

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USAGE IN ENGLISH EDUCATION OFFICIAL
INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1
degree**

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USAGE IN ENGLISH EDUCATION OFFICIAL INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY LAMPUNG

By

Yeni Mahdalena

Sociolinguistics is study about the connection among language and society. Every people have different language style when they interact to each other. By many variations which they have, it can be possible for them to mix their language in their utterance or when they write something. Mixing one language with the other languages, in sociolinguistics field it called by code mixing. The use of code mixing in society it has been common. It happens in English education official Instagram account. Therefore, this research focuses on code mixing that emerges on English education official Instagram account.

The aim of this research was to find out the types and levels of code mixing that appear on the post of English education official Instagram account. This research used descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. Then, the result of types and levels of code mixing were counted by using Sudjiono's formula.

The research finding after analyzed the post showed there are one hundred and seventeen data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the highest type was intra-sentential of code mixing and the lowest type was intra-lexical of code mixing. While, in the levels of code mixing, the dominant level was word level and the lowest level was idiom level.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Code mixing, Instagram.

DECLARATION

I am a student with following identity:

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Certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and ideas from various sources, which are properly acknowledged in the text.

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **“An Analysis of Code Mixing Usage in English Education Official Instagram Account Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung”**, By: **Yeni Mahdalena, Npm: 1511040171**, Study. Department: **English Education**, has been **successfully defended at the Thesis Defense of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamis University, Lampung. The thesis defense was held on Monday, June, 27 2022.**

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MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالاخْتِلاَفُ اَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَاوِنِكُمْ اِنَّ فِي ذٰلِكَ لَايَاتٍ لِّلْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۲۲

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

“And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and colors. In this are signs for those who know.”

(Q.S. Ar-Rum:22)¹



¹ Talal Itani, *Quran–English Translation*. (Dallas: Clear Qur'an, 2009), p. 153

DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT for his abundant blessing for me, and from my deeps of heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Mahmud and Mrs. Susilawati, always support advice, love, and pray for my life. The enormous thanks to both of you. I highly love you so much, dad and mom.
2. My loving husband Mukti Puan Nurseha, S.Pd, whose believe in my capabilities and pushed me to achieve greatness.
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5. My class, lecturers, and almamater of Raden Intan State Islamic University (UIN) Lampung.
6. Last but not least, I want to thank me, thank me for believing in me, thank me for doing all this hard work, I want to thank me for not giving up.



CURRICULUM VITAE

Yeni Mahdalena was born on June, 2nd 1996 in Palas, Lampung Selatan. She is the middle child of Mr. Mahmud and Ms. Susilawati. She has two brothers, they are Ari Afrizal Kurniawan and Arjuna Roy Kurniawan. She began her study at State Elementary School 1 Sukamulya, Lampung Selatan, in 2003 and finished in 2009. Then she continued her study at Junior High School PGRI 1 Palas, Lampung Selatan, and finished in 2012. After that, she continued to State Senior High School 1 Palas, Lampung Selatan and completed it in 2015. After graduating from State Senior High School, she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University (UIN RADEN INTAN) where she majored in English Education on Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.



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First of all, Praise to Allah the Almighty, the Most Merciful, the Most Beneficent, for His blessing and mercy is given to the researcher during her study and completing this thesis. Then, the best wishes and salutation be upon the excellent messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon him.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Code Mixing Usage in English Education Official Instagram Account Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung” is presented to the English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Writing this thesis aims to fulfill students’ partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

Then, the researcher would like to thank the following people for their ideas, time, and guidance for this thesis:

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Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any corrections, comments, and criticism for the betterment of this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, 2022
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

As a first step in understanding the title of this proposal, and to avoid misunderstanding, the explanation of this proposal is needed. Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding of it. In this study, the object that will be analysed is code mixing usage in English Education official Instagram account, which are the type and levels of code mixing that appear on the post.

Code mixing is the phenomenon of mixing two or more language while communicating. Everyone can do code mixing when they speak or write something with two or more language. The term of code mixing can't stand-alone but it influenced by the next object, namely Instagram. In Instagram, there are so many people who mixed two or more language on the caption of their post or comment. So, in this study Instagram is chosen as the object. Specifically, so many code mixing that can be found and analysed in Instagram.

Instagram is one of social media application that used to share about such informations, it also can be entertainment to people who use it. Nowadays, not only young people whose used it, even old people and kids have it too. They share about their life style, moments in their life, informations, and so on. In this app, people can get so many informations about several things. English Education official Instagram account referred in this research is @englishedu_uinril.² The account that give such informations to the students in English Major.

Based on the explanation above, the title of research that will be made is about **An Analysis of Code Mixing Usage in English Education Official Instagram Account Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung**. This research focuses to find out about code mixing usage in English education official Instagram account.

B. Background of the Problem

Communication is basic needs as social beings. Lexicographer (a language dictionary) state that communication is a sharing effort to achieve togetherness. This incident is a stimulus of living things with its surroundings and together with other living things. Communication comes from Latin; communis means the same, communicatio means to make the same.

Humans as social beings need a 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 which called by language. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc.

Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse, as state by Sapir in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art. There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages.³ So, from the explanation above, it can be said that human beings need language as a communication tool and language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

² https://instagram.com/englishedu_uinril

³ Edward Sapir, *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.107

Languages in every countries are different. Each countries have their own language. So many languages that used in the world, English is the one of them. English is the Global language.⁴ It means that all country use English as a communication tool as native language, a second language, and a foreign language. In other countries such as Malaysia, India and Singapore, English is as second language, but in Indonesia English is used as foreign language. Although as a foreign language, English must be learned by pupils and common persons to help them to interact with foreigner.

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about how language works, and about social relations in the community.

In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages. By switching two or more languages in monolog or dialog, sociolinguistics scientists call it with code switching and code mixing. Code switching describes the abilities of a bilingual speaker. They switching one language to another language when they interact with someone who have equal ability in another language that they use in interaction. While, code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance.⁵

Based on the previous explanation above, it can be concluded that code switching is a phenomenon in which bilingual or multilingual changes speech from one language to another where this case is caused by a condition and situation. And code mixing is the mix of language which is inserts another language in the dominant language that they use in speech community.

The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to do code switching or mixing in their utterance. They think that when they mix their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious. This phenomenon often appears in social media like Instagram. So many youth people use Instagram to share their moment with each other. On Instagram people often used code switching or code mixing while their post something or comment about something on the other's post.

Instagram also used as a media to share common informations like jobs, news in the country even around the world, education and so on. Nowadays, some education institution have Instagram account to share about the informations of their institution. We can also find code switching or code

⁴ David Crystal, *English as Global Language*, second edition (New York: Cammbridge University Press, 2003), p.2.

⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p.103

mixing usage on their post. For example on English education Instagram account, there are some code mixing that can be found on each post.

Based on the documentation in appendices 1, we can see that code mixing is used on some post at English education Instagram account. Therefore, this study will conduct to find out the levels and the types of code mixing that appeared on English education Instagram account.

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

Based on the background of the problems above, this research focus to find out the code mixing usage on instagram. The Subject of this study is @englishedu_uinril, which is English Education Official Instagram Account.

The sub focus of this research are the types of code mixing and the levels of code mixing which appeared on the post of English education Instagram account.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation, the formulation of the problem is formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing which appear on English education Instagram account?
2. What are the levels of code mixing which appear on English education Instagram account?

E. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research which are arranged by the researcher of this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing which appear on English education Instagram account.
2. To find out the levels of code mixing which appear on English education Instagram account.

F. Significance of the Research

The findings of the research are hopefully can be useful both theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

Theoretical mean that research results can be useful for developing science. This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research contains many theories that related with code mixing.

2. Practically

In practically terms this research can be usefull as follow:

a. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code mixing.

b. For the Lecturer/Teacher Educator

This research can be a good example of literature when the lecturer or the teacher educator want to teach about code mixing.

c. For Students

The students can deeply understand about code mixing and they directly are able to apply into their daily life.

d. 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.

G. Relevant Study

Based on several sources related to this research, there are some previous research related to the topic of this research:

1. The research was written by Kurniati (2014) from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, with her thesis, "*A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan*". In her thesis, she found the types of code mixing and interference that are existed in *On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel*.⁶
2. This research is by Amsal (2011), with her thesis "*An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar*". In her thesis, she looked for the types of code mixing in "*Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar*". She used theory from Muysken with three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization.⁷
3. This was written by Agung (2019) who conducted his research about "*An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel*". In his thesis, he used descriptive qualitative, he looked for the types of code mixing and the levels of code mixing on one of Atta Halilintar's video with the title "*Beli Hp 1 Miliar Cash! Bukan Clickbait. Untuk apa ya? Nonton dulu sebelum komen?*".⁸
4. This research was written by Fahrurrozy (2015) with the title "*Analysis of Code-Mixing in Commercial Advertisement*". He analyzed the type and the function of code-mixing in commercial advertisement in Indonesia. He used descriptive analysis technique to get the data. He used the theory of Ronald Wardhaugh to analyze the type of code-mixing and used the theory of Florian Coulmas to analyze the function of code-mixing in commercial advertisement.⁹
5. The research is by Sutrismi (2014) who conducted the thesis with title "*The Use of Indonesian English Code Mixing in Social Media Networking (Facebook) by Indonesian Youngsters*". In her thesis, she looked for the type and the reasons of using code mixing in facebook by Indonesian youngsters. She used the theory of Suwito for the type of code mixing and the theory of Hockett for the reason of using code mixing.¹⁰

The differences between this research and the previous research are the subject and the adapted theory. In the previous research, the first writer Kurniati analyzed the Nine Summer Ten Autumns

⁶ Indira Kurniati, Thesis, *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan* (Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014)

⁷ Amsal, Thesis, *An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar* (Pekanbaru: State Islamic University Sultan Kasim Riau, 2011)

⁸ Sukrisna Agung, Thesis, *An Analysis of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel* (Lampung: State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, 2019)

⁹ Fahrurrozy, Thesis, *Analysis of Code-Mixing in Commercial Advertisement* (Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2015)

¹⁰ Sutrismi, Thesis, *The Use of Indonesian English Code Mixing in Social Media Networking (Facebook) by Indonesian Youngsters* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2014)

novel as the subject and used Suwito's theory, the second writer Amsal analyzed the conversation of the students' at (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar and used theory from Muysken, the third is Agung who analyzed the code mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel with used Hoffman's and Suwito's theory, Fahrurrozy analyzed the code mixing in commercial advertisement in Indonesia with used the theory from Ronald Wardhaugh and Florian Coulmas, the last writer is Sutrismi who analyzed code mixing in Facebook with used Suwito's and Hockett's theory.

In this study, the code mixing that appeared at @englishedu_uinril post on Instagram was analyzed, exactly in the types and levels of code mixing. This research used Suwito's and Hoffman's theory. So, in this case, the writer was conducted the research entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Usage in English Education Official Instagram Account Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung".

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Generally, research design is the way of the researcher in conducting the study. The best method used in the research will lead them to find the result of the study accurately. In conducting this research, descriptive qualitative research is employed because in this research the observer will collect the data, make an analysis, and make a conclusion. Creswell stated that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting. In other word, qualitative research is research which related with human behavior that produced the data in the form of written or spoken. Here, the research design is to find out the levels and types of code mixing usage in English education Instagram account. To sum up, this study use qualitative method with descriptive qualitative.

2. Research Subject

Research subject is the resource of information that analyzed by the researcher. The research subject is English Education Instagram account. The account is @englishedu_uinril, which is an official Instagram account of English Education Department.¹¹ The account @englishedu_uinril was chosen as the subject because the researcher found the data that became the object of this research.

3. Instrument

Instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to the research. The researcher used documents and the researcher herself as the key instrument in this research since the researchers analyzed the code mixing usage in English Education official instagram account. According to Djunaidi and Almanshur that in qualitative research uses the human research.¹² It means, the instrument of the research is the researchers themselves. Hence, The researcher should be validated by themselves about their ability in doing inquisition. So, in this study the researcher is the main instrument.

4. Data Collecting Technique

In this research, documentation method was used to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. There are three types in documentation

¹¹ https://instagram.com/englishedu_uinril

¹² M. Djunaidi Ghony and Fauzan Almanshur, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2009), p.

method such as written document (including diary, life history, biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).¹³

Through the interpretation about documentation method, it can be concluded that documentation method is taking the data from written document, picture document, and art works document. Every datum which taken by using documentation method has different ways. This research employed documentation method because the data source will be taken from the post on English Education official Instagram account. The post is used to take the written sentences or words which contains as code mixing.

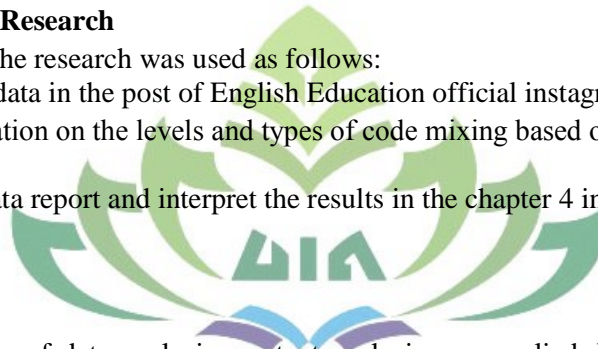
In collecting the data, there are some steps that was done by the researcher, as follow:

1. Firstly, the researcher took the screenshot of each post on English Education official Instagram account;
2. Second, the researcher identified the code mixing by read every sentences on each post;
3. Then, the researcher made group of the data that has been identified;
4. The researcher was collecting and classified the data on the types and levels of code mixing based on Hoffman's and Suwito's theory;
5. Finally, the researcher concluded the finding and discussion on chapter 4.

5. Procedure of the Research

The procedure of the research was used as follows:

- a. Analyzing the data in the post of English Education official instagram account.
- b. Make classification on the levels and types of code mixing based on Hoffman's and Suwito's theory.
- c. The analysis data report and interpret the results in the chapter 4 in the section finding and discussion.



6. Data Analysis

In the technique of data analysis, content analysis was applied. Because, the researcher was not only collecting the data but she also analyzed the data to get the research's result. According to Leedy and Ormrod that a content analysis could be an elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. Content analysis is usually performed on styles of human communication, as well as books, newspapers, personal journals, official document, film, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, transcript of voice communication, and net journal and bulletin board entries.¹⁴ Therefore, content analysis in the technique of data analysis was used because the post on Instagram is read and analysed by the researcher.

In this study, the researcher used the Hoffman's and Suwito's theory to classified the types and the levels of code mixing that appeared in English Education official instagram account post, while the researcher used the Sudijono's formula to count the number of types and levels of code mixing. Here is the formula by Sudijono:

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

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p. 204

¹⁴ Paul D. Leedy and Jeanne Elis Ormrod, *Practical Research Planning and Design (11th ed)*, (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2015), p. 275

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of cases¹⁵

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

In gaining validity and trustworthiness in this research, triangulation is conducted. Triangulation is a means of checking the integrity of the inferences on draws. The triangulation strategy is often wedded to the assumption that data from different sources or methods must necessarily converge or be aggregated to reveal the truth.¹⁶ Moleong states that triangulation is a technique that utilizes data validity that exploits something else.¹⁷ Miles and Huberman explain that triangulation had identified several types: Triangulation of data source, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological triangulation.¹⁸

Based on the explanation above, we can concluded that triangulation is the way to check the validity of the data and give a proof about the data validation. This part of the research points how the way data can get trustworthiness. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used triangulation of data source. The variety of sources can refer to time, space, and person.¹⁹ In checking the data the researcher used the person as the source. So, the expert was asked to check the data that was collected by the researcher. It is because, to reduce the researcher bias or prejudice.

I. Systematic of Discussion

The researcher discusses the research into the structure as follows:

Chapter I presents the introduction, which consist of title affirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant study, research methodology and systematic of discussion.

Chapter II present theories to tell the related literature of the research and the theories use to do research as base of the research.

Chapter III presents the general description of code, code mixing and description of research data.

Chapter IV presents research analysis which consists of analysis of research data and research findings.

Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research.

¹⁵ Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), p. 43

¹⁶ Thomas A. Schwandt. *Analyzing Qualitative Data*. (The SAGE Dictionary of Qualitative Inquiry 3rd edition 2007). p. 298

¹⁷ L.J Moleong. "*Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi*". (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2011). p.330

¹⁸ Miles, B. Mathew and A. Michael Huberman. *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*. (London: Sage Publication, 1994) p. 267

¹⁹ Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2009), p. 271

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITTERATURE

A. Frame of Theory

1. Sociolinguistics

People use language in form listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Human and language cannot be separated each other, since they have relation which is all round what the human do, it will relate with language. In linguistic, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between society and language which aims to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. On the other hand, Fishman said that sociolinguistics is the study characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community.²⁰ In addition, sociolinguistics is study about the human's everyday lives and how language uses in the conversation. The presence of societal norms, policies, and law which address language.²¹

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.²²

From several previous definitions about sociolinguistics which argued by experts, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studies about language which is related with community, variety, function and the users of language. Every group has their own identity of the language to communicate to each other.

2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual who be able to use two languages in interaction to each other. Many people are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other people. Nowadays, bilingualism has become popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield two languages in their burble.

According to Spolsky, bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.²³ Richard says that bilingual is someone who engages two languages with some degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others.²⁴

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because

²⁰ Joshua A. Fishman, *The Sociology of Language* (Cambridge: Newbury, 1972), p. 7

²¹ Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (7th Ed)* (Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p.

²² Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (4th ed)* (New York: Routledge, 2013), p. 1

²³ Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 45

²⁴ Jack Richards, *Longman: Dictionary Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (UK: Longman Group, 2003), p.

there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone to be able to speak more than one language.

3. Code

a. Definition of Code

Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.²⁵ Rahardi says that Code is a speech system in which elements of language are applied that have different characteristics in which these characteristics are in accordance with the background, speaker, and relationship in communicating between the speaker and listener.²⁶

As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. They are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of language. Code can be said as the key of someone when “he/she” wants to change from one language to another language that “he/she” uses in communication. There are two kinds of code, the first is code mixing and the second is code switching.

b. Types of Code

1. Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one language in their conversation in daily life. Certainly, they have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition. Hence, the switching is one of the optional for a bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, because sometimes someone does not want the other people to know what they are talking about. Switching the language from one language to another it has been common in society especially in young people, because they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. They will be easier to switch the language because they have the ability to use another language in interaction.

The concept of code switching is divided into two kinds, they are metaphorical and transactional code switching. Metaphorical code switching is concerns the various communicative effect the speaker intends to convey. For example, teachers deliver formal lectures in the official standard form Indonesian, but lectures shift to regional dialect when they want to encourage discussion among the students. Meanwhile, transactional code switching comes under heading of the type of switching most commonly discussed as being controlled by components of the speech event like topic and participants.

²⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p. 99

²⁶ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 17

From explanation above, it can be said that code switching is a change of the language in many variations and the alternative of people who want to use of two or more languages within the equal utterance. They switch their language when they do conversation or write something.

2. Code Mixing

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Mujiono and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation.²⁷ Saputra in Wulandari adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two codes or more languages in discourse.²⁸

Through several definition about code mixing which delivered by experts above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which they change.

4. Types of Code Mixing

There are two types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns that used in this study according to Hoffman's theory, as follow:

a. Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia - English:

A : Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss. Isti.

(Tomorrow I will face final examination, it is Miss Isti's subject)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*, supaya nilai kamu bagus.

(Ehmm. You should study hard so that your score will be good)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says "Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss Isti" and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

²⁷ Mujiono, Rahayu Wilujeng and Muhammad Suharto, "Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC)". *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2017, p. 5

²⁸ Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon". *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol. 6, No. 1, March 2016, p. 72

b. Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesia – English:

C : Kamu sudah *menge-save* nomer Whatsapp Saya belum?

(Have you saved my whatsapp number?)

D : Belum, kamu juga belum *nge-follow* Instagram Saya.

(Not yet, You do not follow my Instagram yet too)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word “*save*” with “*menge*” and the second speaker says “*nge-follow*” whereas it should be “*follow*”. So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intra-lexical code mixing.

5. Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito defines that there are differentiation levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To divide every level of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, here the explanation written bellow in the table.

Table 1
The Levels of Code Mixing

NO	Levels of Code Mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
1	Word level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	“ <i>Kita ngadain Challenge yuk</i> ”
2	Phrase level	Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb.	“ <i>Nah fun fact nya itu..</i> ”
3	Baster level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation.	“ <i>Kalian pernah dong ngechat dosen</i> ”
4	Repetition word or Reduplication word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	“ <i>Mulai lagi target-target hebatmu okee</i> ”
5	Idiom level	Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.	“ <i>Eh dia live di Instagram loh, once in a blue moon ya</i> ”
6	Clause level	Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. While,	“ <i>Yang jelas it's just for fun ya</i> ”

		dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it perfect.	
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Source: Adapted from Suwito.²⁹

6. Instagram

a. Definition of Instagram

Instagram is a social network that is most popularly used to post photos and video. Users upload photos digitally, apply filters to edit their appearance and share the photos with another user. The app allows users to upload media that can be edited with filters and organized by hashtags and geographical tagging. Posts can be shared publicly or with preapproved followers only. Users can browse other users' content by tag and location, view trending content, like photos, and follow other users to add their content to a personal feed. Nowadays, Instagram used to share some kinds of informations and also news.³⁰ Here is the example picture of profil on Instagram.



Picture 1. English Educations' Instagram Profil

b. History of Instagram

Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger are the founder of Instagram. In 2009, Systrom worked for a travel website called Nextstop. While there, he had an idea to build his own app. Systrom's app allowed people to use a mobile device's Global Positioning System (GPS) to tell others where they were. Users could also play games and share the picture in the app.

Systrom called his app Burbn. He then asked Mike Krieger to work on Burbn with him. The two had met years earlier, as classmates at Stanford University in California. Krieger agreed to help build the app. Burbn launched in March 2010. The founders soon realized

²⁹ Suwito, *Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik Teori dan Problema* (Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1983), p.78-80

³⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instagram>

people most often used the app's photo-sharing function. So Systrom and Kreiger created a new app just for sharing photos taken on mobile phones. The new app had special tools for editing photos. It also allowed users to caption their images and comment on others' photos. Systrom and Kreiger called the app Instagram, a combination of the words instant and telegram. Instagram was launched on October 6, 2010.

Instagram announced that it had already reached one million members after only two months in operation. Less than a year later, more than 150 million photos had been uploaded to the site. By 2011, the site had grown to include 10 million users.

In August 2012, Facebook acquired Instagram with a \$1 billion offer in cash and stock. Ever since, interest in Instagram has continued to flourish, especially among businesses. Research from the social media analyst firm simply revealed that the top brands' interaction with customers through the site increased by 500 percent in the first 10 months following the acquisition.



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on Hoffman's explanation the type of code mixing are intra-sentential and intra-lexical. While based on Suwito's explanation the level of code mixing are word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition level, idiom level, and clause level. This research wants to know-what are the type and the level of code mixing that appeared on the post of English education official instagram account. According to the explanation in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to conclude that the code mixing which appeared in almost all of the post in English education official instagram account have different type and level. It can be seen from the found in the post of English education official instagram account based on Hoffman's and Suwito's theory. The data showed the domination in the type of code mixing was intra-sentential of code mixing and the domination in the level of code mixing was the word level. While the data showed that the lowest data in the type of code mixing was the intra-lexical of code mixing and the lowest data in the level of code mixing was the idiom level. The intra-sentential type was appeared 109 times with the percentage 93,16% and the intra-lexical type was appeared 8 times, it's about 6,84%. While in the level of code mixing, the word level was the highest that appeared. The word level was appeared 73 times with the percentage 62,39%, the phrase level was appeared 25 times with the percentage 21,37%, the baster level appeared in 8 times with percentage 6,84%, the repetition level was appeared only one time, it's about 0,85%, the clause level was appeared 10 times with the percentage 8,55%, while the idiom level was not appear in the post. Most of the data that appeared in the post were the intra-sentential in the type of code mixing and the word level of code mixing. While, the lowest type that appeared was intra-lexical and the lowest level that appeared were repetition level and idiom level.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research and considering the previous conclusion, the researcher would like to provide some of suggestions. Some suggestions are pointed to:

1. The Readers

For the readers who want to get little bit knowledge about code mixing in someone's writing especially in the types and levels of code mixing, the researcher does hope that this research can help the readers in answering the questions which come to their mind. The researcher thinks that learning new language is essential to face the modern era.

2. The next Researchers

For the next Researchers, the researcher does hope that this research can be useful as the reference if the next researchers want to conduct the research about code mixing which is happened on someone's writing especially on Instagram. It is much better, if the next researchers look for the appearance of code mixing in other media or the next researcher can look for the phenomena of code mixing in the education field, in order there is the distinction between this research and the next research.

3. The English Teacher

As the result of the analysis the instagram post, the researcher gives the suggestion for the English teacher that Instagram can give the advantages for him/her in teaching learning process as media to teach his/her students. Many vocabularies in English that can be taken in the post that

researcher analyzed and it also can improve the students' vocabulary mastery by reading the text on the post.



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