# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will present the background of study, research focus, research objectives, definitions of key terms, research significance, previous research, as well as a review of related literature.

## A. Background of Study

Essentially, language is a system of social intercommunicate. This is stated because language is a language equipment for an fray or meaningful form of human deportment and is a code carried out by a person's behavior in the functionalist tradition. Leech, 1980, p. 17. Groggy 1982 c:262 and S. Dik 1983:4.[1] Language is a crucial part of intercourse as a basic form of conveying symbols and feelings to one another, while natural language is a language that is in most cases used by humans to communicate in everyday life. People use language in listening, speaking, writing, and reading, basically, humans and language cannot be separated. By communicating with others, they easily disseminate and take in information. Language is a sound symbol or symbol; every sound symbol has a meaning or draught. Every language expression has a meaning. For instance, the language symbol "mobile phone" contains the concept or meaning of "something used for communication equipment." Every group

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[1] Lyne young, *language as behavior, language is code a study of academic English,* (tt: library of cataloging in publication data, 1990),  4.

of people, tribes, and nations have their own language, so life is full of sundry language variations. Like the Javanese with their Javanese language, the Arabs with their Arabic, the English with their English, and so on. Throughout history, language has always been the center of human speech, because where there are humans, there is also language. Human intelligence can be seen from the language.

Bilingualism is the practice of communicating using two languages while interacting with other people. Since they can apply bilingualism, people must have been multilingual. Nababan,1993. Hereinafter, Lado 1964 views bilingualism is defined as a person's competence to use two languages that are equally good regardless of degree, while multilingualism is defined as a person's ability to communicate in more than two language.[2] Bilingualism is defined as the use of two or more languages by a speaker in communicating with other people or with people who need two or more languages in everyday life. While, code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a dominant language with other language characters inserted. Thus code mixing emerge  because of the affair reciprocity between the performance of the speaker, language form and language function. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the intercourse between language and  alliances. In this case, researchers can take many different forms in accordance with what they are looking for and

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[2] Ridwan Hanafiah, Ayu Rantika, et al, " The Levels Of English-Arabic Code Mixing In Islamic Boarding School Student's Daily Conversation", *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 9, no. 6, (November, 2018), 79.

depending on who is doing the research. [3] Sociolinguistics is the study of how different languages are used by different groups in the social environment, ethnicity, religion, status, gender, and other social characteristics are used to divide them, examples of sociolinguistics are code mixing and code switching. Bilingualism and multilingualism are terms used in sociolinguistics to describe how relationships are formed when using language. Bilingualism is the ability to communicate in two or more languages, and multilingualism is the ability to communicate in more than two languages. One of the advantages of studying sociolinguistics is that a person can understand the language he uses when interacting with other people who adhere to certain social norms. In Indonesia, someone who mixes code in communicating is not a new thing because it is commonplace to use. Indonesians often exchange or mix up the language they use from the national language (Indonesian) and regional languages (Javanese, Batak, etc.) or other foreign languages (Arabic, Hebrew, etc.) and even to international languages (English). ). And they are used to using code mixing and code switching in their daily life. "The reversal of a language to another language occurs when speakers do code reversal when communicating both in the form of spoken and written texts" according to Santri et al 2017:167. Meanwhile, according to Holmes, 1992, referred to in Mukti and Muljani, 2016,47. " When the speaker switches between

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[3] John Wiley and sons, *what is Sosiolinguistics*?, (UK: Gerard Van herk, 2012),  6.

sentences, this is known as code switching."[4] Sociolinguistics also studies the reasons why humans use language differently in different contexts. This science is a circumstantial  of variations in the use of language by people in natural communication. In a conversation, people basically speak based on their ancestor or situation, and often people use more than one language in conferences because it is caused by speakers of different languages. So competent language.

Code mixing, according to Liu 2008, occurs when a speaker imparts various language components in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. For example, code mixing occurs when a speaker uses two languages simultaneously and switches from one language to another during speech. On social media, people communicate with others using different languages as long as they change language from one language to another.[5] Since Indonesia has so many regional languages, each of which is the mother tongue of a different area, it will be difficult to avoid code mixing and code switching. The occurrence of code switching and code mixing between speakers who speak their own regional language is known as bilingualism. The adoption of mixed coding can be stimulated by the local linguistic environment. The loss of identity and quality of Indonesian as the national language is the result of code mixing and code switching to

[4] Claudya Chyntia Mariapul Manik at.al, " Code Mixing and code switching found in photo captions Instagram of Indonesian celebrities in 2020", *Global Scientific Journals,* 8, no. 9, (September,2020), 1347.
[5] Tiara Nur Fitria, " An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by A Singaporean Singer in Instagram's Caption", *Journal Of English Languge Literature And Teaching,* 4, no. 2, (October, 2020), 108.

allow the absorption of language, which will eventually lead to language extinction.[6]

Nowadays, all age groups, including adults and teenagers, can use social media as a promotional tool. 2017; Alhabash and Ma, Because Instagram is currently the most widely used media platform, both children and adults are already using this social media. Vinaika and Manik, 2017. So that they can use Instagram as a means of trade promotion, it encourages business people to adopt social media. Turanc, 2019.[7] Social forms are a medium that is used to communicate with each other without attaching space and time. By attracting the medium, we get many advantages such as trading, marketing, doing promotions, expanding friendships, etc. Social media can be referred to as a digital platform that provides facilities for carrying out social activities for its users, for example, such as communicating or interacting and providing information or content in the form of writing captions, photos, or videos. Social media is growing and developing as widely and rapidly as it is today. The presence of social media in society in the current era has provided considerable benefits in helping to find or receive information, send messages to friends, and even be able to carry out the buying and selling

[6] Afif Kholisun Nashoih, " Fenomena Campur Kode dan Alih Kode dalam Status Pengguna Facebook", *Journal of Education and Management Studies,* 2, no. 3 (Juni, 2019): 29-35.
[7] Odilia Firsti Wida Mukti and Nuzulul Kusuma Putri, " Social Media Analytics: Instagram Utilization For Delivering Health Education Messages To Young Adult In Indonesia", *Jurnal Promkes: The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion and Health Education*, 9, no. 1, (March, 2021): 36.

process. So it can't be denied that human life today is closely related to social media.

Previously, the researcher found the study written by Widi Handayani entitled "Indonesian-English code mixing written by an Indonesian beauty vlogger, Tasya Farasya, in her Instagram captions." The research told about an interest in analyzing the existence of code mixing written by Tasya Farasya as an Indonesian beauty vlogger in her captions because a beauty vlogger is a person who allocates something admissible to make-up or characteristics to other people.[8] The similarity of this research with the previous research is that the researcher has some goals that are focused on code mixing in Instagram. While the difference is that the previous research used Indonesian-English code mixing, this research uses Javanese-English code mixing.

The last, the researcher also found the study written by Agung Sukrisna entitled " An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel". The research define the code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel absolutely in the types and level of code mixing, the researcher convenient types of code mixing which argued by Hoffman and the researcher also consider for the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory.[9] The similarity between the previous research

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[8] Widi Handayani, *Indonesian English Code Mixing Written by an Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, In Her Instagram Captions*, ( Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2019), 6.
[9] Agung Sukrisna, *An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel,* ( Lampung: Raden Intan State Islamic University, 2019), 6.

and this research is the focus which is code mixing. While the differences is in the data source. If the previous use YouTube, then this research is Instagram.

The phenomenon of code mixing also occurs in entrepreneurship, business, education, etc. The phenomenon occurs when Dave Jephcott does a paid endorsement or business on Instagram. As a public figure, he is not a Javanese native speaker. In addition the audience or his flowers feel difficulty what the Dave jephcott said. Sometimes he mix his Javanese Language with English by using Ngoko's Javanese ( Bahasa Jawa Ngoko) language level in writing on his Instagram Captions. For example, when he said: "Sopo isok ekspresine koyok aku? Wenak rek!! Veteran langsung ae nang cincau station! Soale lagi one promo cashback 60% maksimal Rp. 20,000 lho dari @shopeepay-id uenak mantep poulll! Aktifno shopeepay nang aplikasi shopeemu, langsung saiki yo rek!! Follow instagram @shopeepay-id gawe awak-awakmu seng arep promo-Promo menarik Liyane". So, based on the phenomenon above, the researcher conducted the Research about code mixing from Javanese into English that use Dave Jephcott use In Londokampung Instagram captions. Therefore, the researcher is interested in the research with the tittle "Javanese-English Code mixing written by Dave Jephcott in Londokampung Instagram captions".

**B. Research Focus**

Based on the research context above, the researcher conceives the research focus as follow:

1. What are the types of code mixing used by Dave Jephcott in Londokampung Instagram Captions?

2. What are the level of code mixing used by Dave Jephcott in Londokampung Instagram Captions?

**C. Research Objective**

Based on the research focus above, the researcher states the research objective as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used by Dave Jephcott in Londokampun Instagram Captions.

2. To find out the levels of code mixing used by Dave Jephcott in Londokampung Instagram Captions.

**D. Significant of Study**

The significance of the study can be stated as follows:

1. Theoretical Significant

   This research can be used to add information and develop knowledge for sociolinguistic subjects, chiefly in code mixing.

2. Practical Significant

a. For English Teacher

This study can be used as a guide in helping teachers increase their understanding of code mixing. And teachers can implement Instagram as an interesting intermediate in the teaching and learning process.

b. For The Students

Students can implement code mixing in everyday life. And can improve English skills through Instagram.

c. For The next Researcher

The results of this study can be a reference or encouragement for future researchers to mix code in other ways.

**E. Definition of Key term**

Creswell says that we should start our study by narrowing down the topic to create a few core concepts (a word or two) or short sentences.[10]

**1.** Code mixing is a more subtle type of language choice than code switching. Pieces from one language are used in code-

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[10] Jhon W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research,* Fourth Edition (Boston: Pearson, 2021), 82.

mixed sentences, but the speaker is essentially speaking another language.[11]

2. Instagram is the most popular social media platform today, especially among adults and teenagers, because of its ability to share photos and videos.[12]

3. Caption is a series of words that explain or illustrate an image and serves as a form of communication between the author and the reader so that the author's message is clear.[13]

## F. Previous Study

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[11] Ahmad Mustamir Waris, " Code Switching and Mixing (Communication in Learning Language)", *Jurnal Dakwah Tabligh*, 13, no. 1, (Juni, 2012): 127.

[12] Maya Amalia Oesman Palapah, " Instagram Activation as a Part of University Public Relations Social Media Orchestration", *Media Tor*, 13, no. 2, (Desember, 2020): 217. Doi: https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v13i2.6618

[13] Astri Sofya Citra, " Caption As A Text To Promote Students' Critical Thinking In Reading Comprehension Of Senior High School", *Retain*, 08, no. 02, (2020): 42.

[14] Widi Handayani, 6.

that the previous research used Indonesian-English code mixing, this research uses Javanese-English code mixing.

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## G. Review of Related Literature

### 1. Sociolinguistic

#### a. Definition of Sociolinguistic

Every human person in the world, as we all know, needs interaction or collaboration from other people. When it comes to human communication, language is the most important factor. Language is a vital tool for communication. Humans will struggle to communicate with each other without using language.

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[15] Agung Sukrisna, 6.

"Language is a system of arbitrary, stylized vocal, written, or gestural symbols that enables members of certain associations to communicate clearly with one another," according to Brown 2000:5.[16] Humans are social creatures who need each other. Humans cannot live alone without interacting with other people. Without language, humans cannot communicate with one another. Language is the most important element that can affect human life. With human language, we can convey or receive information. The term "sociolinguistics" comes from the words "sociology" and "linguistics." Sociology refers to the science of society, and linguistics refers to the science of language. The science that considered the relationship between language and community with a view to a better understanding of the structure of language and how it functions in communication.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and culture. They are curious about the reasons why humans communicate differently in various social situations, as well as the social function of language and how language is used to convey social meaning. Examining how people use language in various social contexts provides a wealth of information about how language functions, as well as about social communication in

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[16] Theresia Aprina Rajagukguk, Herman, et.al, "The Effect of Using Collaborative Writing Method On Students's Writing Recount Text at Grade Ten of SMK YP 1 HKBP Pematangsiantar", *Journal of Teaching & Education*, 2 No. 2 (2020): 95.

society, and how people use language to transmit and construct aspects of their social identity. The term "collection" or "code" is used in sociolinguistics to refer to a set of linguistic forms that show patterns based on social conditions. Variety is a sociolinguistic concept that refers to the use of language in different situations. Thus, "diversity" is a broad phrase that includes unique accents, linguistic features, dialects, and even languages that do not match one another for social reasons.[17]

## 2. Communications in Learning Language

The Latin terms "communicare" or "communis," meaning unit, sharing, or having in common, are the source of the English word "communication." In pursuance of   Newstrom and Keith Davis, communication is the stream down of awareness from one person to another. It is a method of communicating with people through the despatch  of ideas, emotions, thoughts, certainty, and the exchange of ideas, and it is the quality of ideas that makes communication effective. It is this communication process that allows us to reach out with other people. We would not be able to pass on our expertise and impression to others without it. It is the act of communicating understanding between shipper and recipient through both verbal and nonverbal means. It is the process by

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[17] Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson, *An Introduction To Sosiolinguistic*, New York: (Roudletge,2022), 1-7.

which people exchange verbal and nonverbal cues to express information, ideas, and feelings. In consequence, it can be said that communication is the process of communicating thoughts, feelings, and other types of information through discourse, visual communication, and other visual cues.[18]

Every member of society tries to learn how to communicate in a foreign language and uses sundry techniques to do so. Some tasks that represent the destination of the communicator are carried out through communicative activities. This makes communicative capability the ultimate goal of language acquisition, and language learning for communication aims to bring out the theoretical perspective of communicative methods into communication implementation. In this sense, language serves as a primary tool for communication and a vehicle for the consignment of such goods. Day-to-day activities, chiefly those involving learning a new language, often involve delivering the obligatory code switching or code mixing that tries to help others quickly understand what we are saying. Communication is one of the key and most important factors in a research project.[19]

Every human being must communicate with other people in order to function in daily life. Because it is a social form in society,

[18] Richa Sharma, " Communication: The Lifeline", Word Wide Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development", 3, no. 9, (2017), 259-260.
[19] Ahmad Mustamir Waris, 123-124.

human interaction with other humans in our nature. As a result, speaking, writing, and other forms of communication can all be improved through conversation.

## a. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a hallmark of multilingual societies and the result of language contact. When a speaker uses two languages in one sentence, code mixing occurs. This shows that speakers make utterances in two languages but only use each language once. Those pieces or parts will be said in one statement. With words from different languages, code mixing is a common and serious occurrence. need for communication. In any language, we can communicate; however, to be clear and to communicate effectively, code mixing is required.[20]

The ability to switch between different languages during a discussion is known as "code mixing." However, they continued to speak on an equal footing. Only the words change and are used differently in that situation. According to Nababan in Yuliana 2015, code mixing is the ability to switch languages from one language to another in one sentence. During the

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[20] Agus Rahmad, " Code Mixing in EFL Classroom: Views From English Teachers Side", Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa, 5, no. 2, (Agustus, 2020): 131.

conversation, use the same phrases or produce similar text both orally and in writing.[21]

## b. Code Switching

Using more than one language or dialect in speech is known as "code-flipping" in linguistics. When a bilingual speaker faces challenges when talking to another bilingual speaker, they may use a different language in their sentence structure to help the other person understand. They may do this repeatedly, sometimes with the same linguistic background. One alternative method of speaking two or more languages at the same time is code switching. The frequency with which a person uses certain expressions from one language or another in their daily communication can also indicate code switching. As a result, phrases from one language may be easier to remember than equivalent phrases from another language.[22]

When two or more languages are spoken in a community, a phenomenon known as "code switching" causes speakers to regularly switch from one language to another. Code switching, according to Blom and Gumpers in Webster 2008: 142, is a process in which speakers switch from one language to another

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[21] Zul Astri and Alfian, " The Sosiolinguistics Study On The Use Of Code Mixing In Gita Savitri Devi's Youtube Channel Video", SELTICS, 3, no. 2, (December, 2020): 85.
[22] Ahmad Mustamir Waris, 125-126.

and never or rarely switch back. Code switching, thus, is a language change with or without a subsequent transition.[23]

## 3. Bilingualism

### a. Definition of Bilingualism

Bilingualism is defined as the state of a society where two languages intersect, resulting in the use of two codes in the same interaction and the bilingualism of a large number of people (societal bilingualism), but it also contains the idea of bilingualism. (Individual bilingualism), Hamers and Blane, 2000.[24] The ability to speak two languages or the frequent use of two languages by a community is referred to as "bilingualism.[25] The use of two or more languages by each speaker is referred to as bilingualism and multilingualism, respectively, for groups of speakers, as is common in literature in the field.[26] At first glance, the concept of bilingualism seems limitless. Bilingualism is defined as having or using two languages, in particular as spoken with a component of fluency by everyday resident speakers, according to Webster's

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[23] Suardani Silaban and Tiarma Intan Marpaung, " An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One", *Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language*, 6, no. 3, (December, 2020): 9.

[24] Nur Diana, " The Impact of Bilinguality on Second Language Learning: A Comparison of Structure and Written Expression Test Score Between Monolinguals and Bilinguals", *Journal of English Language and Culture*, 3, no. 2, (June, 2013): 130.

[25] Mulyani, " Identifying The Concept of Bilingualism And Bilinguals Through Seven Baker's Dimensions of Bilingualism", *Englisia,* 5, no. 1, (November, 2017): 29.

[26] Judith F. Kroll and Annette M.B. De Groot, *Handbook of Bilingualism psycholinguistic Approaches*, Oxford: (University Press, 2005), 433.

1961 definition. Bilingualism is defined as the consistent spoken use of two languages, particularly as usual and with the strength of a native speaker. Being bilingual, in this sense, equates to being able to communicate fluently in two languages.[27]

Bilingualism in Indonesian is bilingual, which is about the need of two languages or two language codes. In order to be able to use two language codes exactly and correctly, a speaker must be skilled in both languages. There are already many people in our province who speak two languages. This happens because Indonesia has hundreds of local languages and a comprehensive language, namely Indonesian. Bilingualism usually appears for the purposes of a relationship with someone in a different position.

b. **Types of Bilingualism**

Weinreich in Romaine, 1995:78-79 distinguishes bilingualism into three categories:

1. Compound bilingualism shows that one language's skills are superior to the capacity to speak another language.

2. Bilingualism must be coordinated. The use of language is equally good, and the mastery of the first language and the target language is equally balanced, or proficient.

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[27]Judith F. Kroll and Annette M.B. De Groot, *Handbook of Bilingualism psycholinguistic Approaches*, Oxford: (University Press, 2005), 433.

3.  Bilingualism on the periphery, Often, English becomes the target language of individuals when using one's first language, or vice versa. And both languages are related to the condition of the target language.[28]

## 4. Code Mixing

### a. Definition of Code Mixing

Kachru, in Nusjam 2004, defines code mixing as the use of one or more languages for the reliable transmission of linguistic units from one language to another and the creation of new limited or unlimited linguistic interactions by such language mixes.[29]

Code mixing is not the same as borrowing. Code mixing occurs most often when people communicate orally or in writing in an informal setting. In terms of code mixing, people sometimes confuse two languages, especially the national language and a foreign language such as English. After all, code mixing doesn't just happen between languages; it also occurs between national and regional languages. Mixing words, phrases, or clauses from two

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[28] Margana, Establishing English-Indonesian Bilinguals In Indonesia: From Theory To Practice", *RA Journal of Applied Research*, 01, no. 10, (November,2015): 367-368.
[29] Fithrah Aulya Ansar, " Code Switching and Code Mixing In Teaching Learning Process", *English Education: Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 10, no. 1, (2017): 35.

languages in the same sentence or conversation is called code mixing.[30]

Code mixing is the use of one language with another to expand the design or variety of a speaker's language. Indirectly, code-mixing is nothing new. People are used to mixing their languages when communicating, and code mixing can also be found in advertisements, business names, jargon, and others. Code mixing is a phenomenon that naturally occurs in a multilingual society. Language code mixing occurs when one language is used in which elements or pieces of another language are inserted, both in formal and informal situations. And code mixing can also occur because of the inadvertence of a speaker who naturally and spontaneously uses two variations of language at once when communicating.

**b.  Types of Code Mixing**

Code mixing is separated into two forms, according to Suwito 1983:76:

1.  Inner code mixing, which occurs as a result of inserting characters from the original language with all its changes.

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[30] Yessy Marzona, " The Use of Code Mixing Between Indonesian and English in Indonsian Advertisement of Gadis", *Jurnal Ilmiah Language and Parole,* 1, no. 1, tt: 241.

Example: Balqis: Sil, kamu todus ke Nazril yeh?

(Sil, you are ashamed to Nazril, aren't you?)

Sila: enja' lah, biasa aja.

(No, just normal)

2. Outer code mixing occurs as a result of characters from a foreign language being inserted.

According to Musyken 2000:1, there are three primary categories at the moment:

1. Approaching that erupts from the concept of new to pressure insertion in terms of structural backgrounds, some base or form structures (word phrase) The process of code mixing is described as "borrowing" in this context. For example, nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?

2. The constraint on mixing in terms of competency or equivalence of the linguistic used at the changeover point is addressed by alternation approaches. Example such English-Indonesian, " ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya".

3. Lexicalization that is consistent (dialect) Rather than dual language use, the concept of congruent

lexicalization underpins the research on feature shifting and dialect/classic variance For example, " hey, how are you? I'm fine, senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you".[31]

According to Hoffman 1991, there are three forms of code mixing that occur in bilingual speech association

1. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing is a type of code mixing that occurs within the confines of a phrase, clause, or sentence.

   Example: A: Kemarin saya broke the fast bersama degan teman kelas TBI-B

   (Yesterday I broke the fast together with my TBI-B class)

   B: hmmm senang sekali, unfortunately I can't ikut karena lagi sakit.

   (Hmm, so happy, unfortunately I can't join because I'm sick)

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[31] Ary Iswanto Wibowo, Idah Yuniasih, et.al, " Analysis of Types Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Six President of Republic Indonesia's Speech at the National of Independence Day", *Progressive*, 11, no. 2, (September, 2012): 17-18.

In the example of the communication between A and B, the speakers A and B mix Indonesian and English. It is called "intra-sentential code mixing" because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

2.  Intra-Lexical code mixing, this is a type of code mixing that occurs within the confines of a word.

Example: A: Hai Wulan kamu tadi malam ngeprank pacar mu? (Hi Wulan you pranked your boyfriend last night?)

B: iya, aku pura-pura meng-upload foto cowok lain di Instagram

(yes, I pretended to upload another boy's photo on Instagram)

Based on the example above, it can be explained that the communication between A and B involves intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker adds the word "prank" with "nge" and the second speaker says "meng-upload" when it should be "upload." So it can be definitely said that

communication between the first and second speakers mixed English and Indonesian.

3.  Involving a change in pronunciation, this type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesians utter an English word but restore it to Indonesian phonological composition.[32]

    Example: Apple ( become "Apel" by Indonesian people)

    Online (become "onlen" by Indonesian people)

    When Indonesian people communicate in English, their words are modified into Indonesian phonological structures; for example, the word "apple" becomes "apel" and the word "online" becomes "onlen."

c.  **Levels of Code Mixing**

    Suwito 1985:78, classifies code-mixing into six kinds, namely:

    1.  Word level, which is a self-contained linguistic unit, consists of free morphemes and bound morpheme.s Example: di buku harian ku penuh dengan story tentang dia.

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[32] Ismarini Hutabarat and Lia Khalisa, " Code Mixing Used By Teenagers In Facebook", *Jurnal Littera: Fakultas Sastra Darma Agung*, 1, no. 1, (April, 2020): 11.

2.  At a certain level, a phrase is a collection of two or more connected words that lacks a subject and a predicate Example: aku melihat amazing dancer di pesta kemarin.

3.  Hybrids or Baster level, which consists of a combination of Indonesian and English word fragments or an Indonesian affixation. Example: saya tidak tahu Cara meng-upload foto di Google drive.

4.  Reduplication or Repetition word level, the repetition of some elements of the base (or the full base) more than once. Example: jangan pikirkan aku, aku fine-fine aja kok.

5.  Idioms are expressions that have a different meaning or that cannot be considered a single word due to the development of a new meaning Example: mungkin ini yang terbaik, tidak ada gunanya cry over spilt milk.

6.  At the clause level, a group of words with a subject and predicate (verb) is called a clause, and there are two types of clauses: dependent and independent

clauses .[33] Example: kata wulan, he needs something.

5. **instagram**

One of the most beloved social networking sites in the world is Instagram. It build up the use of Instagram by businesses as a marketing tool. 2009; Turanci.**[34]** This application, which is generally called "IG," is very famous in the modern digital era and is quite different from other social media. Instagram is a social media platform that has many compelling features that can be explored and are intended to share photos and videos, such as instastory, filters, IGTV, and others. Instagram users can find many friends by using the follow element, and communication that can be done between users can be done through comments and likes on posts or can also take advantage of the direct message (DM) feature. On Instagram, viewers or students can gain a lot of knowledge. Taking advantage of Instagram can be for business, promotion, or endorsement. And many public figures have used Instagram to transmit information about the world of education. Learning will be more engaging by utilizing Instagram media.

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[33] Rafika Purba, " Code Mixing In Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech", *Jurnal Mantik Penusa*, 1, no. 2, (Desember, 2017): 116.
[34] Odilia Firsti Wida Mukti , 36.

### 6. About Dave Jephcott

Dave Jephcott is a YouTuber or celebrity born in Melbourne, Australia. He is a Caucasian with Australian blood who is persuasive in East Java. He is known by the Indonesian people through his content on his YouTube channel and Instagram account. Dave Jephcott calls himself Caucasian Jowo. because he has Australian blood. He is adept in Javanese and Indonesian because he lives in Surabaya. Through his YouTube channel and Instagram account, Londokampung, he determined to make prank content by showing his Javanese language skills to the surrounding community, and he also took advantage of opening endorsements. He admitted that he had fallen in love with Javanese culture. Because of this love, Dave Jephcott is now persuasive in Javanese, although his Caucasian accent is still devoted to his original identity. In fact, he has married a woman from Surabaya and is now blessed with two children. It turns out that Dave Jephcott is also proficient in a lot of languages; in addition to English, Indonesian, and

Javanese, he has studied Spanish and Arabic. The beginning of the name Londo was because the people around him called him Londo. During the colonial period, the name Londo was usually used by the Javanese for the Dutch term.