

A THESIS

**AN ANALYZING THE USE OF CODE MIXING AND CODE
SWITCHING ON INSTAGRAM BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH
PROGRAM AT IAIN PAREPARE**



BY

JASMI ILMIANA

REG. NUM. 16.1300.049

ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM

TARBIYAH FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE (IAIN)

PAREPARE

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Submitted to the English Education Program of Tarbiyah Faculty of State Islamic
Institute of Parepare in Partial of Fulfilment of the Requirements For
the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

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ENDORSEMENT OF CONSULTANT COMMISSIONS

The Title of Thesis : An Analyzing the use of Code Mixing and Code Switching on Instagram by Students of English Program at Iain Parepare.
Name of the Student : Jasmi ilmiana
Student Reg. Number : 16.1300.049
Study Program : English Program
Faculty : Tarbiyah
By virtue of Consultant Degree : The Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty Certificate

Num: 1941.7 Tahun 2019

Approved by
Consultant Commission

Consultant : Drs. Amzah Selle, M.Pd. (.....)
NIP : 19671231200312101
Co- Consultant : Dr. Abdul Haris Sunubi, SS.,M.Pd (.....)
NIP : 197503082006041001

Cognizant of :
Tarbiyah Faculty,


Dr. H. Saepudin, S.Ag., M.Pd.
NIP. 19721216 199903 1 001

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Had been examined on Juny, 16rd, 2021 and had been declared that fulfilled the requirements

Approved by

Consultant Commission

Consultant	: Drs. Amzah Selle, M.Pd.	(.....)
NIP	: 19671231200312101	
Co- Consultant	: Dr. Abdul Haris Sunubi, SS.,M.Pd	(.....)
NIP	: 197503082006041001	

Cognizant of :

Tarbiyah Faculty,



Dr. H. Saepudin, S.Ag., M.Pd.

NIP 19721216 199903 1 001

ENDORSEMENT OF EXAMINER COMMISSIONS

The Title of Thesis : An Analyzing the use of Code Mixing and Code Switching on Instagram by Students of English Program at Iain Parepare

Name of the Student : Jasmi Ilmiana

Student Reg. Number : 16.1300.049

Study Program : English Program

Faculty : Tarbiyah

By virtue of Consultant Degree : The Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty Certificate
Num: 1941.7 Tahun 2019

Date of Graduation : Juny 16rd 2021

Approved by Examiner Commission

Drs. Amzah Selle, M.Pd	(Chairman)	(.....)
Dr. Abdul Haris Sunubi,SS,M.Pd	(Secretary)	(.....)
Wahyu Hidayat,Ph.D	(Member)	(.....)
Mujahidah,M.Pd.	(Member)	(.....)

Cognizant of :
Tarbiyah Faculty,

Dean

Dr. H. Saepudin, S. Ag., M.Pd.
NIP. 19721216 199903 1 001

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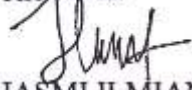
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Parepare, March 13th 2021

The writer



JASMI ILMIANA

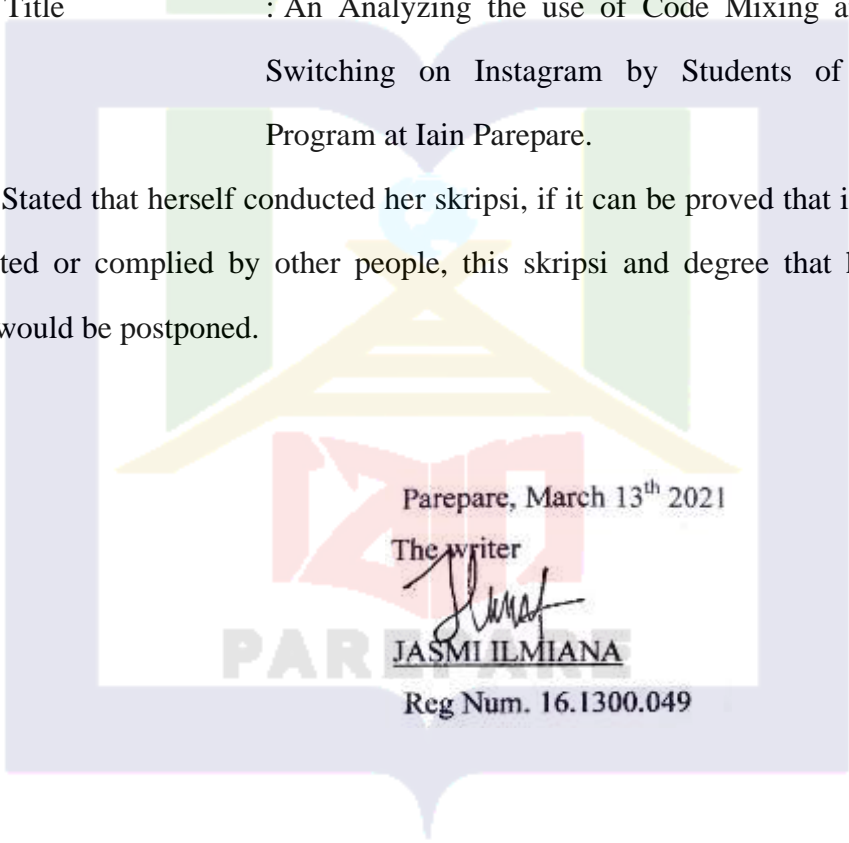
Reg Num. 16.1300.049

DECLARATION OF THE RESEARCH AUTHENTICITY

The writer who signed the declaration bellow:

Name : Jasmi ilmiana
NIM : 16.1300.049
Birthday date and place : Akkajang, 30 November 1997
Study program : English
Faculty : Tarbiyah Faculty
Skripsi Title : An Analyzing the use of Code Mixing and Code Switching on Instagram by Students of English Program at Iain Parepare.

Stated that herself conducted her skripsi, if it can be proved that is copied, duplicated or complied by other people, this skripsi and degree that has been gotten would be postponed.



Parepare, March 13th 2021
The writer
Jasmi
JASMI ILMIANA
Reg Num. 16.1300.049

ABSTRACT

Jasmi Ilmiana. *An Analyzing the use of Code Mixing and Code Switching on Instagram by Students of English Program at Iain Parepare*, (Supervised by Amzah Selle and Abdul Haris Sunubi)

The objective of the this research are to find the type of code mixing, code switching user which using two languages of english eduaction department at IAIN Parepare. This reserach will answer these main question : what kinds of code mixing and code switching used in instagram, what are the functions of code mixing and code switching used instagram.

This reserach used qualitative approach, it used content analysis the data it was from students status posted mei until october 2020 the researcher collected the data by using documentation and observation cheklist the data was anaylzed the types of code mixing based poplack theory, code switching based suwito theory, analyzed what function of code mixing and code swithing on students instagram based on marasigan theory, and analyzed what reason of code mixing and code switching on students instagram based on hoffman theory.

The result showed that the analysis the total data 14 unit of analysis of code switching, all three types found that 9 data (42,9%) used inter-sentential switching. It showed that inter-sentential switching is commonly use on students instagram. The type had found 3 insertion of words (14,3%). Based on the data, students status on instagram commonly used insertion of word and insertion of phrase to mix the code. The researcher found functions that used by students on instagram in order to perform both code mixing and code switching, facility expression (F7) 8 data or (38,1%), The function mostly used by students status on instagram is in code switching the code us facilty of expression.

Keyword: Analysis, Code-Switching, Code-Mixing, Instagram

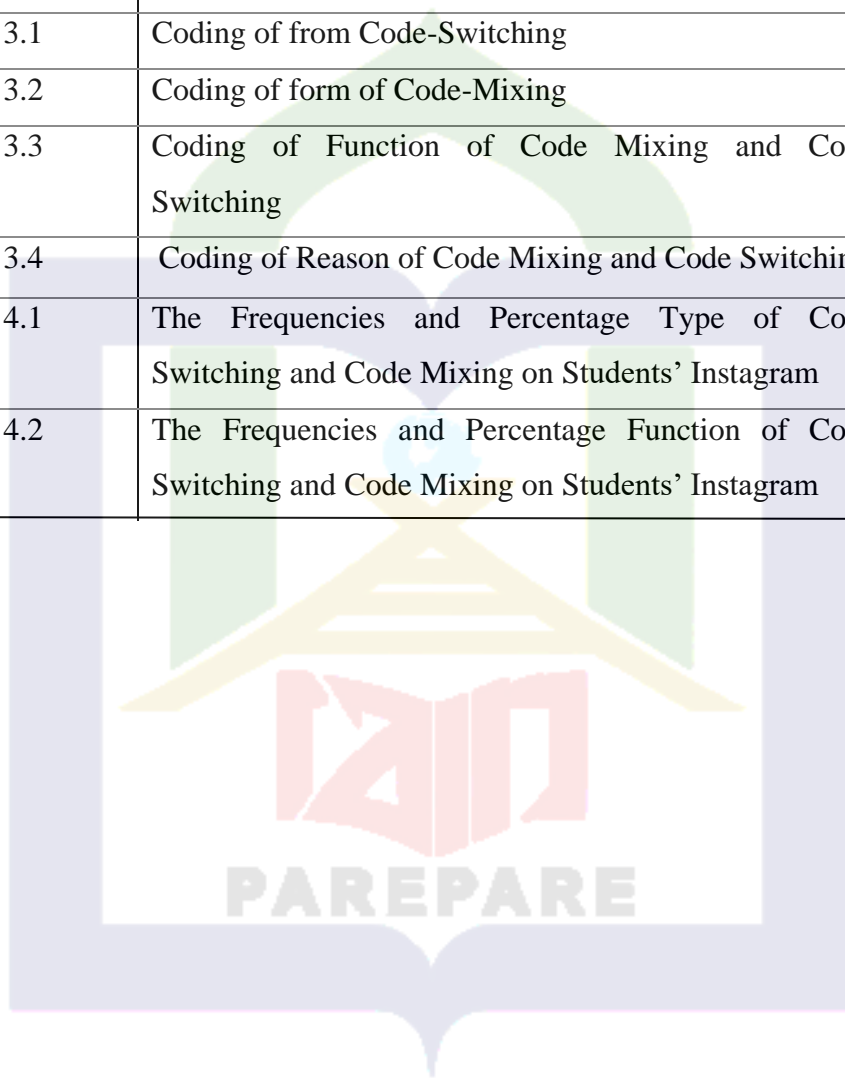
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings, because it can be used to communicate each other. In every region in the world, people have their own language to interact. In order to communicate broadly, people nowadays tend to improve their ability to use and comprehend other languages.

English as a global language long time ago, eventhought English is not our mother tongue, we may still have mixed feelings about it. We may be strongly motivated to learn it, because we know it will put our in touch with more people than any other language; but at the same time we know it will take a great deal of effort to master it, and we may begrudge that effort. Having made progress, we will feel pride in our achievement, and savour the communicative power we have at our disposal, but may none the less feel that mother-tongue speakers of English have an unfair advantage over us.¹

base on the explanation above English is more important than others language in this world, because English is international language, nowadays English became familiar language especially in indonesia, many people can say English because the are many course opening english specific program, and English department. So the students can learn English from young up to old. In order that Sometimes English is a tool to communicate with each other who has english community or english learner.

The human capability is different; there are some people who can speak in two languages called bilingual. Moreover many people who can speak more than two languages called multilingual. Multilingual societies inevitably face conflict over language choice. The speakers of the language are in a stronger position when their language is used for national or international communication, trade, and commerce, and education.

¹David Crystal, *English as a Global Language Second Edition* (Cambridge 2003).

Code switching is not just a phenomenon in a society where every member uses more than one language, but also a necessity in that society. Code switching is used to transfer the meaning to the interlocutor. When the language used by a speaker in conveying a meaning or message cannot be understood by interlocutor, then the speaker needs to change the language used in another language that can be understood by the recipient of the message or interlocutor.

People often unaware of their compilation using code switching. We often see the use of code switching in daily communication such as when talking with friends, in work, or in the teaching and learning process. In addition to daily communication, code switching is also often used in communication on social media such as; Facebook, Line, Whatsapp, Instagram, Twitter, etc. Code switching and code mixing occurs because there is a different language from each person, so sometimes to convey a message requires a switch to another language so that it can be understood by the recipient of the message.²

Social media is an online media where the user can easy to participate, sharing, and make contents like a blog, social networking, wiki, forum, and virtual world. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features. One of the social media which many used is Instagram. Instagram is many used in this era, and then Instagram is one of popular social media. So many people using Instagram as media to upload photos or short video to immortalize it. On the other hand to make the photo or video interest for the followers, the user usually gives caption on the photo or video. Sometimes the users using bilingual or multilingual to make the followers interest and it called code mixing and code switching . In this graduating paper, the researcher show bilingual English-Indonesian language on the caption or comments.³

researchers chose Instagram because, Instagram is a social media that is very updated or popular among people, people are currently more likely to use

²Kamariah, *Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram* (jurnal basis vol 6 no 2 oktober 2019).

³Bani Lisa Nuraeni, Mochammad Zhafran Farid, *the use of Indonesian English Code Mixing on Instagram Caption* (Vol 1 no 4 july 2018).

Instagram social media to express their daily lives because Instagram has various advantages including that, Instagram has a privacy account, has interesting features and at this time more teenagers are using Instagram than using other social media. Therefore, researchers choose Instagram social media to be used as research material.

This research concerns the process of mixing and switching the codes of Indonesian into English used by the users Instagram. The researcher is interested in doing a research entitled : “ **an analyzing the use of code mixing and code switching on instagram by students of english program at iain pare-pare** “

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the research formulates research question as a follows:

1. What kinds of code mixing and code switching are used in Instagram?
2. What are the social functions of code mixing and code switching used in Instagram?

C. The Objective of the Research

1. To know the kinds of code mixing and code switching used in Instagram.
2. To know the social functions of code mixing and code switching using in Instagram.

D. Significant of the Research

The significances of this research is expected to be useful contributionsto:

1. For the Teacher

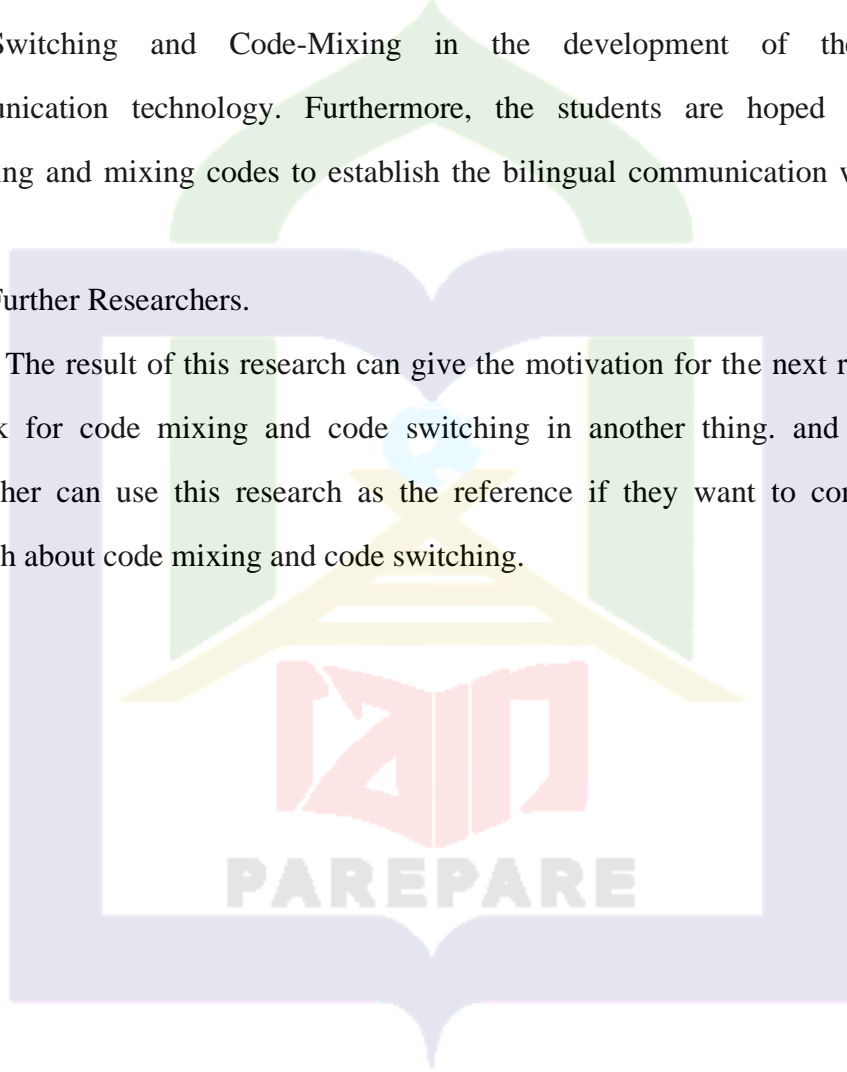
The study provides detailed theory, example, and data related with code switching and code mixing. The english teacher are able to use this study as the refernce to comphered about switching and miixng codes. Moreover, the teacher can pratice to switch and mix the codes to interact with the students who are not fluent yet in speaking english.

2. Students

This study is aimed as the one of the references for the students while studying about Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. In addition, this study is made as the bridge to fill the gap between the previous studies to the further study about Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in the development of the future communication technology. Furthermore, the students are hoped to apply switching and mixing codes to establish the bilingual communication with their friends

2. Further Researchers.

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



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Related Research Findings

Mashita Amellia K.S., I W. Suarnajaya, K. Sintya Dewi, in their research about *An Analysis Of code mixing used instagram by the studebnts of english education Univeristas pendidikan ganesha jakarta* The design of this research is descriptive qualitative study since it focused on a single case of phenomenon of code mixing. Related with that, in this study, the researcher only focused on Indonesian-English code mixing used by the students. Moreover, the data were collected through observing on the students' Instagram account and interviewing the selected subjects by using an interview guide. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed by using Ho's theory and Hoffman's theory. Based on the data analysis, the result of the study showed that the dominant type of code mixing used by the students was lexical word with the total number of 54 items (34.6%). Meanwhile, the dominant reason underlying the use of code mixing by the students was *talking about a particular topic*, where all of the selected subjects picked that reason. However, the researcher found three additional reasons out of Hoffman's theory, namely: vocabulary limitation, prestige, and practicing English mastery.⁴

Christanty indah noor valentina ,Natalia Sekar Rismaniar,Annisa Widya Paramitha, in their research about *code switching and code mixing in selebritis accounts Indonesian universitas diannu swantoro* from research data collected and grouped into data including code switching and code mixing, can be seen if

⁴Mashita Amellia K.S., I W. Suarnajaya, K. Sintya Dewi, *An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by the Students of English Language Education* (amellia.mashita@gmail.com, w_suarna@yahoo.com sintya09@yahoo.com)

changing the code most commonly used in accepted information written by Maudy Ayunda and Gita Gutawa is inter-sentential switching. This matter because, there is more information about the type of code switching when compared to the type of code switching the other, with 19 titles. The reason for using the code change exclamation words, expressing certain topics, emphasizing something through the information they write, and state group identity. However, reasons consisting of proverbial quotations or quotes of others do repetition for clarification, and clarify the contents of the conversation to the other person found in data that has already been collected. As for the code mix that appears most often in data analysis is a form of code insertion mix with a total of 19 information which is a form of code mixing the. Furthermore, the factors that cause them to mix code in using information, background on linguistics (linguistic type).⁵

Evi Kasyulita, *Analysis of student code mixing in facebook social networking Universitas Pasir Pengaraian*, in their research about This research is aimed to describe student code mixing in Facebook at fifth semester students of English study program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. Facebook is a media communication of people use. Many people use Facebook including oldest person. Because of interesting with Facebook, many people spend their time and mind using Facebook. Based on that reason, researcher would like to look for how students code mixing in Facebook. In this research indicator form of researcher used in code mixing are words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, and reduplication. Design of this research is descriptive quantitative method. Instrumentations are documentation data in student status or comment in Facebook and close interview to fifth semester students of English study program in University of Pasir

⁵Christanty Indah Noor Valentine, Natalia Sekar Rismaniar, Annisa Widya Paramitha, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Selebritis Accounts Indonesian Universitas Diannu Swantoro*.

Pengaraian. Result of this research is the researcher finds 160 in timelines and 35 in comment based on using code mixing form of words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, and reduplication. Thus, conclusion of this research is students use two languages Indonesia and English as code mixing.⁶

Referring to previous findings above, the researcher conducted researches which have relation and the different focus from others, firstly, the research presented by Mashita Amellia K.S., I W. Suarnajaya, K. Sintya Dewi Concentrated in find dominant type and the reasons used code mixing, only focused on code mixing. Secondly, the research carried out by Christanty indah nor valentine, Natalia Sekar Rismaniar, Annisa Widya Paramitha focused type and reason on code switching and code mixing in selebritis accounts. Thirdly, the research conducted by Evi Kasyulita, only focused on type code mixing in facebook.

Based on above description shows that the researcher conducted new research which differs from the previous researchers. This research focus on both code mixing and code switching, as well as the functions.

B. Some Pertinent Ideas

1. Sociolinguistics

According to Noam Chomsky in Romaine that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Then Chomsky said that the question of language is the fundamental question of power. From the statement, it is clear that sociolinguistic is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the

⁶Kasyulita, *Anayliis of Students Code Mixing in Facebook Social Networking*. Journal Vol 1 No 1 2017.

composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development.⁷

Sociolinguistic is study about the relationship between language and society. It comes from word — social that means society and word — linguist that means language. According to Wardhaugh, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication: the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language.⁸

In other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics is concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning⁹. Speak differently may be said as using more than a language in a speaking. It is caused by of course to get good communication. The relationship between linguistic choices is sometimes easiest to see when different languages are involved.

Sociolinguistics is used for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistics provides knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or

⁷Romaine S, *Language in Society; An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. 2nd ed. (United State: Oxford University Press Inc, New York. 2000).

⁸ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* 5th, (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006).

⁹Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* 4th, (Wellington : Routledge, 2013).

social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology, with the object of research on the relationship between language and social factors in a society.

2. Bilingualism

A. Definition of Bilingualism

Nowadays bilingualism have become a phenomenon that has taken place in many parts of the world. We can find many people speak two or more languages. They are able to speak the language in informal or formal situation. This usually happens to people who move from another place, visitor or children there parents are from different cultures. Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism.¹⁰

3. Code mixing

a. Definition of Code Mixing

Code mixing is also called as rapid switching. While linguistics who are primarily in the structure or from of code mixing may have relatively little interest to separate code mixing from code switching some sociolinguistics have gone to great lengths to differentiate the two phenomena. For these scholars, code switching is associated with particular pragmatic effects, discourse functions, or associations with group identity. In this tradition, the terms code mixing or

¹⁰ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Australia : Blackwell Publishing, 2006).

language alternation are used to describe more stable situations in which multiple language are used without such pragmatic effects.¹¹

While Bokamba in Ayeomoni defines code mixing is the embedding of various linguistics units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the hearer with what they understand.¹²

According to Wardhaugh, 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 utterance¹³. According to Holmes code mixing suggests the speaker's mix codes indiscriminately because of incompetence.¹⁴

In addition Mazraani defines code mixing as the mixing of different varieties within a single utterance or even within a single word. It doesn't have to affect all linguistics levels.¹⁵ Yee also states that code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/ written text.¹⁶

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that code mixing refers to adding or mixing some parts of other language such as words or phrases into one language in a certain topic without breaking the grammatical rules of the language.

B. Types of code mixing

¹¹Peter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code Mixing* (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2000).

¹²Ayeomoni, M.O, *Code Switching and Code Mixing: Style of Language Use in Childhood in Yomba Speech Community*, (Januari 13 2007), *Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (2006), <http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol15num1/ayeomoni.pdf>

¹³Wardhaugh, Ronald, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Third Edition*. Massachusetts" (Blackwell Publisher Inc, 1998).

¹⁴ Holmes, Janet. *An Introduction to Linguistic*. (London: Blackwell, 1992).

¹⁵Maazrani, Nathalie, *"Aspect of Language Variation In Arabic Political"* (London & New York: Routledge, 2013).

¹⁶Yee Ho, Judy, *"Code-mixing: Linguistic Form and Socio-Cultural Meaning"*. Retrieved from February 09, 2015 from p.37.

Suwito suggests that code mixing is divided into six kinds based on their structure.¹⁷ There are word insertion, phrase insertion, baster insertion, repetition insertion, idiom / expression insertion and clause insertion.

1. Word Insertion (C1)

Word Insertion happens when the speaker inserts a word element of whether local dialect or foreign language in his or her utterance. For example:

*"Hmmm **delicious** nih"*

(Hmmm that is delicious)

2. Phrase Insertion (C2)

Phrase Insertion happens when the speaker inserts a phrase of a foreign language into his or her utterance. For example:

*"**Don't hide your feeling, if you** *kesel with seseorang yang bikin lu upset*"*

(Don't hide your feel, if you are mad with someone who make you sad)

3. Hybrid Insertion (C3)

Hybrid Insertion occurs when the speaker inserts the element of language from two different language elements. For example:

*"Sekarang ini banyak banget orang **nggak** kenal yang **nge-follow** *instagram*.*

*Aku sih kadang **confirm** kadang **nggak**. *Tergantung **nickname-nya** alay atau enggak*"*

4. Repetition Insertion (C4)

Repetition Insertion takes place when the speaker inserts another language in a repetition form into his or her utterance. For example:

*Hai, Alhamdulillah **fine-fine***

(Hai I'm fine)

5. Idiom Insertion (C5)

¹⁷Suwito, "Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik" (Surakarta : Henry Offset Solo, 1982).

Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit (Homy). Idiom Insertion happens when the speaker inserts his or her native language in an idiom form of another language. For example:

“Rosa memang memiliki wajah yang sangat cantik. Dia adalah bunga desa yang sangat populer dan disukai banyak orang.”

(Rosa has a pretty face. She is a popular village flower who loved by many people.) The idiom *bunga desa* that means village flower in English refers to the most beautiful girl in a village.

6. Clause Insertion (C6)

Clause Insertion occurs when the speaker inserts a clause of a foreign language element in his or her native language. A clause consists at least of subject and verb. For example:

*“Dia itu tipe orang yang setia dan **he’s so romantic**. Selama kita pacaran nggak pernah ada kasus **he betrays me and stuffs**, kita aman-aman aja.”*

(He is the faithful type of person and he’s so romantic. As long as we have been together he never betrays me and stuffs, we are all okay.)¹⁸

2. Code Switching

a. Definition of Code switching

Milroy and Gordon in Eva Fachiyah have also argued that the term code switching can describe a range of language (or dialect) alternation and mixing phenomena wheter within the same conversation, the same turn, or the same sentence utterance.¹⁹ Generally, code switching as the alternation to switch one

¹⁸Hany Haerinnisa, *Code Mixing in Students Whatsapp (wa) Chat at Eight Semester of English Study Program at State Islamic of University Radenintan Lampung.*

¹⁹ Eva Fachriyah, *“The Function of Code Switching in an English Language Classroom, Studies in English Language and Educatio”*, (Banten, 2017).

code to another in speech event. People produce an utterance and apply code switching when people change the language in their conversation.

Code switching perform various functions in its naturally occurring context. Speakers code switch to define situation as they wish, and to convey nuances of meaning and personal intention state by Sert.²⁰ It is also used to build intimate interpersonal relationships among people who share the same code. It can be said to be a tool for creating linguistic solidarity especially between individuals.

In other hand, Hymes in Fitriani Auliya Ansar defines code switching as “a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speechstyles” while Bokamba defines code switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech even.²¹

According to Duran in Sumarsih said that code switching is probably strongly related to bilingual life and may appear more or less concurrently in the life of the developing language bilinguals especially when they are conscious of such behaviour and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it.²² Based on these statements, code switching is clearly a combination of two or more languages and combines words, phrases and sentences.

²⁰Olagunju Robert, *Code Switching as a Teaching Strategy: Implication for English Language Teaching and Learning in a Multilingual Society*, *Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, Volume 14, Issue 3, (2013).

²¹Fitriah Auliya Ansar, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process*, *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, (Lampung, 2017).

²²Sumarsih, Masitowarni, Syamsul, Dedi, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesian Study in Sociolinguistics*, (Canadian Center of Science and Education, Medan;Indonesia, 2014).

According to Mabule code switching is the shifting by a speaker from language A to language B.²³

Based on expert above, it can be conclude that, code switching is the shifting one language into another language in the same utterance from two different grammatical systems. In this case, code switching occur when the speaker after she/he has completed a sentence, and then switches or shift to another language in the next sentence. These „shift or switch“ of other language are often sentence, but they can also phrase, clause or large units.

b. Types of Code Switching

After explain about the definition about code switching, this part will explain about the type of code switching. There are three types of code switching according to Poplack namely Tag Switching, Inter-sentential Switching, and the last Intra-sentential Switching.²⁴

1. Inter-sentential Switching (B1)

The intersentential code switching is switching at the sentence level. inter-sentential code switching occurs when the speaker, after he / she has completed a sentence in one language, switches to another language in the next sentence, or occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other as illustrated in the following examples demonstrating code switching between English and Indonesian. For example:

“You have the task for the next meeting. *Kamu harus membuat dialog pendek*”.

From example above it is intersentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in English “you have the task for the next meeting”, and

²³Mabule, *What is this, Is it Ccode Switching, Code Mixing, or Language Alternating?*, *Journal of Educational and Social Reasearch*, Vol 5 No 1, (MCSER Publishing; Rome Italy, 215),

²⁴Waode Hamsia, *Code Mixing and Code Switchig in Umar Kayam's Novel Parapriayi*, Vol.15, (2015), p. 37.

then speaker switches to Indonesian “*kamu harus membuat dialog pendek*” in the next sentence. Other example :

“*Jangan kemana-mana sini aja!* Do you understand?”

From example above, it is include inter-sentential switching because the speaker has completed a sentence in Indonesian “*Jangan kemana-mana sini aja*” then speaker switch to English “do you understand” in the next sentence. So, inter-sentential switching happens when the speaker after has completed a sentence in one language switches to another language in the next sentence.

2. Intra-sentential code switching (B2)

Intra-sentential switching possibly the most complex type among the tree. In Intra-sentential switching, code switching occurs two code within a clause. It’s mean that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language within the same sentence. It means that the speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence. In which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary. For example:

Can you please tell me kalimat apa ini?

I’ll give you a gift kalau kalian bisa jawab

It is called code switching included intra-sentential switching. Because the utterance show that the speaker switches from English into Indonesian in the single sentence or utterance.

Selain di post office itu kita ngapain sii?

From example above called code switching included intra-sentential switching. The utterance show that the speaker inserted phrase of second language in first language in a sentence.

3. Tag or Extra-sentential Switching (B3)

Tag switching in which tags in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. The speaker starts the sentence but attaches a tag-like switch (in English) at the end of the sentence to show emphasis or to symbolize that he/she is soliciting the opinion of the addressee. A tag code-switching happens when a speaker inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances, e.g. “you know”, “I mean”, from one language into a clause or sentence in a different language. Since tags are subject to minimal syntactic restrictions, they may be easily inserted at a number of points in a monolingual utterance without violating syntactic rules. For example:

It’s okay, no problem, *ya nggak?*

It is a code switching because the utterance shows that the speaker switches from English “It’s okay, no problem” to Indonesian “*ya nggak?*”. This code switching which is existed in the last sentences is an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is entirely in one another language. So, these utterances can be classified into extra sentential or tag switching.²⁵

c. Function of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

Code-switching and code-mixing have each function in the communication. There are several functions proposed by Marasigan as quoted by Setiyono as follows²⁶ :

1. Quotation (F1)

Marasigan states “Subjects quoted themselves and others directly or indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees”. She said that quotation is the

²⁵ Rini Agustiana Sutiono, *An Analysis of Code Switching Between English and Indonesia Language in Teaching Process of Speech on the English Department Students at the State Islamic University North Sumatera*.

²⁶ Setiyono, *Code Switching Performed by Junior High School Students in English Class: the Case of the First Year Student of Smp Negeri Kragan, Kabupaten Rembang in the Academic Year of 2009/2010*.

evidence should be believed by the addressees. In addition, quotation is a truth and used to maintain the authenticity of the message²⁷. The example of quotation (azhar)L

is as follows:

“sukses itu tak semudah membalikkan telapak tangan “if one does not work hard, he cannot expect to succeed””

let me show it by mentioning the underline sentences above it is quotation.

2. Addressee Specification (F2)

According to Marasigan, switching or mixing not only used to interact between the members of the speech but also to admit the language behavior include the individual preference or facility and the role relation of the members of the speech. Furthermore, addressee specification is done in order to directly send the message to someone even though the message is overtly posted by mentioning that name²⁸. the other example of address specification on my own sentences is :

”hari ini saya mendapat hadiah dari orang yang tersayang thanks to my mom”

Let me show it by above mentioning the underline sentences above directly send the message to her mom. This is address specification.

3. Repetition (F3)

A message is repeated in the other code aimed to clarify what the speaker said, strengthen or emphasize the message, or mark the joke Marasigan. Moreover, repetition intended to make the message is clear and understandable to

²⁷ Marasign.E, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societes: Monograph Series*, Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1983.

²⁸ Marasign.E, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societe*.

the members of the speech.²⁹ The other example of repetition on my own sentences is :

“saya ingin membeli warna cane/muscovado/brown “

Let me show it by mentioning the underline sentences above it repetition cane/muscovado/ brown is repetition.

4. Interjection (F4)

Marasigan said that interjection used to change the interaction from the “we” to the “they” code or from the “they” to the “we” code. It means that the speakers switch or mix the code in order to utter the interjection. Interjection expresses strong feelings or emotions. Therefore, somehow the base language expresses interjection more clear rather than the other language.³⁰ The other example of interjection on my own sentences is :

*“congratulations ani! *Kamu mendapat nilai tertinggi* “*

let me show it by mentioning the underline sentences above it interjection congratulations ani! Is interjection.

5. Message Qualification (F5)

The function of message qualification based on Marasigan is “to qualify a previous message which the speaker believed would be better understood in other language”. In addition, message qualification occurs when a topic introduced in one language and followed by an amplification or qualification in another language. This, the message gives clear explanation to be understood.³¹ The other example of message Qualification on my own sentences is :

²⁹Marasign.E,*Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societes.*

³⁰Marasign.E,*Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societes.*

³¹Marasign.E,*Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societe.*

*“tanamakan niat yang kokoh dalam menggapai impianmu, coz where there is a will
there is away“*

let me show it by mentioning the underline sentences above it coz where there is a there is away is message Qualification.

6. Personalization and Objectivization (F6)

As Marasigan states “The code contrast here seems to relate to such thing as: the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance form, a message or an addressee; whether a statement reflects personal opinion, feeling, or knowledge; whether it refers to specific instance, or whether it has the status of generally known fact”. Moreover, Marasigan divided the function of personalization and objectivization into: “objective marks that the speaker gives about the fact” and “subjective argument from the speaker as personalize marks”. Marasigan served the example of personalization and objectivization as follows³² :

“It’s a Crispa-Toyota deal. I’m one of the Crispa die-hard fans. *Sana manalosila*(I hope they win).”

The speaker switches to Pilipino to express his personal wish for his favorite team to win the competition. He would be disappointed if his favorite team is loose from the competition. Here, the speaker is not only stating the message but also express his personal involvement in it.

7. Facility of Expression (F7)

Marasigan proposed that facility of expression is a function “where the shift can only be interpreted as difficulty in finding the right words at the time of speaking or 40 mwriting or merely as a sign of the subject’s lack of familiarity with the style he is using”. In the other word, it is used due to an inability of

³²Marasign.E, *code switching and code mixing in multilingual societies*.

expression. Marasigan provided the composition written by a grade six girl as the example of switching for facility of expression³³:

“My *barkada*”s are Andrea, Maricis and Lora (My friends are...). They are *minsanpikonand minsangood* (They are sometimes unable to take jokes and sometimes good). We always together, sometimes *nagkakaroon kami ngmis* understanding *at madala kami ngmagaway*(we sometimes misunderstand each other and we quarrel often)”

The switching to Pilipino from English is done because of the lack knowledge of the writer. The writer changes to Pilipino in order to facility in expressing the term that the writer does not know the exact word in English. Therefore, the writer switches the language to Pilipino.³⁴

2 The Content of Instagram

Instagram is a social network that is most popularly used to post photos. Users upload photos digitally, apply filters to edit their appearance and share the photos with another user.³⁵

Kevin Systrom is a co-founder of Instagram. In 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.

³³Marasign.E, *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*.

³⁴ Lailatul Maghfiroh, *An Analysis on form, function, and rReason of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used in Vlog of Shirin al Athrus*.

³⁵Landsverk, Kjell, Rossi Dewi Riana, *the Sociolinguistic Study on the Use Code Mixing in Instagram by Students of English Education Departement at Iain Salatiga* 2004.

Systrom called his app Burbn. He then asked Mike Krieger to work on Burb 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. The founders soon realized 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 Matter.³⁶

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. 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 mong 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.³⁷

Instagram is very famous social media nowadays. People use it to share any experience to another users. Not only used by students around the world. It used to capture a moment in time, and to relax or to enertain themselves, study, as well as showcase their interest, lifestayles, values or beliefs by what content they

³⁶Mattern, Joane,Rossi Dewi Riana, *the Sociolinguistic Study on the Use Code Mixing in Instagram by Students of English Education Departement at Iain Salatiga*.2004.

³⁷Rossi Dewi Riana, *the Sociolinguistic Study on the Use of Code Mixing in Instagram by the Students of English Education Department at Iain Salatiga*.

seek, by using hashtags and filters, participants further personalized their photo and videos.

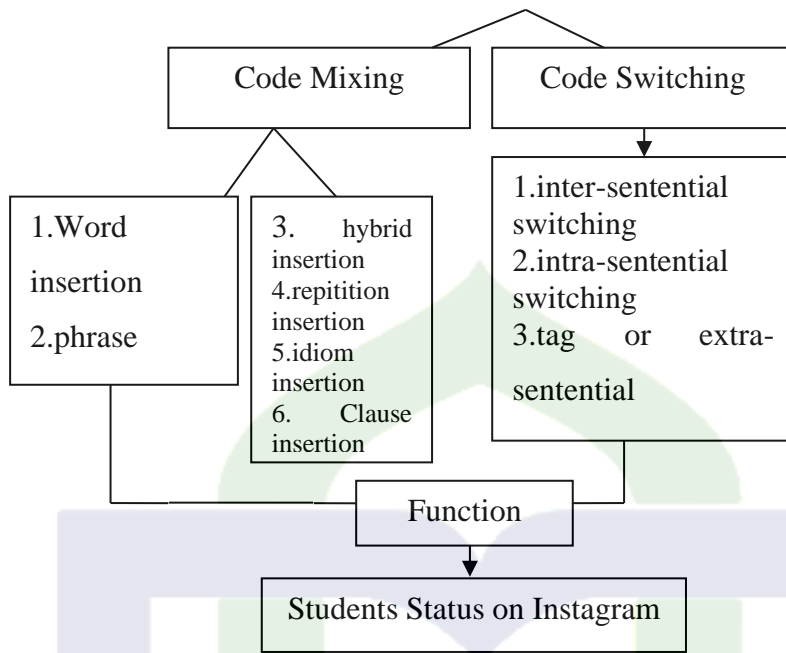
C. Conceptual Framework

The objective of this study was to identify the types of code switching and code mixing that occur in English education students. The first problem is identification of the type of code switching and code mixing that happened to students of English education. In answering the first The problem is, the researcher uses code switching and mixing type theory from Poplack and Suwito. There are three types of code switching, namely tags switching, intrasentential, and intersentential. Tag redirects are code switch with tags that follow sentences. Intentional code redirection is language switching that occurs at sentence boundaries. The other is intrasentential code switching. Intermediate code switching occurs at the word level, and for code mixing there are six types of code mixing, namely, Word Insertion, Phrase Insertion, Hybrid Insertion, Repetition Insertion, Idiom Insertion and Clause Insertion.

The second problem is the analysis of code functions switching and mixing of codes that occur on the Instagram of English language education students. In discussing the function of code switching and code mixing, researchers use theory the function of the Marasigan code switching and code mixing functions are classified into six: quote, Addressee Specification, Repetition, Interjection, Message Qualification, Personalization and Objectivization.

An Analyzing the used of Code mixing and Code switching
on students Instagram by content Analyzing

Sociolinguistic



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is very important in conducting a research, it is necessary for researcher to apply an appropriate method. In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methodology of this research. It consist of type of the study, object of the study, source of the data, technique of collecting data, technique of data analysis

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative research. According to Creswell that qualitative research is constructive knowledge claims, ethnographic design, and observation of behavior.³⁸ The research used Content analysis or document analysis. According to Frankel and Wallen content analysis is a technique that enables the researcher to study human behavior in an indirect way through an analysis of their communication and Frankel and Wallen also note that content analysis is the very useful way to obtain information for certain topic and it helps the researcher in validating the findings of the study.³⁹

B. Location and Duration of the Research

This research was held at Tarbiyah Faculty as the location are all of the students of english department and this research plans 1 month research including of analysis data.

³⁸Creswell, Jhon W, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*,(New delhi: Sac Publications,2003)

³⁹Frankel and wallen, *study of code switching in the Sequel of 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa Movies*, 2016

C. Focus of the Research

In this research, the researched focused on the analysis of code mixing and code switching in sentences which are taken from students status on instagram at IAN parepare, the researcher analyzed the types of code mixing based on hoffman's theory, code switching based on poplack's theory, and also analyzes what function their code mixing and code switching on their status based on hoffman's theory.

D. Types and Data Sources

They are some sources of the data that needed in the research, they are :

1. primary source of the data

The primary sources of data are gained from the students' instagram status and comments of English department in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Parepare which are friends with the researcher. The data are students' status and comments capture. It is pictures form. It was taken from mei 2018 until october 2020.

2. Secondary sources of the Data

The secondary sources of data are students' English Department IAIN Parepare or instagramer (active users) that active comment on instagram. The informant of the research is from students English department State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Parepare. They consist of 20 students. They are researcher's friends in instagram and the students who often use code mixing and code switching in their instagram.

E. Technique of collecting Data

In qualitative research, the research is the key instrument. The research is an active respondent in the research process. The researched used documentation to collect the data such as status and photo caption in instagram. The observation

checklist helped the researcher to classify and note the types of code-switching, code mixing and possible function for code-switching, code mixing in those status written by english students at IAIN Parepare.

For collect data, the writer ran observation through these steps as follows, the first read instagrmer's status and comments, then select the Indonesian-English and other codes switching by capturing the status and comments, after that write down the data, finally arrange data into several parts based on classification.

F. Procedure of Data Analysis

The researcher used the theory from Moleong to analyze the data bellow:⁴⁰

1. Identification

According to Bull as cited in Oxford ,“Identification is the action or process of identifying someone or something or the fact of being identified”. At the first step, the researcher chooses the status on instagram to be identified. Furthermore, the researcher identifies of the utterance which consist of Indonesian-English Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. It used to find out the data which related to the focus and formulated problems.⁴¹

2. Coding

The second step in this analyzing data is coding. To facilitate he study, researcher encodes the collected data after identifying. Craswell explains “Coding is the process of something and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data”⁴². While Moleong says “Coding means giving code to each

⁴⁰Moleong, L. J., Prof., M.M.. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Ed Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya (2009)

⁴¹Bull, V.*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press (2008),

⁴²Creswell, J. W. *Educational Reseach: planing, conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative*. 4th ed. Boston, MA: Pearson Education Inc (2012)

collected data in order to facilitate the researcher in investigating the data and knowing the source of the data”. Coding could be found in a form of numbering, lettering, symboling or others.⁴³

Table 3.1 Coding of From Code-Switching

NO	Form of code switching	Coding
1	Tag- switching	B1
2	Inter-sentential switching	B2
3	Intra-sentential switching	B3

Table 3.2 Coding of Form of Code-Mixing

No	Form of Code-Mixing	Coding
1	Insertion of word	C1
2	Insertion of phrase	C2
3	Insertin of hybrid	C3
4	Insertion of word reduplication	C4
5	Insertion of idiom	C5
6	Insertion of clause	C6

Table 3.3 Coding of Function of Code Mixing and Code Switching

No	Function of Code-Mixing and Code-switching	Coding
1	Quatation	F1
2	Addressee specifitation	F2
3	Repetition	F3
4	Interjection	F4

⁴³Moleong, L. J., Prof., M.M. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*

5	Message Qualification	F5
6	Personalization and objectivization	F6
7	Facility of expression	F7

3. Categorizing

According to Moleong, Categorizing is sorting the collected data into smaller unit based on the similarity⁴⁴. In other hand, Craswell defines “Them (also called categorizes) are similar codes aggregated together to form a major idea in the database”⁴⁵. In this step, the researcher categorizes the data into two categorizes: Code-switching utterance and Code-Mixing utterance based on the form and function

4. Classifying

According to Bull explain in Oxford as quoted by Rosyida “Classifying is arranging something into groups according to the features that they have in common”.⁴⁶ After categorizing, the researcher classifying each Code-Switching and Code-Mixing based on the form, function and reason.

5. Producing account

The final step in analyzing this data is to create an account, After doing the classification, file Researchers describe and analyze the data classification for research form, function for code switching and code mixing used by English education students in their status on Instagram. Furthermore, researchers can

⁴⁴Moleong, L. J., Prof., M.M *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Ed Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya (2009)

⁴⁵ Creswell, J. W. *Educational Research: planing, conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative*. 4th ed. Boston, MA: Pearson Education Inc (2012).

⁴⁶ Rosyida, A. *An Analysis on Function of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Found in Written Form of Celebgram Interactions. Graduating Paper*. Salatiga: IAIN Salatiga.(2017).

provide the necessary insight into code switching and code mixing especially deep form, function and reasons based on a detailed description of the study, Then converting to percentages the data, to find out the dominant percentage.

For this research, the writer chooses distribution frequency in calculating the data. Bungin states distributive frequency is “perhitungan data dengan distribusi frekuensi ini dapat dilakukan dengan menghitung frekuensi data tersebut kemudian frekuensi itu dipersentesikan” calculating data with distributive frequency is calculating the frequency is percentaged. Converting to percentage by using this formula from Bungin.

$$n = \frac{F_x}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

n : total frequency of code mixing/ switching in percent.

F_x : total code mixing/ switching frequency of the sub-categories. 100% : standard percentage.

N : Total all code mixing/switching of of categories

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consist of the result of the research and the explanation to answer the statement problem. The researcher analyses types, function and reason of code switching and code mixing used in students' instagram

A. Finding

There are three statement of this research, the researcher found data as follow:

1. Finding types code mixing and code switching on Students' Instagram

The Researcher found code mixing and switching in its various types. For the types of code switching that found in the Instagram, the Researcher analyzed by using suwito's theory such as Inter-sentential switching (B1), Intra-sentential switching (B2), and Tag- switching (B3). Meanwhile, types of Code-Mixing are divided into six types. They are Insertion of word (C1), Insertion of phrase (C2), Insertion of hybrid (C3), Insertion of word reduplication (C4), Insertion of idiom (C5), Insertion of clause (C6).

In this research, the researcher found out all types of Code-Switching used by students in their caption instagram during the data collection and data analysis. There are inter-sentential switching (B1), intra-sentential switching (B2) and tag switching (B3). Meanwhile for Code-Mixing, the researcher found out only 3 types of Code-Mixing in students' caption. There are insertion of word (C1), insertion of phrase (C2), and insertion of hybrid.

Table 4.1 The Frequencies and Percentage Type of Code Switching and Code mixing on

Students' Instagram			
	Types	Frequency	Percentage
CS	Inter-sentential switching	9	42,9%

	Intra-sentential switching	4	19%
	Tag- switching	1	4.8%
CM	Insertion of word	3	14,3%
	Insertion of phrase	3	14,3%
	Insertion of hybrid	1	4,7%
	Insertion of word reduplication	-	
	Insertion of idiom	-	
	Insertion of clause	-	
		21	100%

From the table above there are 21 data , it can be seen that there are 14 data of Code-Switching the type inter-sentential switching (B1) found 9 data or 42.9%, intra-sentential switching (B2) found 4 data or 19%, and tag-switching (B3) found 1 data or 4.8%. Meanwhile Code-Mixing, the researcher found there are 7 data from students Instagram it included three types of Code-Mixing; there were 3 data insertion of word (C1) 14.3%, 3 data insertion of phrase (C2)14.3% and 1 data insertion of hybrid (C3) 4.7%. So it can be concluded that the status of students on instagram using the type of code switching type of inter-sentential switching found 9 data or 42,9%. While for code mixing, the researcher found that from the students instagram status used the code mxing type of word insertion (C1) 14,3% and phrase insertion (C2) 14.3%.

a) Finding Data Code Mixing on students instagram

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data based on Poplack's theory. From three types of Code-Switching, the researcher found only two types of Code-Switching in students' caption instagram. They are inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

a. inter-sentential switching (B1)

Extract 1

“Buah pisang buah Rambutan... *I love you Beb*”

From data above, it is categorized as inter-sentential switching because this data shows a switch between two languages, from Indonesian to English between sentences. “buah pisang buah rambutan” this is Indonesia language, which followed by English sentence “*I love you Beb*”.

Extract 9

next time

Extract 10

“Jangan Cuma pepsodent yang senyum, kamu juga. *The most suitable remedy for heart soothing*”.

In extract above, student wrote about command to keep smiling, it used Indonesia language, then explain that she would remedy, so smile reduce anxiety. followed by English sentence such as the italic sentence above.

Extract 12

Dehahaha.... walau berbeda tetap satu, sudah pisah tapi tetap kumpul bersama, semoga selalu bisa seperti itu kedepannya, *love you guys*

Extract 16

“Karena saya makhluk sosial tulen, yang beberapa hal tidak bisa saya lakukan sendiri, mereka adalah wujud dari doa saya. Agar dikirim orang orang super baik, walaupun beberapa perbedaan yang nyata. Tapi, semoga bisa menguatkan satu sama lain. Terima kasih telah mengukir begitu banyak kenangan sejak tahun 2013 sampai saat ini. *Thanks for being the best unbiological sister u could ever ask for.*”

In extract above, the caption student wrote about people that had been accompanied in her life, she spoke Bahasa at that time and then switched into English when she express about her feeling to say thanks. It can be seen that switch occurred between sentence boundaries. So, this extract belongs to inter-sentential switching.

Extract 15

Never enough to say "thankyou so much for everything" thanks for being my partner, lover, bestfriend, brother, and husband

Semoga berkah Allah senantiasa tercurahkan dalam rumah tangganya dinda, sakinah mawaddah wa rahmah sampai akhir hayat Aamiin Allahumma Aamiin, terimakasih banyak doanya kak.

Extract 19

The purpose to live a happy live is always be grateful and don't forget the magic word: Ikhlas, ikhlas, ikhlas Dalam buku RENTANG KISAH, Gitasav

Extract 20

Alhamdulillah, *Happy semprotulation my dear*. Selamat meneliti.

All extract above some examples of inter-sentential switching, all example suitable with the statement of Susanto "inter-sentential code-switching is the switch involving movement from one language to another language between sentence.

b. Intra-Sentential Switching (B2)

Intra-sentential switching, code switching occurs two code within a clause. It's mean that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language

within the same sentence. It means that the speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence.

Extract 4

For the first time try makan pangsit hijau.

In this caption on students Instagram, the italic words are included into intrasentential switching, because it occurs in a sentence boundary, where each sentence is in one language or other.

Extract 7

With a girl who is neomu neomu kampret.

Extract 14

*Happy a girl check,*hehe jangan lupa pake masker yohh

Extract 18

Setiap tempat ada perkataannya, dan setiap perkataan ada tempatnya “*so please be conditioned*”

The form of Code-Switching based on the italic sentence in extract 4, 7, 14 and 18, it included as intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching involves switching at sentential level, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in other language without any interruption. It can be seen from the extract 4, “*for the first time try*” is English sentence but the following sentence the speaker switched with the different language without any interruption.

c. Tag- Switching (B3)

Extract 3

Catatan sehat *Be calm! Be strong! Be grateful!* “Karena Allah selalu tahu apa yg terbaik untuk kita”-WirdaMansur-.

The italic word performed Code-Switching as tag switching. *Be calm! Be strong! Be grateful!* is the short expression that used the speaker to switch the code in her utterance. it used interjection at the end of her utterance to show up her strong intention to give advice and self reminder.

b) Finding Data Code Mixing on students instagram

a. Insertion of Word (C1)

Extract 2

“Terimakasih *team*, Walaupun banyak *problem* tapi yang saya ketahui adalah kami kami menemukan banyak solusi. Riniangrenit_samasama *team*”

In extract 2, there are two languages used student in her instagram when she was showing her appreciate. They are Indonesian and English language. Researcher found two insertion of word “*team*” and “*problem*” both of them are noun

Extract 11

“Masih suasana maaf maaf kan? Yaudah Mohon maaf lahir batin *everyone*”

The italic words belong to insertion of word because She inserted another words that is “*everyone*” is pronoun, the word is English language.

b. Insertion of Phrase (C2)

Extract 5

“*Excusme*, Numpang cermin kakak”

From the data above, the word "excusme" comes from an English phrase that the student used in her Code-Mixing. The word "excuse" and "me" have their own function and their meaning. But when these two words used together, these two words will shape a phrase.

Extract 6

“setelah *final test* terbitlah liburan”

Based on the data, "final test", is an English phrase that mixed in this utterance. They contain two words and each word has a function and meaning but after those words become a group of the word, they will be a phrase. "final test" include of noun phrase because the phrase consists of noun and modifier.

Extract 17

“Perpustakaan, 40% membaca, sisanya berfoto, *justkid*”

c. Insertion of Hybrid (C3)

Extract 1

“*golden hour* nya bikin uwu, aku mah kentang”

2. Finding Function of Code Switching and Code Mixing on Students'

Instagram

Table 4.2 The Frequencies and Percentage Function of Code Switching and Code Mixing on Students' Instagram

	Function	Frequency	Percentage
CS	Quotation	1	4.7%
	Addressee specification	3	14.3%
	Repetition	-	-
CM	Interjection	3	14.3%
	Message Qualification	5	23.9%
	Personalization and objectivization	1	4.7%
	Facility of expression	8	38.1%
		21	100%

Based on the data above, the researcher found six functions that used by students' on instagram in order to perform both Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. From the 21 data of Students' instagram, quotation (F1) found 1 data or 4.7%, Addressee specification (F2) 3 data or 14.3%, Interjection (F4) 3 data or 14.3%, Message Qualification (F5) 5 data or 23.9%, Personalization and objectivization (F6) 1 data or 4.7%, and Facility of expression (F7) 8 data or 38.1%. So it can be concluded that the function used by students on instagram to do code switching and code mixing is the expression facility (F7) 8 data or 38,1%.

Researcher finding data function of code-switching and code-mixing on Instagram below:

a. Quotation (F1)

Marasigan states "Subjects quoted themselves and others directly or indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees".

Extract 19

The purpose to live a happy live is always be grateful and don't forget the magic word: ikhlas, ikhlas, ikhlas dalam buku RENTANG KISAH Gitasay

The function of code switching above is was quotation, the evidence should be believed by the addresses.

b. Addressee specification (F2)

Extract 11

Masih suasana maaf maaf kan? Yaudah mohon maaf lahir batin *everyone*.

The researcher found The function "everyone" above was addressee specification because it done in order to directly send the message to everyone

Extract 13

Golden hournya yang bikin uwu, aku mah kentang.

The extract above was addressee specification, the phrase *golden hour* is preferences the role relation of the speech

Extract 16

Karena saya makhluk sosial tulen, yang beberapa hal tidak bisa saya lakukan sendiri, mereka adalah wujud dari doa saya, agar dikirim orang orang super baik, walaupun beberapa perbedaan yang nyata tapi semoga bisa menguatkan satu sama lain. Terima kasih telah mengukir begitu banyak kenangan sejak tahun 2013 sampai saat ini. *Thanks for being the best unbiological sister you could ever ask for*

The function code switching extract above was addressee specification because it done in order to directly send the message to her unbiological sister.

c. Interjection (F4)

Extract 14

Happy girl check! jangan lupa pake masker yoh

The extract above is mentioning the italic sentences above it interjection happy girl check! Is interjection.

d. Message Qualification (F5)

Extract 2

Terima kasih *team*

Extract 3

catatann asehat. *Be Calm!, Be strong!, Be grateful!* “karena Allah selalu tahu apa yang terbaik untuk kita” -WirdaMansur-

Extract 6

Setelah *final test* terbitlah liburan

Extract 10

Jangan Cuma pepsodent yang senyum, kamu juga. *The most suitable remedy for heart sooting.*

The extract above is message qualification message qualification occurs when a topic introduced in one language and followed by a qualification in another language. In this, the message gives clear explanation to be understood.

Extract 18

Setiap tempat ada perkataannya, dan setiap perkataan ada tempatnya, “*so please be conditioned*”

The extract above it has similar function in extract because a topic introduced in one language and followed by a qualification in another language. In this, the message gives clear explanation to be understood

- e. Personalization and objectivization (F6)

Extract 7

With a girl who is neomu neomu kampret .

The function of extract seven is as personalization and objectivization. It used to give personal opinion.

- f. Facility of expression (F7)

Extract 1

Buah pisang buah Rambutan... *I love you Beb*

Extract 2

Walaupun banyak *problem* tapi yang saya ketahui adalah kami kami menemukan banyak solusi

Extract 4

For the first time try makan pangsit hijau

Extract 12

Dehahaha... walau berbeda tetap satu, sudah pisah tapi tetap kumpul
Ber sama, semoga selalu bisa seperti itu kedepannya. *Love you guys*

Extract 9 next time

Extract 15

*Never enough to say "thankyou so much for everything" thanks for
being my partner, lover, bestfriend, brother, and husband*

Semoga berkah Allah senantiasa tercurahkan dalam rumah tangganya
dinda, sakinah mawaddah wa rahmah sampai akhir hayat Aamiin
Allahumma Aamiin, terimakasih banyak doanya kak.

Extract 19

*The purpose to live a happy live is always be grateful and don't forget
the magic word: Ikhlas, ikhlas, ikhlas*

Dalam buku RENTANG KISAH, Gitasav

Extract 20

Alhamdulillah, *Happy semprotulation my dear.* Selamat meneliti.

Both of extract above The students changes to english in order to facility
in expressing the term. Therefore, the writer switches the language .

B. Discussion

1. Type of Code Switching and Code Mixing on Students' Instagram.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data based on Poplack's theory. From three types of Code-Switching, the researcher found only two types of Code-Switching in students' caption instagram. They are inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

a. inter-sentential switching (B1)

The inter sentential code switching is switching at the sentence level. Inter sentential code switching occurs when the speaker, after he / she has completed a sentence in one language, switches to another language in the next sentence, or

occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language. In this data, the researcher provides some examples of inter-sentential switching in Extract 1. From data above, it is categorized as inter-sentential switching because this data shows a switch between two languages, from Indonesian to English between sentences. “buah pisang buah rambutan” this is Indonesia language, which followed by English sentence “*I love you Beb*”.

Extract 10 In extract above, student wrote about command to keep smiling, it used Indonesia language, then explain that she would remedy, so smile reduce anxiety. followed by English sentence such as the italic sentence above.

b. Intra-Sentential Switching (B2)

Intra-sentential switching, code switching occurs two code within a clause. It's mean that the speaker inserted phrases, clauses from another language within the same sentence. It means that the speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence.

The researcher found the type code switching intra sentential in four caption on students Instagram. In Extract 4 in this caption on students Instagram, the italic words are included into intrasentential switching, because it occurs in a sentence boundary, where each sentence is in one language or other.

Suwito suggests that code mixing is divided into six kinds based on them structure.¹⁸ There are word insertion, phrase insertion, baster insertion, repetition insertion, idiom / expression insertion and clause insertion. From six kinds of Code-Mixing, there are only two kinds of Code Mixing which found from students instagram. They are insertion of word (C1), insertion of phrase (C2) and insertion of hybrid (C3).

c. Insertion of Word (C1)

Word Insertion happens when the speaker inserts a word element of whether local dialect or foreign language in his or her utterance. Based on the data, researcher found 3 insertion of word.

Extract 2 in extract 2, there are two languages used student in her instagram when she was showing her appreciate. They are Indonesian and English language. Researcher found two insertion of word “*team*” and “*problem*” both of them are noun

Extract 11 the italic words belong to insertion of word because She inserted another words that is “everyone” is pronoun, the word is English language.

d. Insertion of Phrase (C2)

Phrase Insertion happens when the speaker inserts a phrase of a foreign language into his or her utterance. The researcher found 4 data on Instagram.

Extract 5 From the data above, the word "excusme" comes from an English phrase that the student used in her Code-Mixing. The word "excuse" and "me" have their own function and their meaning. But when these two words used together, these two words will shape a phrase.

Extract 6 based on the data, "final test", is an English phrase that mixed in this utterance. They contain two words and each word has a function and meaning but after those words become a group of the word, they will be a phrase. "final test" include of noun phrase because the phrase consists of noun and modifier.

From the data above there are 21 data , it can be seen that there are 14 data of Code-Switching the type inter-sentential switching (B1) found 9 data or 42.9%, intra-sentential switching (B2) found 4 data or 19%, and tag-switching (B3) found 1 data or 4.8%. Meanwhile Code-Mixing, the researcher found there are 7 data from students Instagram it included three types of Code-Mixing; there were 3 data insertion of word (C1) 14.3%, 3 data insertion of phrase (C2)14.3% and 1 data

insertion of hybrid (C3) 4.7%, this data analysis based on Poplack theory for type of code switching and Suwito theory for type of code mixing.

2. Function of Code Switching and Code Mixing on Students' Instagram.

From seven functions of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing, the researcher only found six functions from students instagram. They are Quotation (F1) were one data, Addressee specification (F2) were three data, Interjection (F4) were three data, Message Qualification (F5) were five data, Personalization and objectivization (F6) were only one data, Facility of expression (F7) were eight data.

a. Quotation (F1)

Marasigan states "Subjects quoted themselves and others directly or indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees". Extract 19 The function of code switching above is was quotation, the evidence should be believed by the addressees.

b. Addressee specification (F2)

According to Marasigan, switching or mixing not only used to interact between the members of the speech but also to admit the language behavior include the individual preference or facility and the role relation of the members of the speech. Extract 11 the researcher found The function "everyone" above was addressee specification because it done in order to directly send the message to everyone.

Based on the data above, the researcher found six functions that used by students' on instagram in order to perform both Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. From the 21 data of Students' instagram, quotation (F1) found 1 data or 4.7%, Addressee specification (F2) 3 data or 14.3%, Interjection (F4) 3 data or 14.3%, Message Qualification (F5) 5 data or 23.9%, Personalization and objectivization (F6) 1 data or 4.7%, and Facility of expression (F7) 8 data or 38.1%, this data based on marasigan's theory.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consist of two section, namely conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn after getting research finding and data analysis. Furthermore, suggestion leads further researchers who are interested in doing similar research.

A. Conclusion

1. The total data 14 unit of analysis of Code-Switching, all three types found that 9 data (42.9%) used inter-sentential switching, 4 data (19%) used intra-sentential switching, and 1 data (4.8%) used tag switching. It showed that inter-sentential switching is commonly use on students Instagram. Furthermore, 7 unit data analysis of Code-Mixing on students Instagram, only found three types from six types of code mixing, the type had found 3 insertion of words (14.3%), 3 insertion of phrases (14.3%), and 1 insertion of hybrids (4.7%). Based on the data, Students' status on instagram commonly used insertion of word and insertion of phrase to mix the code.
2. The researcher found six functions that used by students' on instagram in order to perform both Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. From the 21 data of Students' instagram, quotation (F1) found 1 data or 4.7% in code switching, Addressee specification (F2) 3 data or 14.3% in one code switching and two code mixing, Interjection (F4) 3 data or 14.3% in one code switching and two code mixing, Message Qualification (F5) 5 data or 23.9% in three code switching and two code mixing, Personalization and objectivization (F6) 1 data or 4.7% in code switching, and Facility of expression (F7) 8 data or 38.1% in seven code switching and one code mixing. The function mostly

used by students' status on Instagram is in code switching the code is facility of expression.

B. Suggestion

1. For the next researchers

The researcher gives the contribution to comprehend the form, function, and reason of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. Moreover, this research provides the detailed example of form of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing as well as the function and reason if they look for the reference. Hopefully, this research is able to give inspiration and guidance for the next researcher to be more careful while doing a similar research. Therefore, the next research will perform a better comprehension than this research.

2. For the readers

The readers have to study more about the form, function, and reason of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. This research provided the sufficient information the readers who need to comprehend about them. In other hand, The theory also gave the detailed example which hopefully can establish a better understand about Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. It is useful for the readers to apply both of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in their communication.

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amellia.mashita@gmail.com, w_suarna@yahoo.com sintya09@yahoo.com.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



The writer, Jasmi Ilmiana was born in Akkajang on 30th November 1997. She is the first daughter out two siblings of Abdul Jalil and Hj. Sumiati. She lives in Pinrang Kaluppang. The writer finished her Elementary School at SD Negeri 48 Duampanua in 2010. Then, her Junior High School at SMP Negeri 3 Duampanua in 2013 and her Senior High School at MAN Pinrang in 2016. She continued her %study at English Program, Tarbiyah Departement, the State Islamic College (STAIN) of Parepare and complete her study with the title “ An Analyzing the Use of Code Mixing and Code