as the winner of the Speech Contest and Student of the month.

Now she has a YouTube channel and she has 216k subscribers and 42 videos on her YouTube. She is studying at the University of Indonesia. The faculty is social science and political science. The course is in Communication Science at the sixth semester in 2022..

G. Review and Related Findings

In this research, the researcher will analyze of Code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vogs on YouTube. To make this research is original, the researcher would like to present some previous other researches that have close relation with this study.

The first, one of the research was done by the researcher Dea Ivana.[11] This study showed that there were three types of code mixing that used by English teachers in teaching learning process. There were Intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing and involving change of pronunciation. There

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[11] Dea Ivana, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used By English Teachers In" (UIN Sumatera Utara, 2018), http://repository.uinsu.ac.id/6325/1/SKRIPSI DEA IVANA.pdf.

were 170 utterances involved intra sentential code mixing, meanwhile for the intra lexical code mixing there were 12 utterances and 14 utterances included involving change of pronunciation and The reasons of the teachers used code mixing in teaching learning process were situation and lack of vocabulary.

The second, the research was done by the researcher of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The researcher is Agung Sukrisna.[12] This study was intended to describe of types of code mixing on the video, there are 32 data which had been found by the Researcher. The data showed that intra-sentential of code mixing is the most dominant types of code mixing in the first video, and it is about 93.75%. In the bellow of intra-sentential of code mixing, there is intralexical of code mixing with the percentage 6.25% and the lowest percentage is involving a change of pronunciation, because the Researcher did not find any data which are indicated as involving a change of pronunciation.

The third, the research was done by the researchers Hani Hairennisa.[13] Based on the findings and discussions, the researcher concludes as follows: 1. The types of code mixing that used by the students in WhatsApp chat were word insertion, phrase insertion, baster insertion, repetition insertion, idiom insertion and clause insertion. 2. The dominant type of code mixing that the student used in WhatsApp chat was phrase Insertion, they seldom used word insertion. 3. The reasons why the students use code mixing in

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[12] Agung Sukrisna, "An Analysis of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel" (Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, 2019).

[13] Hany Hairennisa, "Code Mixing in Students' Whatsapp (WA) Chat at Eight Semester of English Study Program at State Islamic of University" (State Islamic Of University Raden Intan Lampung, 2018).

WhatsApp chat because being empathetic about something, repetition used for clarification and due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages.

The fourth, the research was done by the researcher of English Education Department Teacher Training And Education Faculty State Institute For Islamic Studies (Iain) Salatiga The researcher's name Lailatul Maghfiroh. [14] The researcher gives the contribution to comprehend the form,function, and reason of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. The reasons mostly used by the speaker in mixing the code. It is because the speaker mix the language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the language.

Finally, from the researchers above, we can know th there. e differences between this study and those previous studies. Therefore, this study becomes the unique ones that differentiates to the previous studies were

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[14] L Maghfiroh, "An Analysis on Form, Function, And Reason Of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used In Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus," *Institut Agama I Slam Negeri Salatiga* (State Institure For Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2018), http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/4163/.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types of the Research

This research is classified as library method because it analyses the data in the form of utterance descriptively. Library research is used to describe and analyze the types and dominant types of code mixing used by Shirin Al Athrus on YouTube channel.

This part explains about research design used in this study, and the consideration of applying the research design. Research design can be defined as all of the researcher's plan and strategy to answer research problems of study. Research design used in this study was library research or contents analysis. In this study descriptive research is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about the fact and characteristic of the object or subject accurately. Descriptive research is also called as non-experiment research, because in this research the researcher does not need to give control and manipulate the research variable. Design research is very important for a study because it contains strategies, method or steps to be taken by a research in conducting research.

This study also belonged to library research. Library research is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital acces.

B. Time of the Research

This research used the video blogging or vlog of Shirin Al Atrus oh YouTube 2020. The time for collecting the data from the vlog is conducted from October 2020 - until finish.

C. Source of the Data

The source of the data in this research from Shirin's 5 vlog (random videos) the data in this research are all of Shirin's utterances which are contained Indonesian-English Code-Mixing in Shirin's Vlog.

D. Instrument of Collecting the Data

Instrument is tools that are required to get data or information.Instrument refers to form of tools in collecting the data in a research mission. Instrument is a way to collecting the data that is used to the research. The research desires instruments to identify and collect the data to complete this research.

The Researcher became the principle instrument, the Researcher needed supporting instruments which includes media social YouTube, e-book, pen, cellular smartphone, digital dictionary, and laptop to make the Researcher less difficult in conducting information of the research on Shirin Al Athrus' five Vlog on YouTube Channel. The primary data from this research will be taken from media social YouTube.

Then, researcher analyzed it to the documentation correction sheets.

Researcher used the sheet of format as below:

Table 1

The **Sheets for Taking Code Mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs on YouTube**

No	The Code Mixing Word/Phrase/Sentence (Datum)	Types of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent-lexicalization
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
Etc				

E. Technique of data collecting

The researcher as a main instrument is needed to collect the data to make the research complete. The researcher has a role to collect and identify

the data which contain code mixing in Shirin's Vlog. This qualitative research, the researcher uses documenting method. In this research there are some several steps that researcher do to get documents.

1) The researcher downloaded some vlogs of Shirin Al athrus.

2) Watch vlog one by one that have been posted by Shirin in many times.

3) Transcript the utterance of Shirin in the vlog.

4) Categorize and collected the data that contain English words as code mixing type in the sentence or utterance uses code mixing on the vlog.

5) I classifiedtypes of Indonesian - English code mixing and function code mixing in 5 vlog *of Shirin* the in form of word, phrase, clauses and sentences and selected the data by highlighting the data.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is an ongoing process during research. It involves analyzing participant information, and researchers typically employ general analysis steps as well as those steps found within a specific design.

More general steps include organizing and preparing the data; an initial reading through the information; coding the data; developing from the codes a description and thematic analysis; using computer programs; representing the findings in tables, graphs, and figures; and interpreting the findings.[15] The important step in planning a proposal or thesis is to mention some strategies that will be used to validate the accuracy of the

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[15] John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition*, (united State of America : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2018)

findings and demonstrate the reliability of codes and themes in this research. Several strategies might be stated as follows.

a.   Regulate and Planning

Regulate and planning for analysis transcribing, sorting and arranging the data into different types depend of the source of information or theory. In analyzing code-mixing on the Shirin's Vlog the researcher regulates and make some planning to describing and sorting the data from all of the videos.

b.   Read through All the Data

The researcher read all the data and found all the words that contain in types of code-mixing and then highlighted it.

c.   Begin Detailed Analysis with a Coding

Coding is a ubiquitous part of the qualitative research process, but it is often under-considered in research methods training and literature.[16] Coding process is a process that Conceptualising coding as a decision-making process in the research especially this research. The researcher in analyzing code-mixing sentences or utterance on the Vlog of Shirin Al athrus uses coding process. The analysis uses three types of code-mixing based on Muysken's theory.

To analyzed the dominant of code-mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlog on YouTube. The researcher used Cresswell formula.

The percentage is determined by using the formula:

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[16] Victoria Elliott, "Thinking about the Coding Process in Qualitative Data Analysis," *Qualitative Report* 23, no. 11 (2018): 2850–61, https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2018.3560.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

P = as percentage

F = as frequency of code mixing

N = as total code mixing

Table 2

Table of Percentage of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion		
2	Alternation		
3	Congruent Lexicalization		
	Total		

G. Outline of the Research

The outline of the research include in five chapter, there are:

Chapter I, discusses about introduction, it consist of: Background of the Problem, Focus of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significances of the research, Definition of Key Terms, and Review and Related Findings.

Chapter II, discusses about review of related literature that contains about theory of sociolinguistics, the theory of bilingualism, the theory of the code-mixing with sub topics are the types of code mixing and the reasons of code-mixing. Talked about theory of vlogs and theory of YouTube.

Chapter III, discusses about Research Method, it consist of: Kinds Research Method,time of research, instrument of collecting data, technique of data collecting, technique of data analysis, technique to maintain the data trustworthiness. .

Chapter IV is consist of data description and the result of the research, that contains of the finding and discussion about code-mixing

Chapter V is consist of conclusion of the research result and suggestion given by researcher herself.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics comes from the words "*socio*" and "*linguistic*". Same social with the word social that is related to society. Linguistics is a science who study and talk about language, especially the elements of language. Sociolinguistics is the study that compiles theories about the relationship between society and language. It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.

Holmes adds that sociolinguistics learns about the intercourse among language and society. They are fascinated in discussing why they use different languages in different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions of language in conveying social meaning in society, language is needed to do communication.[17] Sociolinguistics take as its primary to map linguistic variation in social condition this mapping helps understand not jus synchronic variation (variation of a single point of time), but also diachronic variation (variation overtime language change).[18] Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that study about language and society. Sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society. This means that it is concerned with language as used for

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[17] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.
[18] Jodi Nooyen, "Sociolinguistics by Bernard Spolsky," *Issues in Applied Linguistics* 10, no. 1 (1999), https://doi.org/10.5070/l4101005015.

communication amongst different social groups of people in different social situation.

The other idea about sociolinguistics came from Wardhaugh who says Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication.[19] The statement above is clear that sociolinguistic one of the study about relationship between language and society in a community. When in a community people apply more than one language, and then this phenomenon's called bilingualism or multilingualism.

An underlying assumption in sociolinguistics is that much of communication is directed toward keeping an individual society going; that is, an important function of communication is social maintenance. More recently views of community hold on the language (along with other cultural behavior). It serves to construct and sustain social reality.

Chambers state more direct: 'Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants.[20] Sociolinguistic is one of the famous studies and in the literature discussing the subject. It is also

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[19] Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.

[20] Modern Bamboo Structures, *The Handbook of Bilingualism and Multilingualism Second Edition Edited by Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie A*, ed. Tej K. Bhatia and William C. Ritchie, second edi (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, n.d.).

conclude aspect of social identity through the way to talking to someone in daily activities.

So code-mixing is defined as the term to know alternations of two languages, English and Indonesia which are consist on the Vlog (Video Blogging).

B. Review of Bilingualism

Nowadays all of people in this globalization era speak more than one language. According Mackey stated that the practice of bilingualism is alternately from one language to another language by a speaker.[21] People speak more than language its means that uses bilingualism in the society.

Typically, speaking only one language, the language you use as a first language. its called mother tongue (generally the language of the country), that is called monolingualism. Bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages in the society. Usually the speakers' mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, too–speaking more than two languages.[22] It is really true that to state accepted definition of bilingualism is not easy, because all of people have different own meaning of bilingualism based on each background of knowledge.

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[21] Alison Mackey & Susan M. Gass, "Book Review: Second Language Research: Methodology and Design," *Language Teaching Research* 10, no. 3 (2006): 351–55, https://doi.org/10.1191/1362168806lr201xx.

[22] Elizabeth Lanza, "*Multiple Voices: An Introduction to Bilingualism* (Review)," *Language* 84, no. 4 (2008): 892–97, https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.0.0070.p.2

C. Review of Code-Mixing

1. Definition of Code-Mixing

Language use and social media is very close in daily life. It is a phenomenon that mixing two languages or more in one sentence by using mother tongue and another language in single utterance. It is also known as Code Mixing. The phenomenon of Code mixing has become an interesting to be understood and studied especially in terms use of language in the society.

Code mixing is hallmark with young people zaman now because mixing language is seen prestigious for the users. People are encouraged to gain wider connections in the social world. Particularly youngsters in Indonesia tend to mix Bahasa Indonesia with English on the Vlog or You tube seems to be a common language practice among young people today.

The definition of code mixing according to experts have some varies. Based on Muysken, code mixing is mixing various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) especially from two grammatical systems that participate in a sentence. [23] Furthermore, Holmes state that code mixing appears when a person talking with the other people using two different languages but in the single utterances[24]. While another defines of code mixing by Alaasutari, that Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into

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[23] Muysken, *Code-Mixing, Bilingual Speech and Language Change*.
[24] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.

another language in a speech community.[25] Another definition by Bayu Kurniawan from Code mixing seems to be a common language practice among young people today[26]

Hudson propose that code-mixing refers to the mix-ture between two different codes in a sentence that symbolizes the uncertainty upon which code that should be used at best. In order to attain the best communication effect, the speaker thus will mix the codes.[27] From some of definition from expert, it can be conclude that code mixing is process of general interaction among society using different varieties of language by bilingual in a single utterance or in the same time although the speaker only mix two languages at all.

2. **Types of Code Mixing**

According to Muysken there are three basic processes that are constrained by different structural conditions, and are operant to a different extent and in different ways in specific bilingual settings[28] they are:

a. Insertion

Insertion views the constraints in terms of the structural properties of some base or matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien

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[25] Pertti Alasuutari, "Theorizing in Qualitative Research: A Cultural Studies Perspective," *Qualitative Inquiry* 2, no. 4 (1996): 371–84, https://doi.org/10.1177/107780049600200401.

[26] Bayu Kurniawan, "Code-Mixing on Facebook Postings by EFL Students: A Small Scale Study at an SMP in Tangerang," *Indonesian JELT: Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching* 11, no. 2 (2016): 169–80, https://doi.org/10.25170/ijelt.v11i2.1496.

[27] R.A.Hudson, *Sociolinguistics Second Edition*, ed. N. Vincent S.R. Anderson, J.Bresnan,B.Comrie , W. Dressler, C. Ewen, R. Huddleston, R. Lass, D. Lightfoot, J. Lyons, P. H. Matthews, R. Posner, S. Romaine, N. V. Smith, second edi (New York: Cambridge Uneversity Press, 2005).

[28] Muysken, *Code-Mixing, Bilingual Speech and Language Change*.

lexical of phrasal category into a given structure. This means insertion of such as lexical item or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. Insertion i(lexical items or parts) is from one language into a structure from the alternative or other language. Right here the method of code mixing is conceived as something corresponding to insertion or borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into provide structure. The difference would definitely be the dimensions and type of element inserted, e.g. noun as opposed to noun phrase

Insertion is often used in recent migrant groups, where there is a enormous effect in the speakers' talent in the two languages or bilingualism. A language dominance shift, e.g. between two languages, the first and second generation in an immigrant putting, may be reflected in a shift in directionality of the insertion of elements: from insertion into the language of the country of origin to the presence of originally native items in the language of the host country.

In insertion, the word of code mixing comes between the original languages or mother tangoed language. The word can be in noun, adjective, phrase and clause or sentences. The word just provide a power from the sentence. The structure as follow:

A

a   b   a
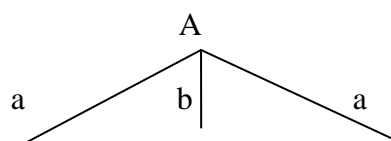
a: the mother tongue (Indonesia)   b: the other language (English)

Example: Tapi, tak pada *screenshot*. (Noun).

Dengan respon. Ya, *True story*, Bro! (Noun phrase)

b. Alternation

Muysken stated that it is constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. Alternation occurs when structure of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level between structure and from languages.

The structure as follow:

A   ./,   B

| | |

a   b

A: alternation 1

B: alternation 2

Example: *The more you know*, vlog pertama yang aku upload 2010, komennya Masya Allah wes.

The word of code mixing in alternation come between the original language with dot or comma.

a. = the sentence, *the more you know*, is in English language.

b. = next sentence after English and comma, there is an Indonesia language, vlog pertama yang aku upload 2010, komennya Masya Allah wes.

In this case the type of code mixing in the e.g under is alternation.

c. Congruent lexicalization

The term congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with element from either language. The kind of code mixing occurs at phonological level, as when Indonesian says an English word, but modifies it into Indonesian phonological structure.

A

a   b   a   b
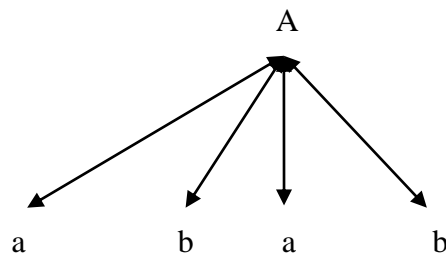
A: Congruent Lexicalization

a: the mother tongue (Indonesia)

b: the other language (English)

The examples: itu *poling you are* dan *most of you*.

3. Factors that cause Code Mixing

Code-Mixing have each reason in communication. There are several reasons according to Nababan quoted by Erika, the reasons people do code-mixing. The first is bilingualism, situation, prestige, vocabulary.

1) Bilingualism

It talks about the ability of someone to use two languages well. It means that in bilingual society, many people will do code mixing in their communication.

2) Situation

In relax situation or in normal situation, code mixing occurs. It is the reason why the speaker just does their habit only.

3) Prestige

The speaker wants to show their proficiency in using many language and they do code mixing as a prestige language.

4) Vocabulary

There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. That is why sometimes people change the word in one language into the word in another language.[29] The situation makes people to mix some language to increase the vocabulary.

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[29] Erika Sinambela, "Code Switching and Code Mixing on Lawyers Clubs Talk Show A Live Show on TV One.Pdf," *Asia Pasific Journal of Linguistics* 6 (2013): 157, http://akademik.uhn.ac.id/portal/public_html/FBS/SastraInggris/Hotnida_Simanjuntak/Code Switching and Code Mixing on Lawyers Clubs Talk Show A Live Show on TV One.pdf.

D. Review of Video-Blogging (Vlog)

a. Definition of Video-Bogging (Vlog)

Nowadays Vlog is the famous program of Youtube.The word vlog derived from the word 'video' and 'blogging'. Vlog entries often combine embedded video (or video link) with supporting text, images, and other media data. Vlog maker is commonly known as a vlogger. The tools used for video blogging are different from those used for text blogs. Whereas text blogging requires only text editing tools but video blogging requires video recording and uploading tools. Video blogging is different from video posting. A video post may refer to any video randomly posted on the web (e.g. commercial, film preview or any news article).

Video blogs are videos recorded by an individual on his own and content of the video is usually related to the person's life or his opinion on some issue. According to Dean as cited by Mogallapu a popular technology news website, most video blogs have a home-grown, experimental feel, often including clips of the author's daily activities.[30] Vlog is usually hosted on video sharing sites such as YouTube. Currently, YouTube has become the fourth most visited website and become the daily routine to watch for many people over the world. Quoted from statical data, YouTube has more than one million users that represent almost a fourth of all internet user. People

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[30] Anusha Mogallapu, "Social Network Analysis of the Video Bloggers' Community in YouTube," *Masters Theses* (Missouri University Of Science And Technology In, 2011), https://scholarsmine.mst.edu/masters_theses.

who create vlogs are vloggers and the worldwide community of vlogs and vloggers is the vlogosphere.

Vlog stands for video blog which is usually uploaded on YouTube. Vlogging can be as simple as talking into a camera about your interests or daily activities to fi lming advanced sketches, parodies, music videos, tutorials, short films and much more. Since its inception, vlogging has evolved into a fully fledged entertainment form, and has created an entire YouTube community of enthusiastic vloggers and their fans.[31] Generally, it contains about reviews, experiences, or even video about the campaign.

Vlog can be used for communication and entertainment today. Second language learners use vlogs to register their voice and ideas digitally, apparently, they monitor, evaluate their skills willingly for their better language learning. Vlog is very famous website nowadays. People used it to share their personal life, entertain reason or some people used for business. Not only used by ordinary people, Vlog is also used by celebrities around the world. It used to facilitate their fans.

In this research, the researcher chose account Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus. Sukainah Shirin Al Athrus who well-known as Shirin Al Athrus was born on Jakarta 21st September 2001. She is a public figure, and celebgram. At the first time, she became celebgram in the

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[31] Sanne de Boer, Jen Neal, et. Al., *YouTube Vlogging The Complete Manual* (Australia: Imagine Publishing Ltd, 2015), p.8

year 2013. In addition, She was also invited to the hijabers fashion show and runaway to show the brand of teenage hijabers. Shirin also created a book entitled "The Wonderful Word of Shireen" where the book contains about the daily life of Shirin, fashion hijab, and others. Shirin has a lot of activities outside but she doesn't forget to put her education in the first. Now, she is in the first senior high school of 28 Jakarta.

CHAPTER IV

RESEACH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes of the result from the research data collection and analysis to answer the statements of the problem. The researcher analyzes types of Code-mixing and which are the dominant types of code mixing used in Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus. The researcher would present the research findings primarily based on the data collection, which would then be examined in the third chapter by using data analysis. Muysken's theory is used to identify the types of code mixing[32]. The data were discovered in this study.

Moreover, a few samples of every categorization can be taken as illustration of the population and it is going to be elaborated more in detail. The sample will be shown inside the table below. The other data are written in appendix.

A. Findings

    1. **Types of Codes Mixing In Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October To December 2020 Indonesia**

      As what has been stated in previous chapter, the form of Code Mixing basically divided into 3 types in step according to Musyken: tag Insertion (Ins), alternation (Alt) and congruent-lexicalisation (Clx) used by Shirin in her Vlog during the data collection and data analysis.

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[32] Muysken, *Code-Mixing, Bilingual Speech and Language Change*.

a. Insertion

Insertion occurs when there are utterances that insert a word in English language or other language. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into any other language. The lexical items of language are phrases (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrases.[33] In Shirin's Vlog on Youtube, there are thirty one insertions. The utterances can be seen as follows:

Datum 23: Bayangin aja di *follow* idola kalian terus foto kalian dipost.

Analysis: The datum above is taken from vlog Shirin on Youtube. In this utterance, the hosts begin to explain about how she start her career. Then, the hosts insert the English word "*follow*" in the middle of the sentence and shifted into Indonesian language untill the end of the sentence. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include to phrase adverbia in the middle of the sentence. The lexical item of the word "*follow*" is phrase. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incororate into another language.

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[33] Muysken.

Datum 26 : Dulu aku sering masuk *explore* instagram misal kalian sudah main instagram pasti kalian tau.

Analysis: This is classification as an insertion because there is the utterance that inserted by different language from the speaker. The mother tongue is Bahasa and continued with different language is English language in the middle of the sentence.

Datum 32 : Kemudian emm aku dapet tawaran buat emm jadi salah satu *icon* dimajalah.

Analysis: The datum above is taken from vlog Shirin on Youtube. In this utterance, the hosts begin to explain about how she start her career. Then, the hosts insert the English word "*icon*" in the middle of the sentence and shifted into Indonesian language untill the end of the sentence. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include to phrase adverbia in the middle of the sentence. The lexical item of the word "*icon"* is a noun. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incororate into another language.

Datum 41: Mulai dari *net working*, aku kenal sama orang-orang yang aku nonton di youtube.

Analysis: This is classification as an insertion because there is the utterance that inserted by different language from the speaker. The mother tongue is Bahasa and continued with different language is English language in the middle of the sentence. The phrase is net working.

Datum 44 : It is really fun because this is what I wanna continue doing *tapi* at that time.

Analysis: This is classification as an insertion because there is the utterance that inserted by different language from the speaker. The first language is English and then mix with bahasa. After that the word Tapi as insertion in the sentence.

Datum 57: kita udah mulai *makeup.*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "kita udah mulai" and then her continue with English language "*makeup*". The type of code mixing is Insertion, because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence.

Datum 58: Hai, aku lagi *live* di instagram Go Girl.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "Hai, aku lagi" and then her continue with English language "*live*". After that,

continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adjective phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 59: Masalahnya Ini warnanya kaya lagi *nge trend* banget gak sih?

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "Masalahnya Ini warnanya kaya lagi" and then her continue with English language *"trend"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adverbial phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 67: Sekarang kita langsung mau *take shoot* dulu.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "Sekarang kita langsung mau" and then her continue with English language *"take shoot"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adverbial phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 68: Lucu banget kak sepatunya, kalian harus *follow* instagramnya

Analysis: The datum above is taken from vlog Shirin on Youtube. In this utterance, the hosts begin to explain about how she start her career. Then, the hosts insert the English word *"follow"* in the middle of the sentence and shifted into Indonesian language untill the end of the sentence. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include to phrase adverbia in the middle of the sentence. The lexical item of the word *"follow"* is phrase. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incororate into another language.

Datum 69: Oke tadi kita sudah ngambil beberapa *take*, kira2 seribu kali.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "oke tadi kita sudah ngambil beberapa" and then her continue with English language *"take"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adverbial phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 70: Sekarang kita *break* 15 menit .

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "sekarang kita" and then her

continue with English language *"break"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 71: Sekarang kita mau *shoot* buat Go Girl TV

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "sekarang kita" and then her continue with English language *"shoot"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include verb phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 72: Paling pas aku *upload* ini, videonya udah naik deh.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "paling pas aku" and then her continue with English language *"upload"*. After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include verb phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 89: Setau aku ini belum ada di Indonesia, jadi kalian bisa -nitip di jastip-jastip *or anything.*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "Setau aku ini belum ada di Indonesia, jadi kalian bisa -nitip di jastip-jastip" and then her continue with English language *"or anything".* After that, continue with Indonesia language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include pronoun in the middle of sentence.

Datum 92: First thing that you will see in my Iphone is ada wallpaper

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used English language "*First thing that you will see in my Iphone is*" and then her continue with English language "ada". After that, continue with English language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include pronoun in the middle of sentence.

Datum 99: *After* instagram ada snapchat.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used English language *"after"* and then her continue with Indonesia language "instagram ada snapchat.". The

type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include an adverbial in the beginning of the sentence.

Datum 107: Jadi emang yang *main* itu kalo ngak VSCO, ada beberapa dari sini yang aku pakai juga.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language " Jadi emang yang" and then her continue with English language *"main"*. After that, continue with Indonesian language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adjective in the middle of sentence.

Datum 118: Padahal *I promise myself* di 2020 aku ga boleh kayak gitu lagi.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "padahal" and then her continue with English language "*I promise myself*". After that, continue with Indonesian language more. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include phrase in the middle of sentence.

Datum 129: Ini *lunch.*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "ini" and then her continue with English language "*lunch*". The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence.

Datum 130 : ini *dinner*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "ini" and then her continue with English language "*dinner*". The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence.

Datum 135 : Yeey, habis *guys.*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "yey habis" and then her continue with English language "*guys*". The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence

Datum 140 : Dan aku juga ga mau pulang malam-malam karena *diner* aku ada di rumah

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language "ini" and then her continue with English language "*dinner*".after that continue with

Indonesian language. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence.

Datum 148: Cuma aku ngak mungkin beli karna kayak ee, *no way.*

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language ” Cuma aku ngak mungkin beli karna kayak ee,” and then her continue with English language “*no way*”. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include phrase in the end of sentence.

Datum 152: Yak ga *focus* lagi.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language ”yak gak ” and then her continue with English language “*focus*”.after that continue with Indonesian language. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include noun phrase in the sentence.

Datum 153: *And then* abis itu aku mau langsung tidur karna ngantuk banget

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used English language *“and then”* and then her continue with English language “abis itu aku mau langsung tidur

karna ngantuk banget*"*. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adverbial phrase in the sentence.

Datum 154: Chicken katsu, dan ini sausnya *yummy*.

Analysis: This case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language " Chicken katsu, dan ini sausnya" and then her continue with English language "*yummy"*. The type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include adjective phrase in the sentence.

b. **Alternation**

Alternation happens when there is an utterance that have inserted by the other language with dot or comma In Shirin Al Atrus'5 Vlogs the alternation were occured fifty eight times. The form of utterances can be seen below:

Datum 4: Habis dari fb aku ke youtube. Aku tu udah mulai kaya nontonin Dasani Mota, Selabin Onai kaya youtuber-youtuber, dimana aku yakin banget disitu belum banyak orang Indonesia yg bikin video, *or even start watching youtube* karena gak sepopuler jaman sekarang.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"*Habis dari fb aku ke youtube. Aku tu udah mulai kaya nontonin Dasani Mota, Selabin Onai kaya youtuber-youtuber, dimana aku yakin banget disitu belum banyak orang Indonesia yg bikin video*"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"or even start watching youtube"* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 8: Selanjutnya, *I go to twitter.*

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"*selanjutnya*"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"I go to twitter"* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 9: Aku main twitter and all stuff of twit, and after that found out about blogging.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the

speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"aku main twitter"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"and all stuff of twit, and after that found out about blogging."* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 11: Aku tu pingin banget jadi *fashion blogger, so i create my own blog* .

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"aku pingin banget jadi"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"fashion blogger, so i create my own blog."* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 12: Nah ini sama sekali kaya aku bikin akun youtube bikin segala macam tu orangtuaku gak ada yang tau gais, dia itu gak tau tapi dia tau aku punya akun fb suka mainan internet *and everything is under control.*

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"*Nah ini sama sekali kaya aku bikin akun youtube bikin segala macam

tu orangtuaku gak ada yang tau gais, dia itu gak tau tapi dia tau aku punya akun fb suka mainan internet*"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"and everything is under control."* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 14: Bayangin aku foto belakangnya seprei kaya gini badcover kaya di spret dan terus aku kaya *pouse like this*, *with my cloth and all of stuf and embarasing* banget.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence *"*Bayangin aku foto belakangnya seprei kaya gini badcover kaya di spret dan terus aku kaya*"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"pouse like this*, *with my cloth and all of stuf and embarasing* banget." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 19: Akhirnya aku delete semua post aku di bantu mama, aku *thank mama I love you mom.*

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Akhirnya aku

delete semua post aku di bantu mama,*"* is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause *"thank mama I love you mom"* is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 25: Terus aku juga, *continue my fashion blogging* kaya aku aktif banget

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Terus aku juga" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "continue my fashion blogging" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 31: And I stop endorsement for a while and become like forever but I still continue my blogging, tapi kaya bukannya endorse gitu.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And I stop endorsement for a while and become like forever, but I still continue my blogging" is in English then continued by comma. The clause "tapi kaya bukannya endorse

gitu" is in Indonesia language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 33: Majalahnya tuh hijabela tapi sekarang kayaknya, I don't think it is still exis or fist ever photshoot as like crazy.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Majalahnya tuh hijabela tapi sekarang kayaknya," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause " I don't think it is still exis or fist ever photshoot as like crazy." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 43: Jadi kira-kira aku main sosial media udah 6 tahun, I'm just really thankfull for you all guys.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Jadi kira-kira aku main sosial media udah 6 tahun," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause I'm just really thankfull for you all guys." is in English language.

Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 45: jangan mikir kalau misalnya semua yang aku lakukan ini seneng-seneng doang, karena ada saatnya dimana aku kaya aduh capek banget, I need a break i don't like this anymore.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "jangan mikir kalau misalnya semua yang aku lakukan ini seneng-seneng doang, karena ada saatnya dimana aku kaya aduh capek banget," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause" I need a break i don't like this anymore" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 46: Me being a perfectionist, kadang tu kaya susah banget sesuai sama apa yang aku pengen.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Me being a perfectionist," is in English then continued by comma. The clause" kadang tu kaya susah banget sesuai sama

apa yang aku pengen." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 48: kaya aku sekolah juga, it is not as easy as everyone thinking this.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "kaya aku sekolah juga" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause" is not as easy as everyone thinking this." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 50: Oke aku ngasih tips sekalian Cuma aku juga kadang, it doesn't applay me too.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Oke aku ngasih tips sekalian Cuma aku juga kadang," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause" it doesn't apply me too." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 55: Tapi karena ini, my first ever in cover.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Tapi karena ini" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause" my first ever in cover" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 56: Anyway i'm really really exited, bakal ada Darin juga aku bakal berdua sama dia and majalah ini untuk lebaran atau ramadhan.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Anyway i'm really really excited," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "bakal ada Darin juga aku bakal berdua sama dia and majalah ini untuk lebaran atau ramadhan." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 60: Jadi, I just take picturenya .

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Jadi" is in

Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "I just take picturenya" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 61: Halo semuanya, back and again with me.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Halo semuanya," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "back and again with me." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 74: I love it, warnanya suka banget.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "I love it," is in English languge then continued by comma. The clause" warnanya suka banget" is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 77: Kita mau ganti baju karena sudah selesai sekarang yeee, thank you everyone.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Kita mau ganti baju karena sudah selesai sekarang yee," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "thank you everyone." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 78: maaf kalo misalnya Vlognya kepotong potong dikit, but i hope you enjoy it.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "maaf kalo misalnya Vlognya kepotong potong dikit," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "but i hope you enjoy it." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 81: The first thing is tadaa, power bank, jadi ini penting banget buat aku bawa power bank kemana-mana.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "The first

thing is tadaa" is in English language then continued by comma. The clause "power bank, jadi ini penting banget buat aku bawa power bank kemana-mana" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 82: Because everything is in my phone. If you guys do not know, I have my job in here, my friend in here, family in here, jadi semuanya ada di dalam handphone ini.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Because everything is in my phone. If you guys do not know, I have my job in here, my friend in here, family in here," is in English language then continued by comma. The clause "jadi semuanya ada di dalam handphone ini." is iIndonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 83: Jadi ini enak banget powerbanknya bisa pakai kable bisa nggak pake kabel, that's way I like it.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Jadi ini enak

banget powerbanknya bisa pakai kable bisa nggak pake kabel," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "that's way I like it." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 84: And then the next things that I bring is this parfum right here, ini kecil banget aku biasanya ganti-ganti ini aku lagi nyuri punya mama lagi ini Gucci yang bloom.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then the next things that I bring is this parfum right here," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "ini kecil banget aku biasanya ganti-ganti ini aku lagi nyuri punya mama lagi ini Gucci yang bloom." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 88: Aku bakal bikin video tentang, parfum one day

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Aku bakal

bikin video tentang," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "parfum one day," is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 90: And yeah that's literally it, itu aja yang biasanya aku bawa kemana-mana

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And yeah that's literally it, is in English then continued by comma. The clause "itu aja yang biasanya aku bawa kemana-mana" is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 94: And then I have settings, habis seting ada photos, ya isinya foro pelajaran semua.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentnce "And then I have settings," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "habis seting ada photos, ya isinya foro pelajaran semua." is in Indonesian language. Therefore,

the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 95: And then I have Movie you guys know, aplikasi buat ngedit video.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then I have Movie You guys know," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "aplikasi buat ngedit video." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 101: And then we have, whatsapp kalo misalnya whatsapp ini aku pakai buat keluarga, kerja, terus guru-guru semua ada di whatsapp

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then we have" is in English then continued by comma. The clause "whatsapp kalo misalnya whatsapp ini aku pakai buat keluarga, kerja, terus guru-guru semua ada di whatsapp." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance

Datum 102: And then I have minimalis which is, Kayaknya kalo misalkan kalian nonton studying tips-tips aku.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then I have minimalis which is," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "Kayaknya kalo misalkan kalian nonton studying tips-tips aku." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 104: Jadi kalo misalnya sama teman-teman, and anyone that I know.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Jadi kalo misalnya sama teman-teman," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "and anyone that I know." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 105: Karna whatsappkan pake nomor hp jadi zaman sekarang kek jarang banget orang yang tau nomor hp, so that's way I use line.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Karna whatsappkan pake nomor hp jadi zaman sekarang kek jarang banget orang yang tau nomor hp," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "so that's way I use line." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 109: And then we have school kalo misalnya kalian nonton video study tips aku, kalian juga kayaknya udah tau apk yang aku pake sekolah apa aja.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then we have school," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "kalo misalnya kalian nonton video study tips aku, kalian juga kayaknya udah tau apk yang aku pake sekolah apa aja." is in English language. Therefore, the

type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 110: I have tezza apk, Ini kayak apk ngedit juga tapi dia lebih ke instagram banget.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "I have tezza apk," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "Ini kayak apk ngedit juga tapi dia lebih ke instagram banget." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 111: And then I have message, kayak isinya itu sms-sms gitu, cuman aku, jarang abnget pakai messege dan aku biasanya pakai line

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And then I have message," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "kayak isinya itu sms-sms gitu, cuman aku, jarang abnget pakai messege dan aku biasanya pakai line" is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of

code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 112: As you guys know, tapi massege ini juga kadang berguna banget buat aku sama sahabat aku.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "As you guys know" is in English then continued by comma. The clause "tapi massege ini juga kadang berguna banget buat aku sama sahabat aku." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 116: Habis ini jangan lupa, buat subscribe, terus, comment your video suggestion and share this video I think.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Habis ini jangan lupa, buat subscribe, terus" is in Indonesia then continued by comma. The clause "comment your video suggestion and share this video I think." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 117: Jadi kek aku mau bikin diri aku capek banget dan ngantuk biar nanti malem bisa tidur, cause I do not know I really do have problem to sleeping.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Jadi kek aku mau bikin diri aku capek banget dan ngantuk biar nanti malem bisa tidur" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "cause I do not know I really do have problem to sleeping." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 120: Aku ikut, cathering like eating company and there plant base.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The clause "Aku ikut" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "catering like eating company and there plant base." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 123: Orang bilangnya pasti kayak main hp deh padahal, I already put down my phone

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Orang bilangnya pasti kayak main hp deh padahal," is in Indonesia then continued by comma. The clause "I already put down my phone" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 124: Which is staring at the ceiling everything, tapi tetap aja ga tidur.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Which is staring at the ceiling everything," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "tapi tetap aja ga tidur." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 125: Aku masih libur kuliah, so I have a lot of free time so I still do not know what to do.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Aku masih

libur kuliah," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "so I have a lot of free time so I still do not know what to do." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 132: Dan ini ada sayur, but okay this is what I am going to eat so okay let's just fix it.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Dan ini ada sayur" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "but okay this is what I am going to eat so okay let's just fix it." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 133: Ada ikan, I still do not know if this is like the real fish.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Ada ikan," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "I still do not know if this is like the real fish." is in English

language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 134: Aku ga tau ya ini cateringnya is vegetarian or not.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Aku ga tau ya ini cateringnya" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "is vegetarian or not." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 136: Kecuali ini, I do not really like it.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Kecuali ini," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "I do not really like it." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 141: So let's go He is take pictures of me, karena aku harus ngontent.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the

speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "So let's go He is take pictures of me" is in English then continued by comma. The clause "karena aku harus ngontent." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 144: Let's go inside, dan banyak banget yang ngeliatin aku karena pake kacamata.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Let's go inside," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "dan banyak banget yang ngeliatin aku karena pake kacamata." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 145: Tapi kalau aku udah lagi liburan, travelling I can be myself more.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Tapi kalau aku udah lagi liburan," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "travelling I can be myself more."

is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 146: I would shop around, ini apaan sih ko kayak banyak warna warni.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "I would shop around," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "ini apaan sih ko kayak banyak warna warni" is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 147: Liat deh, how cute is it.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Liat deh" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "how cute is it" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 149: Kita kalau jalan-jalan sama orang ini ke toko TV kayak, what the hell. Oh why?

Analysis:

This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Kita kalau jalan-jalan sama orang ini ke toko TV kayak," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "what the hell. Oh why?" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 151: And my brother, dia mau makan.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "And my brother," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "dia mau makan." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 155: Let's try the tasted so good, Ini chicken katsunya kan bukan beneran ayam, Cuma rasa kayak ayam.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Let's try the tasted so good," is in English then continued by comma.

The clause "Ini chicken katsunya kan bukan beneran ayam, Cuma rasa kayak ayam." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 157: Nah ini tu rasanya kayak gitu, tasted so good.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Nah ini tu rasanya kayak gitu," is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "tasted so good" is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 158: I cannot believe it, rasanya mirip banget sama ayam.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "I cannot believe it," is in English then continued by comma. The clause "rasanya mirip banget sama ayam." is in Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

Datum 160: Kalau vlognya kedikitan, I do not know but thanks you so much for watching.

Analysis: This is categorized as alternation because there is utterance that inserted by different language of the speaker with dot or comma. The sentence "Kalau vlognya kedikitan" is in Indonesian then continued by comma. The clause "I do not know but thanks you so much for watching." is in English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance.

c. **Congruent lexicalization**

According to Musyken Congruent Lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. [34] Congruent lexicalization happens when there is the utterance that mix other language randomly in same utterance. There were seventy one Congruent lexicalization that used by Shirin in her Vlog.

Datum 1 : Hi... hari ini aku pingin ngebuat video about *how I start my career,* tapi aku udah *nge post* di instagram aku, itu *poling you are* dan *most of you.*

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[34] Muysken.

Analysis: This is classified as congruent lexicalization because she uses Indonesian language and English language. Then, she inserts the word "about *how I start my career*" in the middle sentences, and shifted again into Indonesian language.

Datum 2: Okay before that, I want to do a disclamer, aku bakal mix bahasanya because i much more comfortable speaking at that way.

Analysis: She uses Indonesian language and English language. Then, she inserts the word "about *how I start my career*" in the middle sentences, and shifted again into Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is congruent lexicalization.

Datum 3: Dimulai dari 2007 aku umur 6 tahun, aku inget banget ke rumah om aku, dia sok iseng2 bikinin aku *Facebook account*, dia asal bikinin aja padahal aku belum pernah mainin sampe 1 tahun 2 tahun kedepanya dimana facebook itu lagi *booming* banget di Indonesia terus kaya oh ya kayaknya om aku pernah buatin kaya *e mail* sama facebook terus aku nanya bla bla habis itu aku tau ni aku punya facebook aku main facebook main *page society and everything*.

Analysis: This sentence is called as congruent lexicalization. it consist of indonesian complete sentence and some english phrases is mixed in the sentence. usually the phrase is in the beginingg of the sentence or in the middle or may be in the end of the sentence.

Datum 5: Terus abisnya, aku mulai *start to make my own youtube videos* karena kaya *out so inspaired, i love making videos* dan aku dulu gak ngerti cara ngedit dan aku udah mulai *posting* kaya lumayan banyak video aku jaman dulu.

Analysis: This sentence is called as congruent lexicalization. It consists of indonesian complete sentence and some english phrases is mixed in the sentence. Usually the phrase is in the beginingg of the sentence or in the middle or may be in the end of the sentence.

Datum 6: Oh ya, sebelum aku *upload* di youtube, aku juga *upload* di fb jadi aku sama sahabat aku Nadia sepupu aku juga si, *we upload make up tutorial and everything in youtube and it so funny*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However,

she is inserting English words "*upload*" and "*we upload make up tutorial and everything in youtube and it so funny*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization.

Datum 7: *My first video* kaya aku nyanyi tahun 2012 si, video-video yang kalian tidak akan pernah bisa lihat karena aku *privat so emberasing,* memalukan sekali aku gak suka banget sumpah eu eu.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting English words "*My first video*" and "*privat so emberasing*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization.

Datum 8: Blogging itu kaya misalnya *fashion* gak ngerti deh, pasti kalian tau *fashion blogger* itu apa?

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting English words "*fashion*" and "*fashion blogger*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization.

Datum 13: Tapi kaya aku gak ngasih tau gitu lo aku punya vidio ni di youtube tu sama aku sekali gak ngasih tau, karena *first of all* aku kira kaya buat *fun* aja lah ya.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words " *first of all*" and "*fun*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 15: Okay jadi aku punya blog, aku nulis artikel bukan artikel si jaman dahulu kaya nulis asal aja *as like* eu kaya inget2 itu euh *and then after that after blogging*, aku tau instagram dari twitter.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words "*as like*" and "*and then after that after blogging*," into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 16: *I think* kalo misalkan kalian pernah *go to my meet and great or talkshow* pasti kalian pernah tau aku awalnya main instagram itu kaya sampah banget deh.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words "*I think*" and "*go to my meet and great or talkshow*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 17: *I post as like food and cruss and everything*, pokoknya *anything* yang aku foto *I upload in my instagram*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I post as like food and cruss and everything*," and "*I upload in my instagram*." into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 18: *So trust*, waktu nya itu post hampir 2000 akhirnya mamaku tau kan aku punya instagram terus dia bilang kenapa gak gini aja jadi *fashion acount* karena dia tau aku suka fashion kaya aku suka foto

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However,

she is inserting in English words or phrase "*So trust*," and "*fashion acount*." into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 20: Aku mulai *stroling* tu kaya fashion blog di instagram dan disitu kan aku follow kaya hijabers-hijabers *mostly my inspiration* adalah Ka Dian Pelangi kalian pasti tau dia siapa? *she is amazing*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*stroling*," and "*mostly my inspiration* into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 21: Aku ngefollow dia di instagram dan di *followback by her* habisnya aku ngekomen di salah satu post Ka Dian, *I think how it went.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*followback by her*" and "*I think how it went*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 22: Terus kaya tiba-tiba *I don't know where dia follow back* aku, bayangin aku se mini dan *di follow*, *it is so crazy*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I don't know where dia follow back*" and "*follow*, *it is so crazy.*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 24: Terus ya sudah kaya gitu *she posted my picture* dari situ banyak yang mulai kenal terus aku kaya *there are so many* hijabers bla bla aku *nge follow back banget*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*she posted my picture*" and "*there are so many.*", "*follow back*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 27: Dulu aku nggak ngerti sama sekali *they give me stuf* dan itu kaya hadiah semisal kalian dapet pages

dan *I'm so happy* dapet hadiah untuk difoto di *share* di instagram dan aku seneng banget.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*they give me stuf*" and "*I'm so happy.*", "*share*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 27: Dan udah satu tahun dua tahun kaya gitu *I become bored with endorse and stuff* kaya *at first really fun* bisa kerja sama-sama *online shop* dan barter gitu.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I become bored with endorse and stuff*" and "*at first really fun.*", "*online shop*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 30: Jadi kaya *I think, it is no no,* sudah numpuk aku harus foto semakin lama kaya aku tuh agak capek kayaknya harus *stop* bla bla bla.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I think, it is no no*" and "*stop.*" into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 34: Gilanya aku jadi model bla bla bla *I was so excited* karena kaya *wow! my dream become true*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I was so excited*" and "*my dream become true*.into her utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 34: Terus kaya aku diundang *catwalk and than* aku mulai deal sama *bren,* kaya *there is so fun* kaya aku ketemu *agency* aku ketemu orang baru buat kerjasama.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*catwalk and than*" and "*there is so fun*", "*agency* " into her utterance.

This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization

Datum 36: *It is like waw for me,* jadi aku kaya punya kehidupan diluar sekolah yang *not everyone can have* kaya gak semua orang diumur segitu bisa ngerasain apa yang aku rasain.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*It is like waw for me*" and "*not everyone can have*" into her utterance.

Datum 38: Aku pernah diundang hitam putih, net tv aku lupa, indonesian morning show kaya beberapa2 program tv *I was like wow. so this is like what I feel nice for experience and really greatfull* bisa ngerasain itu semua

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I was like wow.*" and "*so this is like what I feel nice for experience and really greatfull*" into her utterance.

Datum 38: Aku juga agak *nominated for influences Asia* di 2015, kaya aku terbang ke singapur buat *attanding award*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*nominated for influences*" and "*attanding award*" into her utterance.

Datum 40: Aku masuk *work out influencer* dan tahun kemarin 2017 aku dinominated *lagi di life style and oh my god! it was such a funny experience.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*work out influencer*" and "*life style and oh my god! it was such a funny experience*" into her utterance.

Datum 42: *Now, I can actually create something*, yaa jadi kaya *that's how I start everthing.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However,

she is inserting in English words or phrase "*Now, I can actually create something*" and "*that's how I start everthing*" into her utterance.

Datum 47: *It is not an easy job I don't like it but I love it but in reality everything is not as good as you think*, karena aku kaya masih sekolah *it is killing me too, you know!*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*It is not an easy job I don't like it but I love it but in reality everything is not as good as you think,*" and "*it is killing me too, you know!*" into her utterance.

Datum 49: Apalagi *balancing my time* dan itu pertanyaan yang paling aku selalu dapet kaya gimana sih caranya ngimbangin waktu kaya *until now*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*It is not an easy job I don't like it but I love it but in reality*

everything is not as good as you think," and *"it is killing me too, you know!"* into her utterance.

Datum 51: Aku masih coba juga buat *nge balance* antara *school and instagram.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase *"balance"* and *"school"* into her utterance.

Datum 52: Dari mulai kecil banget *Instanly,* bisa jadi terkenal *not like everyone else*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase *"Instanly"* and *"not like everyone else"* into her utterance.

Datum 53: *that*, aku gak ngerti ni video bakalan jelas apa enggak, *but this is actually the story about how I actually became the person I'm now.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase " *that*," and

"*but this is actually the story about how I actually became the person I'm now.*" into her utterance.

Datum 54: Yaa *I hope* kalian ngerti apa aku mencoba sampaikan di video ini*, thak you so much for following me, for subscribing to me.*

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*I hope*" and "*thak you so much for following me, for subscribing to me.*" into her utterance.

Datum 62: Pokoknya aku sudah slesai *makeup* sekarang, jadi mukaku udah kelihatan oke *natural* banget *I love it*.

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*makeup*" and "*I love it*" into her utterance.

Datum 63: snick pic nya warnanya tuh kaya *earthy* terus ada yang *rose gold* juga dan menurutku si warnanya aku banget

Analysis: From the data above, the host informs about her vlog. In explaining it, she delivers her utterance in

Indonesian language and English language. However, she is inserting in English words or phrase "*earthy*" and "*rose gold*" into her utterance

Datum 64: Yang tadi gak bisa ngelihat-lihat dulu ootd nya apa tapi karena vlog ini akan di naik setelah *covernya di announce* jadi kalian bisa lihat dari proses *shootingnya* bagaimana. yuk kita ganti baju.

Analysis: This is categorized as congruent lexicalization because there are utterances that mix other language randomly in their utterance. The words "Yang tadi gak bisa ngelihat-lihat dulu ootd nya apa tapi karena vlog ini akan di naik setelah" are in Indonesian, and the words"*covernya di announce*" are in English. Then, the word *"*jadi kalian bisa lihat dari proses" is in Indonesian language and continued by word "*shooting*" is in English language after that continued by Indonesian language more.

Datum 65*:* Jadi sekarang kita sudah selesai *makeup totally*, udah di tempelin eyelener, dan aku udah pake *outfit* yang pertama

Analysis: This is categorized as congruent lexicalization because there are utterances that mix other language randomly in their utterance. The words "Jadi sekarang

kita sudah selesai" are in Indonesian, and the words"*makeup totally*" are in English. Then, the word "*udah di tempelin eyelener dan aku udah pake* " is in Indonesian language and continued by word "*outfit*" is in English language after that continued by Indonesian language more.

Datum 66: *My full make up natural* banget sama sekali gak *heavy, thank you* bagus banget *makeup* nya.

Analysis: This is categorized as congruent lexicalization because there are utterances that mix other language randomly in their utterance. The words "*My full make up natural*" are in English, and the words"banget sama sekali gak" are in Indonesian. Then, the words"*heavy, thank you* " are in English language and continued by word "bagus banget" is in Indonesian language after that continued by English and Indonesian language more.

Datum 73: Yee udah selesai, hari ini dua *look* dan harus *perfect* jadi agak lama

Analysis: This is classified as congruent lexicalization because there are utterances that mix other language randomly in the same utterance. The words "Yee udah selesai, hari ini dua" are in Indonesian, and the words

"*look*" are in English. Then, the words "dan harus" are in Indonesian language and continued by word *"perfect"* is in English language after that continued by Indonesian language more.

Datum 75: Ini dia *looknya* Darin, *I think* bangus banget

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly in describe the "*look* Darin" and "*I thinks*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language.

Datum 76: *By the way* foto disini tuh lucu banget suka deh aku *background* nya.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*By the way*" and "*background*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language

Datum 79: *Comment* kalo kalian pengen lihat *update* aku kaya *shooting* tadi, *and i think that it, see you guys in my next video, bye*.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Comment*" and "*update*", "*shootin*", "*and i think that it, see you guys in my next video, bye*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language

Datum 80: Kita bakal *mix* bahasanya *I always do that.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*mix*" and *"I always do that*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 86: Biasanya aku suka banget bawa *travel size parfum* kaya begini karnakan kecil dan kalo misalnya di bawa kemana-mana enak dan ini juga wanginya *last all day long.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*travel size parfum*" and *"last all day long"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 91: Karna menurut aku sih apa yang ada di dalam *handphone* kita itu lumayan *private*, *but anyway I am still going to do it for you guys.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*handphone*" and *"private*, *but anyway I am still going to do it for you guys"* are in English and the other words in the utterance

are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 93: *After that* aku punya beberapa apk yang *boring* di paling depan, *which is* safari, phone, terus ada others. (clx)

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*After that*" and "*which is*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 96: *And then next I have* instagram *which is very important as you guys know,* ini dia instagramnya.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*And then next I have*" and "*which is very important as you guys know*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 97: *Anyway* aku punya dua *account which is* shireeenz and shirinath

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Anyway*" and "*account which is*" are in English and the other words in

the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 98: Shirinath itu *account* kedua aku yang isinya lebih ter, *I think* ter *plan* dan snapgramnya pastinya lebih a*rtistic and all of that*.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*account*" and *"I think* ter *plan*"* , "a*rtistic and all of that*"are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 100: *Anyway* selain snapchat dibwahnya aku ada beberapa apk yang agak penting juga *which is* twitter, whatsapp, minimalize sama line.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Anyway*" and *"which is*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 103: *And then we have line,* line ini, *main social networking account* yang aku pake.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*And then we have line*" and *"main social networking account*" are in

English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 106: Jadi yang balasinnya tim aku dan *after mail we have* kalender, *and then we have* camera, dan a*fter camera we have and then we have music.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*after mail we have*" and *"and then we have"*, "a*fter camera we have and then we have music"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 108: *I rarely use spotify* karena, Cuma karena kakak aku pake spotify *family* aku login aja.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*I rarely use spotify*" and *"family"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 113: Kita kadang dm di *messege and then the last one we have* KD pro, *which is apk* yang kayak buat foto-foto analog warna kayak yang Polaroid-polaroid gitu.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*I messege and then the last one we have*" and "*which is apk*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 114: *That's actually what's inside my phone* emang agak boring dan sedikit isinya, dan gak ada *game* sama sekali

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*That's actually what's inside my phone*" and "*game*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 115: Jadi bener bener *handphone* aku, aku pake buat instagram terus buat *connect* ke temen, *and all the stuff* yang kurang penting biasanya ngak aku lakuin.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*handphone*" and "*connect*", "*and all the stuff*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance

Datum 119: *Today it is actually Monday, and I am starting something new which is eating vegetarian* selama seminggu ini aku bakal nyobain something *healty, everything is vegetarian dan plant bese.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Today it is actually Monday, and I am starting something new which is eating vegetarian*" and "*healty, everything is vegetarian dan plant bese*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 121: *Really really excited to try*, karna kayak setiap hari aku makan ayam *does not health.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Really really excited to try*" and "*does not health*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 122: *I am trying to drink more water* kayak wow, kalian liat ga sih ini kayak lebih besar dari muka ku, *a lot bigger than my face.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*I am trying to*

drink more water" and *"a lot bigger than my face*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 126: Emm, sebenarnya aku hari ini mau *take content* cuman kayak *too much sick* jadi aku belum tau mungkin mau *mix and match* baju untuk sebukan kedepan.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*I take content*" and *"too much sick*" and also "*mix and match"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 127: Aku tau ini terbuat dari pokoknya dia *eco-friendly* dan bagus banget tapi ga bisa lama-lama karena dia ga terlalu *strong* bahannya.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*eco-friendly*" and *"strong*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 128: *We will see what is inside especial for me* aku *nge request no* tahu karena aku ngak suka tahu.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*We will see what is inside especial for me*" and *"request no"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 131: *Open it* wow aku ga pernah nyobain nasi merah *this is new*.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*Open it*" and *"this is new."* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 137: *So I am out of the house* wow aku emang sengaja keluar rumah karna kayak kalo di rumah aku udah *fix* tidur.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*So I am out of the house"* and *"fix."* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 138: Aku ada beberapa hal yang mau di beli, cuman aku ga bakal makan *or* minum-minuman yang aneh-aneh karena kayak *we are still on the vegetarian thing,* jadi kayak aku ga bakal salah makan.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words "*or"* and *"we are still on the vegetarian thing"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 139: Sebenarnya Cuma buat semingguan gitu-gitu karena aku mau banget nyoba *changes out and I hopefully* nanti malam aku bisa tidur, lebih nyenyak

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"changes out and I hopefully"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 142: *Okay guys someone literally left his wallet at the car that guy is my brother* dia ninggalin dompet akhirnya supir aku mutart balik *where*.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"Okay guys someone literally left his wallet at the car that guy is my*

brother" and "where" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 143: Kita hari ini ga terlalu *dressing up* ya. *By the way* ini Cuma muat kartu dan dua lipstick aku..

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"dressing up" and* "*By the way*" are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 150: So aku lagi *live* baru *live, Hi guys. Eating something*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"live" and* "*live, Hi guys. Eating something* " are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 156: *So good*, Ini juga *the tasted like* em, kayak kalian tau kan sate padang tu biasanya ada kayak kuahnya.

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"so good"and* "*lthe tasted like*" are in English and the other words in

the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

Datum 159: Habis ini aku mau bersihin *make-up and then* beneran *sleep* langsung *or I am going to watching something else.*

Analysis: The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly. The words *"make-up and then" and "sleep", "or I am going to watching something else"* are in English and the other words in the utterance are in Indonesian language and the words mixed in the same utterance.

In the last of the final analysis The types of code mixing that was proposed by Muysken's are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The three of the types is found in her vlog on youtube. There were 160 occurrences of code mixing in the vlog.

2. **Dominant Code Mixing Found on 5 Vlog of Shirin Al Athrus**

Based on the data that has been found, the researcher found that there were three types of code mixing used by Shirin. The following table shows the frequency from the types of code mixing that comes from all population.

The findings of the types of code mixing can be seen in the table below:

Table 3
Total of Code Mixing Used by Shirin Al Athrus
on her 5 Vlogs Youtube

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Insertion	31	19,37%
2	Alternation	58	36,25%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	71	44,37%
Total		160	100%

From the data in the table above, researcher used Creswell formula to analyzed the dominant code mixing used by Shirin Al Athrus on her 5 Vlogs Youtube**.** The percentage using the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

P = as percentage

F = as frequency of code mixing

N = as total code mixing

B. Discussion

After collecting data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answer of the problems that existed in previous chapter. Shirin Al Athrus used three types of code mixing. There are insertion, alternation and congruent-lexicalization. The second problem in this research is what the dominant of code mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

The research supported by Dara Rianda.[35] This research also discuss about code mixing in Vlog Youtube Indonesia. The result of analysis shows the code mixing that Boy William frequently used in his utterances from Breakout music program at NET TV is code mixing. There are 26 data were code mixing and 14 data were code switching. From 26 data of code mixing, he used insertion code mixing the most in his utterances. There are 16 data were insertion code mixing. Another type is alternation code mixing there are 9 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data.

The second research is Relish Sofie Hanesytiy.[36] The result of the research showed the Vlogs users were dominantly used insertion than alternation and congruent lexicalization. As the result, in types of code

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[35] Dara Rianda, "Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at Net Tv Thesis" (State Islamic Institute of Palangkaraya, 2017), http://digilib.iain-palangkaraya.ac.id/1098/1/SKRIPSI DARA RIANDA.pdf.

[36] Relish Sofie Haneystiy, "The Analysis of Code Mixing on Boy William's Youtube Channel" (State Institute Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021), http://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/17840/1/210916086_ Relish Sofie Haneystiy_Tadris Bahasa Inggris.pdf.

mixing on Chef Renata Aslinya Beda di TV there are 9 utterances of insertion, 3 utterances of alternation, and 2 utterances of congruent lexicalization. On Karir Reza Rahardian dari figuran sampai menjadi actor terkenal there are 9 utterances of insertion, 2 utterances of alternation, and 3 utterances of congruent lexicalization.

The third research is Maulizan Fiftin Hutriani.[37] The result also do research on types of code mixing. All of the 28 data being analyzed are the description of the utterances from Breakout music program. This research analyzed the type of code mixing used a theory from Muysken. Muysken divided three types of code mixing they are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. However, the types of code mixing that was found in this study were 10 alternations and 12 congruent-lexicalizations and 6 insertions. The host uses the words from both languages that are inserted randomly.

In addition, it has diffent result from research that has been down by Pefri Yesa Amaliah, et al.[38] Based on the research findings, it is possible to conclude that some types of code-mixing occurred in the conversation of the speakers in Weekly leaks. They covered three types of code-mixing that is an insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In this research, the researcher found 64 data. There are 42 insertions, 12

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[37] Mauliza Fiftin Hutriani, "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by The Presenters of Break out Music Program" (Andalas, 2019), http://scholar.unand.ac.id/45283/5/skripsi full text combine.pdf.

[38] Faizal D Iswandi, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge Youtube Video," 2021.

alternations, and 10 congruent lexicalizations and the most function of code-mixing that is used by the speaker is talking about a particular topic.

In order to validate data truthwortiness, the researcher uses member checking. Researcher checked the data to the sociolinguistics lecture to confirm truthwortiness of the data. The researcher gives the transcripts of video of data presentation of code mixing to the socioinguistics lecturer to make sure that the data accurate.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

In this research, the researcher found 160 data that contained code mixing used by Shirin Al Athrus in her 5 Vlos on Youtube in the previous chapter. It can be shown as follows:

1. The types of code mixing used by Shirin Al Athus there are three types namely insertion, alternation and congruent-lexicalization in her 5 Video Blog (Vlog) on Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia.

2. Congruent-lexicalization was the dominant types of code mixing used by Shirin Al Athus in her 5 Video Blog (Vlog) on Youtube October to December 2020 Indonesia. It can be seen from the percentage. The percentage of congruent-lexicalization was 44,37% because congruent-lexicalization more often used by Shirin than Insertion and alternation. Insetion found 31 times which the percentage is 19,37% while alternation found 58 times which percentage is 36,25%.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher would like to suggest the following suggestions:

1. For students of the English Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan or the reader.

   To use full English more often than just mixing it into Indonesian, it doesn't matter if you occasionally mix Indonesian speech with a few words from English. Because this can help students understand and add new vocabulary in everyday life or in cyberspace.

2. For the next researchers

   The researcher hopes that this research can help facilitate other researchers who will conduct research on the same topic. I hope that future researchers can get a lot of important information from this research, or even make comparisons between this research and other studies because it has similar variables.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

Name	: INDAH SEPTIANNI WARDAH HARAHAP
Reg. No	: 1720300078
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B. PARENT

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Job	: -

C. Educational Background

Elementary School	: SD N 200107 Padang Sidempuan	(2011)
Joniur High School	: MtsN 1 Padang Sidimpuan	(2014)
Senior High School	: MAN 1 Padang Sidempuan	(2017)
Collage	: IAIN Padang Sidempuan	(2022)

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1

BLANKO CHECKLIST

No	Datum	In	Alt	Clx

APPENDIX 2

DATA (SCREENSHOOT OF CODES MIXING IN SHIRIN'S VLOG AND LINK YOUTUBE)

1. HOW I START MY CAREER

https://youtu.be/7F2cQMH_vHM

2. FIRST MAGAZINE COVER, WHAT'S ON MY PHONE?

https://youtu.be/JAQF3-7J3Fo

3. WHAT'S ON MY PHONE?

https://youtu.be/dIhUMZmdU1k

4. *WHAT'S IN MY GO TO BAG?*

https://youtu.be/6QBrCworSKg
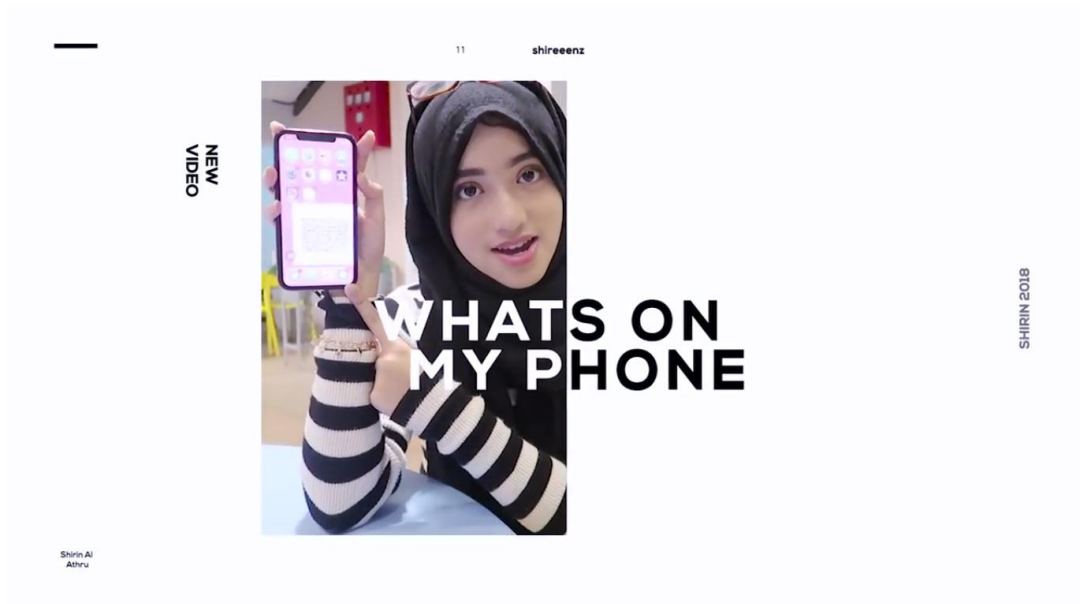
5. A DAY WITH ME

https://youtu.be/p51ZPWub2ZE

APPENDIX 3

Table 1

Blanko checklist

No	The Code Mixing Word/Phrase/Sentence (Datum)	Types of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent-Lexicalization
1.	Hi... hari ini aku pingin ngebuat video about *how I start my career,* tapi aku udah *nge post* di instagram aku, itu *poling you are* dan *most of you*.			√
2.	Okay before that, I want to do a disclamer, aku bakal mix bahasanya because i much more comfortable speaking at that way.			√
3.	Dimulai dari 2007 aku umur 6 tahun, aku inget banget ke rumah om aku, dia sok iseng2 bikinin aku *Facebook account*, dia asal bikinin aja padahal aku belum pernah mainin sampe 1 tahun 2 tahun kedepanya dimana facebook itu lagi *booming* banget di Indonesia terus kaya oh ya kayaknya om aku pernah buatin kaya *e mail* sama facebook terus aku nanya bla			√

	bla habis itu aku tau ni aku punya facebook aku main facebook main *page society and everything*.			
4.	Habis dari fb aku ke youtube. Aku tu udah mulai kaya nontonin Dasani Mota, Selabin Onai kaya youtuber-youtuber, dimana aku yakin banget disitu belum banyak orang Indonesia yg bikin video *or even start watching youtube* karena gak sepopuler jaman sekarang.		√	
5.	Terus abisnya, aku mulai *start to make my own youtube videos* karena kaya *out so inspaired, i love making videos* dan aku dulu gak ngerti cara ngedit dan aku udah mulai *posting* kaya lumayan banyak video aku jaman dulu.		√	
6.	Oh ya, sebelum aku *upload* di youtube, aku juga *upload* di fb jadi aku sama sahabat aku Nadia sepupu aku juga si, *we upload make up tutorial and everything in youtube and it so funny*.			√
7.	*My first video* kaya aku nyanyi tahun 2012 si, video-video yang kalian tidak akan pernah bisa lihat karena aku *privat so emberasing,* memalukan sekali aku gak suka banget sumpah eu eu.			√

No.				
8.	Selanjutnya I go to twitter.		√	
9.	Aku main twitter and all stuff of twit, and after that found out about blogging.		√	
10.	Blogging itu kaya misalnya *fashion* gak ngerti deh, pasti kalian tau *fashion blogger* itu apa?.			√
11.	Aku tu pingin banget jadi fashion blogger, so i create my own blog .		√	
12.	Nah ini sama sekali kaya aku bikin akun youtube bikin segala macam tu orangtuaku gak ada yang tau guys, dia itu gak tau tapi dia tau aku punya akun fb suka mainan internet *and everything is under control.*		√	
13.	Tapi kaya aku gak ngasih tau gitu lo aku punya vidio ni di youtube tu sama aku sekali gak ngasih tau, karena *first of all* aku kira kaya buat *fun* aja lah ya.			√
14.	Bayangin aku foto belakangnya seprei kaya gini badcover kaya di spret dan terus aku kaya *pouse like this*, *with my cloth and all of stuf and embarasing* banget.		√	
15.	Okay jadi aku punya blog, aku nulis artikel bukan artikel si jaman dahulu kaya nulis asal aja *as like* eu kaya inget2			√

	itu euh *and then after that after blogging*, aku tau instagram dari twitter.			
16.	*I think* kalo misalkan kalian pernah *go to my meet and great or talkshow* pasti kalian pernah tau aku awalnya main instagram itu kaya sampah banget deh.			√
17.	I post as like food and cruss and everything, pokoknya anything yang aku foto I upload in my instagram.			√
18.	*So trust*, waktu nya itu post hampir 2000 akhirnya mamaku tau kan aku punya instagram terus dia bilang kenapa gak gini aja jadi *fashion acount* karena dia tau aku suka fashion kaya aku suka foto.		√	
19.	Akhirnya aku delete semua post, aku di bantu mama aku *thank mama I love you mom*.		√	
20.	Aku mulai *stroling* tu kaya fashion blog di instagram dan disitu kan aku follow kaya hijabers-hijabers *mostly my inspiration* adalah Ka Dian Pelangi kalian pasti tau dia siapa? *she is amazing*.			√

21.	Aku ngefollow dia di instagram dan di *followback by her* habisnya aku ngekomen di salah satu post Ka Dian, *I think how it went*			√
22.	Terus kaya tiba-tiba *I don't know where dia follow back aku*, bayangin aku se mini dan *difollow*, *it is so crazy*.			√
23.	Bayangin aja di *follow* idola kalian terus foto kalian dipost.	√		
24.	Terus ya sudah kaya gitu *she posted my picture* dari situ banyak yang mulai kenal terus aku kaya *there are so many* hijabers bla bla aku *ngefollow back banget*.			√
25.	Terus aku juga *continue my fashion blogging* kaya aku aktif banget.		√	
26.	Dulu aku sering masuk *explore* instagram misal kalian sudah main instagram pasti kalian tau.	√		
27.	Dulu aku nggak ngerti sama sekali *they save me stuf* dan itu kaya hadiah semisal kalian dapet *pages* dan *I'm so happy* dapet hadiah untuk difoto di *share* di instagram dan aku seneng banget.			√
28.	Dan udah satu tahun dua tahun kaya gitu *I become bored with endorse and stuff*			√

No.				
	kaya at first really fun bisa kerja sama-sama *online shop* dan barter gitu.			
29.	Bahkan tante tante dan temen temen aku kaya anggepnya tuh seru banget *and I agree with them and then till I feel bored with it and like I can't stop* karena numpuk *pages*nya dan aku juga udah mulai fokus sekolah.			√
30.	Jadi kaya *I think, it is no no,* sudah numpuk aku harus foto semakin lama kaya aku tuh agak capek kayaknya harus *stop* bla bla bla.			√
31.	*And I stop endorsement for a while and become like forever, but I still continue my blogging* tapi kaya bukannya endorse gitu.	√		
32.	Kemudian emm aku dapet tawaran buat emm jadi salah satu *icon* dimajalah aku sama	√		
33.	Majalahnya tuh hijabela tapi sekarang kayaknya, *I don't think it is still exis or fist ever photshoot as like crazy*		√	
34.	Gilanya aku jadi model bla bla bla *I was so excited* karena kaya *wow! my dream become true*.			√
35.	Terus kaya aku diundang *catwalk and than* aku mulai deal sama *brand,* kaya *there*			√

	is so fun kaya aku ketemu *agency* aku ketemu orang baru buat kerjasama.			
36.	*It is like waw for me,* jadi aku kaya punya kehidupan diluar sekolah yang *not everyone can have* kaya gak semua orang diumur segitu bisa ngerasain apa yang aku rasain.			√
37.	Saya juga *di invite* buat talk show di tv-tv, gila aku malu banget semalu itu.	√		
38.	Aku pernah diundang hitam putih, net tv aku lupa, indonesian morning show kaya beberapa2 program tv *I was like wow. so this is like what I feel nice for experience and really greatfull* bisa ngerasain itu semua.			√
39.	Aku juga agak *nominated for influences Asia* di 2015, kaya aku terbang ke singapur buat *attanding award*.			√
40.	Aku masuk *work out influencer* dan tahun kemarin 2017 aku dinominated *lagi di life style and oh my god! it was such a funny experience*.			√
41.	Mulai dari *net working*, aku kenal sama orang-orang yang aku nonton di youtube.	√		
42.	*Now, I can actually create*			√

No.				
	something, yaa jadi kaya *that's how I start everthing.*			
43.	Jadi kira-kira aku main sosial media udah 6 tahun, *I'm just really thankfull for you all guys*		√	
44.	*It is really fun because this is what i wanna continue doing* tapi *at that time.*	√		
45.	jangan mikir kalau misalnya semua yang aku lakukan ini seneng-seneng doang, karena ada saatnya dimana aku kaya aduh capek banget *I need a break, i don't like this anymore.*		√	
46.	*Me being a perfectionist*, kadang tu kaya susah banget sesuai sama apa yang aku pengen.		√	
47.	*It is not an easy job i don't like it but i love it but in reality everything is not as good as you think*, karena aku kaya masih sekolah *it is killing me too, you know!*			√
48.	kaya aku sekolah juga *it is not as easy as everyone thinking this*.		√	
49.	Apalagi *balancing my time* dan itu pertanyaan yang paling aku selalu dapet kaya gimana sih caranya ngimbangin waktu kaya *until now*.			√

50.	Oke aku ngasih tips sekalian Cuma aku juga kadang *it doesn't applay me too.*		√	
51.	Aku masih coba juga buat *ngebalance* antara *school and instagram.*			√
52.	Dari mulai kecil banget *Instanly,* bisa jadi terkenal *not like everyone else*.			√
53.	*So that*, aku gak ngerti ni video bakalan jelas apa enggak, *but this is actually the story about how I actually became the person I'm now.*			√
54.	Yaa *I hope* kalian ngerti apa aku mencoba sampaikan di video ini, *thak you so much for following me, for subscribing to me.*			√
55.	Tapi karena ini *my first ever in cover* kayaknya kita butuh waktu jadi aku rela bolos tapi tetap aja aku kan buru-buru pelajaran.		√	
56.	*Anyway, i'm really really exited* bakal ada Darin juga aku bakal berdua sama dia *and* majalah ini untuk lebaran atau ramadhan.(		√	
57.	kita udah mulai *makeup.*	√		
58.	Hai, aku lagi *live* di instagram Go Girl.	√		
59.	Masalahnya Ini warnanya kaya lagi *nge trend* banget	√		

	gak sih?			
60.	Jadi *I just take picturenya*, jadi kalian gak akan ngeliat aku pake baju yang ini, nanti kalian bisa beli sendiri.		√	
61.	Halo semuanya, *back and again with me*.		√	
62.	Pokoknya aku sudah slesai *makeup* sekarang, jadi mukaku udah kelihatan oke *natural* banget *I love it*.			√
63.	snick pic nya warnanya tuh kaya *earthy* terus ada yang *rose gold* juga dan menurutku si warnanya aku banget.			√
64.	Yang tadi gak bisa ngelihat-lihat dulu ootd nya apa tapi karena vlog ini akan di naik setelah *covernya di announce* jadi kalian bisa lihat dari proses *shootingnya* bagaimana. yuk kita ganti baju.			√
65.	Jadi sekarang kita sudah selesai *makeup totally*, udah di tempelin eyelener, dan aku udah pake *outfit* yang pertama.			√
66.	*My full make up natural* banget sama sekali gak *heavy, thank you* bagus banget *makeup* nya.			√
67.	Sekarang kita langsung mau *take shoot* dulu.	√		

68.	Lucu banget kak sepatunya, kalian harus *follow* instagramnya.	√		
69.	Okay tadi kita sudah ngambil beberapa *take*, kira2 seribu kali.	√		
70.	Sekarang kita *break* 15 menit .	√		
71.	Sekarang kita mau *shoot* buat Go Girl TV.	√		
72.	Paling pas aku *upload* ini, videonya udah naik deh.	√		
73.	Yee udah selesai, hari ini dua *look* dan harus *perfect* jadi agak lama.			√
74.	*I love it*, warnanya suka banget.		√	
75.	Ini dia *looknya* Darin*, I think* bangus banget.			√
76.	*By the way* foto disini tuh lucu banget suka deh aku *background* nya.			√
77.	Kita mau ganti baju karena sudah selesai sekarang, yeee *thank you everyone*.		√	
78.	Jadi itu *shooting* hari ini, maaf kalo misalnya Vlognya kepotongpotong dikit, *but i hope you enjoy it*.		√	
79.	*Comment* kalo kalian pengen lihat *update* aku kaya *shooting* tadi, *and i think that it, see you guys in my next*			. √

	video, bye.			
80.	Kita bakal *mix* bahasanya *I always do that.*			√
81.	*The first thing* is tadaa, power bank, jadi ini penting banget buat aku bawa power bank kemana-mana.		√	
82.	*Because everything is in my phone. If you guys do not know, I have my job in here, my friend in here, family in here,* jadi semuanya ada di dalam handphone ini.		√	
83.	Jadi ini enak banget powerbanknya bisa pakai kable bisa nggak pake kabel *that's way I like it.*		√	
84.	*I have to bring it everywhere and then the next thing is my wallet,* ini juga penting banget ada kartu ku disini kayak kartu mahasiswa, pelajar waktu masih SMA, ada card timezone, kartu ismaya pokoknya disini banyak banget kartunya, biora beauty pass, ada startbuks.		√	
85.	*And then the next things that I bring is this parfum right here*, ini kecil banget aku biasanya ganti-ganti ini aku lagi nyuri punya mama lagi ini Gucci yang bloom.		√	
86.	Biasanya aku suka banget bawa *travel size parfum* kaya			√

	begini karnakan kecil dan kalo misalnya di bawa kemana-mana enak dan ini juga wanginya *last all day long*.			
87.	*This exactly one of my favoutite parfum*, tapi yang aku suka banget itu gerlang.		√	
88.	Aku bakal bikin video tentang *parfum one day*.		√	
89.	Setau aku ini belum ada di Indonesia, jadi kalian bisa - nitip di jastip-jastip *or anything*.	√		
90.	*And yeah that's literally it*, itu aja yang biasanya aku bawa kemana-mana.		√	
91.	Karna menurut aku sih apa yang ada di dalam *handphone* kita itu lumayan *private*, *but anyway I am still going to do it for you guys*.			√
92.	*First thing that you will see in my Iphone is* ada *wallpaper*.	√		
93.	*After that* aku punya beberapa apk yang *boring* di paling depan, *which is* safari, phone, terus ada others.			√
94.	*And then I have settings*, habis settings ada photos, Ya isinya foro pelajaran semua.		√	
95.	*And then I have Movie*, *You guys know* lah apk buat ngedit		√	

No.	Utterance			
	video.			
96.	*And then next I have* instagram *which is very important as you guys know,* ini dia instagramnya.			√
97.	*Anyway* aku punya dua *account which is* shireeenz and shirinath.			√
98.	Shirinath itu *account* kedua aku yang isinya lebih ter, *I think* ter *plan* dan snapgramnya pastinya lebih a*rtistic and all of that*.			√
99.	*After* instagram ada snapchat.	√		
100.	*Anyway* selain snapchat dibwahnya aku ada beberapa apk yang agak penting juga *which is* twitter, whatsapp, minimalize sama line.			√
101.	*And then we have* whatsapp kalo misalnya whatsapp ini aku pakai buat keluarga, kerja, terus guru-guru semua ada di whatsapp.		√	
102.	*And then I have minimalize which is*, Kayaknya kalo misalkan kalian nonton studying tips-tips aku.		√	
103.	*And then we have line,* line ini, *main social networking account* yang aku pake.			√
104.	Jadi kalo misalnya sama teman-teman *and anyone that I know* aku biasanya pake		√	

	line.			
105.	Karna whatsapp kan pake nomor hp jadi zaman sekarang kek jarang banget orang yang tau nomor hp, *So that's way I use line*.		√	
106.	Jadi yang balasinny tim aku dan *after mail we have* kalender, *and then we have* camera, dan a*fter* camera *we have and then we have music*.			√
107.	Jadi emang yang *main* itu kalo ngak VSCO, ada beberapa dari sini yang aku pakai juga.	√		
108.	*I rarely use spotify* karena, Cuma karena kakak aku pake spotify *family* aku login aja.			√
109.	*And then we have school* kalo misalnya kalian nonton video study tips aku, kalian juga kayaknya udah tau apk yang aku pake sekolah apa aja.		√	
110.	*I have* tezza apk. Ini kayak apk ngedit juga, tapi dia lebih ke instagram banget.		√	
111.	*And then I have* message, kayak isinya itu sms-sms gitu, cuman aku, jarang abnget pakai messege dan aku biasanya pakai line.		√	
112.	*As you guys know* tapi massege ini juga kadang berguna banget buat aku sama		√	

	sahabat aku.			
113.	Kita kadang dm di messege *and then the last one we have* KD pro, *which is* apk yang kayak buat foto-foto analog warna kayak yang Polaroid-polaroid gitu.			√
114.	*That's actually what's inside my phone* emang agak boring dan sedikit isinya, dan gak ada *game* sama sekali.			√
115.	Jadi bener bener *handphone* aku, aku pake buat instagram terus buat *connect* ke temen, *and all the stuff* yang kurang penting biasanya ngak aku lakuin.			√
116.	Habis ini jangan lupa, buat subscribe, terus *comment your video suggestion and share this video I think*		√	
117.	Jadi kek aku mau bikin diri aku capek banget dan ngantuk biar nanti malem bisa tidur, *cause I do not know I really do have problem to sleeping.*		√	
118.	Padahal *I promise myself* di 2020 aku ga boleh kayak gitu lagi.	√		
119.	*Today it's actually Monday, and I am starting something new which is eating vegetarian* selama seminggu ini aku bakal nyobain something *healty, everything*			√

	is vegetarian dan plant bese.			
120.	Aku ikut *cathering like eating company and there plant base.*		√	
121.	*Really really excited to try*, karna kayak setiap hari aku makan ayam *does not healty.*			√
122.	*I am trying to drink more water* kayak wow, kalian liat ga sih ini kayak lebih besar dari muka ku, *a lot bigger than my face.*			√
123.	Orang bilangnya pasti kayak main hp deh padahal *I already put down my phone*.		√	
124.	*Which is staring at the ceiling everything* tapi tetap aja ga bisa tidur.		√	
125.	Aku masih libur kuliah *so I have a lot of free time so I still do not know what to do.*		√	
126.	Emm, sebenarnya aku hari ini mau *take content* cuman kayak *too much sick* jadi aku belum tau mungkin mau *mix and match* baju untuk sebukan kedepan.			√
127.	Aku tau ini terbuat dari pokoknya dia *eco-friendly* dan bagus banget tapi ga bisa lama-lama karena dia ga terlalu *strong* bahannya			√
128.	*We will see what is inside especial for me* aku			√

	ngerequest no tahu karena aku ngak suka tahu.			
129.	Ini *lunch.*	√		
130.	ini *dinner.*	√		
131.	*Open it* wow aku ga pernah nyobain nasi merah *this is new*.			√
132.	Dan ini ada sayur *but okay this is what I am going to eat so okay let's just fix it.*		√	
133.	Ada ikan, *I still do not know if this is like the real fish*		√	
134.	Aku ga tau ya ini cateringnya *is vegetarian or not*		√	
135.	Yeey, habis *guys.*	√		
136.	Kecuali ini, *I do not really like it*		√	
137.	*So I am out of the house* wow aku emang sengaja keluar rumah karna kayak kalo di rumah aku udah *fix* tidur.			√
138.	Aku ada beberapa hal yang mau di beli, cuman aku ga bakal makan *or* minum-minuman yang aneh-aneh karena kayak *we are still on the vegetarian thing,* jadi kayak aku ga bakal salah makan. Aku ada beberapa hal yang mau di beli, cuman aku ga bakal makan *or* minum-minuman yang aneh-aneh karena kayak *we are still on*			√

	the vegetarian thing, jadi kayak aku ga bakal salah makan.			
139.	Sebenarnya Cuma buat semingguan gitu-gitu karena aku mau banget nyoba *changes out and I hopefully* nanti malam aku bisa tidur, lebih nyenyak.			√
140.	Dan aku juga ga mau pulang malam-malam karena *diner* aku ada di rumah.	√		
141.	*So let's go He is take pictures of me*, karena aku harus ngontent.		√	
142.	*Okay guys. Someone literally left his wallet at the car that guy is my brother* dia ninggalin dompet akhirnya supir aku mutart balik *where*.			√
143.	Kita hari ini ga terlalu *dressing up* ya, *By the way* ini Cuma muat kartu dan dua lipstick aku.			√
144.	*Let's go inside* dan banyak banget yang ngeliatin aku karena pake kacamata.		√	
145.	Tapi kalau aku udah lagi liburan atau, *travelling I can be myself more.*		√	
146.	*I would shop around* ini apaan sih ko kayak banyak warna warni.		√	

147.	Liat deh *how cute is it.*		√	
148.	Cuma aku ngak mungkin beli karna kayak ee, *no way.*	√		
149.	Kita kalau jalan-jalan sama orang ini ke toko TV kayak, *what the hell. Oh why?*		√	
150.	So aku lagi *live*, baru *live. Hi guys. Eating something. (*			√
151.	*And my brother,* dia mau makan.		√	
152.	Yak ga *focus* lagi.	√		
153.	*And then* abis itu aku mau langsung tidur karna ngantuk banget.	√		
154.	Chicken katsu, dan ini sausnya *yummy*.	√		
155.	*Let's try The tasted so good,* Ini chicken katsunya kan bukan beneran ayam, Cuma rasa kayak ayam.		√	
156.	*So good*, Ini juga *the tasted like* em, kayak kalian tau kan sate padang tu biasanya ada kayak kuahnya.			√
157.	Nah ini tu rasanya kayak gitu, *tasted so good*.		√	
158.	*I cannot believe it,* rasanya mirip banget sama ayam.		√	
159.	Habis ini aku mau bersihin *make-up and then* beneran *sleep* langsung *or I am going*			√

			√	
	to watching something else.			
160.	Kalau vlognya kedikitan *I do not know, but thanks you so much for watching.*		√	
	TOTAL	31	58	71

Validator

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Appendix 4

Frequency and percentages of code-mixing

Formulaa = $P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$

1) Insertion $= \frac{31}{160} \times 100\% = 19,37\%$

2) Alternation $= \frac{58}{160} \times 100\% = 36,25\%$

3) Congruent lexicalization $= \frac{71}{160} \times 100\% = 44,37\%$

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04 Desember 2020

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Lamp : -
Perihal : **Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi**

Kepada Yth:
1. **Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum.** (Pembimbing I)
2. **Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.** (Pembimbing II)

di – Padang sidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padang sidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Judul Skripsi : **Code - Mixing in Shirin Al Athrus' 5 Vlogs Youtobe - October to Desember 2020 Indonesia.**

Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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Dipindai dengan CamScanner