

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FOCUS

The researcher categorized the data in this chapter according to the types and levels of code mixing. The information was obtained from Dave Jephcott at Londokampung. The researcher used Hoffman's theory to assess the several types of code mixing present in the caption, including intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. Suwito also discussed levels like words, phrases, hybrids, repetition or reduplication, idioms, and clauses. The researcher categorized the data in this chapter according to the types and levels of code mixing. The information was obtained from Dave Jephcott at Londokampung. The researcher used an analysis tool to determine the types of code mixing that were identified in the caption.

A. For the chapter two explanation, the researcher created codes of all shapes and intensities. The following are the codes:

Code in the types of code mixing based on Hoffma's theory

Intra-Sentential Code Mixing	: ISCM
Intra-Lexical Code Mixing	: ILCM
Involving Change of Pronunciation	: ICP

Code in the levels of code mixing based on Suwito's theory

Word Level of Code Mixing	: WLCM
Phrases Level of Code Mixing	: PLCM
Hybrids Level of Code Mixing	: HLCM
Reduplication or Repetition Level of Code Mixing	: RLCM
Idioms Level of Code Mixing	: ILCM
Clause Level of Code Mixing	: CLCM

	@aragornjawa!											
23	Jagoan lord of the rings tapi arek jowo iki koyok bapake.		✓					✓				
24	Saiki kok rassane little2 kerjo little2 onok urusan, kudu belajar urip seimbang.				✓					✓		
25	Onok videoku pisan pas fotosut nang channel e bapakku.					✓	✓					

A. The Types of Code Mixing

1. Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Within the boundaries of phrases, clauses, or sentences, this type of code mixing occurs.¹ The appearance of boundary clauses, phrases, or sentences in a person's statement is known as intra-sentential code mixing.

a. Clause

According to Wheeler, 2010, a clause is a group of words with the subject doing the verb. A sentence is also described as a group of words that includes a subject and a verb in the Oxford Learner dictionary.² The researcher found 5 data during the data classification at the word level. However, the researcher collected three targeted data.

1) Data 1 number 1:

bagian paling tak senengi pas aku nahan guyu gara-gara
aku takok “ **how many your egg?**” padahal karepe takok
umure piro.

¹ Herbert Mouren Sianipar and Sondang Manik, “ Code Mixing and Code Switching as Found in Situation of Politeness in Banking Services”, *The Episteme Journal of English Literature and Linguistics*, 4, no. 2, (January, 2018): 6.

² Syafryadin and Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, et.al, “ An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper”, *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 13, no. 2, (2020): 178.

“ The best part is when I start to chuckle inconsolably after enquiring, "How many eggs do you have?" despite the fact that I wish to inquire as to his age”.

In this caption, Dave Jephcott actually wanted to ask about age; he asked about eggs. In English, the words "egg" and "age" are almost the same, both in pronunciation and writing. And the caption is included in the types of code mixing in the form of a clause.

Number 2:

Jago pertama kali iki numpak sepur. **So far so good!**

Tekon subuh2 iki.

“ This is the first time I've ridden the train. So far, so good! I arrived this early in the morning. ”

He included the form of an adverbial clause, which serves as a modifier or justification for the verb of a phrase, in the caption.

Number 3:

Seneng pol ndeloke bendino **thank you god for an amazing gift in @aragornjawa!**

“ I'm pleased to see it. Thank you, God, for giving us @aragornjawa as a wonderful gift!

Dave Jephcott thanks God in this caption for bringing him happiness in the shape of his cherished baby, @aragornjawa, an exceptional gift.

b. Phrase

A phrase is a collection of words without a subject or verb. Researchers found 7 data at the phrase level when looking for data on captions marked as phrases. The researcher collected three samples here, which are discussed.

2) Data 2 number 1:

Soale bulan September iki onok **home living fair** dan diskon sampek 99 % lurs!

“ Because in September there is a home living fair and discounts of up to 99% lurs (lurs is dulur, it's mean like brother)”

In the caption, Dave Jephcott takes advantage of his Instagram for business by endorsing a product that is currently on sale. And he performs code mixing in the form of phrases.

Number 2:

Lanngerancang proyek perubahan gawe Indonesia tercinta, tema gawe festival iki “**Living life with a purpose.**”

“ And planning a change project to make our beloved Indonesia, the theme of this festival is to “ Living life with a purpose.

The form of the phrase in the types of code mixing written by Dave Jephcott describes the existence of a festival in planning a change project for Indonesia, and he mixes English in explaining the theme of the festival, namely living life with a purpose.

Number 3:

Ojok lupa, Iki mek di dol nang supermarket hokky ambek iso **order online** teko.

“ Don’t forget, You can buy this at the Hokky supermarket, so you can order it online.”

The forms of phrase used by Dave Jephcott include verb phrases; order online words are examples of phrases. Phrases are groups of two or more words that form a meaning in a sentence or clause.

c. Sentence

The fundamental building block of a strong paragraph in a text is a sentence.³ The researcher discusses two data sets that are actually sentences and involve different code mixing.

3) Data 3 number 1:

Saben nontok de'e senyum atiku kok trenyuh yo? **I love being a daddy!**

“ Every time I see her smile, my heart is touched, right? **I love you being a daddy.**

In the caption, Dave Jephcott expressed his feelings that he was touched when he saw his son's smile, and he also revealed that he likes being a father, and he did code mixing in the form of a sentence.

³ Aisyah Ririn Perwikasih Utari, “ Students' Grammar and Sentence Structure of the Texts Written in Paragraph Writing Class”, *Prominent Journal*, 2, no. 1, (January, 2019): 117.

Number 2:

nang mburi sepeda motor, **I know that you're thinking**
@aragornjawa.

" Pull on the back of the motorcycle. I know that you're
thinking @aragornjawa."

Dave Jephcott limits his sentences by inserting an English sentence at the end of his caption, namely " I know that you're thinking." He has done a type of code mixing in the form of a sentence.

2. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

intra-lexical code mixing, within word limits, this type of code mixing.⁴

1) Word

The smallest unit that can have an independent, objective, or useful meaning is a word. Words can be divided into several types, including verbs, nouns, adjectives, and others. Researchers found 12 data by looking at the data in the caption. However, the researcher collected 3 samples, which were reviewed.

⁴ Arlan, et.al," Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in English Language Teaching and Learning at SMA Negeri 2 Kendari", *Journal of Language Education and Educational Technology*, 4, no. 1, (2019): 6.

Data 4 number 1:

Emboh **caption** e opo. Sak karepmu wes!

“ I don’t know what the caption is, it’s up to you.

Dave Jephcott primarily speaks Javanese, but he also uses the word "caption" in English. He has performed code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing based on the notion of sorts of code mixing.

Number 2:

Menurut arek-arek mari ngene kudu **travelling** nang ndi maneh?

“ According to you, where should I travel after this?

When Dave Jephcott asks his followers for recommendations on new walking destinations, the English term "traveling" appears. This word is a form of intra lexical code mixing.

Number 3:

Aku ngunggah video nang youtube akeh **viewer** e ga digatekno wkwkwk.

“ I uploaded a video on YouTube but many viewers ignored it.”

The viewer in the caption written by Dave Jephcott comes from the word "view", which means " to watch", but here the word view has a suffix in the form of "er" so that it can change the meaning to be "viewer."

3. Involving Change of Pronunciation

Language users change the distribution of phonemes in the language, which results in phonological changes, a phenomenon.⁵ And this caption, the researcher only found 1 data to be discussed.

Data 5 number 1:

Onok videoku pisan pas **fotosut** nang channel bapakku.

“ There’s also a video of me during the photo shoot on my father’s channel.”

⁵ Irma Diani and Azwandi. “Phonological Change Processes of English and Indonesian Language”, *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature*, 6, no. 1, (2021): 133.

According to the hypothesis on pronunciation change, when Indonesian people interact in English, their words are modified into Indonesian phonological structures. Therefore, Dave Jephcott indirectly changed the spelling and pronunciation of the word "photo shoot" into "fotosut."

No	The Classification of the Data in the Types of Code Mixing	
	ISCM (Intra-Sentential Code Mixing)	
	DATA	
	Bagian seng paling tak senengi pas aku nahan guyu gara-gara aku takok “ how many your egg ” padahal karepe takok umure piro.	Clause
2	Jago pertama kali iki numpak sepur. So far so good! Tekone subuh2 iki.	Phrase
3	Seneng pol ndeloke bendino thank you god for an amazing gift in @aragornjawa!	
4	Soale bulan September iki onok home living fair dan diskon sampek 99 % lurs!	
5	Dino minggune ono talkshow bareng aku jam 3 sore!	
6	Ojok lali mbayar lek mari di top up , opo maneh mok tinggal mlayu	
7	Lanngerancang proyek perubahan gawe Indonesia tercinta, tema gawe festival iki “ Living life with a purpose. ”	
8	Ojok lupa, Iki mek di dol nang supermarket hokky ambek iso order online teko.	
9	Can’t wait to go back again soon iki ditangeni isuk uthuk2 mangkane kok nglemrek.	Sentence
10	Jagoan lord of the rings tapi arek jowo iki koyok bapake.	
11	Saben nontok de’e senyum atiku kok trenyuh yo? I love being a daddy!	
12	Geretan nang mburi sepeda motor, I know that you’re thinking @aragornjawa.	Word
	ILCM (Intra-Lexical Code Mixing	

13	Emboh caption e opo. Sak karepmu wes!	
14	Nah iki tak kei giveaway gawe awakmu kabeh khusus seng nang malang dan sekitarnya	
15	Pak e jarene dodolan mixed ice tapi tak takoni kok gak dodolan.	
16	Menurut arek-arek mari ngene kudu travelling nang ndi maneh?	
17	Dadi aku ojek ditagih kapan collab , dungakno ae onok kesempatan maneh	
18	Aku paling dadi Captain America alias Steve Rogers.	
19	Ojo lali mampir nang youtube e coach timo pisan.	
20	Akhire aku nemu ponten idealku, shower e yo teko emas pek!	
21	Kamare onok telu ACan kabeh, onok limasan gae kumpul2 opo metting .	
22	Aku ngunggah video nang youtube akeh viewer e ga digatekno wkwkwk.	
23	Saiki kok rassane little2 kerjo little2 onok urusan, kudu belajar urip seimbang.	
24	Bapake diplengosi rek nang ending video.	
	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	
25	Onok videoku pisan pas fotosut nang channel e bapakku.	

B. The Levels of Code Mixing

1. Word Level

The smallest language unit consisting of morphemes or more is a word. The researcher found 12 data during the data classification at the word level. However, the researcher collected three targeted data.

Data 6 number 1:

Pak e jarene dodolan **mixed ice** tapi tak takoni kok gak dodolan.

“His father said he sells mixed ice, but I asked why it doesn’t sell”.

His primary language is Javanese, but when he inquires about an ice merchant who doesn't sell ice, the English word "mixed ice" arises.

Number 2:

Aku paling dadi **Captain America** alias Steve Rogers.

“ I’m mostly Captain America or Stave Rogers.

Dave Jephcott uses the term "Captain America," which he explains will be a captain or, in Javanese, the kaptan/nahkoda

in America named Steve Rogers. However, the term also contains degrees of code mixing.

Number 3:

Ojo lali mampir nang youtube e **coach** timo pisan.

“ Don’t forget to stop by coach Timo’s YouTube too.”

In this caption, Dave Jephcott inserts the word " coach" to tell his followers to stop by on Timo’s Youtube Channel, where Timo is a coach.

2. Phrase Level

Phrases are collections of connected words that complete the overall structure of a sentence. The Researchers found 7 data when looking for data on captions marked with phrases. However, the researcher collected 3 samples, which were reviewed.

Data 7 number 1:

Ojok lali mbayar lek mari di **top up**, opo maneh mok tinggal mlayu,

“ Don’t forget to pay when you top up, especially if you just run away”

The English words that appeared in Dave Jephcott's caption are "Top up." He combined his native tongue, Indonesian, with other words to create a phrase.

Number 2:

Can't wait to go back again soon iki ditangeni isuk uthuk²
mangkane kok nglemrek,

"Can't wait to go back again soon. This is done in the morning so it's not good."

"Can't wait to go back again soon" is a phrase because it has a meaning but does not consist of a subject and verb. Dave Jephcott did the mixing at the phrase level.

Number 3:

Jagoan **lord of the rings** tapi arek jowo iki koyok bapake.

"Lord of the Rings, but this Javanese looks like his father."

In his statement, Dave Jephcott inserted English words that became phrases. The Lord of the Rings is the language in use. The mixing words that appeared in Dave Jephcott's utterance are included in the phrase in accordance with the hypothesis of the degree of code mixing.

3. Hybrids Level

This kind of code mixing combines different word fragments. One word from language A and one word from language B are combined to make this word combination. ⁶In addition, the idiom level has no data.

4. Reduplication Level

Reduplication occurs when a speaker uses the reduplication of another language in a single phrase while speaking in a particular language.⁷ And this caption, the researcher only found 1 data to be discussed.

Data 8 Number 1:

Saiki kok rassane **little2** kerjo **little2** onok urusan, kudu belajar urip seimbang.

“ Now, how come it feels like a little work, a little business, have to learn to live a balanced life.”

Dave Jephcott explains that lately he has had to live a balanced life. Because he feels a little bit of work, a little bit of business,

⁶ Komang Trisna Dewi, “ Language Use: Code Mixing, Code Switching, Borrowing, Pidginization, and Creolization”, *Yavana Bhasha: Journal of English Language Education*, 4, no. 1, (March, 2021): 36.

⁷ Syafryadin and Haryani, “ An Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Indonesian Magazine”, *JOLLT Journal of Languages and Languages Teaching*, 8, no. 4, (October, 2020): 382 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v%vi%i.2465>

and he repeatedly enters the word "little" 2 times. In his dominant language, namely Javanese, Whereas in English rules, it is enough to add the word "by" before and after the word " little", so that it becomes " little by little", or in the Javanese language, sethithik-sethithik.

5. Idioms Level

This kind of code mixing involves adding idioms from one language to another grammatical structure in a single statement or text. Idioms are expressions that have different meanings from each of its constituent parts.⁸ In addition, the idiom level has no data.

6. Clause Level

When a speaker uses one language while inserting clauses from another in one utterance, code mixing has occurred.⁹ The researcher found 5 data during the data classification at the word level. However, the researcher collected three targeted data.

Data 9 Number 1:

Saben nontok de'e senyum atiku kok trenyuh yo? **I love being a daddy!**

“ Every time I see her smile, my heart is touched, right? I love being a daddy.”

⁸ Ibid, 36.

⁹ Ibid 382.

Dave Jephcott mixes up his language into a clause, because the sentence “ I love being a daddy” already stands alone as a sentence, so it is called an independent clause.

Number 2:

Geretan nang mburi sepeda motor, **I know that you’re thinking.**

“ Pull on the back of the motorcycle, I know that you’re thinking”.

Code mixing at the clause level was done by Dave Jephcott; a clause is a set of words that can form a sentence and consists of a subject, a predicate, and sometimes an object.

Number 3:

Jago pertama kali iki numpak sepur. **So far so good!** Tekone subuh2 iki.

“ This is the first time riding the train, so far so good! Arrived this early in the morning.”

Dave Jephcott combined his native tongue with English. He added the phrase "so far, so good" to his statement. Because

the language mixing can be categorized as an adverbial clause, it is included in the clause level of the levels of code mixing that Dave Jephcott performed. Adverbial clause theory functions as a complement in sentences. He therefore blended his words at the clause level.

No	The Classification of the Data in the Levels of Code Mixing	WLCM (Word Level Code Mixing)
	DATA	
1	Bapake diplengosi rek nang ending video.	
2	Emboh caption e opo. Sak karepmu wes!	
3	Nah iki tak kei giveaway gawe awakmu kabeh khusus seng nang malang dan sekitarnya	
4	Pak e jarene dodolan mixed ice tapi tak takoni kok gak dodolan.	
5	Menurut arek-arek mari ngene kudu travelling nang ndi maneh?	
6	Dadi aku ojek ditagih kapan collab , dungakno ae onok kesempatan maneh	
7	Aku paling dadi Captain America alias Steve Rogers	
8	Ojo lali mampir nang youtube e coach timo pisan.	
9	Akhire aku nemu ponten idealku, shower e yo teko emas pek!	
10	Kamare onok telu ACan kabeh, onok limasan gae kumpul2 opo metting .	
11	Aku ngunggah video nang youtube akeh viewer e ga digatekno wkwkwk.	
12	Onok videoku pisan pas fotosut nang channel e bapakku.	
13	Soale bulan September iki onok home living fair dan diskon sampek 99 % lurs!	PLCM (Phrase Level of Code Mixing)
14	Dino minggune ono talkshow bareng aku jam 3 sore!	
15	Ojok lali mbayar lek mari di top up , opo maneh mok tinggal mlayu	
16	Lanngerancang proyek perubahan gawe Indonesia tercinta, tema gawe festival iki	

	“Living life with a purpose.”	
17	Ojok lupa, Iki mek di dol nang supermarket hokky ambek iso order online teko.	
18	Can’t wait to go back again soon iki ditangeni isuk uthuk2 mangkane kok nglemrek.	
19	Jagoan lord of the rings tapi arek jowo iki koyok bapake.	
	HLCM (Hybrids Level of Code Mixing)	-
20	Saiki kok rassane little2 kerjo little2 onok urusan, kudu belajar urip seimbang.	RWCM (Reduplication of Code Mixing)
	ILCM (Idioms Level of Code Mixing)	-
21	Saben nontok de’e senyum atiku kok trenyuh yo? I love being a daddy!	CLCM (Code Level Code Mixing)
22	Bagian seng paling tak senengi pas aku nahan guyu gara-gara aku takok “how many your egg” padahal karepe takok umure piro.	
23	Geretan nang mburi sepeda motor, I know that you’re thinking @aragornjawa.	
24	Seneng pol ndeloke bendino thank you god for an amazing gift in @aragornjawa!	
25	Jago pertama kali iki numpak sepur. So far so good! Tekone subuh2 iki.	

When I observed several family groups in my environment, the parents' role in communicating with their kids had implemented this code-mixing, not only using two languages but also attempting to apply or teach three languages the mother tongue, a national language, and an international language namely, the mother tongue, a national language, and an international language. The use of multiple codes in this situation is neither unusual nor even uncommon. However, in today's society, it has been ingrained in people.

Based on the data findings, the most dominant English used by Dave Jephcott is word insertion, both in type and level of code mixing. There are 12

word insertions in the caption. This usually occurs because of language barriers or in a relaxed or informal setting. One example of the insertion of words in the caption is "According to Arek-Arek, let's go traveling nang ndi maneh?" The caption is done using the Javanese language. However, in the middle of the caption, an English word insertion appeared, which was what Dave Jephcott said when he asked his followers. Dave Jephcott uses the word "traveling," which means "mlaku-mlaku" in Javanese. In this context, the use of the word "traveling" is a code-mixing phenomenon for the word insertion category.

There must be both positive and bad effects to what we do. We also mix up our codes when we communicate verbally and in writing. As a result, there are a number of reasons why someone could mix codes, one of which is the desire to communicate in two languages in order to appear more prestigious and self-assured. Speakers are therefore thought to have extensive knowledge of the language they use. And make the assumption that speakers with low levels of education are thought to have poor linguistic insight. And this is a negative effect brought on by the use of language as a tool for changing people's thoughts on a worldwide scale.

Thus, it is predicted that academics, who undoubtedly possess a high level of education and linguistic knowledge, will be more inclined to reduce the usage of code mixing when interacting with individuals who have less education. Code mixing has a negative effect on language structure because it causes national languages to be mixed with other languages or regional languages, for example.

While the benefit of code mixing is that there will always be easy multicultural communication.

interview was done to six students. It was aimed to know students' for their opinion on the code mixing that Dave Jephcott did on his Instagram account, whether it had a negative or a positive effect.

The first informan says that:

In my opinion, Javanese-English code mixing which is done by Jephcott has a positive repercussions. Because we can learn two languages at once. In this case, if we are native speakers of Javanese, we can learn English and vice versa. Not only that, the use of code mixing also makes it easier for us to learn the language.

The second informan:

In my opinion, the code mixing done by Dave Jephcott has a positive repercussions, namely by mixing the two languages, it means that we can improve and master two languages at once.

The third informan:

In my opinion, it's negative. Because, it makes confused and gets trouble in the process of his learning English.

The fourth informan:

I think this a bad way in learning English, impair the standard mother tongue.

The fifth informan:

In my opinion, it can have a positive repercussions because, apart from providing language variations, by doing the code mixing, Dave Jephcott is a public figure, so by making a Javanese-English code mixing caption, his followers can also better understand what is being conveyed and indirectly capture and remember English vocabulary in their brains. From what I see, Dave Jephcott is a foreigner, and his followers or people who comment on his account are Indonesians, especially Javanese.

The sixth informan:

I think that Dave Jephcott's code mixing has a positive repercussions, because with this, code mixing we can learn several variations of language to expand our knowledge and ability to speak the language.

Based on the results of the interviews that I conducted with as many as six people, there was only two persons who said that Dave Jephcott's code mixing had a negative impact. She says that it makes people who don't master several languages confused and have difficulties and also impair the standard mother tongue. While those who think that Dave Jephcott's code mixing has a positive impact on average say that it can improve their ability to learn English by giving them new vocabulary.

Linguists argue against the usage of code mixing because of its drawbacks on the other side of the reason. Language learners may get suspended on code mixing and lose the encouragement to speak the target language if code mixing is utilized excessively, Kustati ,2014. Additionally, code mixing might negatively influence a speaker's accent whereas speaking a definite language. Study by Goldrick, Runqvist, and Costa, 2014 as speakers tend to adhere to the prominent phonology of the language they speak, a person's accent may become even less native-like when mixing two languages with very dissimilar phonologies, according to Hsueh ,2013. Code mixing can cause negative transfer between one's first language and target language, in accordance with additional studies. 2016 Keller.¹⁰

Code mixing has a detrimental effect on education, in accordance with a study by Meristika Moetia et al. She believes that teachers and students oftentimes inserted code mixing during teaching and learning activities. The teacher's use of code-mixing insertions helped to clarify and impart instructions while also helping to define the course subject and some grammar points. It's probable that if the teacher didn't mix the codes, the students wouldn't grasp much of what their teacher was saying. As a result, code mixing was necessary to prevent misunderstandings during class interactions. The teacher still mixed and switched between two languages, either from Indonesian to English or vice versa, but she did not dispute that this would harm the students' ability to converse English

¹⁰ Aimee K. Spice, *The Effects of Code-Mixing on Second Language Development* (Cedarville University: Centennial Library, 2018), 9.

properly. She concludes that it shouldn't be engage predominately when teaching and studying a language based on her research because doing so could hinder students' holding capacity to use the target language successfully.¹¹ In agreement with Indrayani, the negative repercussion of code-mixing in the learning process can divert students' attention from learning language skills, as they are unable to differentiate between language use in formal and informal settings, in the classroom or outside of it, and have a restricted command of language vocabulary.¹²

For me, Dave Jephcott's code mixing has a negative repercussion because he is a public figure who masters several languages, such as Javanese and English, and also knows Arabic. However, he mixed the code in the caption on his Instagram account to attract the attention of his followers, and of course he is a native speaker who has damaged the language structure. And, of course, his actions have had a bad effect on education in terms of learning to master new languages, particularly English. Because of that, it can't attract someone to expand the language they want to master because they are enjoyable and feel confident when doing the mixing.

¹¹ Meristika Moetia, et.al, "Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Classroom Interaction", *English Education Journal*, 9, no. 2, (April, 2018): 239-240.

¹² Carolin Eninta Ginting and Rahman, "Code-Mixing in Narrative Essay of Fifth Grade Students", *International Journal of Science and Applied Science: Conference Series*, 3, no. 1, (2019): 18.