

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

Based on the data from the three influencers who have the mixing code in their Instagram captions, which is attached in Appendix 1, the results of the data was presented in the form of a table. The data was analyzed by type using Muysken’s theory which was divided into three types, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.¹ The following are the results of the total data calculation after being analyzed.

Table 4.1 Percentage of code mixing types in the influencer posts

No	Types of Code Mixing	Frequency of the utterances	Percentage
1	Insertion	40	56,34%
2	Alternation	14	19,72%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	17	23,94%
Total		71	100%

Then, the data was analyzed for factors that affect the use of code mixing in the post using the theory of Hoffman and Kim. The following are the results of the total data calculation after being analyzed.

Table 4.2 Percentage of factors found in the influencer posts

No	Factor	Example	Number	Percentage
1	Discussing specific topics	To Fly With You, drama <i>motivasional yang bercerita tentang perjuangan</i> Shen Zheng-yi <i>mengejar cita-cita sebagai ice skater ini dijamin seru dan bikin nagh nontonnya.</i>	16	19,50%
2	Using	<i>Ternyata dibalik satu</i>	3	3,66%

¹ Muysken, Pieter, “Bilingual Speech a Typology of Code Mixing,” *Cambridge: The Press Syndicate of The University of Cambridge*, (2000).

	someone else's words	<i>kain membutuhkan keuletan dan kesabaran yang banyak. I guess it's true what they say: beautiful things take time.</i>		
3	Make a strong statement	<i>Mereka selalu menyambut dengan hangat dan pasti ada buanyak makanan2 enak (perbaiki gizi), dan selalu humble! I respect them so much.</i>	10	12, 19%
4	Use an interjection	<i>AAAAAAAAHHH!!! Lombok! Tadinya mau pulang ke Jakarta, ga jadi, malah retour ke Lombok!</i>	14	17,09%
5	Clarification through repetition	<i>kali ini kamu bisa merasakan sensasi horor yang berbeda dengan konsep drive thru alias menggunakan mobil</i>	3	3,66%
6	Intentions to make it clearer	-	0	0%
7	Group identity interpretation	<i>Also congrats to @nazjudge & @deniano! MBA gang, we made it!</i>	3	3,66%
8	The concept of bilingualism	<i>pastinya banyak variasi dari pendapat dan masukan, and that's exactly what great work of art does; it engages, it makes people question, it makes people wonder, it makes people react and you did exactly</i>	3	3,66%

		that, guys.		
9	Speaking by both the speaker and the partner	<i>Tenun</i> is an artful Indonesian technique of making a fabric by weaving different colours of threads. Can you believe that the ladies work one full day to make just 15 cm worth of <i>tenun</i> fabric, so it takes 1 whole month to complete a whole 4-meter <i>tenun</i> scarf.	3	3,66%
10	Social platform	1. Follow Instagram @ <i>cimoryindonesia</i> 2. Like dan comment di post ini. 3. Repost feed ini di Instagram Story kamu selama 24 jam, tag @ <i>cimoryindonesia</i> serta 3 teman kamu di Instagram Story	11	13,41%
11	Situation	<i>Doakan semoga ilmunya berguna untuk banyak orang</i> , and may I always find ways to learn & share more, each and everyday.	2	2,44%
12	Vocabularies	<i>kali ini kamu bisa merasakan sensasi horor yang berbeda dengan konsep drive thru alias menggunakan mobil.</i>	6	7,32%
13	Prestige	<i>Akhirnya setelah sekian lama aku bisa staycation bareng keluargaaa lagi.</i>	8	9,75%
Total			82	100%

B. Discussion

1. Types of Code Mixing

According to the results from the code-mixing type analysis in the table above, a total of 71 utterances were discovered in 41 posts between December 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022. They are categorized into three types out of a total of 71 utterances.

- a. The first type, insertion, discovered 40 utterances out of a total of 71 utterances, representing for 56,34% data. The following are three examples of insertions identified in three influencers' post captions:

“*Foto-foto autumn masih banyak yang belum ke-post nihh*”, because the influencer is currently in Japan, she wrote ‘autumn’ instead of *musim gugur* in this statement, indicating that there is a difference in weather variation between Indonesia and Japan. Then, she writes a ‘post’ to stress that she will be uploading images to her Instagram account that she has yet to do so.

“*Ikuti step di bawah ini yaa*”, the influencer used the word ‘step’ to signify that he would describe various steps that his followers would need to complete in order to participate in the event. Furthermore, when it comes to advertising or promoting a product, the word ‘step’ is more commonly employed in Indonesia.

“*Yes, jadi setelah aku dan teman-teman explore berbagai tempat dan kegiatan yang super seru*”, the usage of the word ‘yes’ in the statement suggests that the influencer has become acclimated to speaking English and does not use the word *ya* instead of yes. In addition, instead of utilizing the original language of exploring, she writes the word ‘explore’ as a more popular expression when used by someone who is travelling.

It can be deduced from the three examples of this type of insertion above that this type of mixing code only occurs in short parts of one, such as phrases and words shorter than a sentence or clause. Autumn, post, step, yes, and explorer were found inserted between Indonesian-language texts in the three samples above. It was in accordance with the Muysken theory, which the researcher

investigated before.² The statement was backed up by a statement from Iis Risliyanti et al, who stated that the process of code mixing is conceived as something akin to adopting the insertion of a foreign lexical or phrasal classification into a structural system.³

- b. The second type, alternation, discovered 14 utterances out of a total of 71 utterances, representing for 19,72% data. The following are three examples of alternations identified in three influencers' post captions:

“From my personal experience, mengurus proyek sebesar rewind itu SULIT sekali”, the ‘from my personal experience’ line is written by the influencer to underline that she has been through a lot to be in that position. Furthermore, this statement can convince her followers that she has prior knowledge in this subject.

“I wish you all the best of luck, semoga semua cita citanya tercapai!”, because her hard effort has given positive results, the influencer expressed the line as a good prayers for all of her followers. She also included an Indonesian statement to back up her previous statement.

“I respect them so much!! MANTAPPUJIWA!”, influencer employs the English statement to indicate that he has a lot of respect for the persons mentioned in his post. He prefers English instead of Indonesian to better convey his emotional feelings because it is sometimes more comfortable to do so in another language.

This sort of alternation occurs when one language sentence is followed by another language sentence, as seen in the three examples above. Clauses are used in the example above, along with grammatical forms such as subjects (my, I), objects (you, them), and verbs (wish, respect). This supports Muysken's theory presented in the previous explanation.⁴

² Claudya Chyntia, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020,” *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

³ Iis Risliyanti, dkk, “Code-Mixing in Indonesian Selebgram's Caption in Instagram,” *Pamulang Ejournal*, No.4 (2016): 42.

⁴ Claudya Chyntia, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020,” *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1350.

- c. The third type, congruent lexicalization, discovered 17 utterances out of a total of 71 utterances, representing for 23,94% data. The following are three examples of congruent lexicalization identified in three influencers' post captions:

“*sensasi horor yang berbeda dengan konsep **drive thru** alias menggunakan mobil*”, she chooses the term ‘drive thru’ since it is more familiar in Indonesia than the original word, and because many businesses are now employing the drive thru system to minimize the impacts of the current pandemic.

“*di **Instagram Story atau Feed***”, because it is featured in one of the functions offered by the application, phrases like ‘feed’ are commonly used on Instagram. She did not use the term in another language since it would confuse others, she wrote it to stress the location where her followers needed to go.

“*Ada 2 **smartphone** Samsung, total 1 juta saldo OVO untuk 10 orang*”, the influencer use the term ‘smartphone’ because it is more familiar in Indonesian than the original word. Also, the word ‘smartphone’ cannot be replaced with *telepon pintar* because the statement includes a mention of the smartphone’s brand.

According to Muysken’s theory, which is supported by Nana Yuliana’s statements, congruent lexicalization is the effect of dialect inside language practice, as shown in the three cases above. In the three examples above, the words drive thru, Instagram, feed, and smartphones are common if used in foreign languages in this country. And if pronounced in a different language, the listeners will be confused.⁵

As a result, researchers looked at all three influencer posts from December 2021 to January 2022 and discovered a total of 41 posts with a caption containing mixing code. According to Muysken theory, the 71 types of mixing code revealed in the 41 research posts can be divided into three categories. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are the three types, with the grouping process

⁵ Nana Yuliana, dkk, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study,” *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 48.

detailed in appendix 2.⁶ And it can be stated that the insertion type is more dominant than the other two, with a score of 56,34% out of 100%. With this conclusion, the researcher has answered the researcher's first question, "What type of code of code mixing can be found in Instagram posts?"

2. Factors for doing Code Mixing

a. Discussing specific topics

The most common reason for code mixing is that it discusses a certain topic, which receives a score of 19,50%. For example, "To Fly With You, *drama motivasional yang bercerita tentang perjuangan Shen Zheng-yi mengejar cita-cita sebagai ice skater ini dijamin seru dan bikin nagih nontonnya*" in this statement the influencer states 'To Fly With You' because he is talking about a drama with that title. The 'ice skater' was also mentioned by the influencer in relation to the story in the drama he was discussing.

This proves that people frequently used code mixing to avoid misinterpretation and arguments when discussing specific topics. As in the previous example, the influencer continues to use English in the title of the film being discussed because if he does not, other people would be confused about what he is talking about. When people converse about topics discussions that required English vocabulary and whenever they couldn't find suitable words or phrases to describe themselves with Indonesian, they would mix their native language with English, according to Nurul.⁷

b. Using someone else's words

This reason did not occur frequently in the code mixing that the researcher investigated, with a score of only 3,66%. This statement "*Ternyata dibalik satu kain membutuhkan keuletan dan kesabaran yang banyak. I guess it's true what they say: beautiful things take time.*" is an example. The influencer used the phrase 'good things take time' to describe the story in her post on the weaving

⁶ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

⁷ Nurul Azizah Ikhsani, "Code Mixing in The Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February, 2013 Edition," *Lexicon*, Vol.1 No.3 (2012): 299.

process, which she is experienced with. In order to appear knowledgeable and trending, people occasionally borrow quotes from other people or famous people.

People usually do it because they want to be considered as a modern person who is always learning new things, in accordance with the theory proposed by researchers in the previous chapter.⁸ Yessy's statement, the use of code mixing social platform motivate others to use the code in ordinary discussion because society likes to duplicate what they read or watch, backed up that statement.⁹

c. Make a strong statement about something

This reason appears frequently, with a score 12,19%. This is particularly common when someone wishes to demonstrate his enthusiasm to others or when someone speaking about something. "*Mereka selalu menyambut dengan hangat dan pasti ada buanyak makanan2 enak (perbaiki gizi), dan selalu humble!* I respect them so much." is an example. The influencer shares his feelings to others in Indonesian and closes with English in the statement, which is why the code mixing are occurs. The English statement serves as a compliment as well as a strengthening of the previous statement. Besides that, the enthusiasm of the sentence is very visible.

According to the Hoffman's theory, when someone gets passionate or wants to express his feelings to others, he or she moves from their first language to a foreign language, or opposite, whether intentionally or unintentionally, as seen in the example above.¹⁰ The statement was followed up by Zulfadli et al's statement that

⁸ Joice Yulinda Luke, "The Use of Code Mixing Among Pamonanese in Prata Ndaya Closed Group Facebook," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 41.

⁹ Yessy Marzona, "The Use of Code Mixing Between Indonesian and English in Indonesian Advertisement of Gadis," *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, Vol. 1 No.1 (2019): 239.

¹⁰ Joice Yulinda Luke, "The Use of Code Mixing Among Pamonanese in Prata Ndaya Closed Group Facebook," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 42.

language mixing is also used to convey feelings, tight personal relationships, and loyalty.¹¹

d. Use an interjection

Because it is non-grammatical, an interjection can be used in any situation, such as when someone is upset or surprised. In this research, it was found that 17,09% with the example of statement, namely “AAAAAAAAHHH!!! Lombok! *Tadinya mau pulang ke Jakarta, ga jadi, malah retour ke Lombok!*” The influencer acknowledged her surprised in the statement due to the unexpected situation she encountered. She indicated in the statement that she should have gone to Jakarta but had to return to Lombok, but she was excited because she would have fun there, and that she expressed her happiness with an interjection in the form of an expression of ‘AAAAAAAAHHH!!!’

Nana Yuliana backed up this statement with one in which they expressed the idea in more fascinating English, especially questions explained in Indonesian.¹² There are still many interjections in the third post influencer, such as hmm, eyyyy, hahahaha, voilaa, yeyy, hahh, and others, in addition to the example above.

e. Clarification through repetition

Repetition multiple times done on the mixing code to make sure that listeners understand what the speaker is saying. Repetition is used to reinforce the statement in addition to being clear. In this research there were no frequent repetition, only 3,66%. For example in this statement, “*kali ini kamu bisa merasakan sensasi horor yang berbeda dengan konsep drive thru alias menggunakan mobil.*” The influencer clarified the meaning of the word ‘drive thru’ with *alias menggunakan mobil*, after saying it. Even if the term ‘drive thru’ is widely used in Indonesia, she believed that there may be some people who do not understand what it means, and that repeating will help to clarify what she means.

¹¹ Zulfadli, dkk, “What Types of Codes are Mixed in Indonesia?: an Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine,” *English Education Journal*, Vol.10 No.2 (2019): 199.

¹² Nana Yuliana, dkk, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study,” *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 48.

This supports Hoffman's idea, which states that if a bilingual wants to explain his or her statement so that the listener may understand it better, he or she can rapidly repeat the same sentence in both languages.¹³

f. Intentions to make it clearer the topic

This reason was not discovered by researcher because intention to make it clearer the topic was carried out by listeners, which she or he would repeat then say again in a different language to help the speaker understand what had been spoken. As a result, two parties must communicate in this case, while only speakers can write opinions in the post Instagram caption. Readers can communicate through the comments section, which is not related to the research topic.

g. Group identity interpretation

Only 3,66% of the captions in this research were able to interpret group identity. One of them has a statement "Also congrats to @nazjudge & @deniano! MBA gang, we made it!" in the post. Influencer uses the term 'MBA gang' to refer to her fellow master's degree in business administration graduates. After receiving the title, she expressed her excitement.

The influencer wants to demonstrate what she mentioned in the post for the people who are part of it, as well as herself, with this. Furthermore, this example supports what Hoffman has stated, namely that interactions between members of one's own group can differ from interactions with members of other groups. The statement was accompanied by a statement by Kamariah and Ambalegin, who demonstrated that speakers might switch to different languages as group indications or to indicate identity and ethnicity with the listener.¹⁴

h. The concept of bilingualism

Because the three influencers are multilingual, it is only natural that they convey their bilingual identities in the captions they write. In this research, researcher used only a

¹³ Joice Yulinda Luke, "The Use of Code Mixing Among Pamonanese in Prata Ndaya Closed Group Facebook," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 43.

¹⁴ Kamariah and Ambalegin, "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram," *Journal BASIS*, Vol.6 No.2 (2019): 261.

kind of long sentence in the statement that they were bilingual, which resulted in 3,66%. “*pastinya banyak variasi dari pendapat dan masukan*, and that’s exactly what great work of art does; it engages, it makes people question, it makes people wonder, it makes people react and you did exactly that, guys.” Is one of the examples. This influencers’ statement partially contains praise.

This is a very basic reason for someone who implements a mixing code, as described by Kim.¹⁵ Hutauruk’s statement, which was cited by Claudya Chyntia stated that some Indonesian speakers are bilinguals, in the fact that they might speak between Indonesian or English continuously, backed up the statement.¹⁶

i. Speaking by both the speaker and the partner

Influencers frequently utilize English as captions in their posting since they are aware that their followers are not all from Indonesia. Only around 3,66% of the post in this study were identified, one of which was “*Tenun is an artful Indonesian technique of making a fabric by weaving different colours of threads. Can you believe that the ladies work one full day to make just 15 cm worth of tenun fabric, so it takes 1 whole month to complete a whole 4-meter tenun scarf.*” The influencer talks about *tenun*, the production method and the duration of the *tenun* making process. It is clear from this that influencers aim to introduce Indonesian culture to the rest of the world.

Because Instagram has a feature that automatically translates captions in each post, the influencers does not need to translate or repeat what they wrote to explain some lines by mixing two languages. The statement was followed up by Mashita Amellia et al’s statement that every person speaks a different language, and that sometimes conveying

¹⁵ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, “Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram,” *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 145.

¹⁶ Claudya Chyntia, “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020,” *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1345.

a message needs a mix or switch to another language so that the message could be received by the listener.¹⁷

j. Social platform

Because the three influencers have a close connection to social media platforms, particularly Instagram. They employ a lot of terms that are commonly used in the Instagram application itself, such as “1. Follow Instagram @cimoryindonesia 2. Like dan comment di post ini. 3. Repost feed ini di Instagram Story kamu selama 24 jam, tag @cimoryindonesia serta 3 teman kamu di Instagram Story” and the other gets a 13,41% score.

Words like feeds, post, story, repost, tags, and others are frequently used by the three influencers on Instagram, where they engage with their followers. This statement is backed up by Deri et al, who claim that individuals nowadays cannot deny that they active on social media and that they can spend time lot of things through it. The truth that social media has inspired people to utilize code-mixing in their interaction, as well as the fact that social media influencers, particularly on Instagram, play dominant roles as media personalities for their followers.¹⁸

k. Situation

Code mixing occurs as a result of casual events and ordinary talks, however only 2,44% of the data was identified for this reason in this research. “*Doakan semoga ilmunya berguna untuk banyak orang, and may I always find ways to learn & share more, each and everyday.*” For example, in the statement, the influencer personally requests that everyone pray for her to improve and growth in the future, just as she does with her own friends.

It indicates that code mixing takes place in a casual condition. As indicated by Kim in the previous explanation, this condition is more similar to ordinary talk, and it is also referred to as the influencer’s natural interactions. This argument is backed up by a quote from Nababan as cited in

¹⁷ Mashita Amelia, “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by The Students of English Language Education,” *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.6 No.1 (2019): 216.

¹⁸ Deri Rachmad, dkk, “Code-Mixing and Switching of The Novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina by Ninit Yunita,” *Humanus Ejournal*, Vol.XVI No.1 (2017): 15.

Bejo, who claims that code mixing occurs mostly in informal conversations. Since there is no perfect idiom in that language, the speaker is about to merge it in formal situations. It is important to use terms or idioms from other languages.¹⁹

l. Vocabularies

Someone's limited vocabulary could be the reason for code mixing, which was discovered in 7,32% of all posts in this research. For example, the influencer uses the term 'drive thru' in the following statement "*kali ini kamu bisa merasakan sensasi horor yang berbeda dengan konsep drive thru alias menggunakan mobil.*" Because she considers it is more familiar in Indonesia, because there are so many enterprises employing this system presently.

This shows that when people are unable to discover acceptable words in one language, they will switch the term or phrase to another language, which is relevant with Kim's theory.²⁰ People choose to employ code mixing to assist increase their skills in English language as well as the fluency in their mother tongue, therefore they used the target language to interact in two languages, notably in English language, according to Iis Risliyanti et al.²¹

m. Prestige

Using trendy terms might help us appear to be up the latest trends and strengthen our self-esteem. This investigation discovered a large number of trending words, up to 9,75% of the total. "*Akhirnya setelah sekian lama aku bisa staycation bareng keluarga lagi.*" Is an example, in the statement there is the word 'staycation' which is defined as a traditional sort of cheap vacation that does not need leaving the city or nation. This word is still unfamiliar, but it is becoming more popular as a result of the lack of access to vacation abroad. This statement is

¹⁹ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 144.

²⁰ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 143.

²¹ Iis Risliyanti, dkk, "Code-Mixing in Indonesian Selebgram's Caption in Instagram," *Pamulang Ejournal*, No.4 (2016): 45.

backed up by Kamariah and Ambalegin, who claim that in the present period, individuals are able to interact with people all over the world, thus they think it's awesome to speak more than one language.²²

With the explanation above, the researcher discovered that numerous factors influenced the three influencers to employ code mixing based on 41 posts. Table 4.2 shows the results of the type data calculation, with the most common factor being 'discussing specific topic' with a percentage of 19,50%. Only one factor, 'intention to make it clearer' was not discovered in the posts of the three influencers, out of the 13 possible factors that occur in code mixing according to Hoffman and Kim's theory. This is because these factors involve multiple interaction that requires a response, which is different from the results of the researcher for this research.

The researcher concludes that, in addition to the factors listed above, there are two other factors that can cause code mixing, as seen by the posts of the three influencers previously analyzed. The following are the two factors:

1) Habit

The researcher included the habit factor since the three influencers frequently mix code outside of their writing, such as on Instagram stories or in YouTube vlogs, where they also frequently mix code orally. Another aspect is that they have studied and lived overseas, requiring them to communicate in a different language while in the country. That is what can cause a person's speaking habits to go unrecognized when they communicate on a daily life. This finding is supported by a statement by Ahmad Fanani, who claims that most people employ code mixing in their interactions, even if they aren't aware of it. As an example, when someone casually blends the code in their talk without regard to anything particular.²³

2) Advertising or endorsement requests

This factor is discussed by the researchers because many of these posts contain advertisements. Many products

²² Kamariah and Ambalegin, "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram," *Journal BASIS*, Vol.6 No.2 (2019): 262.

²³ Ahmad Fanani, dkk, "Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in English Learning Process," *Lingtera*, Vol.5 No.1 (2018): 76.

nowadays employ foreign languages, and when influencers are requested to promote the product, they will use the original product name rather than a translation, because this would confuse others or produce ambiguities. Occasionally, the sponsor will additionally request that the influencer add certain lines in a foreign language connected to the product they offer. This finding is backed up by a statement from Bejo, who claims that sponsors and influencers have seen that most individuals, particularly influencers' followers, consider that postings in mixed languages are more fascinating and bring more customer than posts in Indonesian at all.²⁴

As a result, the researcher has answered the research's second research questions: "What are the factors that cause code mixing in Instagram posts?" using Hoffman and Kim's hypothesis, as well as additional factors provided by the researcher.

3. The relevance of code mixing in English education

Code mixing in Instagram influencers can be realized as alternative teaching materials with learning materials in basic competencies 3.3 Analyzing opinion texts, both verbally and in writing and basic competencies 4.3 Editing opinion texts, according to the structure and rules of the text both orally and in writing. Teachers can use code-mixing speech in influencer instagram posts as an example in learning activities. Students get examples of appropriate and inappropriate language used in certain situations by making previous observations. Students can learn to use good and correct Indonesian and English, not using code mixing that is not in accordance with the context. This is in line with the 2013 curriculum which requires students to be active and able to present the results of their work using good and correct language. Speeches that contain code mixing from standard Indonesian into relaxed Indonesian, regional languages or foreign languages can be used as teaching materials by teachers as examples. Speeches that contain code mixing in influencer posts are used as teaching materials by juxtaposing the material in analyzing opinion texts and editing opinion texts. What happens to an Instagram influencer account is used as a

²⁴ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 149.

medium to develop the control of two languages owned by each students through analyzing practice and editing opinion texts. Based on structures and rules and can present orally and writing. The results of this study are juxtaposed with basic competencies 4.3 edit opinion text, according to the structure and good text rules oral or written.

Before starting the teacher lesson gives time to students to pray, examine the presence of students and invite students to tidy up. In the initial teacher's activities explained that the text of the opinion included the characteristics and understanding, then the teacher divided the students into several groups. The next activity teacher displays an example, which is an opinion for an Instagram account one of the influencers to students. The example of the text shown is the text in which there is a mixed Indonesian and English language code. Then, the teacher displays another complete opinion text to provide an explanation of the structure and texts opinion, after that, the teacher displays and explains the steps make text opinions with LCD use. The next stage of teacher and students do discussions about structures, rules, characteristics, and steps to compile an opinion text. The next step of the exploration stage, the teacher provides topics that are in accordance with the situation and environment of students. The next step of the exploration stage, the teacher provides a topic that is in accordance with the situation and environment of the students. Each group was assigned to produce an opinion text by following the rules and using a language that was adjusted to the topic given, besides that too each group assigned to insert two languages or more into the text produced according to the topic that has been given. The next stage is elaboration, which is discussing the text that has been observed to get conclusions. Continued with the confirmation stage, at this stage the students presented the results of the discussion by using observation reports and also revealed verbally in front of the class. The last activity carried out by the teacher is to provide the task of material, the task summarizes, reflects the activities that have been carried out provide feedback on the process and learning outcomes. The positive impact found in this study is a teaching and learning process can run smoothly. Mixed the code made by the teacher is able to make students more understand the purpose delivered by the teacher. On the other hand the negative impact is it is caused by the damage to the Indonesian language order caused

by interference and integration, as well as mixed code in learning resulting in a situation to become formal.

