

CODE MIXING IN SUHAY SALIM BEAUTY VLOGGER

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Abstrak

Fenomena yang disebut campur kode saat ini menjadi peristiwa yang terkenal di Indonesia. Warga Negara Indonesia cenderung menggabungkan dua bahasa atau lebih di setiap ucapan atau kalimat dan mengunggahnya ke media social. Penyebab dari semua itu bisa berasal dari lingkungan sekitar mereka (faktor eksternal) atau dari keinginan mereka sendiri (faktor internal). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan bagaimana Suhay Salim, seorang vlogger kecantikan populer di YouTube, mencampur bahasa antara Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris di setiap videonya. Analisis video menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis campur kode dan lima penyebab yang mempengaruhi penggunaan campur kode Suhay Salim yang ditemukan dalam videonya. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa Insertion menjadi tipe dominan dari campur kode karena kata adalah unit terkecil yang dapat dimasukkan dengan mudah ke dalam struktur yang diberikan. Hasil juga menunjukkan bahwa penyebab yang paling sering muncul dalam kasus Suhay Salim adalah Low Frequency Word di mana kata Bahasa Indonesia sulit untuk diingat, kurang populer dan memiliki arti/makna yang tidak stabil sedangkan kata Bahasa Inggris mudah diingat, lebih populer dan memiliki arti/makna yang stabil.

Kata Kunci: campur kode, media sosial, video, vlogger kecantikan.

Abstract

Phenomenon called code mixing currently becomes a well-known event in Indonesia. Indonesians tend to combine two languages or more in every utterances or sentence and upload it in social media. The reason for this may come from their surrounding environment (external factors) or their desire (internal factors). This study aims to determine how Suhay Salim, a popular beauty vlogger on YouTube, mixes her languages between Bahasa Indonesia and English in each of her videos. Analysis of the video demonstrated that there are three types of code mixing and five reasons influencing Suhay Salim's code mixing found in her video. The results indicate that Insertion becomes the dominant type of code mixing because word is the smallest unit that can be inserted into a given structure easily. It also indicates that the most occurring reason influencing Suhay Salim is Low Frequency Words where Bahasa Indonesia word is harder to remember, less popular and has unstable sense/meaning while English word is easier to remember, more popular and has stable sense/meaning.

Keywords: code mixing, social media, video, beauty vlogger.

INTRODUCTION

With the growing influence of globalization, English is frequently used besides Indonesia language by Indonesian. As an international language, it not only serves the role of lingua franca in non-English speaking countries anymore (Shooshtari & Allahbakhsh, 2013) but also broadens the lexicon of the languages spoken worldwide. English, as a "donor language" (Riaz & Khan, 2013) and as a "language of science and technology" (Zhiganova, 2016) has influences the lexicon of other languages, such as Indonesia language. People not only employ English expressions out of need but also due to willingness and desire to be associated with the elite and educated class. This impact has led to a world-wide language variation on a large scale. This variation can be

evidently observed in the form of code mixing. Ehsan and Aziz (2014) noted that many words of English language are known and used by people who have never studied the language. Words like *television*, *sorry*, *thank you*, *by the way* are frequently used in routine communication without any awareness of code mixing. Initially, when people combine two languages without the need to match codes in such words or speeches is when code mixing occurred (Nababan, 2001). This phenomenon can be also seen in their language used in the social media, such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, etc.

Any platform that offers a place to make connections for a network of people is called social media. According to Obar, Jonathan, Wildman, and Steve (2015) social media is software-mediated platforms that

allow content, thoughts, career interests, and other forms of expression to be generated and exchanged across interactive communities and networks. On social media, the social media users are doing all of the talking. They shared digital photos, animations, eBooks, info graphics, research papers, and much more. They also sought to build interaction with fans and followers and eventually hoped they would take action (Schauer, 2015). Currently used and internationally busy social media site is YouTube. It is one of the social media that is growing rapidly than another social media. It is in the second place following Facebook of ten most popular social media in the world according to the recent traffic data on August 2018. YouTube was estimated to have more than one billion monthly active users' worldwide. Its wide network encourages many people to be updated with the trends and news across the globe as well as to share their interests and voices to wider audience. Driven by the urge of wider connectedness and its popularity, there are many cases of code mixing happens in YouTube. It is also happen in Indonesia users that they tend to mix their utterances between Indonesian and English and vice versa.

Social media site called YouTube is an immensely lucrative way of spreading information, publicizing services and products, including beauty products (Riaz, 2019). Along with the rise of online review on YouTube by beauty product users, made a profession called beauty vlogger or beauty influencer trending. These vloggers or influencers use their skills in makeup to partner with cosmetic brands, earning money while building brand awareness around products (Forbes, 2016). In Indonesia, there are several beauty vloggers or beauty influencers who are currently becoming the idols and are already very popular. One of the currently well-known beauty vlogger in Indonesia is Suhay Salim, who often called Suhay. Among the popular beauty vloggers or beauty influencers in Indonesia, only Suhay who mixes her utterances between Indonesian and English frequently. In each of her videos was found a mixing language case. Suhay borrows English language whether in the form of word, phrase, or clause and then put them together in her Indonesian language. This is one of the example of code mixing phenomenon happened in YouTube. Thus, Suhay befits as a beauty vlogger who often mixes language and it makes her suitable to be the object of study about code mixing.

This study aims to determine how Suhay Salim, a popular beauty vlogger in YouTube, mixes her utterances in each of her video. Based on that background, it asks: what are the types of code mixing occurs in Suhay's video? And, what are the reason influenced Suhay to mixes her utterances?

The scope of this study is analyzing the types of code mixing, which is proposed by Muysken, used by Suhay Salim in her video about makeup and also the factors that motivate Suhay Salim to mix her languages between Indonesian and English in every video. The limitation of this study is the video of Suhay Salim that only have a correlation with this study. The videos which the writer analyzes are the videos that published on January until October 2018 and contain of code-mixing. The data is the transcription of the video. The writer writes the transcription of the video by herself.

RESEARCH METHOD

According to the data analysis which were taken from the form of Suhay Salim's utterances which were spoken during her beauty video uploaded in YouTube, her code mixing types in Muysken's theory (2014) and the reasons that influenced why she used were analyzed using Weinreich (1963). Since, the data are presented in words form (primarily the participant's words) or pictures rather than in numbers, this study is qualitative research (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2009). Moreover, qualitative method is a method that seeks in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior (Given, 2008). Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge (2006) stated that qualitative research studies behavior in natural settings or uses people's accounts as data and usually no manipulation behavior.

For collecting the data in qualitative research, there are four techniques can be used: observing directly, interviewing in depth, participating in the setting, and analyzing documents and materials culture (Marshall, 2006:97). Since the data of this study were taken from the transcribed of Suhay Salim's utterances that were taken from eight beauty videos that were uploaded in January to October in YouTube, this research only used analyzing document and material culture technique for gathering data in qualitative research. There are different aspects related to the applied problem which were used in answering every research question. There are three aspects which are needed to answer Research Question- 1 (RQ-1), those are *utterances, structures of the words, clauses, phrases or sentences and types of code mixing*. For Research Question-2 (RQ-2) uses *code mixing (mixing element)* and *reasons of using code mixing*.

Therefore in collecting the data, the researcher as the non-participant where the researcher only acted an observer who was not involved directly and actively in the research object. Based on Le Compte et al (1994), observation is defined as a method relying on watching, listening, asking questions, and collecting things. In conducting this study, the observation was applied by collecting and downloading the video of Suhay Salim as

in accordance with the research questions. Then beauty video that were uploaded by Suhay Salim in YouTube was used as medium to categorize the transcript by taking note and selecting the utterances of Suhay Salim that contain code mixing. Moreover, the researcher applied some primary instruments as the supported tools in collecting the data. These supporting tools that were used during data collecting process are laptop, digital files, internet connection, and the other electronic devices. To make the process of documentary study in selecting and classifying the transcript easier, the researcher printed out the transcript of the chosen videos. Then the transcript of utterances that had already classified was written down to make the data easier to be analyzed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Types of Code Mixing Used by Suhay Salim in Beauty Video

Based on the research, it is found out that there are 3 types of code mixing in video of beauty vlogger, Suhay Salim, namely: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. From these three types, insertion takes the highest proportion for about 60% of the code mixing types. Alternation takes the second proportion with 30% and congruent lexicalization takes for only 10%.

Table 1 Percentage of the types of code mixing

NO	TYPES OF CODE MIXING	PERCENTAGE
1.	INSERTION	60%
2.	ALTERNATION	30%
3.	CONGRUENT	10%

From the table above, we can see that the most frequent types of code mixing that occurred in the video are insertion, followed by alternation and congruent lexicalization.

4.1.1 Insertion

Based on the research, the writer found that 60% of the data from Suhay Salim video is insertion. Precisely 41% of the data is word insertion and the remaining 19% is phrase insertion. This number of percentage becomes the highest percentage from all of the type of code mixing Suhay Salim does in her video. Insertion here basically is a process of code mixing that insert words or phrases from other language into a given sentence (Rebekawati and Gintings, 2013). It happens when the word or the phrase from foreign language are inserted into main language structure of sentence. In this case, the foreign language stands for English and the main language stands for Indonesian. The English words or phrases which are inserted into Indonesian structure will not changing the structure of the Indonesian sentence. It

does not change the intention of the sentence although one of the words or one of the phrases uses a different language. Word insertion here means a process of code mixing that insert words into the original structure with mother language. While phrase insertion means a process of code mixing that insert phrases into the original structure. In Suhay Salim video, the writer found out that there are both word insertion and phrase insertion.

Bloomfield (1926) describes word as the smallest meaningful unit of speech and writing that can stand by themselves. Here, word is described as the smallest element found in a sentence or a speech. Mish (1991) also defines word as the smallest constituent that can be moved within a sentence without making the sentence ungrammatical. Essentially, word is the smallest meaningful element of speech or writing. Therefore, in this case, word insertion can be defined as an insertion of the smallest element from foreign language (English) into main language (Bahasa Indonesia) and does not change the main language grammatical structure. In Suhay Salim beauty video, word insertion often occurs in terms about makeup term, makeup material, color, and uncategorized types.

- Swatch

*"Pas gua **swatch** sih warnanya lumayan."*

"When I swatches, I think the color was good enough."

Suhay Salim's utterances as word insertion were found at her monologue beauty video when she inserted a word as another word (word in English) in Indonesian sentence that she spoke. From the statement above, the word that Suhay Salim inserted as another word is 'swatch'. 'Swatch' is one of the makeup terms that occur in Suhay Salim utterance found in her video. This word, 'swatch', is a term referring to apply the makeup products in the hand to find out the color and texture. 'Swatch' at the statement above referred as word insertion because Suwito (1985) defines word insertion is a kind of code mixing that happens when a morpheme or a group of morpheme is inserted in a spoken utterance. Here we can see that 'swatch' is a morpheme (free morpheme) in English that got inserted in Indonesian utterance. Because 'swatch' is one of the examples of a morpheme and Suwito explanation that involves morpheme as the requirement material in word insertion, the word 'swatch' in the statement above can be classified as a word insertion.

In the previous analysis, the writer found 41% of 60% data is classified as word insertion. Then, the remaining percentage, 19% of the data can be classified as phrase insertion. Phrase insertion here means that the speaker insert phrases in their utterance which is in the main language. In Suhay Salim case, phrase insertion means an insertion of phrase from English into her Indonesian utterance. The definition of phrase itself is a group of words in English. Besides that, Nordquist (2018) also said that phrase is group of two or more words functioning as a meaningful unit within a sentence or a clause. Essentially, phrase is group of words functioning as meaningful unit in English sentence or English clause. In this case, the phrase insertion can be defines as the insertion of two or more words of English into Indonesian sentence. Suhay Salim uses phrase from English when she talks about these types: makeup term, makeup material, color, and uncategorized types.

- Outer Corner

"Ini gua taruh dibagian luarnya, sedikit aja di outer corner."

"I put it on the outside, just a little on the outer corner."

'Outer corner' is term used to explain a part in eyes. This part in eyes means where the corner of our eyes that is close to the bone of the cheek. Every time Suhay Salim makes a review or tutorial about eyeshadow, this word will eventually appears. The code mixing found at the statement uttered by Suhay Salim in the caption above is phrase: 'outer corner'. Then, this 'outer corner' phrase is suddenly pop up in the Indonesian sentence and becomes phrase insertion of code mixing. According to Suwito (1985) when the speaker inserts a phrase from different language into their sentence, it is called phrase insertion. Then this whole situation about Suhay Salim whose her main language is Indonesian inserted phrase from English into her Indonesian sentence is classified as phrase insertion.

4.1.2 Alternation

Alternation is a process of code mixing when two structures from different language are alternated indistinctively both at the lexical level and grammatical level (Pramodhawardhani, 2012). It means the lexical item and the grammatical word of one language is followed by the lexical item and the grammatical word of another language. The lexical item and grammatical word here referred to a group of words that are interconnected and consisted of subjects and predicates which called as clause (Darminah). Because of that, the number of mixing words in alternation type is, of course, higher and more complex than the insertion type. For this type, the writer found 31% from all the data is classified as alternation.

- I think you're gonna love them

"Kalau lo ABG atau remaja yang unyuk-unyuk gitu, I think you're gonna love them."

"If you are a lovely and cute teenager, I think you are going to love them."

The code mixing found in the statement above is 'I think you're gonna love them'. Together with the Indonesian clause, the statement above is classified as alternation. Sari (2018) defines that when the speaker is alternating the structures between two languages, their statement will classified as alternation of code mixing. From the statement, we can look that Suhay Salim is alternating the structures between two languages. She speaks in Indonesian first and in English later. The statement uttered by Suhay Salim consists of Indonesian clause and English clause. Therefore, the statement above is classified as alternation that is the alternation between the structures of two different languages.

4.1.3 Congruent Lexicalization

The last type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization. Congruent lexicalization is a process of code mixing when two languages share the grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with elements from either language. In this case, the grammatical structure is shared by languages *A* (Indonesian) and *B* (English) with words or phrases from both languages *a* (words or phrases from Indonesian) and *b* (words or phrases from English) are inserted more or less randomly. Congruent lexicalization requires that the languages in contact be structurally congruent to a very high degree (Lipski, 2009). In Suhay Salim circle, Indonesian and English are used casually. The people in that circle use both languages interchangeably. A national language (Indonesian) is mixed with the international language (English) continuously. This situation presents the favorable environment for congruent lexicalization where the words or phrases from two languages are both lexically and structurally similar. Congruent lexicalization is somewhat a rare situation. Just in Suhay Salim video, it appears not more than three times (in one video, congruent lexicalization can occur trice, but trice is the maximal number it occurred). The occurrence of congruent lexicalization arises in Suhay Salim case is around 13%. This is the lowest type occurring in Suhay Salim video.

- Box, If you know me, Packaging

"Dari box-nya, if you know me, lo tau kalau gua tidak suka packaging berisikmacam begini."

"From the box, if you know me, you know that I do not like noisy packaging like this."

From the statement above we can see that Suhay Salim mix her words in other language several times in her sentence. In this point the mixing element will be

more than two words or phrases in one single breath utterance. This time, not only words and phrases that appeared, but also clause can appeared. This is what we called as congruent lexicalization. Dwijayanti and Wahyana (2012) defines congruent lexicalization of code mixing referring to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Then, back to the statement uttered by Suhay Salim, it can be seen in her statement that the first language (Indonesian) and the second language (English) share largely similar general structure which can be filled with element of either language without changing the grammatical structures. Therefore, the statement above can be classified as congruent lexicalization.

4.2 Reasons that Influenced Suhay Salim's Code Mixing

The code mixing that occurs in Suhay Salim video is influenced by several reasons. Weinreich (1963) says that the appearance of foreign language (in this case, it is English) in the structure of the mother language (in this case, it is Indonesian) can be caused by the limited word in mother language, or simply said the word in original language does not exist. Hoffman (1991) added that social factors such as expressing the group identity can also influence the society in Indonesia to use English rather than using Indonesian.

Here, in the beauty video created by Suhay Salim, there are five reasons that influence Suhay Salim to mix her languages. The first reason is low frequency words. Low frequency of words refers to the factor of code mixing which speaker mixes the words/phrases in another language because the words/phrases is easier to remember, more popular in the society and has stable sense (Nuryanto, 2014). Some of the words included in this factor are:

“Brand”, “Compact Powder”, “Packaging”

Suhay Salim mixes those words above because the terms above is easier to remember and has stable sense. Moreover, those words above is more popular in society when talking about makeup/cosmetic. In this case, ‘brand’, ‘compact powder’, and ‘packaging’ is easier to remember, has stable sense/meaning, and more popular in society than the word in Indonesian. For the example, when people says ‘brand’, the audience will understand fast that that people talks about a type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name. Whilst, when people says ‘*merek*’, the audience will take more times to understand the word. It is also happened when a person says ‘compact powder’ and ‘event’. The audience will catch the meaning faster when the words is said in English. Nuzula (2017) says

that a person used the English word because the words are often used, it is easier to remember than using the Indonesian word. In this context, Suhay Salim uses the word of ‘brand’, ‘compact powder’, and ‘event’ to simplify the audience for understanding her intention. It also makes the audience can be more understand of the product in the video, so the product mentioned can be sold faster.

In other words, in Suhay Salim case, the factor of low frequency words occurs when Suhay Salim choose to speak the English words/phrases rather than choose to speak the Indonesian words/phrases. It happens because the words/phrases in English term are easier to remember and has stable sense, also is more popular in Suhay Salim's circle. The second reason is pernicious homonymy. Pernicious homonymy is a factor that the speaker mixes their sentence with the words/phrases from another language to minimize the ambiguity (Mulyani, 2011). This factor of code mixing will occur in Suhay Salim case if Suhay Salim prefers to use the English words/phrases to avoid the ambiguity when she use the words/phrases in Indonesian. To put it simply, the Indonesian words/phrases can confuse the meaning of what Suhay Salim means, which is why it is better to use another language (English) to avoid the meaning misinterpretation. The third reason is the development and knowledge of a new culture. The development and knowledge of a new culture refers to the code mixing that caused by the term of development technology, culture, or certain field that uses foreign language (Veda, 2016). In Indonesia, most of the name of a new term for the development technology, culture, or certain field is similar with the foreign language where it is come from. This condition sometimes makes the citizen of Indonesia still uses the original term which uses foreign language, even though it has the similar terms in Indonesian. Suhay Salim, as one of the citizen in Indonesia become the example of this phenomena because in the makeup world, there are many new term used for cosmetics. Then the fourth reason is social value. Social value refers to the speaker mixes another language in his/her utterances because of social factor (Haq, 2017). Sometimes a speaker mixes their language to show their social status. It also occurs in Suhay Salim case. The last reason is oversight. Oversight refers to the limited language of speaker's own language, so the speaker uses the foreign language (Nuzula, 2017). Sometimes when the speaker cannot find words which are suitable with the speaker's utterances, they will mix their language with another language. This kind of case happens in the Suhay Salim case. Suhay Salim mixes her Indonesian utterances with English because she cannot find words in Indonesian term that are suitable with her utterance.

4.3 Discussions: Maintaining Stable Sense of Low Frequency Words by Expressing Code Mixing

Table 2 Discussions

N O	REASON	WORD	TYPE
1.	Low Frequency Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packaging - Brand - Box - Pink - Compact powder - Prepare - Event - Best seller 	Insertion
2.	Pernicious Homonymy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brush - High end - Primer 	Insertion
3.	The Development and Knowledge of a New Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eye shadow - Eyeliner - Gel liner - BB cream - Foundation - Lip balm - Lipstick - Palette 	Insertion
4.	Social Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packaging - Monthly favorites 	Insertion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - So let's jump right it - I love this 	Alternation
5.	Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skincare - Peach - Matte - Soflens - Outer corner - Inner corner 	Insertion

Code mixing are popular phenomenon happened in this modern society. Most of the code mixing phenomenon occurs in social networking. One of the example is vlogging (video blog). In the vlog created by Suhay Salim (a beauty vlogger), there are three types of code mixing in the video, namely: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. It is also found out that there are five reasons influencing Suhay Salim to mix her utterances. The five reasons are: low frequency words, pernicious homonymy, the development and knowledge of new culture, social value, and oversight. From the table above, it is found out that the most occurring types is the insertion. Whatever the reason are, the types that will occur is insertion. It is said so because the mixing

element in insertion is small, that is in the form of word or phrase. For the reason, it is found out that the dominant reason influencing Suhay Salim to mix her utterances is low frequency words. The second reason which influencing Suhay Salim is the development and knowledge of new culture. Then the third reason is oversight, the fourth is social value, and the last reason is pernicious homonymy. One type of code mixing which is not occurred in the table above is congruent lexicalization, because the mixing element in congruent lexicalization types is a combination between insertion and alternation types. So, from the analysis on the table, there are found five kinds of code mixing reasons. Those are Low Frequency Words, Pernicious Homonymy, Synonym, The Development and Knowledge of a New Culture, Social Value, and Oversight. Those reasons are reinforced by Insertion type.

Based on the previous study, it is found out that code mixing in another social networking such as Facebook has the same result that the word insertion type becomes the dominant type of code mixing. As discussed by Sutrismi with the title "The Use of Indonesian English Code Mixing in Social Media Networking", the dominant type in social media networking is word insertion. Kasyulita's study with the title "Analysis of Students Code Mixing in Facebook Social Networking" also found the same result. However, for the reason influencing the speaker to mix, Kasyulita discovers that the result on YouTube analysis and Facebook analysis has different result. Mediyanthi's study with the title "Descriptive Study of Code Mixing in Social Networking (Facebook)" and Kurniawan's study with the title "Code Mixing on Facebook Postings by EFL Students: A Small Scale Study at an SMP in Tangerang" reveal that the dominant reason influencing code mixing is oversight which was because of the word limitation in the main languages. Whereas in the YouTube analysis, low frequency word becomes the dominant reason for code mixing because foreign language word/phrase is easier to remember, more common, and has a consistent meaning.

The prevalent type of code mixing found in social networking is word insertion automatically, since 'word' is the smallest form of message in language. This finding is consistent with the Hamers and Blanc (1989) in Bi (2011) that the majority of mixing is lexical in nature and the most commonly substituted words are nouns. Therefore, word insertion becomes the main types of code mixing because 'word' is the smallest unit in linguistic and the simplest form to add without changing the structure of the sentence. However, the dominant reason influencing code mixing found in Facebook and YouTube has different result. It happens because Facebook object is written data, while YouTube object is verbal data.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

There are several conclusions that can be drawn in some points regarding to result and discussion of this study. First, this conclusion is related to the types of code mixing in Suhay Salim's video blog. There are three types of code mixing found in the video, those are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is the most frequently used type which belong the largest data in the transcription. In insertion type, Suhay Salim inserts a single word or phrase of English into her Indonesian structure and it does not changes the structure of the Indonesian sentence. The other type is alternation which is types that happens when Suhay Salim alternated two structures from different language indistinctively both at the lexical level and grammatical level. Suhay Salim also used congruent lexicalization in her video. It happens when two languages share the grammatical structure that can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

The second conclusion that can be gained is the reason influencing Suhay Salim's code mixing. There are five reasons that influence Suhay Salim to mix her languages. The first reason is low frequency words. Suhay Salim mixes the words/phrases in another language because the words/phrases is easier to remember, more popular in the society and has stable sense. She also mixes her utterances to minimize the ambiguity, it is called pernicious homonymy. Thus, the third reason is development and knowledge of new culture can be the factor that influences code mixing by the speaker. In Indonesia, most of the name of a new term for the development technology, culture, fashion, business, and makeup is similar with the foreign language where it is come from. This condition sometimes makes the citizen of Indonesia still uses the original term which uses foreign language, even though it has the similar terms in Indonesian. Suhay Salim, as one of the citizen in Indonesia become the example of this phenomena because in the makeup world, there are many new terms used for cosmetics. Not only that, but Suhay Salim also mixes her utterances with other language to show that she was a modern and an educated person. However, sometimes Suhay cannot find words which are suitable with her utterances, then she will mix her language with another language. This phenomenon called oversight.

Suggestion

The writer recognizes that this study is not written perfectly. The study demands a lot of evaluation on several section of it. The writer hope that this study would be beneficial for the readers who wants to employ

code mixing as the major topic for the study. In addition, there are some suggestion that can be learned from this study which is focused on code mixing happened in video blog. The first suggestion, it is interesting for English linguistic students to learn that the combination theories of linguistic field to produce deeper analysis. The second suggestion, it is suggested for the future researcher that this study can be used as a relevant study for linguistics field. The writer hopes that this study can help the other researcher to investigate profounder in code mixing field to discover more complex comprehension in conducting linguistics study. Furthermore, concerning with the study, it would be better for them analyzing the reason of code mixing in the real life field because the sentences and statement uttered are spontaneously uttered in natural conversation that the people created in certain situation and condition.

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