

CODE MIXING ANALYSIS IN THE CAPTIONS OF @PADULIANJING INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT (A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)

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Abstract

This study is entitled “Code Mixing Analysis in The Captions of @padulianjing Instagram Account”. It focuses on finding the kinds of code mixing supported by the theory from Pateda (1992) and explaining the factors of code mixing occurrence supported by the theory from Hoffman (1991). This study is a qualitative descriptive study. The researcher collects the data of 30 post captions from September 2018 until April 2019 by observation and documentation techniques. The result shows: 1) the kinds of code mixing occurs in the form of word, phrase, clause, baster, repetition, and idiom; and 2) there are six factors of code mixing occurrence namely when talking about a particular topic, when quoting someone’s statements, when showing empathy & sympathy, when inserting a sentence connector, when trying to attract others’ attention, and when having limited vocabularies. In conclusion, there are 6 forms of code mixing and 6 factors lead the code mixing. It is recommended for the further researchers to do interview when investigate the same research object.

Keywords: *code mixing, Instagram, sociolinguistics*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a multilingual country; there are many multilingual societies, because there are also many types of races. Most of Indonesian people speak at least two languages, which are traditional language (as a mother tongue for every ethnic in Indonesia) and Indonesian language as a national language. Being multilingual societies provides huge opportunity to speak more than one language. Sundanese language has more than 42 million speakers and in Indonesia, Sundanese language also becomes a mother tongue which has the second most users after Javanese language. Sundanese language is spoken by almost all people in West Java and Banten.

The popularity of Sundanese language decrease nowadays is because the Sundanese language users also decrease. It happens because the Sundanese language has a complex undakusukbasa, so that the speakers feel difficulties in speaking Sundanese. Sudaryat (2007) in Ikmaliah, Haerudin&Hernawan (2014) says, undakusukbasa is a manner or politeness in using language. For that reason, the users of Sundanese language try to solve the difficulties by mixing the Sundanese language and Indonesian language. As Cited in KOMPAS.com (2010), Al-Bustomi (2010) says that some of Sundanese people mix Sundanese language with Indonesian language in their speech because they are afraid to make a mistake when they speak Sundanese, even though they also realize about the importance to accustom themselves to use Sundanese language.

In this globalization era, the phenomenon of mixing two or more languages not only occurs in a usual conversation, but it also often occurs in social media. Furthermore, the situations can be formal or informal. The phenomenon of mixing two or more languages occurs in social media especially in Instagram caption post. This phenomenon of mixing two languages in a speech is called code mixing.

Nowadays, Instagram has become the most popular social media among teenagers (Piper Jaffray’s Fall 2018 survey cited in Sheetz, 2018). Therefore, the researcher is interested in analysing the code mixing in Instagram caption. The researcher also chooses @padulianjing Instagram account as the object of the study because the code mixing phenomenon is often occurs in the post captions

of @padulianjing Instagram account and it always mixes the Sundanese language with Indonesian language, and sometimes with English in its captions. Therefore, the researcher will focus to find out code mixing in the captions of @padulianjing Instagram account. As the result, the researcher entitled this study as Code Mixing Analysis in The Captions of @padulianjing Instagram Account. The research purposes of the study are: 1) To find out kinds of code mixing; and 2) to explain the factors of code mixing occurrence in the captions of @padulianjing Instagram account.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004) in Malabar (2015), in sociolinguistic study, especially caused by bilingualism and multilingualism, there are three preferences of language namely intra language variation (variation within the same language), code switching and code mixing.

Living among multilingual society becomes the main cause of code mixing occur (Malabar, 2015). Code mixing is seldom found in the formal situation. Therefore, Zenab (2016) suggests that the main characteristic of code mixing is the informal or relaxed situation and condition. In addition, Kasyulita (2017) states that code mixing usually occurs in the middle of a sentence.

Hamidah (2015) defines the meaning of code mixing which is “a speaker inserts or mixes two languages in a single utterances and it usually occurs in informal situation.” Kridalaksana (1993) in Malabar (2015) suggests that the aim of code mixing is to enlarge language styles or language varieties, include with the use of words, clauses, phrases, idioms, greeting and the other aspects.

The other definition of code mixing, Kasyulita (2017) says that is the use and the mixing of two or more languages in a speech. Furthermore, she explains code mixing often happens when the use of two language systems cannot be separated.

Based on the aforementioned theories of code mixing, the researcher concludes that code mixing means mixing the two languages on the same topic which is delivered by a speaker or writer to the addressee in oral or written text at the same time, in informal situation.

Pateda (1992) in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin (2013) mentions there are six kinds of code mixing, as follows:

1. Code mixing in the form of word. Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme. Example: Mereka akan married bulandepan.
2. Code mixing in the form of phrase. Phrase is a combination of two or more words, but it is impossible to form a perfect sentence because it has no predicate. Example: Dead line pendaftaran kapan?
3. Code mixing in the form of clause. Clause is a unit of grammatical organization which smaller than a sentence, but larger than a phrase, word or morpheme and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are independent, so they can stand themselves as a sentence which grammatically completes statement; there is a main idea on it. Other clauses are dependent; they cannot stand themselves because it needs the other clauses which have the main idea of the sentence to create the meaning of the whole sentence. Example: I need to sleep now, gara-gara aktifitas yang cukup padathari ini.
4. Code mixing in the form of baster. Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation or vice versa. Example: Santai dong, slow-in aja, gak usah buru-buru.
5. Code mixing in the form of repetition. Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication. Example: Jangankhawatir, kitadisinifine-fine ajakok.
6. Code mixing in the form of idiom. Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. Example: *By the way, makasih bagnet lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.*

Code mixing occurs if there are some factors on it. As cited in Luke (2015), Saville-Troike (1986) suggests that there are three reasons of inserting the code mixing, namely:

1. To strengthen or soften request or command. Code mixing works to soften a command or strengthen the request to sound more polite, and shows the power on someone else.

2. Real of lexical need. An interlocutor conducts code mixing is because of the lack of equivalent lexicons in the interlocutor's language. To convey clear messages and avoid vague meaning, the speakers may switch their language into the target language (either first or second).
3. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience. By using an unknown language that no one understands at all, the speaker excludes others. Interferences in communication will be resolved by code mixing because sometimes the speaker only wants to communicate with certain people.

Moreover, Hoffman (1991) in Kurniawan (2016) mentions that there are six factors that cause the code mixing occurs, namely:

1. When talking about a particular topic. People prefer to discuss about particular topics in any kind of subjects that make them comfortable to express their condition, especially informal situation.
2. When quoting someone's statements. People insert someone's statements in their statement, for example when they say the famous expression from the well-known figures.
3. When showing empathy and sympathy. Mixing languages can also be used in an empathy and sympathy situation.
4. When inserting sentence connector. In some situations where language switching and language mixing are used, people tend to label the interjection or phrase connector unintentionally or intentionally.
5. When trying to attract others' attention. In this kind of situation, there is a motivation to use code mixing to attract people's attention and increase their pride while interacting with others.
6. When having limited vocabulary. In this kind of situation, people tend to mix the languages which have no translation into the other language or the target language in order to avoid the misunderstanding and be more understandable by addressee.

METHOD

In this study, to observe and to find the result, the methodology used in this research is qualitative method. Moleong (2009: 6) as cited in Pribady (2018: 62) suggests that the aim of qualitative research is to holistically understand about a phenomenon of the research subject's experiences, for examples in behaviour, perception, motivation, etc., in a specific natural context and using different research methods by describing in the form of words and language. Therefore, descriptive approach is used because it gives benefit for the researcher in describing the result of this study. Related to the research purposes, the objective in this study is to discover the answers of the research questions clearly and correctly about the occurrence of code mixing phenomenon in the captions of @padulianjing Instagram account.

In this study, the researcher uses observation and documentation techniques. To observe and obtain the data from the object of the research, this study involves the researcher himself as the research instrument (human instrument) and uses the researcher's smartphone as the research instrument also. After observing the research object, the researcher collects the data through the documentation technique by capturing the screen (Screenshot). After that, the data will be retype/copied into a Microsoft Word Document to make researcher easier analyse because the text from images file cannot be copied. There are lots of data from the Instagram post captions; therefore the data will be limited for 30 post captions.

In data analysing step, the researcher interprets the data. It is supported by the researcher understanding, Cambridge Dictionary, and the direction & guidance from the supervisors & friends who understand of the topic. After analysing the data, the researcher draw a conclusion based on the finding from the study. Suggestions are also needed to make this study more correct and complete.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Kinds of Code Mixing

After reducing the data, the researcher finds 127 numbers of code mixing which occur in 30 post captions of @padulianjingInstagram account from September 2018 until April 2019. The following is the table of the numbers of code mixing occurrence.

Table 1 THE NUMBER OF CODE MIXING KINDS

No.	Kinds of Code Mixing	Numbers		Total
		Indonesian	English	
1.	Word	30	30	60
2.	Phrase	20	6	26
3.	Clause	15	2	17
4.	Baster	8	11	19
5.	Repetition	2	2	4
6.	Idiom	0	1	1
Total				127

Code Mixing in The Form of Word

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). In this context, code mixing in the form of word happens when an English word or an Indonesian word are inserted into Sundanese utterances. This was proven by the following examples.

“Alwaysayawaejelmamangpaatkeunkesempatan.”
(003/CMFW/24-10-18)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjingInstagram post caption on October 24th, 2018 edition. Based on the utterance above, the researcher finds an English word “always” in the Sundanese utterance. In this utterance, the admin of @padulianjinginserts word “always” in Sundanese language. The utterance above means “There are always people who take advantage of a chance.” In addition, code mixing in the form of word also occurs in Indonesian language from one of the captions. The following example is one of them.

“Nikmatipoeliburnusasingkatsingkatna~”
(005/CMFW/20-11-18)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjingInstagram post caption on November 20th, 2018 edition. Based on the utterance above, the researcher finds an Indonesian word “nikmati” in the Sundanese utterance. In this utterance, the admin of @padulianjing insert word “nikmati” in Sundanese language. The utterance above means “Enjoy this short holiday.”

Code Mixing in the Form of Phrase

Apart from code mixing in the form of word, code mixing also occurs in the form of phrase in the post captions of @padulianjingInstagram account. Phrase is a combination of two or more words, but a perfect sentence cannot be formed because it has no predicate (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). In the context of the study, code mixing in the form of phrase occurs when Sundanese utterances are inserted by an English phrase or an Indonesian phrase. This was proven by the following examples.

“Nice quotesayahhh @pidibaiq.”
(026/CMFP/22-01-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjingInstagram post caption on January 22nd, 2019 edition. The code mixing in the form of phrase written by the admin of @padulianjingis “Nice quotes” which written in English and it is inserted in Sundanese utterance. The whole of this caption tells about the

appreciation from @padulianjingto a film entitled “Dilan 1991”. “Dilan 1991” is a film which is adapted from a novel which has the same title written by PidiBaiq. The phrase “nice quotes” should be “nice quote” to be exact because in this caption there is only one quote from PidiBaiq. Additionally, code mixing in the form of phrase also happens from one of the captions in Indonesian language. The following example is one of them.

“*Wihhdiantosyeuhnobardibioskopceesku, rapatkanbarisan, pinuhkeunbioskop!*”
(029/CMFP/22-01-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on January 22nd, 2019 edition. The phrase “*rapatkanbarisan*” is used as the Indonesian code mixing in Sundanese utterance. The phrase “*rapatkanbarisan*” means “close ranks” in English. In this utterance, @padulianjing tries to invite the readers of this post caption to watch and support local film. The utterance above means “All friends and I are waiting to watch the film together. So guys, close ranks and make the movie theatre crowded.”

Code Mixing in the Form of Clause

The other kind of code mixing which occurs in the post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account is code mixing in the form of clause. Clause is a unit of grammatical organization which smaller than a sentence, but larger than a phrase, word or morpheme and clause having a subject and predicate (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). In this case, code mixing in the form of clause occurs when the admin of @padulianjing inserts an English clause or an Indonesian clause in his Sundanese utterances in the captions. The following examples have proven this.

“*Silent is goldmunbahasainggrisnamah,*”
(001/CMFC/15-09-18)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on September 9th, 2018 edition. The clause “silent is gold” is used as English code mixing in Sundanese utterance. The clause “silent is gold” should be written as “silence is golden” to be exact. The whole of this caption tells that it is better to be silent, do not involve in people’s business and problems because it will make more complicated. Therefore, @padulianjing seems want to give more emphasis by inserting an English proverb in this post caption.

Moreover, code mixing in the form of clause in Indonesian language also occurs in one of the captions. One of them is the below example.

“*Tetepsemangatyaceesku, kalemwehkahirupanmah, poerebo di gassdeui!*”
(046/CMFC/03-02-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on February 3rd, 2019 edition. The code mixing in the form of clause written by the admin of @padulianjing in Indonesian language is “*tetepsemangatyaceesku...*” In this part of the caption, the admin of @padulianjing gives a support and an advice that we should always keep our spirit and health. The utterance above means “Keep your spirit my friends, take it easy and then continue on Wednesday.”

The fourth kind of code mixing in the post captions of @padulianjing Instagram account is code mixing in the form of baster. To know more about code mixing in the form of baster, it will explain in the point “4” below.

Code Mixing in the Form of Baster

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation or vice versa (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). This baster code mixing was proven by the following examples.

“Enjoyinajawehmasidiberekesehatan, tong fokusteuingneangcuan!”

(020/CMFB/21-12-18)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on December 21st, 2018 edition. The code mixing in the form of baster written by the admin of @padulianjingis “*enjoyin*”. The word “*enjoyin*” is formed by English word “enjoy” and Indonesian affixation “-in”. Even though, without adding the affixation “-in”, the purpose of using word “enjoy” in this utterance is still the same, it means “Let us enjoy everything as long as we are in a healthy condition and not to be focused too much on making money.”

Here is the other example of the same type of code mixing in the form of baster.

“Aslinaleuwihbahagiapanggihtatapmuka, katimbangningalipostinganmanehna!”

(096/CMFB/05-04-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on April 5th, 2019 edition. The code mixing in the form of baster written by the admin of @padulianjingis “*postingan*”. The word “*postingan*” is formed by English word “posting” and Indonesian affixation “-an”. “*Postingan*” is familiar among Indonesian society especially in social media users. Indonesian social media users are addressing their posts as “*postingan*”. The utterance above means “It feels much happier meeting with friends in real life rather than reading their post on social media.”

Code Mixing in The Form of Repetition

The next kind of code mixing which occurs in the post captions of @padulianjing Instagram account is code mixing in the form of repetition. Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). This kind of code mixing was proven by the following example.

“Telahberpulangsebuah motor skupi yang saencan-nyasietabaikbaik saja,”

(054/CMFR/07-02-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on February 7th, 2019 edition. The code mixing in the form of repetition written by the admin of @padulianjingis “*baikbaik*”. The repetition “*baikbaik*” can be categorised as the Indonesian code mixing because it is written in Indonesian language and put in Sundanese utterance. The utterance above means “A *skupi* has been broken where everything is fine, before.”

Code Mixing in the Form of Idiom

The last kind of code mixing which occurs in the post captions of @padulianjing Instagram account is code mixing in the form of idiom. Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word (Pateda, 1992 in Murliaty, Gani and Tamsin, 2013: 264). It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. This was proven by the following example.

“Keunlahmasieta yes, kami nganmerenyaho~ btw support teruspelemdalam negeri yes!”

(067/CMFI/25-02-19)

The utterance above is a part of @padulianjing Instagram post caption on February 25th, 2019 edition. The code mixing in the form of idiom written by the admin of @padulianjingis “*btw*”. “*btw*” is also known as “by the way” which is used to introduce a new subject or to give further information. The utterance above means “Everything is up to him, right? We only tell him. By the way, always support the local films, yes.”

Factors of Code Mixing

Based on the finding, the following is the number of code mixing factors in 30 post captions of @padulianjing Instagram account from September 2018 until April 2019.

TABLE 2
THE NUMBER OF CODE MIXING FACTORS

No.	Factors of Code Mixing	Numbers		Total
		Indonesian Language	English	
1.	Talking about a particular topic	40	11	51
2.	Quoting someone's statement	2	0	2
3.	Showing empathy and sympathy	25	18	43
4.	Inserting sentence connector	0	1	1
5.	Trying to attract others' attention	9	6	15
6.	Having limited vocabulary	0	15	15
Total				127

Hoffman (1991) as cited in Kurniawan (2016: 171) states that code mixing occurs by six factors below:

Talking about a Particular Topic

People prefer to discuss about particular topics in any kind of subjects that make them comfortable to express their condition, especially informal situation. This was proven by the following example.

FIGURE 1
CAPTION ON APRIL 22nd 2019 EDITION

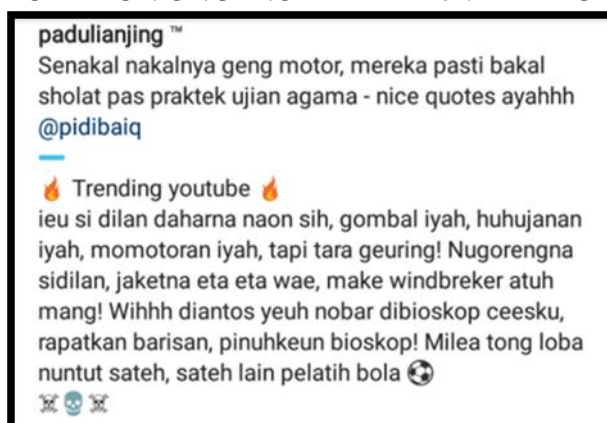
padulianjing™
Kuduna mah kamari, tapi berhubung kami sibuk kakara ayeuna! Happy kartini days, jang indung kami nu strong na eweuh dua~ isuk keneh tos gesit, sanajan syare peuting wae! Indung kami teh terbaik, bisa meresan sagala urusan rumah, tanpa loba ngeluh jiga maraneh! Kabeh indung di dunya ialah wanita strong, teu kabayang tanagi nudipikulna, bisa nyalesekeun sagala! Matak doa indung teh SEUKEUT! tong sasakali nyeuri hatekeun, tos kajadian pan malin kundang dikutuk janten stone! Wilujeng kartinian seluruh wanita dialam semesta, iwal ti lucinta luna (lain original) disebut KW oge hade teuing!

The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on April 22nd, 2019 edition. Based on the figure, the researcher interprets that the caption talks about a particular topic, which is an Indonesian historical day; *Kartini's Day*. When talking about a specific topic, code mixing is used in more than one utterance in the same caption written by the admin of @padulianjing. A part of this caption says "**Happy KartiniDays,...**" (108/TPT/22-04-19). It can be categorised as code mixing in the form of clause. The clause "**Happy KartiniDays,...**" should be written as "**Happy Kartini's Day,...**" to be exact. The next code mixing used in the same caption occurs in the other part which says "*Kabehindung di dunia ialahwanit**strong**.*" (111/TPT/22-04019). This utterance means "All mothers in this world are strong women." In this utterance, the caption writer inserts an English word "**strong**" in Sundanese utterance; it is called code mixing in the form of word. The word "**stone**" from the utterance "*...pan malinkundangdikutukjanten stone!*" (113/TPT/22-04-19) is also categorised as a code mixing in the form of word. It is a part of *MalinKundang* story which contextually still related to the *Kartini's Day* topic because it invites us to respect our mother, not only in *Kartini's Day* but also for now and forever.

Quoting Someone's Statements

People insert someone's statements in their statement, for example when they say the famous expression from the well-known figures. This was proven by the following example.

FIGURE 2
CAPTION ON JANUARY 22nd 2019 EDITION

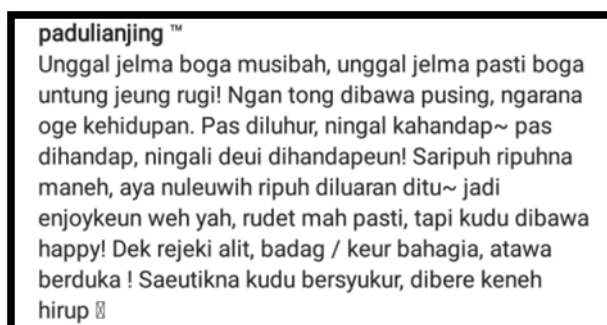


The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on January 22nd, 2019 edition. Based on the figure, the researcher interprets that code mixing in this caption happens when quoting someone's statements. The statement in a part of caption says "*Senakalnakalnyageng motor, merekapastibakalsholat pas praktekujian agama.*" (024/QSS/22-01-19 & 025/QSS/22-01-19) It means "As bad as motorbike gang, they will definitely pray when they have a religion practice test." This statement is uttered by Dilan in the film. Dilan is a main character of Dilan 1991 film adapted from Dilan 1991 novel written by Pidi Baiq.

Showing Empathy and Sympathy

Mixing languages can also be used in an empathy and sympathy situation. This was proven by the following example.

FIGURE 3
CAPTION ON MARCH 20th 2019 EDITION



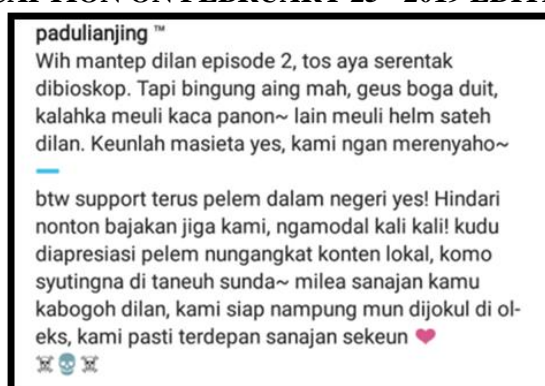
The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on March 20th, 2019 edition. The researcher interprets that in this caption, the admin of @padulianjing seems want to show his sympathy by giving support about people's tragedy and inviting other people not to be sad. In a part of the caption says "*Jadienjoykeunweh yah, rudetmahpasti, tapi kudu dibawahappy!*" (076/SES/20-03-19 & 077/SES/20-03-19) This part of caption means "Even though we are hit by a huge tragedy, we should be grateful because we are still alive and should continue and enjoy our life happily."

Inserting Sentence Connector

Besides quoting someone's statements, code mixing can also occurs when inserting sentence connector. In some situations where language switching and language mixing are used, people tend to

label the interjection or phrase connector unintentionally or intentionally. This was proven by the example below.

FIGURE 4
CAPTION ON FEBRUARY 25th 2019 EDITION

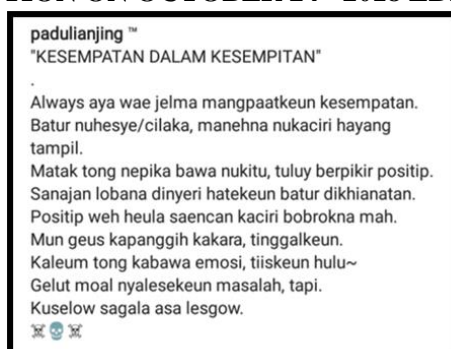


The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on February 25th, 2019 edition. One of code mixing factor is inserting sentence connector. The sentence connector in this caption is the idiom “**btw**” from a part of caption which says “*btw support terus pelem dalam negeri yes!*” (067/ISC/25-02-19) This utterance means “By the way, always support the local films, yes.” The idiom “**btw**” is also known as “by the way”. The purpose of inserting the sentence connector in this caption is to emphasize about something or to move to other topics.

Trying to Attract Others' Attention

In this kind of situation, there is a motivation to use code mixing to attract people’s attention and increase their pride while interacting with others. This was proven by the following example.

FIGURE 5
CAPTION ON OCTOBER 24th 2018 EDITION



The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on October 24th, 2018 edition. One factor of code mixing occurrence is to attract attentions. To attract readers’ attentions, this caption inserts a code mixing as the title of this caption. The kind of code mixing is in the form of clause, it says “**KESEMPATAN DALAM KESEMPITAN**” (002/TAA/24-10-18) which is an Indonesian proverb. The equivalent in English proverb, it says “Strake while the iron is hot”. The researcher interprets that @padulianjing seems want to make the post on October 24th, 2018 edition become more interesting by inserting a code mixing as the title of the caption.

Having Limited Vocabulary

In this kind of situation, people tend to mix the languages which have no translation into the other language or the target language in order to avoid the misunderstanding and be more understandable by the addressee. This was proven by the example below.

FIGURE 6
CAPTION ON APRIL 5th 2019 EDITION

padulianjing™
 Teu dihaja isuk tadi mamang panggih baturan
 heubeul, nubaheula mineng panggih, ayeuna teu
 dijadwal jol panggih dijalan. Aslina leuwih bahagia
 panggih tatap muka, katimbang ningali postingan
 manehna! Naha kami beuki tatap muka, soalna realita
 dunia sosmed sok teu sabanding jeung kanyataan~
 loba carita nu di 'hidden' ~ ai tatap muka mah, geus
 puguh nyata teu dijieun jieun. Masalah dapur,
 semangat hirup, kumaha ngajalanan meh survive!
 Loba kisah inspiratip nutiasa dibagi, sanajan musibah
 tapi janten berkah, bisa sharing loba hal~ muji
 duduluran csku dimanapun tetep terjaga, sanajan
 hese panggih, mun aya waktos nyimpangkeun! Hidup
 pertemanan~ mun dek apal baturan kami saha, gow
 follow @harrykoi_ (si sagudang talenta) ❤️ / saksés
 terus cskoi 📧

The figure above is a post caption of @padulianjing Instagram account on April 5th, 2019 edition. Based on the figure above, the researcher interprets that @padulianjing's Sundanese vocabularies are limited which refers to some of social media terms in this caption such as word “*postingan*” from the utterance “*Aslina leuwih bahagi panggih tatap muka, katimbang ningali postingan manehna!*” (096/HLV/05-04-19). It means “It feels much happier meeting with friends in real life rather than reading their post on social media.” The next term is “**hidden**” from “*lobacarita nu di 'hidden' ~*” (098/HLV/05-04-19) which is written in English as “There is a lot of hidden stories.” Therefore, it is still necessary to use a real of lexical. In addition, to support this interpretation, Saville-Troike (1986) says that one of code mixing factors is the need of real lexical (cited in Luke, 2015).

CONCLUSION

Based on the most dominant kind of code mixing occurrence which is code mixing in the form of word, the researcher considers that the phenomenon of mixing Sundanese language and English or Indonesian language by @padulianjing Instagram account is because the admin of @padulianjing's Sundanese vocabularies are limited. It happens because not all the terms of social media can be translated into Sundanese language to find the equivalent in Sundanese. There are 6 factors of code mixing in the captions of @padulianjing Instagram account namely when talking a particular topic, when quoting someone's statements, when showing empathy and sympathy, when inserting a sentence connector, when trying to attract others' attention, and when having limited vocabularies. Moreover, the most dominant factor is code mixing happens when talking about a particular topic. The researcher considers that it happens because when discussing about particular topics in any kind of subjects, the caption writer inserts code mixing seems want to express his condition, especially informal situation that make him comfortable. In addition, there are other motivations of inserting code mixing in the post captions of @padulianjing Instagram account namely: 1) The admin seems want to educate his followers by inserting code mixing on his post captions and also by delivering a lot of life advices; 2) The admin seems want to entertain by inserting code mixing on his captions in the purpose to make the posts more interesting and entertaining, 3) The admin seems want to look hip and up to date and follow the era by inserting code mixing in its post captions.

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