CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

The researcher will describe on several conclusions based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter.

First, a look at the several types of code mixing that were discovered on the three influencers' Instagram accounts between December and January, as evidenced by the captions on their posts. The researcher examines this using Muysken's theory, which divides code mixing into three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. According to the findings, code mixing was identified in 71 utterances from 41 posts between December and January. There are 40 utterances (56,34%) in the insertion category, 14 utterances (19,72%) in the alternation category, and 17 utterances (23,94%) in the congruent lexicalization category. It can be seen that the insertion type is the most common, while the alternation type is the least common.

Second, an analysis of the factors that cause code mixing in the Instagram posts of the three influencers. The researcher employs two theories to investigate this question. Hoffman's first hypothesis divides code mixing factors into seven categories: discussing specific topics, using someone else's words, making a strong statement, using an interjection, clarification through repetition, intentions to make it clearer, and group identity interpretation. The second theory from Kim, he divides the factors causing code mixing into six categories, including the concept of bilingualism, speaking by both the speaker and the partner, social platform, situation, vocabulary, and prestige. According to the findings of this research, the most common factors causing code mixing in the posts of the three Instagram influencers were discussed specific topics (19,50%), followed by the use of an interjection (17,09%), social platform (13,41%), make a strong statement (12,19%), prestige (9,75%), vocabulary (7,32%), using someone else's words (3,66%), clarification through repetition (3,66%), group identity interpretation (3,66%), bilingualism (3,66%), speaking by both the speaker and the partner (3,66%), and situation (2,44%). Meanwhile, there is no data that points to the factor of 'intentions to make it clearer'. Other factors, such as habits and advertising or endorsement requests were discovered in addition to these two theories.

B. Recommendations

Researchers can make various suggestions for the improvement of these researches. First, this research can be used as a reference for other researchers who would like to carry out research on code mixing found on Instagram or other social platforms. This research focuses on the several types of code mixing that can be seen on Instagram, as well as the factors that cause to code mixing. Researcher believe that other researchers working on similar research will perform more in-depth and extensive research so that a better understanding of code mixing may be accomplished. Second, this research is intended for individuals who are interested in sociolinguistics, as it can explain more about the role of language in social life. The question regarding code mixing phenomenon, specifically found in Instagram, can be solved through this research based on three influencers' perspectives. Researcher think that by carrying out this research, other researchers would be able to gain a better knowledge and understanding of the mixing code that happens in regular activities.