AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN NESSIE JUDGE'S TWEETS

THESIS

Created by:

YASHARA ALDA FAHIRA

NPM: 176310317

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
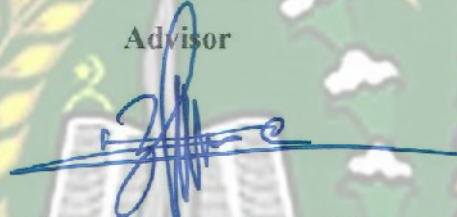
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

PEKANBARU

2022

THESIS APPROVAL

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION IN USING YOUTUBE MEDIA FOR ENGLISH LEARNING OF THE FOURTH SEMESTER AT ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF FKIP-UIR
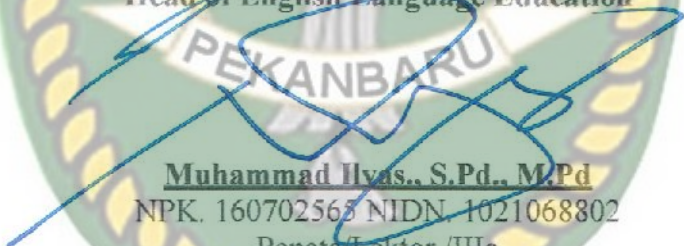
Name   : Yashara Alda Fahira
Student Number   : 176310317
Place/Birth   : Minas, May 13rd 1999
Faculty   : Teacher Training and Education
Study Program   : English Language Education

Advisor

Fauzul Etvita., S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 1030098901

Head of English Language Education

Muhammad Ilyas., S.Pd., M.Pd
NPK. 160702565 NIDN. 1021068802
Penata/Lektor /IIIc

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement for the
Degree of Sarjana of Educatioon in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, April 20nd 2022
The Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Miranti Eka Putri., S.Pd., M.Ed
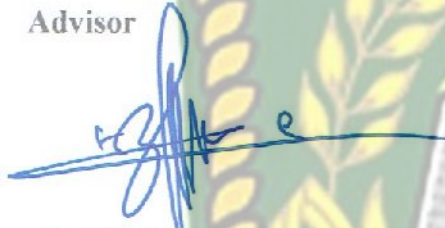NIDN.1005068201

i

THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN NESSIE JUDGE'S TWEETS

Name   : Yashara Alda Fahira
Student Number : 176310317
Study Program   : English Language Education
Faculty   : Teacher Training and Education

THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED
MONDAY, 18rd APRIL 2022

Advisor   Examiner 1

Fauzul Etvita., S.Pd., M.Pd   **Dr. Sri Yuliani., S.Pd., M.Pd**
NIDN. 103009890   NIDN. 1020077102
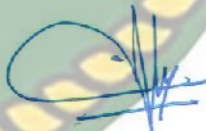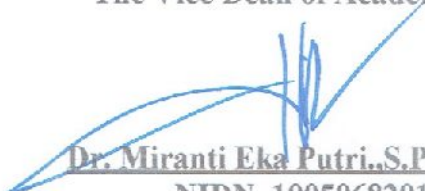
                                           Examiner 2

                                           Dr. Marhamah., S.Pd., M.Ed
                                           NIDN. 1023127702

   This thesis has been approved to be one of requirement for the award as
Sarjana Degree in English Language Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training
and Education Universitas Islam Riau.

                                      Pekanbaru, 20rd April 2022
                                      The Vice Dean of Academic

                                      Dr. Miranti Eka Putri., S.Pd., M.Ed
                                      NIDN. 1005068201

LETTER OF NOTICE

The Advisor hereby notifies that :

Name   : Yashara Alda Fahira

Index Number   : 176310317

Faculty   : Teacher Training and Education

Subject   : English Language Education

Study Program   : English Study Program

Has been completely written a thesis which entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN NESSIE JUDGE'S TWEETS

It has been to be examined. This letter is made to be used as it needed.

Pekanbaru, April 20nd 2022
Advisor

Fauzul Etvita., S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 1030098901

DECLARATION

Name   : Yashara Alda Fahira

NPM   : 176310317

Study Program   : English Language Education

Faculty   : Teacher Training and Education

      I admit that this thesis writing is purely derived from my own idea, except some questions (deliberately or un-deliberately) which were adopted or taken from various sources included in "references". Scientifically, I took responsible for the truthfulness of the data and its content.

<div align="right">

Pekanbaru, April 20nd 2022

The Researcher,

Yashara Alda Fahira
NPM.176310317

</div>

v

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, first of all i would like to extend my thanks to Allah SWT, for blessing and giving me strenght and health to complete this thesis entitled " **An Analysis of Code Mixing in Nessie Judge Tweet's**". This thesis intended to fulfill one of requirement of Sarjana Degree in English Language Education, faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau.

The researcher would like to express her thanks deeply to all people who gave me many contributions in completing this thesis, the researcher addresses her appreciation and express deep gratitude to the following individuals namely:

1. Dr.Sri Amnah, S.Pd., M.Si as dean of FKIP UIR and Dr. Miranti Eka Putri., S.Pd., M.Ed as the voice dean of FKIP UIR and all administrative staff of FKIP UIR Pekanbaru.

2. Muhammad Ilyas, M.Pd as the chief of English language education of FKIP UIR and Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd, M.Pd as the secretary of English language education of Fkip uir who has given suggestion and guidance during this thesis held.

3. Special thanks for my advisor Ma'am Fauzul Etfita S.Pd.,M.Pd who always contributes a lot of time in giving motivation, suggestion, corrections, encouragement and guidance for me in accomplishing this thesis and of course, for my examiner Ma'am Dr. Sri Yuliani, S.Pd.,M.Pd. and Ma'am Marhamah S.Pd.,M.Pd.

4. All lectures of English language education of FKIP UIR qho gave knowledge and helped me during my study.

5. Deep gratitude to my beloved parent, my father Yasrizal and my beloved mother Leni Zahara. Thanks a lot for the endless love, patient, support, advice, praying

and financial or other things that the researcher cannot mention one by one. I'm proud to be your daugher.

6. Sincere thanks my sister Yashara Salsabila and my brother Arofi Azizi,Arafi Azizi who gave me support to finish this thesis.

7. Thanks to my bestfriend Nada Nadya, Nadya Agustin Arwan, Fauziah Dwi Annur, Nadya Qotrunnada Mahisa, Sri Rahayu, Dinda Dewantari, Salsanabilah Febriyanti, and my secret love and BTS.

Finally, the researcher hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers and future researchers, and also this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the criticism, advices, and suggestions are welcome. And may this thesis can be useful for the development of education.

Pekanbaru, April 20nd 2022
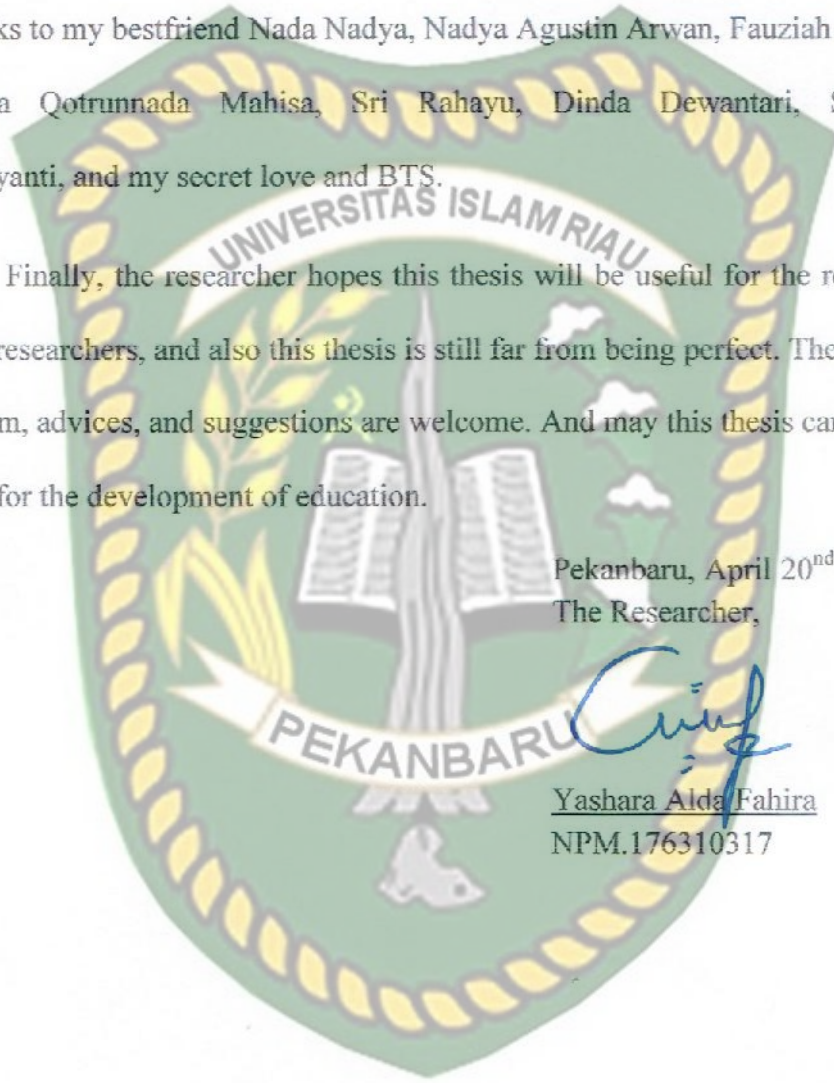The Researcher,

Yashara Alda Fahira
NPM.176310317

TABLE OF CONTENTS

x

ABSTRACT

Yashara Alda Fahira, (2022): An Analysis of Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's Tweets. Final Project. English Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau

Keyword: Nessie Judge, Code Mixing, Twitter, Tweet

code-mixing is defined as a phenomenon where combining two or more languages at the same time. Code mixing is a new trend for the modern era, for example when someone said "which is *sebenarnya*" another example basically, literally, etc. Code mixing has become a popular phenomenon in Indonesia nowadays. Now, code-mixing is not only used in daily life but also used in movies, magazines, novels, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, etc. Code mixing has become an interesting topic to be discussed especially code-mixing in tweets on Twitter.

The general purpose of this study was to determine code mixing in Nessie Judge's Tweets. The research design of this research is qualitative research. Researcher analyzed the data in types and reason by Hoffman Theory 1991. Then the analysis of this study was based on the data obtained from the documentation or screenshoot.

The result of this study shows that there are three types of code mixing:intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change pronounciation. And also found the reasons used code mixing: talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing identity and solidarity, clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of Research

Language is the most important thing in social life and it is used for communication and interaction with a person or group. Language is always involved in communication or interaction with someone. Moreover, language is used to deliver the messages and goals of the speaker to the listener. Also, language can be used spoken or signed to interact with other people in society. The relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that etymologically comes from English, which consists of two derivative words that are socio and linguistics. Socio is the study of society and linguistics is the study of language. From the combination of those two words, sociolinguistics is defined as the study of language and society and for a better understanding when communicating or interacting while speaking. Then sociolinguistics studies related to differences in regional dialect, class, occupation, gender differences, and bilingualism.

Bilingualism is the ability to speak using more than one language. According to (Grosjean & Li, 2012), people who speak two or more languages (or dialects) in their daily life are called bilingualism. Therefore, bilingualism can be considered as a capability in mastering two more languages equally. Even though bilinguals are generally considered to an English speakers, who can speak, interact, read, or understand more than one language with the same ability

1

when they use or mix those languages. For example, the ability of Englonesian or to mix Singlish, that is combined at one spoken time. The ability to mix such two languages itself is known as code-mixing.

As the continuation of bilingualism in the extract above, code-mixing is defined as a phenomenon where combining two or more languages at the same time. Code mixing is a new trend for the modern era, for example when someone said "which is sebenarnya" another example basically, literally, etc. Code mixing has become a popular phenomenon in Indonesia nowadays. Now, code-mixing is not only used in daily life but also used in movies, magazines, novels, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, etc. Code mixing has become an interesting topic to be discussed especially code-mixing in tweets on Twitter. Code mixing also uses language units from other languages to expand language styles and varieties of languages. The use of code-mixing can be easily found in every type and reason of tweet on Twitter. Twitter is a kind of social media, classified as new media or alternative media, is an information network consisting of 140 characters, called tweets, Zukhrufillah (2018).

Talking about code-mixing, the researcher also often finds this phenomenon on social media, for example in this research is on Twitter. Code mixing does not only occur in daily conversations, but also happens in social media networks, because nowadays, people still communicate through social media such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. Social media can help people communicate, exchange information, share experiences, conduct discussions,

and conduct online business. According to Barkley (2013), social media also known as technology, is the general term for websites that connect people socially. The researcher found that some people use two languages or more when making tweets. In this case, the researcher is interested to analyze Nessie Judge's Twitter account.

Furthermore, Nessie Judge can be called as an Indonesian influencer that often uses code-mixing in her daily conversation. This is because Nessie Judge has a multilingual background. So, she often mixes her language between English and Indonesian when communicating in her daily life and in her social media. In this case, Nessie Judge uses code-mixing a lot between Indonesian-English in her tweets on Twitter. Based on the explanation above, the researcher decides to conduct a research about code-mixing found in Nessie Judge's tweets. The title of this research is "An Analysis of Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's Tweets".

1.2 Identification of Research

From the explanation above, it can be seen that code-mixing is not only used in daily conversations but is also widely used in social media such as newspapers, novels, YouTube, Twitter, etc. In this study, code-mixing occurred on Twitter, especially on the Twitter account of Nessie Judge.

In this case, the researcher found several phenomena, such as Nessie Judge using a lot of code-mixing in each of her tweets. She uses Indonesian-English code-mixing. From this situation, the researcher is interested in

3

analyzing the types and reasons for using code mixing contained in Nessie Judge's tweets based on Hoffman's theory.

1.3   Research Question

Two questions can be observed in this study. They are:

1.   What types of code-mixing are found in tweets by Nessie Judge?

2.   What are the reasons for using code-mixing in tweets by Nessie Judge?

1.4   Objectives of The Research

This study has general objectives, they are as follows:

1.   To find out the type of code-mixing in Nessie Judge's tweets.

2.   To find out the reason for code-mixing in Nessie Judge's tweets.

1.5   Assumptions

This research is focused on code-mixed in Tweets Nessie Judge. In this study, researchers took several Tweets 50 from to 100 Nessie Judge posts. This descriptive qualitative research is to determine the extent to which Nessie Judge uses code-mixing in her tweets posts.

1.6   Definition of Key Term

1.   An analysis is a purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing or studying the data to determine inherent facts. Hadi (2019) in this research researcher will analyze types and reasons for code-mixing.

2.   Code Mixing is when a speaker uses two separate languages in a sentence or expression. Gunawan & Suparti (2018) sometimes people use two languages or more languages, they mixed their language with

4

another language. In this research, the researcher will found the types and reasons for code-mixing.

3. Twitter is a micro-blogging messaging service that limits you to 140 characters per message, including spaces and punctuation, to you update content. Dixon (2012) Twitter is a part of social media that is used by people today as a means of communication and information and the researcher wants to find out the types of code-mixing in Twitter.

4. Nessie Judge has the real name Nasreen Anisputri Judge, she is better known as Nessie judge in cyberspace. Nessie Judge is a YouTube celebrity or influencer.

1.7   Research Methodology

1.8.1 Research Design

The research design in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research it is a method used to analyze and explain phenomenon and situation Rugayah (2016:6) in Hadi (2019) the purpose of this research is to analyze the type of code-mixing on Twitter and the reason to use it. Qualitative research can also be described as an effective model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from being highly involved in the actual experiences.

1.8.2 Data Collection Technique

According to Cln (2013), people can use a variety of data collection techniques, such as observation, questionnaire, interview, test, and use of available information. In this study, the data will take from approximately 75 data of Nessie Judge. In data collection, there are several stages, as follows:

1. First, researchers look for Nessie Judge's Twitter account.

2. Second, the researcher reads several tweets made by Nessie Judge that contain code-mixing.

3. Then the researchers analyze the tweets that contain code-mixing.

4. Then the researcher identifies the code-mixing by reading the tweet transcript.

5. The researcher classified the type and reason of code-mixing based on Hoffman's 1991 theory.

6. Finally, the researcher identifies the type and reasons for using code-mixing based on Hoffman's 1991 theory.

1.8.3 Data Analysis Technique

The data was analyzed by a descriptive qualitative technique that finds material about code-mixing in social media Twitter. In doing this analysis the researcher used procedures aas follows :

1. Step one, the researcher collects and read the tweet about code-mixing of tweets.

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :

2.	After collecting the data, the researcher identifies the appropriate and inappropriate code-mixing.

3.	The researcher classified the Indonesia-English code-mixing of Nessie Judge's tweets into the types based on Hoffman's theory.

4.	After classifying ang identifiying Indonesian-English code mixing, the researcher trying to find out the code-mixing in Nessie Judge's tweets.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain several theories related to the topics discussed in this research. There are definitions of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code-mixing, types of code-mixing, reason of code-mixing, and Twitter.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Holmes (2013), sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics explores the relationship between language and society (Georgieva, 2014).When people interact with other people in society, they must use a language. Without language, people will find some problems when doing their things. Activities with others the role of a language in people's lives very important Pascarina (2014), they are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

According to Meyerhoff (2006), sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying a language. The polite social language model demonstrates a way of encoding identity

relationships in everyday language. If we can find this behavior in a wider sequence of social interactions, we have the opportunity to observe a series of important language role behaviors that appear at these critical moments. More generally, the research reported here demonstrates the usefulness of sociolinguistics methods. The level of use and analysis of linguistic data may open up new vantage points and new methods for various organizations 12 to research problems. By adopting different analytical frameworks for a given problem, it can help understand organizational phenomena by reconciling different or contradictory discoveries.

According to Sumarsono (2011: 4) as cited (Aziz et al. 2019), sociolinguistics is the study of operational language. Its purpose is to illustrate the relationship between language usage conventions and other aspects of culture. Therefore, sociolinguistics is the study of languages related to social conditions (by social sciences, especially sociological research). Sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and its context of use. We use language to ask questions and provide information to people. We use it to express anger and worry, as well as admiration and respect. Usually, a kind of utterance conveys both information and expressions. Sociolinguistics is generally regarded as an interdisciplinary science that is derived from two basic elements, socio, and linguistics. Socio is similar to social, which is related to people in the society. Linguistics can be described as the scientific study of language, especially its basic elements (such as phonemes, morphemes, words,

sentences, and meaning) and the interrelationship between the elements (structures) including nature and formation of aforementioned elements (Khairunas 2016).

Defined to Sumarsih et al. (2014), sociolinguistics is the study of language function in a social context and the development of language in society. Sociolinguistics is an interesting and important field in teacher language because it involves the use and thinking of language in the real world. The researcher's study of language-related to society is sociolinguistics. Jamil & Nasrum (2018), point out that sociolinguistics explores languages related to society. This means that it is related to the language used for communication between different social groups in different social situations. Language and society may influence each other. Language and societies may influence each other. This influence is considered dialectical the nature of continuous interaction between speech act and social act this gives linguistic diversity and variability.

In other words, sociolinguistics may reflect the nature of language and the nature of society, we speak in different styles in different social contexts Sarwat Un Nisa (2019). This reflects a day's awareness of social factors that influence the right way of speaking in a different social context, sociolinguistics relates to the relationship between language and context that is used. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. This means that sociolinguistics studies the use of language, where the language

is used, grammar, the various consequences of contact between two or more languages, and the types and times of users of various languages. In addition, this science also explains why people say different things in different social environments. Studying how people use language in different social environments can provide a lot of knowledge about how language works in society: especially about the social relationships in the community and the way people communicate and construct their social identity through the language they use.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilinguals are people who speak at least two languages and have a certain level of proficiency. Although bilinguals are generally considered English speakers, they can speak, interact, read, or understand both languages with equal ability, in this case, balanced bilingualism. bilingualism is usually better in one language. The definition of bilingualism is defined as the use of at least two languages by an individual or a group of speakers. Bilingualism is the norm in most countries of the world. Bilingual Bilingualism is a term in bilingualism. It is defined as the ability and ability to function equally in two or more languages in various fields. According to (Wallner, 2016) states that bilingualism is the ability to communicate in languages other than your first language. In Bali, many foreigners come, it could be that Balinese people can be bilingual, that is, mastering Indonesian and the language of the coming migration. In Indonesian, bilingualism is known as *"kedwibahasaan"* and it refers to the use of two

languages or two codes. A bilingual person is someone who speaks two languages and has achieved native-like fluency in both (Wasir 2012).

Furthermore, according to Ronald (2006), bilingual speakers are actually using the third code when they shift back and forth between two languages by code-switching. Therefore, the language used in code-switching and code-mixing is also called codes. There is no single agreed-upon definition of individual bilingualism. Many bilinguals are more proficient or fluent in one language or the other, differences between languages may reflect differences in proficiency rather than linguistics relativity (Asada 2013).

As specified by Permana (2014), the definition of bilingualism has a wide range, from the lowest level of the two languages to the advanced level, so that the speaker can play a role and appear as a native speaker of the two languages. A person may call himself bilingual, but only in terms of conversation and verbal communication skills. Regarding bilingualism probably could be used as a common definition of bilingualism. He said that bilingualism is defined as the use of at least two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers. The process of bilingualism involves several factors that make the bilingual experience deeply heterogeneous and potentially alter its consequences Jayanti & Sujarwo (2019), the definition of bilingualism does not have the same concept, but it can be evaluated based on the level of skill development and the frequency of language use. It is related to social,

psychological, and language phenomena and needs to be understood from a multi-dimensional perspective.

According to Amalia n.d. (2017), most people consider bilingualism a good thing and an advantage. For one thing knowledge of another language enables people to communicate with other members of the culture in their language. Occurs when the speaker uses two languages. Pointed out that when a speaker masters two languages, the speaker will develop the habit of using two languages when interacting with others. Even now, people mix Indonesian and English when interacting with friends in real life and on social media.

According to Jayanti & Sujarwo (2019), bilingualism comes to multilingual proficiency, the same skills either in the mother tongue or the second language are usually rare. Usually, when one has increased expertise in one language compared to another, we call it uneven bilingualism, it is the most common kind that is important to say. However, that mother tongue is not always stronger than their new language, but if someone is proficient in using both the person is called bilingual.

2.3   Code Mixing

Defined by Syafrizal & Sari (2017), code-mixing is the transition from one language to another within the same utterance or oral/written text. Code mixing in this definition seems to be exactly the kind of linguistic behavior , ideal bilingual is not supposed to practice. Code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one

language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Code mixing does not necessarily lead to changes in themes or parts. This happens when a proficient person uses two languages at the same time so that they change from one language to another in the process of speaking at the same time. This change is called code-mixing. (Ramadhaniarti et al. 2010).

As mentioned by Aziz et al. (2019), code-mixing is a product of bilingualism and can lead to language contact. Indonesians who can speak bilingual or multiple languages will encounter problems when choosing a specific code (which can be a dialect or language) when needed, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or mix Use verbal or written code. States that code-mixing and code-switching are very thin differences. Meanwhile, states that code-switching (also called code-mixing) can occur in a conversation between speakers turns or within a single speaker's turn. Described code-mixing is the use of two or more languages when talking to someone or between groups of code-mixing to be used to convey information.

In code-mixing, there are two languages in a sentence or speech where one language is more dominant than the other Gunawan & Suparti (2018) because usually code-mixing only mixes the first language with a few pieces of words from the second language in one sentence. That is why the first language is more dominant than the second language.

As Stated in Siddiq et al. (2020), code-mixing and code-switching are more than just combining two languages, speakers must also acquire sophisticated

14

knowledge of both languages as well as cross-cultural communication norms. Code mixing is a symptom of language use, in which the mixing or combination of different variants of the same clause in the code can be called (Internal code-mixing) (If this phenomenon indicates relative elements in the language, and if these elements do not interfere) and term (External code mixing).

In the opinion of Ramadhaniarti et al. (2010), code-mixing is a mixture of different languages. We can daily practice among people in the world for various reasons, usually unconscious activity. This language mixing is not the whole sentence, but may also appear in short phrases or words, In this case, the teacher will mix English (L2) And Indonesian (L1). They use their first language (L1) and their second language (L2) is in a different domain. This is not only used for daily communication, but can also used in the classroom to interact with fellow student, and teachers with students. As reported by Hilda et al. (2020), code-mixing is not restricted to everyday conversation. It also occurs in social media networking because people nowadays communicate through social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. People can use social media to communicate, exchange information, share experiences, hold discussions, and run online businesses. It allows people to communicate with one another without having to meet in person. The most used platform that is used by people right now is Twitter.

Bokamba (1988: 21-62) cited by Syafrizal. Astridyah Ratna Sari (2020), the code mixing definition has given, there is no social language considerations.

15

For him, code-mixing coincides with internal sentence code-switching. In this definition, code-mixing seems to be exactly a kind of language behavior, and "ideal bilingualism" should not be practiced. Code mixing occurs when people use two languages at the same time, and they convert from one language to another in the process of one language.

2.4 Types of Code Mixing

There are several theories from experts about code-mixing, as follows:

2.4.1 Hoffman's Theory

According to Hoffman (1991) (Wibowo et al., 2017), there are three types of code-mixing, namely:

2.4.1.1 Intra-Sentential Code-Mixing

Intra-sentential code-mixing is the first type of code-mixing. This type is related to syntax. The mixing occurs within a sentence, a phrase, or a clause (Hoffman, 1991, p. 112). For example, "Estaba training para pelajar" which means "He was training to fight" (Wardhaugh 1992 p. 108). As you can see from this example, the codes are in English and Spanish. When the speaker speaks Spanish, then they add the English verb "training" in the middle of the sentence. When we want to add language units to a sentence, treat it as a code-mixing within the sentence.

2.4.1.2 Intra- Lexical Code-Mixing

The second type of code-mixing is intra-lexical code-mixing. This typically occurs within word boundaries. When adding affixes to words, mixing may occur. An example of this type is Ku enjoy (English enjoy is mixed with the prefix from Swahili and the meaning is "to"). The example shows that code- mixing may occur when a Swahili prefix is mixed with the English word "enjoy". Other example is in Indonesian and English: "Ga pernah se happy ini kegeser turun di trending". It is clear that there is an addition of the Indonesian prefix di-in English word "upload". By using the prefix di-, it gives a passive meaning. Therefore, "se-happy" means "to be happy."

2.4.1.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This last type of code-mixing is related to phonological matters. To understand it, the example can be seen when Indonesian try to pronounce English word, they change it into Indonesian way of pronouncing. The example is taken from Hoffmann (1991, p. 112). Cristina (4:0): (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers). This is Pascual "paskwál". Friend: "What's his name?" (i.e. she didn't catch it) Cristina: "Pascual" [pəskwæl]. Friend: "Oh.."

17

The example above, shows that at first Cristina pronounces Pascual as paskwál. Later, she pronounces it again and it becomes pəskwæl. There is a change of pronunciation that occurs.

2.4.2 Suwito's Theory

Meanwhile, Suwito (1983) Wibowo et al. (2017) in their book divide two types of code-mixing: inner code-mixing and outer code-mixing.

2.4.2.1 Inner Code Mixing

Inner code-mixing is mixing the language with their natural language. Usually, it happens in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in every region. So, they mix the Indonesian language with their regional language by inserting the elements of their language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect. Example: Yogi: Len, kamu bogoh sama Bintang nyak? (Len, you like Bintang, Don't you?Lena: Enggaklah, Mane hulah fitnah Saya! (No, you don't insult me!)Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their Sundanese region language. The first speaker said to the second speaker that "Len, kamu bogoh sama Bintang nyak?" the first speaker said "bogoh" and "nyak", these words identify as the regional

language from West Java and the meaning of these words in the Indonesian language: "bogoh"is "suka"and "nyak" is "ya".

2.4.2.2 Outer Code Mixing

Outer code-mixing is mixing the language that comes from a foreign language. It means, the speakers mix their national language with a foreign language. English is a common foreign language that many people mix with their national language with English. Example:April: Dan, yesterday Saya baru belia new bag, harga nya mahal pasti kamu gak sanggup belinya. (Dan, yesterday I just bought a new bag, the price is expensive and you will not be able to buy it) Dandy: Really, terus di manasekarangyour a new bag? Gak kamu pakek? (Really, then where is your new bag? Don't you wear it? April: I am lazy untuk makek nya takut nya kamu jealous lagi sama Saya. (I am lazy to wear it I am scared if you are jealous of me). From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about a new bag. The first speaker changed his language when he said "yesterday" and "a new bag", he mixed his nation language with a foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with the English language, he said "Really, terus di mana sekarang your a new bag". So, it can

be said that the type of code-mixing from that conversation is outer code-mixing because they mix their national language with a foreign language.

2.4.3 Muysken's Theory

In addition, according to Muysken (2000), there are three types of code-mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here is the explanation:

2.4.3.1 Insertion

Insertion is the type of code-mixing that inserts a word in the conversation both oral and written. Commonly, people are using code-mixing with this type because they do not know the meaning of the word in their national language so that is why they mix it with a foreign language.Example: Kris: Agung, kamu pasti shock denger kabar ini! (Agung, you definitely shock to hear this news!) Agung: Kabar apa Kris? Hoax apa enggak? (What kind of news) is it a hoax or not?) From the example of the conversation, the speakers are dominant to use Indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with an English word. They insert the word of shock and hoax. By identifying the example of the conversation above, it can clarify that the type of code-mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code-mixing.

2.4.3.2 Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when the speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase. For Example, Putra: Den, kamu sudah mengerjakan your home work belom? (Den, have you done your homework?) Deni: Belom Put, kemaren Aku a little bit busy sama perlombaan buat pramuka. (Not yet put, yesterday I was a little bit busy with my scout competition. The conversation above is talking about the homework. The first speaker asked the second speaker that he had done his homework by using the Indonesian language but the first speaker mixed the Indonesian language with the English language in his utterance by saying your homework. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replying "Belom Put, kemarenAkua little bit busy sama perlombaan buat pramuka". From the response of the second speaker, he mixed the Indonesian language with English, the English word which identifies as mixing the language is "a little bit busy" The code-mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in a type of alternation code-mixing because they mixed in a phrase.

2.4.3.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means when the speaker speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like a foreign language. For instance, the Indonesian official language has some dialect with an English word. Usually, it happens in spoken form. Here the example of the conversation: Rezal: Ki, kamu lama sekali mengangkat telephone Saya, kamu lagi sibuk? (Ki, you are very long to accept my telephone, are you still busy?) Riki: Maaf Zal, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di computer dan tidak focus ke hp (Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focus to my phone). The example of the conversation shows that between the first speaker and second speaker did congruent lexicalization because of the words which identity as congruent lexicalization appears in their conversation such as telephone, computer, and focus. Those words are identified as congruent lexicalization. In analyzing Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel, the Researcher looked for the types of code-mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Three of them are the same and every theory has a different purpose to identify the word which indicates code-mixing.

2.5 Reasons of Code-Mixing

Hoffman believes that there are seven reasons why people use code-mixing when communicating with others.

1.5.1 Talking about Particular Topic

Hoffman (1991, p. 115) believes that code-mixing may occur when there is a lack of facility in the register relevance or because there are particular things that trigger kinds of connotations that are related to experience in a specific language. When people cannot find the correct expression in a particular language, they may mix that language, so they mix it with another language.

2.5.1 Quoting Somebody Else

For this reason, a speaker mixes the language when she/he wants to quote a statement, a saying, etc. To understand clearly, here is an example given by Hoffman (1991, p. 112): An adult Spanish-Catalan bilingual: "y si dices "perdon"en castellano, e te vielve la mujer y te dice: "(and if you say "sorry" in Castilan Spanish, the lady turns to you and says") En Catala" (In Catalan!). The example above, shows that the speaker mixes Spanish and Catalan languages. In the beginning, the speaker used Spanish, but then when she quoted someone, she used Catalan because that was the language she used to quote that person.

2.5.2 Being Emphatic about Something

In this case, code-mixing is used to express empathy for something. People may mix language to express empathy, intentionally or unintentionally. The example is derived from Hoffman (1991, p. 112): „Hay cuatro sillas rotas y" (There are four broken chairs and") Prou! I (That's enough!)."

Italics indicate that the speaker mixes language to express sympathy. The speaker uses a strong statement in the sentence, which shows that the speaker is sympathetic to something. Strong expressions are used to emphasize something important and to show empathy.

2.5.3 Interjection

Interjection according to Warriner (1982, p. 20) is a word that expresses emotion and the word does not have grammatical relation to other words in the sentence. Hoffman in his book gives an example to show the interjection:

An adult Spanish-American English speaker: Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed! (Silva-Corvalan as cited in Hoffman, 1991, p. 112).

From the example above, it is obvious that the word Ay! does not have any grammatical meaning. However, the word Ay! is an expression of feeling embarrassed.

2.5.4 Repetition used for Clarification

Repetition is used to clarify that repetition is used to make people understand the speaker's participation and desire (Silva-Corvalan, 1989, p. 181).To understand this reason, here is an example as derived from Hoffman (1991, p. 112): An adult Spanish-English bilingual: "Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know."

The repetition in the example is the sentence Tenia zapatos blancos, un pocowhich means they were off-white, you know. The repetition takes place to emphasize the message that the speaker conveys.

2.5.5 Expressing Group Identity or Solidarity

Some communities or groups use code-mixing to communicate and show their identity to other communities or groups. Speakers may mix their languages to be accepted by certain communities. Hewitt (1991) of Hoffman believes that members of a majority group, such as young whites in London, may switch the language to Jamaican Creole to be accepted by specific or specific groups (Hewitt cited in Hoffman (1991, p. 116).

2.5.6 Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

In dialogue, code mixes will not only appear in single words, idioms or sentences, but also in speech. This is an example provided by

Hoffman (1991, p. 112): Christina (4:0): (Introduce her brother to her new friend) "This is Pascual" [paskwal] Friend: "What is his name Name? Christina: "Pascual! "[Pəskwæl] Friend: "Oh..." the pronunciation of the word Pascual. The speaker (Christina) changed the pronunciation of Pascual (English) into Spanish.

2.6 Twitter

The development of communication technology has a great impact on communication activity about human life today. Tamburaka Explains that the existence of social media is a form of the development of technology used by modern humans Communication (Tamburaka, 2013: 78). Twitter is one of them Many social media have attracted the attention of Internet users. That matters Because it is easy to use to exchange information So everyone on earth can connect.

2.6.1 History of Twitter

According to Madcoms (2010: 121) Nastiti (2016) the official website Twitter, Twitter was established in San Francisco on December April 19, 2007. Its mission is to give everyone a chance able to create and share ideas and information immediately proceed smoothly Currently, Twitter is one of the social media with users at most, there are 218 million people in the world (For Indonesia, Twitter microblog enthusiasts are also sufficient Lots. Based on data obtained from PT Bakrie Telecom, Indonesia ranks in the top five Twitter users

in the world by some users 19, 5 million). Around 62, 9% of Indonesian Twitter users are categorized as teenagers with an average age of 21 years.

2.6.2   The Content of Twitter

To understand the interface of Twitter, the screenshots below will show an accurately detailed look. The example here is the tweets from Twitter account of @Nessiejudge, an activity of content creator in Twitter.
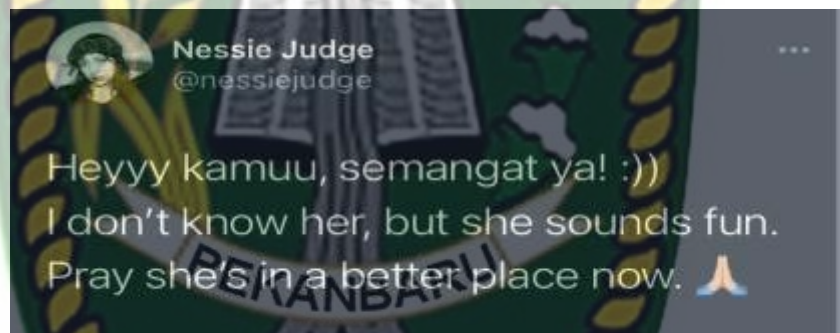
Picture 1.1. Code Mixing Sample of Nessie Judge's Tweet

This is one example of code-mixing found in Nessie Judge's tweet. The example above is included in the types of Intra-Sentential Code-Mixing.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

For this chapter, the researcher classified the data based on the types of code-mixing and described the reason of code-mixing. The data were gotten from the Nessie Judge's tweets. The name of types intra sentential, intra lexical, involving a change of pronounciation and the reason are seven talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, repeating used for clarification, expressing group identity or solidarity, interjection, clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The data types of code-mixing and reason of code-mixing will be presented in table 3.1 as below :

Table 3.1 Data Description

N o.	Findings	Types of Code Mixing							Reason of Code Mixing
		ISCM				ILCM		IC P	
		Wo rd	Phra se	Clau se	Senten ce	Pref ix	Suff ix		
1.	Kalau menurutku **strenght**nya **squid game** bukan di **plot twist**, tapi cerita & **psychological** dilemma para karakternyaa. Suka banget **how they come back by choice** karena ternyata mereka lebih mending mati	✓	✓		✓		✓		Talking about a Particular Topic

No									Category
	berjuang untuk sesuatu dalam game daripada mati buat **nothing** diluar sana.. **wdygt**?								
2.	Hahaha **positive** aja mungkin intonasi **tulisan** aku berubah kali ya di kepala mereka?	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
3.	Ha ada segelintir orang yang ngira aku gasuka **Squid Game? That's crazyyyy! I absolutely loved it!** Cuma **twistnya** menurut aku ga segila itu, lumayan **predictable and it's okayy,** karena itu ga mengurangi bagusnya seriesnya.. **People are so weird** haha			✓	✓		✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
4.	"**SQUID GAME PLOT TWIST** BANGET!!**" Me after wathcing: which part?** Ini aku yang emg **intuitive,** terlalu banyak nonton film, atau emang jelas banget	✓		✓	✓		✓		Being Emphatic about Something;Quoting Somebody Else

No.	Data								Category
	twistnya dari awal □								
5.	Hah? Kok malah polisi cari **underwater** untuk **possible drowning** doang kalau dia sempet diikutin orang pakai **jetski**? Si **jetski** ini siapa?	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
6.	Sejak ga minum kopi 4 bulan (?) lalu, **manage schedule** tidur jadi mudah banget deh, tidur awal, bangun 5:30ish + **i don't get headaches from** asam lambung **anymore. If i knew it's from Coffee would've stopped a long time agoooo**		✓		✓		✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
7.	Masih ada di **story**kuu						✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
8.	Ahahah kalian pernah kepikiran juga ga sih; kayaknya aku ga kuat jadi **lawyer**, debat sama orang yang emang **specialty**nya muter muter fakta.	✓					✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
9.	Wkwk apasih	✓							Talking about

30

No.										
	kok receh bgt masa **subscribers**, **views** dan uang **adsense** bahasanya									a Particular Topic
10.	Sempak = **Swim Pack**?!							✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
11.	KULKAS = **COOL CASE** ? Jangan dong ah							✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
12.	Baru sadar mejikjer itu maksudnya **Magic Jar MAGIC** EFFIN **JAR** Kenapa sii		✓					✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
13.	Ok **so apparently it's** legit?? Mungkin harus di ganti cara penyampainnya kali ya berarti, di **getconcact** hampir semuanya pikir ini **scheme**	✓	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
14.	**I try, Boss**. Maaf kalau ada kurang kurang. ☺			✓						Being Emphatic about Something
15.	**My aunt** Sadikah Fateh J, SH **passed away this morning.** Seorang wanita yang sangat pintar yang selama puluhan tahun jadi ketua		✓		✓					Being Emphatic about Something

31

	asosiasi pengumpulan uang untuk dibagikan ke orang ga mampu.								
16.	Kenapa ASE bukan **ACE**?							✓	Talking about a Particular Topic
17.	Menurut kalian **genre** lagu yang cocok sama suaraku apa? Ini serius **btw**, dan **no, horror isn't an option** wkwk	✓	✓		✓				Talking about a Particular Topic
18.	**Blood Red Sky** bagus :)		✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
19.	Kebangun jam 5 pagi karena tetangga sebelah rumah nangis teriak teriak berantem sama suaminya. :(**I hope they're okay.**				✓				Being Emphatic about Something
20.	**Font** twitter di iphone berubah ga sih	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
21.	**Finally has the time to watch Start Up!** Haha telat setahun **but it's better late than never** kaaan?				✓				Talking about a Particular Topic
22.	Aku pasang **Start Up**, sekarang serumah nonton bareng hahaha.		✓	✓	✓				Talking about a Particular Topic

No	Text									Category
	My dad hasn't cried so far . I have a feeling he will. Lolll									
23.	Mampus **culture is as toxic as cancel culture.**				✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
24.	**Oh no babe**, aku ga ngomongin netizen. Aku omongin org2 di media yang pumping berita tentang ini. Beberapa yang aku sempet liat ada yang manas2in **followers**nya banget bilang RV dua kali **skip quarantine. Which is not even correct**?? Penyebaran hoax. Kasian publik tambah panas.	✓	✓	✓			✓			Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
25.	Rachel Vennya's **case**. Gimana menurut kalian? Kecewa? Pasti, tapi semakin kesini semakin banyak yang **abuse of power** & jahat ga relevan biar terkesan **relatable** ga	✓	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic

No	Text									Function
	sih? Kaya udah ga beriringan sama esensinya bahwa "dia menyalahi aturan, dan karena itu ada hukum **yang** berlaku."									
26.	Nah, **ga** mungkin **juga** aku **bela** kesalahan**nya babe**. Dia salah ? **Of course**, 100% Biar aja **lah** mereka ga ngerti poin dari **tweets** aku.	✓	✓							Being Emphatic about Something
27.	Terima kasih semua yang berbagi pandangannya dengan sopan :) Maaf gabisa aku balas semuanya, tapi aku baca baca kok, kebanyakan juga sebenarnya sejalan sama **tweet** awalku. Ada yang **missed & that't ok too**. Namanya juga diskusi. **Thank you, loves!** **Have a great Sundays!**	✓		✓	✓					Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
28.	Kaya ada yang salah **script**nya							✓		Talking about a Particular

34

No.	Utterance								Type
									Topic
29.	**Yes**,tapi pertanyaannya 'jangan' bukan 'tanpa' bertele-tele. Jangan bertele-tele!: "**Get to the point please!**" "**Stop beating around the bush!**" "**Quit rambling please!**" "**Hey, cut the crap, you little shit!**"	✓			✓				Quoting Somebody Else; Interjection
30.	Inget ga sih dulu citos ada **ice cream** tapi kaya bulet kecil gitu enak banget. Apasih namanya?		✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
31.	**Guys, I've been caffeine free for 2 moths**. Pengen **latte** tapi takut gabisa **stop** lagi	✓			✓				Talking about a Particular Topic
32.	**Good** pagi selamat **morning, my lovessssssssss**!! Hari apa iniiiiii	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
33.	Minggu lagu aku baru belajar bikin sayur asem! Yummm! **Enjoy your lunch**, doll!			✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
34.	Dory Teriyaki **with** Pakchoy **&**	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular

35

	warm rice yumm! Kalian masak apa siang ini?								Topic
35.	**Birthday wishes** tahun ini banyak banget yg mengandung bawang. Dari Sabtu nangis ga selesai selesai.	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
36.	**Spooktober** sisa 1 hari	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
37.	Yang ultah aku, yg **surprised** kalian	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
38.	**Okay**, **let's quit this here**. Yang salah ya salah. Tidak ada pembelaan sama sekali atas kesalahannya, dan semoga proses hukum berjalan dengan asil. Kadang tulisanpun bisa beda dimengerti & terbatas untuk diskusi. Itu sulitnya. Tapi aku jadi mengerti **layers** dari kasus ini juga.	✓		✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
39.	Haishhh, yang gatau malah penasaran. Udahalah poinnya: yang tau, gausah tau, gausah	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic

No.	Utterance								Function
	dikirim ke aku, dan **unfoll** aja kalau kalian merasa risih. **Easy-peasy**!								
40.	Selangka itu ya liat aku pake **scarf** ahahaaaa	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
41.	Kenapa **banyak** banget **yang** **share** **screenshot** dari **live** **tadi** pagi/**story** twitter di **IG** siiiiih	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
42.	Lagu ter**simple** yang pernah aku tulis. Haha. **Yours Truly**.		✓			✓			Talking about a Particular Topic
43.	Cuma bisa ketawa liat **shoot-out**nya .bodoamat. Kesel.						✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
44.	Hi, kamu temannya? Aku titip salam yaa, **i truly hope he feels better**, tolong bilangin jugak NCC & aku gapapa & Nerrorist juga inshaallah okay. **Thank you**, iki**, for the concern**		✓		✓				Being Emphatic about Something
45.	Anak2 hukumm, apakah pas kuliah kalian di ajarin **rape= human trafficking=**		✓						Talking about a Particular Topic

	adultery atau Bapak Bambang Sunaryo aja yang ga bener sekolahnya?							
46.	Kemaren sempet baca artikel tentang **Millenials** di Amrik **yang** dibilang sebagai "generasi penunda" Apakah kalian yang millenials juga punya kesulitan berkomitmen sama hal-hal yang terbilang **long term** kaya beli rumah dimana, beli mobil apa, **etc?**	✓	✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
47.	**Day 2** minum kopi lagi udah **migraine** 3x kenapa sih pake enak	✓	✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
48.	Semua ada **urgency**-nya masing-masing. Sama bencinya sama orang yang bilang, "Gausah sok **share** tentang BLM kalo lo masih suka godain teman lo di tongkrongan." Waktu lalu. **Anyways, sorry I missed the**	✓	✓		✓		✓	Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something

38

	sarcasm, guys! Kadang baca sesuatu beda2 intonasinya di kepala.								
49.	**Oh I didn't know that's what he meant. Then thanks Hans. Understood.** Aku Cuma lihat di **timeline &** pikir dia rasa ga perlu di dukung Palestina karena disini juga masih ada penindasan. Aku merasa skalanya ga sama (akupun minoritas kalo org2 lupa haha) dan Palestina butuh kita skrg.	✓	✓	✓	✓				Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
50.	Kenapa? **Humanity.**	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
51.	**But the problem is not apple to apple. Which minorities are being bombed here?** Dan apakah mayoritas Indonesian akan membela penindasan itu terhadap minoritas kita? Yang terjadi di		✓		✓				Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something

No.	Utterance								Function
	palestina adalah **ethnic cleaning**, penindasan, pembunhan.								
52.	**I'm gonna sleep now friends,** pls jangan **transfer** janin selama aku tidur	✓			✓				Talking about a Particular Topic
53.	**Hi bestie, why is my phone number getting offered** "pinjaman dana" **everyday**?		✓		✓				Talking about a Particular Topic
54.	Menarik **thread**nya.						✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
55.	Udah lama kan liat2 nih org2 yg **open pad promote** tapi dalam **story**nya seakan dia misalkan yg pake produk/rekomendasiin barang tapi jelas itu bukan dia, itu jatuhnya bohong kan ya?	✓					✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
56.	Engga, kadang humor aja kalau **script**nya misalkan dia yang pake tapi suaranya jelas bukan suara dia.						✓		Being Emphatic about Something
57.	**Them:** Grebek orang2 dewasa yang berhubungan di ruang privasinya	✓	✓	✓					Being Emphatic about Something

	masing2, katanya tidak bermoral **Also them**: Nyebar foto orang di grebek dalam kondisi rapuh, **tak** berbusana tanpa persetujuan **Idk dude**								
58.	Kenapa kebanyakan karakter Muslim di Netflix **series** selalu membingungkan, **conflicting** dan "**challenging sterotypes!!1!**"? kenapa ga karakter Muslimnya beneran hahaa	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic;Being Emphatic about Something
59.	Mustinya **progressive** tapi kerasa kaya **cover**nya aja yang **progressive** tapi esensinya malah mundur. Karena **writers**nya ga niat juga untuk memberi suara buat mayoritas sebagai representasi Muslim gitu, malah bikin narasi sendiri tentang karakter2	✓					✓		Talking about a Particular Topic;Being Emphatic about Something

41

	khalayan mereka.							
60.	**Am i even making sense? Idk man** , Cuma kepikiran aja gitu kenapa ga karakter Muslimnya biasa2 aja, keluarganya baik, sahabatnya beragam, atau ga berhijab tapi tetap shalat atau menolah alkohol karena dia Muslim, gitu kek apa gimana yg standar2 aja kaya mayoritas Muslim		✓					Talking about a Particular Topic;Being Emphatic about Something
61.	Yekali bun. Tapi itu nadanya unik sih jujur, aku sering denger org **review** barang di Tiktok pakai nada gitu dan selalu bertanya2 kenapa bisa gitu ya ngomongnya	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic
62.	**So i came home today from like 8 hours at the office and it turns out** si kucing rumah ada di dalam kamarku kekunci. Pas aku mau buka kunci dia		✓	✓	✓				Talking about a Particular Topic;Being Emphatic about Something

No.	Utterance									Function
	meow kan dari dalem , aku panik, pas aku buka dia **casually** Cuma **stretching** terus keluar, **like????** **Bro i thought you're dying???**									
63.	Belum menemukan **damage so far. I'm scared but i'ii let you know if i find them**. Semoga ga ada.		✓		✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
64.	Astaga, hiburan sekali **comment section**nyaaa							✓		Talking about a Particular Topic
65.	Ntar malem **upload** video ah	✓								Talking about a Particular Topic
66.	Heyy kamuu, semangat ya! :)) **I don't know her, but she sounds fun. Pray she's in a better place now.**				✓					Being Emphatic about Something
67.	Kayaknya mereka lupa kalo **reviewers** bukan Cuma tidak mereka bayar, tapi juga orang yang MEMBAYAR produk mereka. **The A U D A C I T Y.**	✓	✓							Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
68	**Even more**		✓					✓		Talking about

No	Data								Function
.	**fascinating :** Liat di **hashtag trendingnya**, banyak sekali yang menulis **"Financial Planner"** Padahal **FP & MI** itu sangat berbeda. Hehe								a Particular Topic
69.	**BTW #NERROR MALAM INI SUSAH BANGET BIKINNYA (& i'm sure** 100% akan **demonetized** :') TAPI **IT'S OK,** AKU SUKA VIDEO & TOPIKNYA **Don't let me down**, Nerrorist!		✓	✓					Talking about a Particular Topic
70.	Dari dulu ini satu isu yang selalu bikin aku ga nyaman. Bahkan kemarin waktu aku & teman2 ke bali, sempet jadi topik bahasan panjang. **How these people come to** Bali , **with their western privileges and live among the locals like kings&queens**	✓		✓	✓				Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something

No	Text								Category
	& membuat **gap** itu semakin besar.								
71.	Pas kemarin ke Bali, **extra disappointing**, hampir semua **Locals** itu pake masker dengan taat. Tapi HAMPIR semua **foreigners** ga pake. Ketika Papaku tegur salah satu, **"hey, why aren't you wearing a mask?!"** Dia ketawain Papaku dan bilang, **"why? we're in** Bali."	✓	✓	✓	✓				Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
72.	Wow, ada untungnya kemaren aku ga buka Twitter, jadi ga ketemu sama Bali **thread** itu. **Oh I would have goooooone off on her**.	✓		✓					Talking about a Particular Topic; Being Emphatic about Something
73.	Hhahaha **these are so funny**. **I know right**, knp semua teori2 orang nyangkut disitu lagi... **Btw**, siapa yang nikahan di Bermuda	✓	✓	✓					Talking about a Particular Topic

	Trangle?								
74.	Aku tantang kalian bikin meme **Rewind.** Atau kalau kalian nemu, **please tag** aku lagi **mood** pengen ketawa	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic
75.	Hmm kenapa ini **desc. Box** youtube **error** gabisa di **update**, dan informasinya beda2 di beda2 **devices.**	✓	✓						Talking about a Particular Topic

3.2 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher present types and reason of code-mixing found in

Nessie Jugde's tweets.

3.2.1 Types of Code Mixing

Based on classification of the data from table 3.1 about the types of code

mixing, it can be discussed as:

NO.	Types	Number
1.	Intra-Sentential Code-Mixing	
	Word	60
	Phrase	5
	Clause	9
	Sentence	21
2.	Intra-Lexical Code-Mixing	
	Prefix	1
	Suffix	16
3.	Involving a Change Pronounciation	4
	Total	116

Table 3.2 display the data of types of code-mixing found in Nessie Jugde's tweet's.

46

Based on the table types of code mixing, the researcher found the are some types of code mixing that found, they are intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronounciation. And three of them, intra sentential of code mixing is much used by the speaker than the other.

3.2.2 Reason of Code-Mixing

Based on classification of the data from, about the reasonof code mixing, it can be discussed as:

	Reason	Number
R1	Talking about a Particular Topic	65
R2	Quoting Somebody Else	2
R3	Being Emphatic about Something	23
R4	Repeating used for Clarification	-
R5	Expressing Solidarity	-
R6	Interjection	1
R7	Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor	-
	Total	91

Table 3.3 display the data of reason of code-mixing found in Nessie Jugde's tweet's.

Based on the table types of code mixing, the researcher found the are some types of code mixing that found,they are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing identity and solidarity, clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. In this research finding there are seven and for the reason talking about a particular topic is the most found in this research.

In order to give more understandable concept, the data will be explain as follow:

1. Kalau menurutku **strenghtnya squid game** bukan di **plot twist**, tapi cerita & dilemma para karakternyaa. Suka banget **how they come back by choice** karena ternyata mereka lebih mending mati berjuang untuk sesuatu dalam game dari pada mati buat diluar sana.. **wdygt**?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mxing and intra lexical apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is four types there are *word, sentence, phrase, and suffix*. She used Indonesian

language and she inserted English word *strength*, *squid game, plot twist, psychological. and wdytg.* and the English word *strength* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Word: in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'word' there are psychological, and nothing
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are squid game and plot twist
- Sentence : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'sentence' there are how they come back by choice and wdygt

From the data above, according to Hoffman's theory (1991) it is *talking about a particular topic* because here Nessie Judge's tells about a film called squid game and says that the strength of the squid game is not in a plot twist but in psychology and Nessie Judge's really likes it and says how they come back by choice instead of dying for nothing out there, and he asked wdygt?

2. Hahaha aja mungkin intonasi tulisan aku berubah kali ya di kepala mereka?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets. From the sentence above there is an English *word*, namely "positive" which is added to the Indonesian sentence.

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is positive

From the data above, Nessie Judge *talking about a particular topic* because she said that her intonation was changed in other people thoughts.

3. Ha ada segelintir orang yang ngira aku gasuka **Squid Game? That's crazyyyy! I absolutely loved it!** Cuma **twistnya** menurut aku ga segila itu, lumayan **predictable and it's okayy,** karena itu ga mengurangi bagusnya seriesnya..**People are so weird** haha

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here

48

is three types there are word, sentence, and clause. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *Squid game? That's crazyyyy! I absolutely loved it!, twist, predictable and it's okayy,and people are so weird*. and the English word *twist* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are two english sentences categorized as 'sentence' there are Squid game? That's crazyyyy! I absolutely loved it!, and people are so weird
- Clause : in the sentence above there one english word categorized as 'clause' there is predictable and it's okayy
- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english words categorized as 'suffix' there is twistnya

From the data above, Nessie Judge *talking about a particular topic* because she love squid game but the twist is too predictable.

4. "**SQUID GAME PLOT TWIST** BANGET!!"**Me after wathcing: which part?** Ini aku yang emg terlalu banyak nonton film, atau emang jelas banget **twistnya** dari awal ⬜

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is four types there are *word, sentence, clause and suffix*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *squid game plot twist, me after watching : which part?, intuitive, and twist*. and the English word **twist** is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Clause : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'clause' there is squid game plot twist
- Sentence : in the sentence above there one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is Me after wathcing: which part
- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is twist

49

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is intuitive

From the data above, Nessie Judge talking about a *quoting somebody else* in the sentence "SQUID GAME PLOT TWIST BANGET!!" and particular topic because she was confused about her intuitive about the film or it just the twist. From the data above, he said the SQUID GAME PLOT TWIST IS VERY TWIST!! , the word plot twist shows that he is *empathetic about something*, or because he watches a lot of movies or is he just too intuitive.

5. Hah? Kok malah polisi cari untuk **possible drowning** doang kalau dia sempet diikutin orang paka si ini siapa?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is two types there are *word, and phrase.* She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *underwater, possible drowning, and jetski*.

- Word : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'word' there are underwater and jetski.
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is possible drowning

From the data above, Nessie Judge *talking about a particular topic* because she asked about why the police looking for the underwater and asking who is jetski.

6. Sejak ga minum kopi 4 bulan (?) lalu, **manage schedule** tidur jadi mudah banget deh, tidur awal, bangun **5:30ish + i don't get headaches from** asam lambung **anymore. If i knew it's from Coffee would've stopped a long time agoooo**

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is three types there are *phrase,sentence,   and suffix*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *manage schedule, 5:30ish+, i don't get*

headaches from asam lambung anymore, If i knew it's from Coffee would've stopped a long time agoooo.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is manage schedule
- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is 5:30ish+
- Sentence : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'sentence' there are i don't get headaches from asam lambung anymore and If i knew it's from Coffee would've stopped a long time agoooo

From the data above, namely the *theory of talking about a particular* topic, Nessie Judge's said about she talk about the benefits of not drinking coffee, because after she stopped drinking coffee she said she could manage time, sleep became easier, no headaches and stomach acid again.

7. Masih ada di **story**kuu

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one type there is *suffix*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *story*.

- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is story

From the data above, namely the theory of *talking about a particular topic*, Nessie Judge's said about something that still exist in her story.

8. Ahahah kalian pernah kepikiran juga ga sih; kayaknya aku ga kuat jadi debat sama orang yang emang **specialtynya** muter muter fakta.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is two type there is *suffix and word* . She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word lawyer and specialtynya. and the English word *specialty* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is lawyer
- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is specialty

From the data above, namely the theory of *talking about a particular topic*, Nessie Judge's said that she is not strong enough to be a lawyer because she has to be good at twisting facts

9. Wkwk apasih kok receh bgt masa dan uang bahasanya

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one type there is *word* . She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *subscribers, view, and adsense*.

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is subscribers, view, and adsense

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* that tells about subscribers, views, adsense money, which is changing the language

10. Sempak = **Swim Pack**?!

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as *involving change of pronounciation* code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *swim pack*.

- involving change of pronounciation : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'involving change of pronounciation' there is swim pack

From the data above*, involving a change of pronounciation*, "swim pack" is replaced with "sempak" the English word is pronounced in Indonesian.

11. KULKAS = **COOL CASE** ?

Jangan dong ah

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as *involving change of pronounciation* code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *cool case*.

- involving change of pronounciation : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'involving change of pronounciation' there is cool case

From the data above, *involving a change of pronunciation*, "cool case" is replaced with "kulkas", the English word is pronounced in Indonesian.

12. Baru sadar mejikjer itu maksudnya **Magic Jar**

MAGIC EFFIN JAR Kenapa sii

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and as involving change of pronounciation code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is two type there is *phrase and involving change of pronounciation* . She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *magic jar and maggic effin jar*.

- involving change of pronounciation : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'involving change of pronounciation' there is magic jar
- phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is magic effin jar

From the data above, *involving a change of pronounciation* "magic jar" is replaced with "mejikjer" the English word is pronounced in Indonesian

13. Ok **so apparently it's** legit??

Mungkin harus di ganti cara penyampainnya kali ya berarti, di **getconcact** hampir semuanya pikir ini

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is two type there *is phrase and word* . She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *apparently it's, getcontact, and scheme*.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there are apparently it's, and getcontact
- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is scheme

from the data above ***talking about a particular topic*** discussing the topic about getcontact almost all of them think this is a scheme.

14. **I try, Boss.**

Maaf kalau ada kurang kurang.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one type there is *clause* . She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *i try, boss*.

- Clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is i try, boss.

from the data above talking about a ***being emphatic about something***. The data above says I try, Boss. Sorry if there are less. i try boss explained that he will try for his boss if something is lacking

15. **My aunt Sadikah Fateh J, SH passed away this morning**.

Seorang wanita yang sangat pintar yang selama puluhan tahun jadi ketua asosiasi pengumpulan uang untuk dibagikan ke orang ga mampu.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is two type there are *phrase and* **sentence.** She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***My aunt and***

Sadikah Fateh J, SH passed away this morning.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is my aunt
- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is Sadikah Fateh J, SH passed away this morning

From the data above, if you can see ***being empathetic about something*** because her grandmother died, she said My aunt Sadikah Fateh J, SH passed away this morning, and she also said that her grandmother was the chairman of the association to raise funds and distribute them to the poor.

16. Kenapa ASE bukan ACE?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as ***involving change of pronounciation*** code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***ACE***

- involving change of pronounciation : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'involving change of pronounciation' there is ACE

From the data above, involving a change of pronunciation, "ACE" is replaced with "ASE", the English word is pronounced in Indonesian.

17. Menurut kalian lagu yang cocok sama suaraku apa?

Ini serius btw, dan no, horror isn't an option wkwk

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is three types there are phrase, word, and sentence. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***genre, btw, and no, horror isn't an option***.

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is genre
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is btw
- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is no, horror isn't an option

From the data above, ***talking about a particular topic*** talks about the genre that fits Nessie Judge's voice

18. **Blood Red Sky** bagus :)

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one types there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***blood red sky*.**

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is blood red sky

From the data above, ***talking about a particular topic*** talks about a good blood red sky film.

19. Kebangun jam 5 pagi karena tetangga sebelah rumah nangis teriak teriak berantem sama suaminya. :(

I hope they're okay.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one types there is *sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *i hope they're okay*.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is i hope they're okay

From the data above, talking ***about being emphatic about something***. from the data above he is worried and says I hope they're okay. Shows that he cares about that person because his neighbors, husband and wife, are fighting.

20. twitter di iphone berubah ga sih

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one types there is *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word is *font*

• word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is font

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about iPhone fonts on Twitter has changed

21. **Finally has the time to watch Start Up!** Haha telat setahun but it's better late than never kaaan?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one types there is **sentence**. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *Finally **has the time to watch Start Up! And but it's better late than never***

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is Finally has the time to watch Start Up!, and but it's better late than never

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the start up film that Nessie Jugde's finally watched and said she wasn't late?

22. Aku pasang Start Up, sekarang serumah nonton bareng hahaha. **My dad hasn't cried so far . I have a feeling he will. Lolll**

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is three types there is *sentence, phrase, and clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *start up, my dad hasn't cried so far, i have a feeling he will and lol.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are start up and lol

- Clause : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'clause' there is i have a feeling he will

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is my dad hasn't cried so far

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about film start ups and watching at home, and her father hasn't cried while the film is playing, but Nessie Judge said she had a feeling her father would cry.

23. Mampus culture is as toxic as cancel culture.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is one type there is **sentence**. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **culture is as toxic as cancel culture**.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is my dad hasn't cried so far

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the dangers of toxic culture

24. Oh no babe, aku ga ngomongin netizen. Aku omongin org2 di media yang berita tentang ini.

Beberapa yang aku sempet liat ada yang manas2in followersnya banget bilang RV dua kali skip quarantine. Which is not even correct??

Penyebaran Kasian publik tambah panas.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here is four types there is *phrase, clause, word and suffix*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *oh no babe, pumping, followersnya, skip quarantine, which is not even correct, hoax.*

- Word : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'word' there are pumping and hoax.
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are oh no babe, skip quarantine.
- Clause : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'clause' there is which is not even correct.
- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is followers.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the RV case that skipped quarantine twice and Nessie Judge said it was a hoax spread and it's a shame the topic is getting hotter

25. Rachel Vennya's case.

Gimana menurut kalian?

Kecewa? Pasti, tapi semakin kesini semakin banyak yang abuse of power & jahat ga relevan biar terkesan ga sih?

Kaya udah ga beriringan sama esensinya bahwa "dia menyalahi aturan, dan karena itu ada hukum yang berlaku.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here are two types there is *phrase, word.* She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *rachel vennya's case, relatable, abuse of power.*

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is relatable

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are rachel venna's and abuse of power.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* of Rachel Vennya's case, the topic is getting less and less relatable because there is a lot of abuse of power and evil, Nessie said she violated the rules and because of that there was an applicable law. From the data above, it can be seen that he said, Some of the ones I've seen are really nice to their followers who say that RV has skipped quarantine twice. Which is not even correct?? Spread of hoaxes. Pity the public is getting hot. Shows that he is *being emphatic* about the spread of hoaxes about RV

26. Nah, ga mungkin juga aku bela kesalahannya .

Dia salah ? Of course, 100%

Biar aja lah mereka ga ngerti poin dari aku.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here are four types there is **phrase,** and **word.** She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **babe, of course, tweets.**

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is babe, tweets
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are of course

from the data above, if he says he doesn't defend his legality, it shows that he is *being empathic about something*, but he is wrong, of course.

27. Terima kasih semua yang berbagi pandangannya dengan sopan :)

Maaf gabisa aku balas semuanya, tapi aku baca baca kok, kebanyakan juga sebenarnya sejalan sama tweet awalku. Ada yang & that's ok too. Namanya juga diskusi.

Thankyou, loves!

Have a great Sunday!

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here are four types there is **word, clause, sentences**. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **missed, that's ok too, thank you, loves, have a great Sundays**.

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is missed.
- Clause : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'clause' there is that's ok too
- Sentence : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'sentence' there are thank you, loves, have a great Sundays.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* politely shares views, and discussions with Nessie Judge's followers on twitter. from the data above, it shows that he said thank you for sharing a polite view with him about his

previous tweets, and he can also have this discussion because he is talking about someone it's called ***being about something.***

28. Kaya ada yang salah scriptnya

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here are one type that is ***suffix***. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *scriptnya*.

- Suffix : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is scriptnya.

From the data above is ***talking about particular topic*** about there is something wrong in the script.

29. Yes,tapi pertanyaannya 'jangan' bukan 'tanpa' bertele-tele.

Jangan bertele-tele!:

"get to the point please!"

"Stop beating around the bush!"

"Quit rambling please!"

"Hey, cut the crap, yo little shit"

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is ***clause.*** She used Indonesian language and she inserted English ***"get to the point please!"***

"Stop beating around the bush!"

"Quit rambling please!"

"Hey, cut the crap, yo little shit"

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'sentence' there are ***"get to the point please!"***

"Stop beating around the bush!"

"Quit rambling please!"

"Hey, cut the crap, yo little shit"

From the data above is talking about *quoting somebody else and interjection* because because the speaker expressed strong emotion.

30. Inget ga sih dulu citos ada **ice cream** tapi kaya bulet kecil gitu enak banget. Apasih namanya?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ice cream.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there is ice cream

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because remind about something.

31. **Guys, I've been caffeine free for 2 months**.

Pengen tapi takut gabisa lagi

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *word and sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *guys, i've been caffeine free for 2 months, latte, and stop*.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is guys, i've been caffeine free for 2 months
- Word : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'word' there are latte and stop

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she explained that she is free from caffeine for two months and she worried if she can't stop if she drink latte again.

32. pagi selamat, **my lovessssssssss**!! Hari apa iniiiiii

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *word and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *good morning and my loves*.

- Word : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'word' there are good and morning
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is my loves

From the data above *is talking about talking particular topic* because she greeted other people.

33. Minggu lalu aku baru belajar bikin sayur asem! Yummm! Enjoy your lunch, doll!

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is *sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word yummm! Enjoy your lunch, doll!!

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is yummm! Enjoy your lunch, doll!

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she made a aceton vegetable

34. Dory Teriyaki Pakchoy & warm rice yumm!

Kalian masak apa siang ini?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *phrase and word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *with, warm rice.*

- Word : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'word' there is with
- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is warm rice

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she talk about the   kind of vegetable that she cooked

35. Birthday wishes tahun ini banyak banget yg mengandung bawang. Dari Sabtu nangis ga selesai selesai

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *birthday wishes.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is birthday wishes.

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she talk about her birthday wishes and she feel sad about it.

36. Spooktober sisa 1 hari

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *spooktober*.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is spooktober.

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she talk about remaining days of october.

37. Yang ultah aku, yg surprised kalian

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word surprised.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is surprised

From the data above is *talking about talking particular topic* because she talk that people that being surprised in her birthday

38. Okay, let's quit this here

Yang salah ya salah. Tidak ada pembelaan sama sekali atas kesalahannya, dan semoga proses hukum berjalan dengan adil.

Kadang tulisanpun bisa beda dimengerti & terbatas untuk diskusi. Itu sulitnya. Tapi aku jadi mengerti layers dari kasus ini juga.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *word and sentence.* She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *okay, let's quit this here, and layers*.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there are one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is okay, let's quit this here.

From the data above is ***talking about particular topic*** because she talk about a case and she wish that the legal process runs fairly. She said that she understand about the layers of the case.

39. Haishhh, yang gatau malah penasaran. Udahlah poinnya: yang tau, gausah dikirim ke aku, dan unfoll aja kalau kalian merasa risih. Easy-peasy!

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***unfoll, and easy-peasy!***

- Phrase : in the sentence above there are two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are unfoll and easy-peasy.

From the data above is ***talking about particular topic*** because she told that if there is somebody feel uncomfortable with her twits to just unfollow her instead of being curious

40. Selangka itu ya liat aku pake ahahaaaa

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***scarf.***

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is scarf

From the data above *is talking about particular topic* because she told that she wearing a scarf which is it's a something she rarely does

41. Kenapa banyak banget yang share screenshot dari tadi pagi/story twitter di IG siiiiih From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there are *word and phrase.* She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *share screenshot and live.*
    - Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is share screenshot
    - Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is live

From the data above is *talking about particular topic* because she asked that why there are a lot of people shared the her live screenshot on the twitter in their instagram.

42. Lagu tersimple yang pernah aku tulis. Haha. Yours Truly.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there are *phrase and prefix*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word simple and yours truly. and the English word *simple is added with the Indonesian suffix "ter".*
    - Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is Yours Truly.
    - Prefix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'prefix' there is tersimple.

From the data above is *talking about particular topic* because she said that she once wrote a simple song called "Yours Truly"

43. Cuma bisa ketawa liat **shoot-outnya** .bodoamat. Kesel.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is **suffix**.the English word **shoot-out** is added with the Indonesian suffix **"nya".**

- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is shoot-outnya.

From the data above is **talking about particular topic** because she explained that she feels annoyed because the shoot-out.

44. Hi, kamu temannya?

Aku titip salam yaa, i truly hope he feels better, tolong bilangin jugak NCC & aku gapapa & Nerrorist juga inshaallah okay.

Thank you, iki, for the concern

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there are **sentence and phrase**. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **nerrorist, thankyou, and for the concern**.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentence categorized as 'sentence' there is i truly hope he feels better
- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are nerrorist, thankyou, and for the concern.

from the data above is **talking about being emphatic about something**, that she says i truly hope he feels better, showing that she cares and also says thankyou.

45. Anak2 hukum, apakah pas kuliah kalian di ajarin rape= human trafficking= adultery atau Bapak Bambang Sunaryo aja yang ga bener sekolahnya?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is **phrase**. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **rape=human trafficking=adultery.**

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are rape=human trafficking=adultery

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about rape = human trafficking = adultery which is being questioned is whether it is taught or not in law schools, or just Mr. Bambang Sunaryo which is not true.

46. Kemaren sempet baca artikel tentang di Amrik yang dibilang sebagai "generasi penunda"

Apakah kalian yang millenials juga punya kesulitan berkomitmen sama hal-hal yang terbilang long term kaya beli rumah dimana, beli mobil apa, etc?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *phrase and word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *millenials, and longterm.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is longterm
- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is millenials.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the millennial article that discusses the generation of procrastinators who have difficulty committing to long-term things.

47. Day 2 minum kopi lagi udah 3x kenapa sih pake enak.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *phrase and word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *day 2 and migraine.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is day 2
- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is migraine

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* because Nessie Judge said that she gets migraine because she drinks coffee three times in the day 2.

48. Semua ada urgency-nya masing-masing. Sama bencinya sama orang yang bilang,

"Gausah sok tentang BLM kalo lo masih suka godain teman lo di tongkrongan." Waktu lalu.

Anyways, sorry I missed the sarcasm, guys! Kadang baca sesuatu beda2 intonasinya di kepala.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here four types there is *phrase, word, sentence, and suffix.* She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *share, anyways, sorry i missed the sarcasm.* the English word *urgency* is added with the Indonesian suffix *"nya".*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there anyways
- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is share
- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentence categorized as 'sentence' there is sorry i missed the sarcasm.
- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is urgency-nya

From the data above, he said that everything has urgency that shows *being empathetic about something,* and he said last time. Anyways, sorry I missed the sarcasm, guys! Sometimes I read something with different intonations in my head. From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the use of sarcasm in an urgent situation.

49. Oh I didn't know that's what he meant. Then thanks Hans. Understood.

Aku Cuma lihat di & pikir dia rasa ga perlu di dukung Palestina karena disini juga masih ada penindasan.

Aku merasa skalanya ga sama (akupun minoritas kalo org2 lupa haha) dan Palestina butuh kita skrg

69

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here four types there is *phrase, word, sentence, and clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *timeline, understood, then thanks Hans, Oh i didn't know that's what he meant.*

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is timeline
- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentence categorized as 'sentence' there is oh i didn't know that's what he meant
- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is understood
- Clause **:** in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is then thanks Hans.

From the data above, Nessie Jugde says Oh I didn't know that's what he meant. Then thanks Hans. Understood. I just looked at the timeline and thought he didn't need Palestinian support because there is still oppression here. This sentence shows that he is *empathetic about something*, namely Palestine. From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about Palestine which he saw in the timeline about Hans which he didn't understand and after reading it again he finally understood and thanked what Hans meant, about no need to support Palestine who is still alive. there is oppression, while Nessie says Palestine needs us now.

50. Kenapa?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *humanity.*

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is humanity

From the data above is ***talking about a particular topic***. Nessie judge was asking with the word "why" and she gives the answer word that is Humanity by her own. Like she was talking about something that going to humanity.

51. But the problem is not apple to apple. Which minorities are being bombed here? Dan apakah mayoritas Indonesian akan membela penindasan itu terhadap minoritas kita? Yang terjadi di palestina adalah ethnic cleaning, penindasan, pembunhan.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there are ***phrase and sentence***. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***but the problem is not apple to apple, which minorities are being bombed here, and ethnic cleaning***.

- phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are But the problem is not apple to apple, and ethnic cleaning
- sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentences categorized as 'sentence' there is Which minorities are being bombed here?

From the data above, it ***talks about a particular topic*** about the minority being bombed in Palestine and whether the majority of Indonesia will support the oppression and killing of these minorities.

52. I'm gonna sleep now friends, jangan transfer janin selama aku tidur

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there are ***phrase, word and sentence***. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***i'm gonna sleep now friends, pls, and transfer***.

- phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is transfer

- sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentence categorized as 'sentence' there is i'm gonna sleep now friends?

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is pls

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about he wants to sleep and don't transfer the fetus while he sleeps.

53. Hi bestie, why is my phone number getting offered "pinjaman dana" everyday?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *Hi bestie, why is my phone number getting offered.*

- sentence : in the sentence above there is one english sentence categorized as 'sentence' there is Hi bestie, why is my phone number getting offered.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about offering loan funds via phone number.

54. Menarik **thread**nya.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *suffix*.the English word *thread* is added with the Indonesian suffix *"nya".*

- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is threadnya.

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about him, he said the thread was interesting.

55. Udah lama kan liat2 nih org2 yg open paid promote tapi dalam storynya seakan dia misalkan yg pake produk/rekomendasiin barang tapi jelas itu bukan dia, itu jatuhnya bohong kan ya?

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *suffix and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she

72

inserted English word ***open paid promote*** and the English word ***story*** is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is storynya

- phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is open paid promote

From the data above, ***talking about a particular topic*** about an open pad promoting someone who recommends an item or product, but he or she doesn't necessarily use that item or product, and the fall is just a lie.

56. Engga, kadang humor aja kalau scriptnya misalkan dia yang pake tapi suaranya jelas bukan suara dia.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is ***suffix***. the English word ***script*** is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is scriptnya.

From the data above, ***talking about particular topic*** about the humor that someone use other people's voice.

57. : Grebek orang2 dewasa yang berhubungan di ruang privasinya masing2, katanya tidak bermoral

Also them: Nyebar foto orang di grebek dalam kondisi rapuh, tak berbusana tanpa persetujuan

Idk dude

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there are ***word, phrase, and clause***. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***them, also them, and idk dude***.

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is them

73

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is also them
- Clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is idk dude

From the data above, he said Them: Greet adults who have contact in their private rooms, they say it's immoral Also them: Spread photos of people being raided in fragile conditions, without clothes without Idk dude's approval. ***Being empathic about something*** arbitrarily taking other people's privacy without consent.

58. Kenapa kebanyakan karakter Muslim di Netflix series selalu membingungkan, conflicting dan "challenging sterotypes!!1!"? kenapa ga karakter Muslimnya beneran hahaa

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there are *phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word ***conflicting and "challenging sterotypes!!"***

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are conflicting and "challenging sterotypes!!"

From the data above, there are many conflicting and "challenging stereotypes!!!" Muslim characters in Netflix series? why don't the Muslim characters be real hahaa said Nessie Jugde who felt the characters were confusing. From the data above, ***talking about a particular topic*** about the Netflix series which always makes Muslim characters confusing, conflicting and challenging stereotypes.

59. Mustinya tapi kerasa kaya covernya aja yang tapi esensinya malah mundur.

Karena writersnya ga niat juga untuk memberi suara buat mayoritas sebagai representasi Muslim gitu, malah bikin narasi sendiri tentang karakter2 khalayan mereka.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *suffix and word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word **progressive** and the English word *writer and cover* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is progressive
- Suffix : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'suffix' there are writersnya and covernya.

From the data above, ***being empathic about something***, about the progressive retreating and making Muslim characters according to their audience, said Nessie Jugde. Because the writers have no intention of voting for the majority as Muslim representations, instead they make their own narratives about their fictional characters. From the data above, ***talking about a particular topic*** about a writer who only makes a good cover, but essentially backs off and creates fictional characters because the writer has no intention.

60. Am i even making sense? Idk man , Cuma kepikiran aja gitu kenapa ga karakter Muslimnya biasa2 aja, keluarganya baik, sahabatnya beragam, atau ga berhijab tapi tetap shalat atau menolah alkohol karena dia Muslim, gitu kek apa gimana yg standar2 aja kaya mayoritas Muslim

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *am i even making sense? Idk man.*

- clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is am i even making sense? Idk man

From the data above, ***being empathic about something***, he said Am i even making sense? Idk man, I just thought about it, why isn't the Muslim character normal, the family is good, the friends are diverse, or don't wear the hijab but

still prays or refuses to drink alcohol because he's Muslim, what's the matter with the standard like the majority of Muslims, why should people be weird? Muslim he is concerned. From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about Muslim people whose character is, why not the standard one," he said, why doesn't he wear a hijab but still prays, why doesn't he refuse alcohol even though he's a Muslim.

61. Yekali bun. Tapi itu nadanya unik sih jujur, aku sering denger org   barang di Tiktok pakai nada gitu dan selalu bertanya2 kenapa bisa gitu ya ngomongnya. From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *review*.

- Word : : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is review.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* is about discussing why, yes, people on Sound tiktok reviewing used goods can say that.

62. So i came home today from like 8 hours at the office and it turns out si kucing rumah ada di dalam kamarku kekunci.

Pas aku mau buka kunci dia meow kan dari dalem , aku panik, pas aku buka dia casually Cuma stretching terus keluar, like????

Bro i thought you're dying???

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there is *sentence, phrase, and clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *casually, stretching, bro i thought you're dying???, so i came home today from like 8 hours at the office and it turns out.*

- clause : in the sentence above there is one english words categorized as 'clause' there is bro i thoghty you're dying???
- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are casually and stretching.

- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is so i came home today from like 8 hours at the office and it turns out

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about the cat being confined in the house for 8 hours. English sentence Bro i think you're dying??? Is an interrogative sentence. Nessie Jugde's used intra sentencial code mixing since the code mixing is her everyday language. From the data above *being empathic about something*, he says Bro i thought you're dying??? Even though the cat is just stretching. From the data above being empathic about something, he says Bro i thought you're dying??? Even though the cat is just stretching.

63. Belum menemukan damage so far. I'm scared but i'll let you know if i find them. Semoga ga ada.
From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *sentence and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English *word damage, so far, i'm scared but i'll let you know if i find them*.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are damage and so far.
- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is i'm scared but i'll let you know if i find them

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about not finding damage so far English clause if I find them Nessie Jugde's used intra sentential code mixing she used mix sentence English but at the beginning and the end she used Indonesian language.

64. Astaga, hiburan sekali **comment section**nyaaa From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in

Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *suffix.*the English word *comment section* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is comment sectionnya.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about gosh, the comment section is very entertaining, she used code mixing "section" but at the end of the word there is "nya" which is Indonesian, and interjection sentences of connecting sentences such as the comment section between Indonesian which is used.

65. Ntar malem video ah From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English *upload.*

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is upload

From the data above, *talking about a particular* topic because Nessie Judge said that she will upload the video in the evening.

66. Heyy kamuu, semangat ya! :))

I don't know her, but she sounds fun.

Pray she's in a better place now.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *I don't know her, but she sounds fun. Pray she's in a better place now.*

- Sentence : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'sentence' there are I don't know her, but she sounds fun. Pray she's in a better place now.

From the data above, *being empathic about something*, he says I don't know her, but she sounds fun and prays she's in a better place now, he prays for someone even though he doesn't know him.

67. Kayaknya mereka lupa kalo bukan Cuma tidak mereka bayar, tapi juga orang yang MEMBAYAR produk mereka.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one type there is *word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *reviewers.*

- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is reviewers

From the data above, *being empathetic about something*, he said that reviewers are not paid, but someone who pays for their product is a reckless person or he calls the audacity. From the data above, being empathetic about something, he said that reviewers are not paid, but someone who pays for their product is a reckless person or he calls the audacity. From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about someone they pay for a product, they are determined to pay and are sure that the reviwers are not paid

The A U D A C I T Y

68. **Even more fascinating :**

Liat di **hashtag trendingnya**, banyak sekali yang menulis **"Financial Planner"** Padahal **FP & MI** itu sangat berbeda.

Hehe**.**

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential and intra-lexical code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *suffix and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *The AUDACITY, even more fescinating, "financial planner"* and the English word *hashtag trending* is added with the Indonesian suffix "nya".

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is three english words categorized as 'phrase' there are The AUDACITY, even more fescinating, "financial planner"

- suffix : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'suffix' there is hashtag trendingnya

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about someone who predicts that the trending person is a financial planner even though it is very different.

69. **BTW** #NERROR MALAM INI SUSAH BANGET BIKINNYA (& **i'm sure** 100% akan **demonetized** :') TAPI **IT'S OK,** AKU SUKA VIDEO & TOPIKNYA

Don't let me down, Nerrorist!

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here two types there is *phrase and clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *BTW, I'm sure, demonetized, it's ok, and don't let me down.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there are BTW and demonetized.

- Clause : in the sentence above there is three english words categorized as 'clause' there are i'm sure, it's ok, don't let me down.

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about his youtube content which discusses nerror, he said the discussion he was sure im sure 100% would be demonetized but it's okay.

70. Dari dulu ini satu isu yang selalu bikin aku ga nyaman.

Bahkan kemarin waktu aku & teman2 ke bali, sempet jadi topik bahasan panjang.

How these people come to Bali , **with their western privileges and live among the locals like kings&queens** & membuat itu semakin besar.

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there *clause, word, and sentence*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *how these people come to Bali, with their western privileges live among the locals like kings & queens and gap.*

- Clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is how these people come to Bali.
- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is with their western privileges, live among the locals like kings & queens
- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is gap.

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about locals makes western people like queens and kings and the problem will get bigger. From the data above, *being empathic about something*, he said that local people make westerners have privileges that make them like queens and kings and the problem is that the gap is getting bigger.

71. Pas kemarin ke Bali, **extra disappointing**, hampir semua itu pake masker dengan taat.

Tapi HAMPIR semua ga pake.

Ketika Papaku tegur salah satu, **"hey, why aren't you wearing a mask?!"** Dia ketawain Papaku dan bilang, **"why? we're in** Bali."

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here four types there *clause, word, sentence and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *extra disappointing, locals, foreigner, "hey, why aren't you wearing a mask?!", "why?we're in Bali"*

- Clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is "why? We're in Bali"

- Word : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'word' there is locals, and foreigner.

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is extra disappointing

- Sentence : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'sentence' there is "hey, why aren't you wearing a mask?!"

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about local people obeying masks, even outsiders say why do we wear masks? We're back again. From the data above, *being empathic about something* foreigners, almost all of whom don't wear masks and even more obedient, are our native people, even when their papa scolds them, the foreigner says why? We're in Bali.

72. Wow, ada untungnya kemaren aku ga buka Twitter, jadi ga ketemu sama Bali itu.

Oh I would have goooooone off on her

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here one types there is *clause*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *Oh I would have goooooone off on her*

- Clause : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'clause' there is "why? We're in Bali"

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about luck, he didn't open twitter last night if he didn't, he would have met the Bali thread, but luckily he didn't. From the data above, *being empathetic about something*, he said it was fortunate that he didn't open Twitter, so he didn't meet the Bali thread.

73. Hhahaha **these are so funny**.

I know right, knp semua teori2 orang nyangkut disitu lagi...

82

Btw, siapa yang nikahan di Bermuda   .

From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there is *clause, phrase and word*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *these are so funny, i know right, btw, and trangle.*

- Clause : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'clause' there are these are so funny and i know right.
- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is btw
- Word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is trangle

From the data above *talking about a particular topic* about marriage in the Bermuda triangle

74. Aku tantang kalian bikin meme

Atau kalau kalian nemu, **please tag** aku lagi pengen ketawa From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets, here three types there is *word and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she inserted English word *rewind, please tag, mood.*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is two english words categorized as 'phrase' there is please tag
- word : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'word' there is please tag

From the data above, *talk about a particular topic* about making a rewind meme and tag him because he's in the mood to laugh

75. Hmm kenapa ini **desc. Box** youtube   gabisa di   , dan informasinya beda2 di beda2. From the utterance, it can be seen that there is a word that identified as intra-sentential code-mixing apperaed in Nessie Jugde's tweets,

here two types there is *word and phrase*. She used Indonesian language and she
inserted English word *desc.box, error, update*

- Phrase : in the sentence above there is one english word categorized as 'phrase' there is desc.box
- word : in the sentence above there is three english words categorized as 'word' there are error, update, devices

From the data above, *talking about a particular topic* about desc, box, youtube
error, can't update and the information is different" on each device.
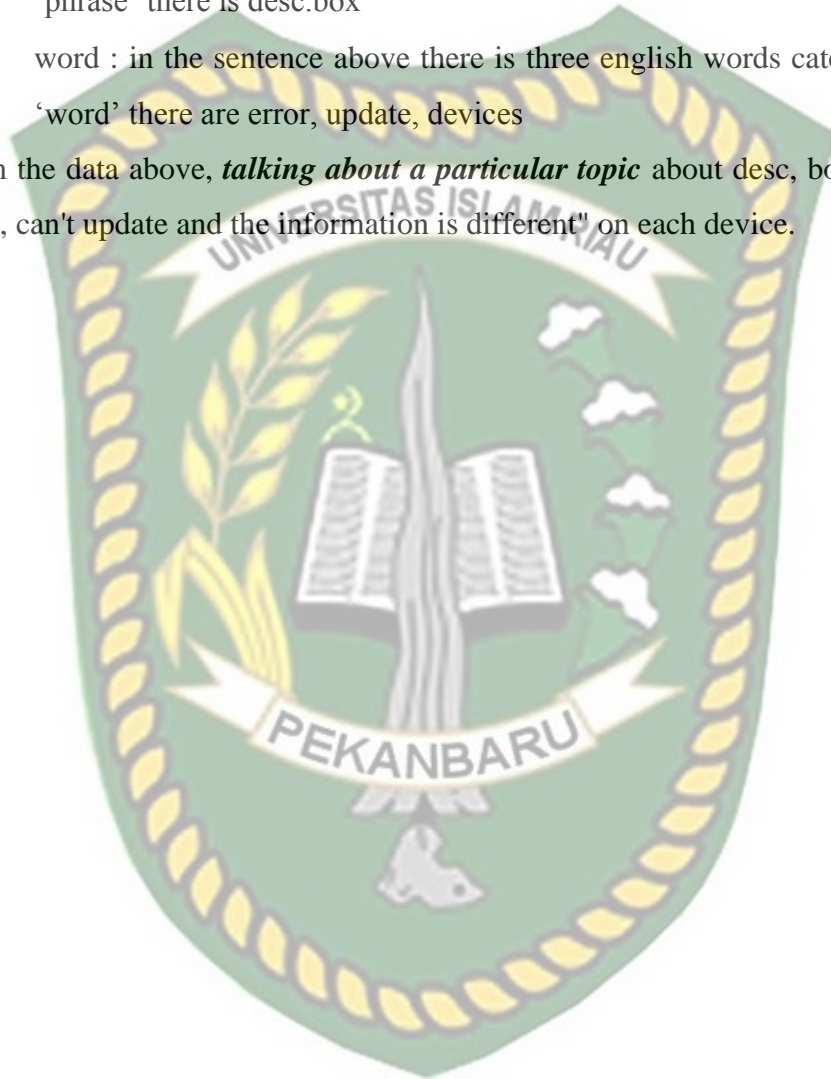
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESION

4.1 CONCLUSION

This chapter present the result of the research. As mentioned in beginning, this research has two question to be answered; the first is about the types of code-mixing and reason of code-mixing in Nessie Jugde's tweet's taken 22 october 2021 until 24 february 2022.

After collecting all the data, the researcher (116) utterences that contain code-mixing. By using the Hoffman theory, the researcher found 3 types of code-mixing that occured in the utterances tweet's Nessie Judge's, they are (75) data of intra sentential code-mixing , (95) data of intra lexical code-mixing, (17) data of involving a change pronounciation (4). The researcher also devided the first type of code-mixing namely intra sentential code-mixing, intra lexical code-mixing and involving a change pronounciation. From 116 data of intra sentential there were word (60) phrase(5) clause(9) sentence(21). And intra lexical code-mixing prefix (1) suffix (16) and last involving a change pronounciation only 4.

In order to answer the second question, the researcher used the same thoery from Hoffman about the reason if using code-mixing. The researcherr found that there are only four reason of seven reason stated by Hoffman that were found in data. The reason of using were talking about particular topic (65) whic mean the reason of using code-mixing is not because of the lack sentences indicated the certain topic. The second reason is being emphatic about something (23) which

mean to give strong expression to emphasize the important point of the sentence. The third reason is quoting somebody else (2) which means word, phrase or sentence that is quoted from someone else statement . the last reason of using code0mixing is intejection (1) which means repeat the utterances that already to emphasize the tweet's in Nessie Jugde's. Since Nessie Judge's is the Youtuber and Influencer from Indonesia the tweet's used mostly used English language and Indonesia language.

4.2 SUGGESTION

The results of this research are expected to be applied in theory and practice. In theoritically, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of sociolinguistics research, especially in how to use code-mixing to analyze tweets. In practically, the results are expected to be useful for:

4.2.1 For English Students

Researchers hope that this research gives benefit to students, especially students of the English Department of the Islamic University of Riau, to increase their sociolinguistic knowledge, especially in code-mixing.

4.2.2 For Future Researchers

The researchers hope that this study can help other researchers obtain valuable information when conducting code mixing research.

4.2.3   For Readers

The writer hopes that this paper will be useful for readers to enrich their knowledge about code mixing so that they can use it in communication.

REFERENCES

Amalia, I. (2017). *Bilngualism. 1*, 31–44.

Asada, A. (2013). *An Investigation of the Impact of Bilingualism on the Identity of a Sample of Bilingual English Teachers Akiko Asada Dissertation submitted for the degree of Masters of Arts (TESOL) in Canterbury Christ Church University August , 2013*.

Aziz, Z. A., Achmad, D., & Fadlun, M. (2019). *What Types of Codes Are Mixed in Indonesia?: an Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine*. 196–211.

Barkley, C. K. A. (2013). School leader use of social media for professional discourse. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*, *74*(1-A(E)), No-Specified. http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&res_dat=xri:pqm&rft_dat=xri:pqdiss:3523861%5Cnhttp://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=psyc10&NEWS=N&AN=2013-99131-258

Cln, L. I. S. (2013). Data Collection Techniques a Guide for Researchers in Humanities and Education. *International Research Journal of Computer Science and Information Systems (IRJCSIS)*, *2*(3), 40–44.

Dixon, B. (2012). *Social Media for School Leaders: A Comprehensive Guide to Getting the Most Out of Facebook, Twitter, and Other Essential Web Tools*. 272. https://books.google.com/books?id=rxwMf16jGSgC&pgis=1

Georgieva, M. (2014). Introducing Sociolinguistics E-Reader. In *St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia*. St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia. https://research.uni-

sofia.bg/bitstream/123456789/1209/1/Introducing SociolinguisticsMG.pdf

Grosjean, F., & Li, P. (2012). Bilingualism: A Short Introduction. In *WILEY-BLACKWELL* (First Edit).

Gunawan, Y. I., & Suparti. (2018). an Analysis of Code Mixing in a Bilingual Language Acquisition. *Globish: An English-Indonesian Journal for English, Education, and Culture*, *7*(2). https://doi.org/10.31000/globish.v7i1.846

Hadi, D. S. H. (2019). *An Analysis of Code Mixing in "Let Me Love You" Novel Written by Ulianne*. Universitas Islam Riau.

Hilda, L., Ramendra, D. P., & Na, G. (2020). *The use of Code Mixing on Instagram by the Students of English Language Education*. *4*(4), 176–182.

Holmes, J. (2013). *An Introduction to Sociolingistics* (fourth). Routledge.

Jamil, R. F., & Nasrum. (2018). *Language Style Used in J . K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*. *05*(02), 190–200.

Jayanti, D., & Sujarwo, A. (2019). *Bilingual Education In Indonesia : Between Idealism and the Reality*. *4*(1).

Khairunas, S. (2016). Code Switching and Code Mixing in My Stupid Boss Novel By Chaos@Work. *Progressive*, *11*(2), 59–64. http://ejournal.nusamandiri.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/progressive/article/view/253/215

Meyerhoff, M. (2006). *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Routledge.

Muysken, P. (2000). The study of code-mixing. *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*, 1–10.

Nastiti, L. W. (2016). *Bentuk Personal Branding Melalui Media Sosial (Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif Personal Branding Saptuari Sugiharto melalui Akun Twitter Pribadi @Saptuari)*. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

Pascarina, H. (2014). *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Topics in Cross-Gender Interaction in One for the Money Movie*. Yogyakarta State University.

Permana, I. G. Y. (2014). *What is Bilingualis ? Why always Problematic ?* 1–15.

Rahmatika, A. (2018). *An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Social Media (Instagram)*. Universitas Islam Riau.

Ronald, W. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. In *Blackwell* (fifth). Basil Blackwell. https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2003.0268

Siddiq, R. A., Kustati, M., & Yustina, L. S. (2020). *Teachers ' Code Mixing and Code Switching : Insights on Language Barriers in EFL Classroom*. *27*(1), 80–92.

Sumarsih, Siregar, M., Bahri, S., & Sanjaya, D. (2014). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics? *English Language and Literature Studies*, *4*(1), 77–92. https://doi.org/10.5539/ells.v4n1p77

Syafrizal, & Sari, R. A. (2017). *Code Mixing in Students ' Twittter Status at Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University in Banten,Indonesia*. *2*(1), 117–135. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.345622

Tri, R., Safnil, & Arono. (2010). *Code – Mixing in English Classes of SMPN 14 Kota Bengkulu : Views From the Teacher*.

Wallner, K. (2016). The Effects of Bilingualism on Language Development of Children. *Communication Sciences and Disorders: Student Scholarship & Creative Work*,

33.

Wasir, A. M. (2012). Code switching and mixing (Communication in Learning Language). *Jurnal Dakwah Takbir*, *13*(1), 123–135.

Wibowo, A. I., Yuniasih, I., & Nelfianti, F. (2017). *Analysis of Types Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Sixth President of Repuplic Indonesia's Speech at the National of Independence Day*. *XII*(2), 13–22.

Zukhrufillah, I. (2018). Gejala Media Sosial Twitter Sebagai Media Sosial Alternatif. *Gejala Media Sosial Twitter Sebagai Media Sosial Alternatif*, *1*(2), 102. https://doi.org/10.31764/jail.v1i2.235