

**AN ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE ACTS AND LANGUAGE
FUNCTIONS REPRESENTED ON CODE SWITCHING AND CODE
MIXING USED BY YUVI PHAN IN HER INSTAGRAM REELS**

THESIS



By

KRISMALIKA CINTA DELLA HERMAYA

NIM 204190078

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PONOROGO**

2023

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THESIS

**Presented to State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana* in
English Language Teaching Department**



By

KRISMALIKA CINTA DELLA HERMAYA

NIM 204190078

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PONOROGO**

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has been approved by the advisor and is recommended for approval and acceptance.

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Winantu Kurnianingtyas S. A., M.Hum
NIP. 198211072011012009

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NIP. 198303272011012007



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ABSTRACT

Hermaya, Krismalika Cinta Della. 2023. *An Analysis of Representative Acts and Language Functions Represented on Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Yuvi Phan in Her Instagram Reels.* Thesis, English Language Teaching, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Islamic State Institute of Ponorogo. Advisor Winantu Kurnianingtyas Sri Agung. M. Hum.

Keywords: *Representative Acts, Language Functions, Code Mixing and Code Switching.*

Representative is a term used in linguistics to describe some behaviors that occur when speakers speak to listeners. There are six kinds of representative acts: assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, suggestions. Acts have some purposes, it is called language functions, they are utilized to adapt speech to the context and setting in order to convey a goal or purpose, there are giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion. Language functions can appear in representative acts, marked by words or phrase. In stating those utterances, code switch and code mix also occurred there. These condition affected by the speakers engage in some acts when speaking a foreign language conducts code switching and mixing.

The research aims to analyze the types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching that appear in Yuvi Phan Instagram reels. This research also analyzes the types of language functions represented on code mixing and code switching that appear in Yuvi Phan Instagram reels.

This research was conducted in a library research. So, qualitative research was used. In this research, the research utilized transcript of Yuvi Phan Instagram reels as the data. Data was gathered through documentation. After that, those data were analyzed through content analysis.

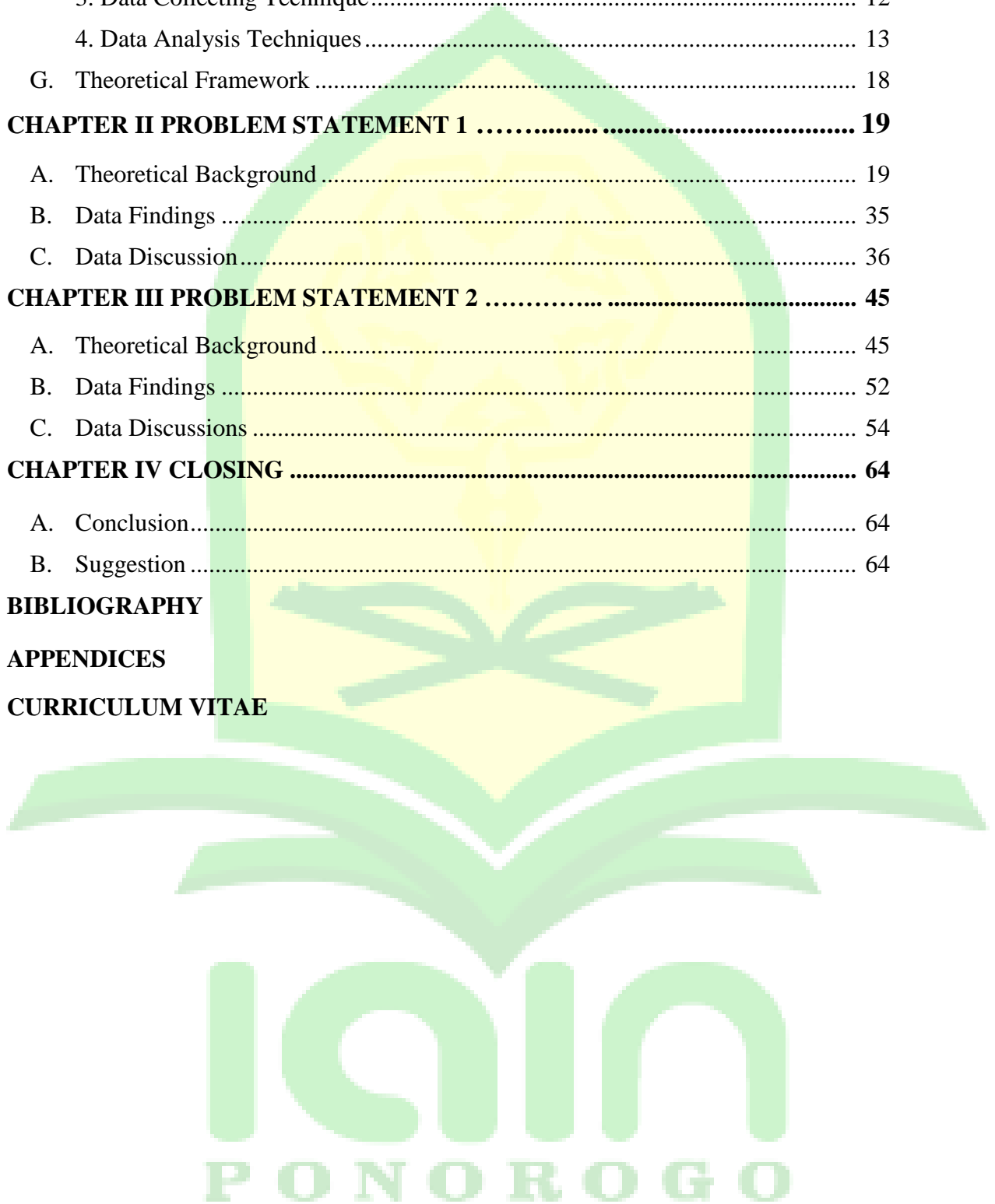
The results presented that there were 25 data that categorized into three types of representative acts represented on code switching and code mixing that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. They were 14 data of assertion, 9 data of suggestion, and 2 data of statements. The second results presented that there were 25 data that categorized into three types of language functions of representative act represented on code switching and code mixing that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. They were giving information, persuading people and sharing opinion. There were 16 data of giving information, 8 data of persuading people and one data of sharing opinion. So, based on the explanation above, the researcher came to the conclusion that representative acts and language functions can coexist in utterances, as well as in code switch and code mix, and that representative acts and language functions can coexist in representative acts marked by words or phrases. Moreover, representative acts and language functions in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels can be the reference as a media for the instructing educational experience.

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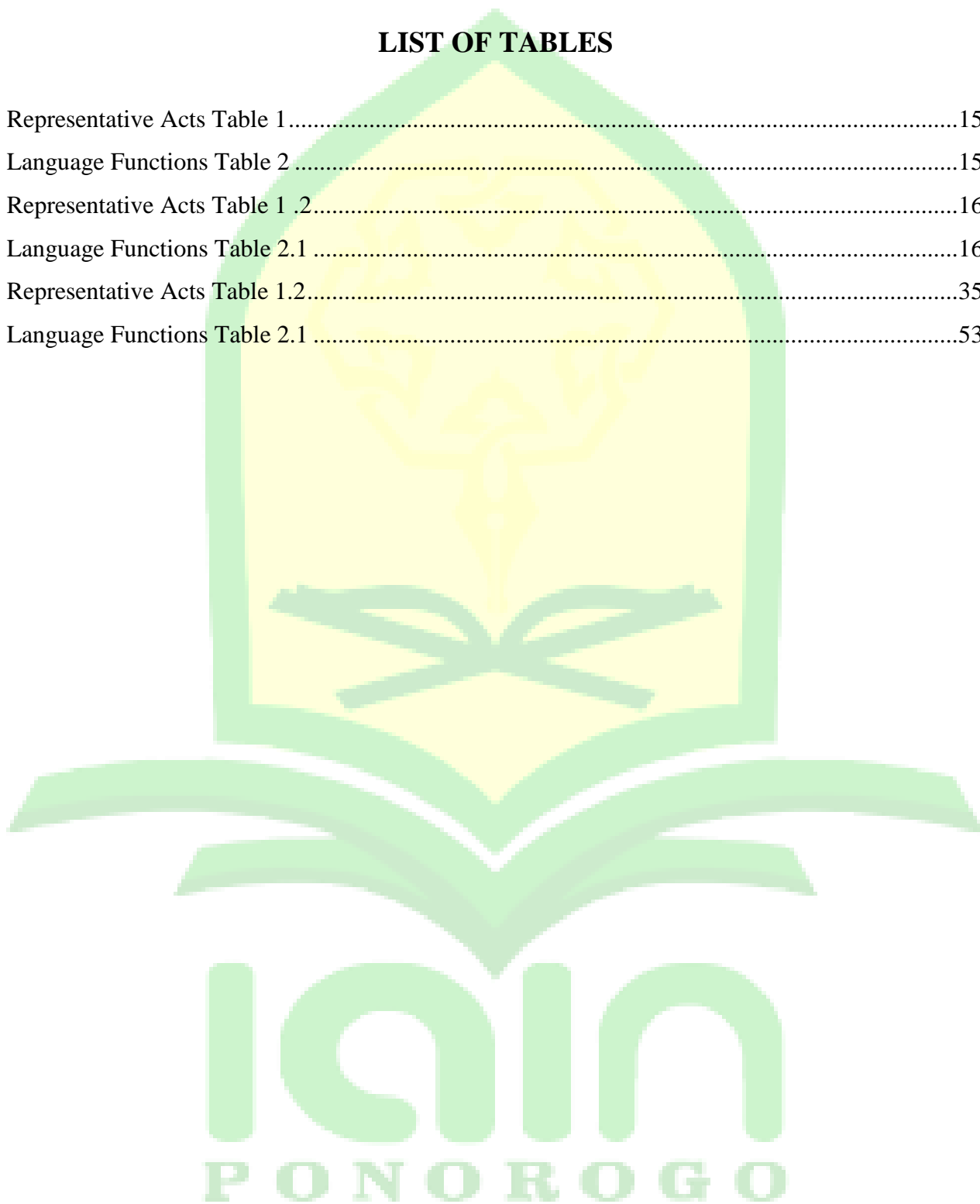
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Speech act is very important, especially in communication because it is an act of communication. People say what is on their minds, ideas, or beliefs, which causes the other person to act unconsciously. Arguments, descriptions, explanations, information, and so on may be provided. It is undeniable that communication methods are being altered by technology in this digital age. The internet makes it simple to communicate today. The speakers are able to connect and establish a line of communication with a person who comes from a different nation and speaks a different language and culture¹

According to Edward Finegan, there are various kinds of speech act, six have received particular attentions, there are representatives, commissives, directives, declaration, expressive, and verdictives². Among the kinds of speech act, the researcher focused on representative acts, because representative acts frequently used in communication, such, literary works like novels, plays, short stories, and movies use representative acts³. In this research, the researcher can find representative acts in short stories especially on Instagram. According to Finegan there are six types of representative acts : assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, suggestions⁴, for example:

Speaker 1: *Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun*

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts which is assertion. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a

¹ Kartika Dina Ashfira and Tofan Dwi Hardjanto, "Assertive Speech Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Speeches," *Lexicon* 7, no. 1 (March 8, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v7i1.64574>.

² Edward Finegan, *Language: Its Structure and Use*, 5th ed (Boston, MA: Thomson Wadsworth, 2008).

³ Ameliza, Thessa Cynthia. "Representative Of Illocutionary Act By Main Character Divergent Movie." *Universitas Putera Batam Journal*, 2020: 5.

⁴ Finegan, *Language*.

demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁵. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **order**. It means that she is expressing the truth that she orders the taxi directly by herself. Therefore, it is called representatives acts in assertion.

Based on explanation above, it describes that representative acts can appear in utterances. In this research the researcher interested to discuss about representative acts, because utterances embody representative acts, it is also naturally occur when someone wants to show a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁶. In stating that utterance, code switch and code mix also occurred there. These condition affected by the speakers engage in some acts when speaking a foreign language conducts code switching and mixing.

According to Poplack code switching are changes to sentences. Code switching can take place at the same time as a conversation. It contains the switch that happens inside a condition or sentence limit, where every sentence is in one or other language. There are three types of code switch such as intra sentential, inter sentential and tag switching⁷. The example of representative acts is in **speaker 1**, because this includes code switch in inter sentential switch. Inter sentential switch includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more languages⁸. The speaker inserts English words **order**. Therefore, the speaker switches familiar words. The familiar words make speakers and listeners more understandable when uttered something.

⁵ Akbar Ghifari and Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel," *Jurnal Smart* 7, no. 2 (July 31, 2021): 22–39, <https://doi.org/10.52657/js.v7i2.1488>.

⁶ Ibid.70

⁷ Lusiana Kartika Candra, "An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira," *Teknosastik* 16, no. 1 (April 6, 2019): 9, <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v16i1.128>.

⁸ Ibid.4

Meanwhile, according to Holmes code mix is the use of two languages in communication. Language can be mixed up in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are three types of code mix such as intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronunciation⁹. For example:

Speaker 2: *Siapa nih yang mau **booking** Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku*

From the example above, it is code mix in intra sentential mixing because English words are added by the speaker to the sentence. This sort of code mixing happens inside an expression, a provision or a sentence limit¹⁰. It is shown by words **booking** within the sentence.

From those actions above can be used for inform listeners about the speaker. As a result, whenever a speaker speaks to a listener and uses code switch or code mix, they always do something to make what they are saying more understandable. Speech acts are a term used in linguistics to describe some behaviors that occur when speakers speak to listeners. Speakers are able to clearly deliver the utterance through speech acts¹¹.

Based on the description and the examples about code switching and code mixing, the researcher concludes that the utterances with representative acts can appear in code switch and code mix, it indicates from some action words in example sentences that explain about what the speakers express, feel and what speaker believe. As mentioned above Finegan said that assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth¹². It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe.

⁹ Mei Lyna Girsang, "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement," *The Explora Journal of English Language Teaching*, 2015, 14.

¹⁰ Ibid, 4

¹¹ Nugroho, Yoddi Satriyo. "A Speech Act Analysis On Code Switching Practiced by English Teacher of Mts Negeri 1 Yogyakarta." *Faculty of Languages and Arts State University Of Yogyakarta*, 2013: 17.

¹² Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

Indeed, Clark asserts that language is not only the primary means by which people communicate with one another, but it is also what ties people together and creates their culture. Language serves purposes, some of which including: giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion¹³. This statement strengthened by the example in **speaker 1**. The speaker's utterance includes, because the speaker said: *Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun*, the language functions of that example is giving the information. Clark said that language serves purposes, some of which including: giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion¹⁴. It indicates from word **order** and it includes in giving information. It means she orders the taxi directly by herself.

Based on the explanation and example about language function, it means that language functions can appear in representative acts, marked by words or phrase that represent giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion¹⁵. Moreover, representative acts and language function can appear together in utterances and it could be occurred in code switch and code mix.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher is interested to do the research about Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. Yuvi Phantom or Yuvi Phan is a influencer and beauty vlogger. She has 53,2k followers and 626 posts on Instagram. Her posts include beauty, daily activities, life style and horror stories. The reseracher is interested to do the research about Yuvi Phan's Instagram especially in representative acts and language functions, because this Instagram account is very interesting, this is supported by the incessant moving recordings

¹³ Sandriya, Ferry. "Language Function Used By Guide in Promoting Tourism." *E Theses UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim*, 2018: 3.

¹⁴ Ibid.3

¹⁵ Ibid.3

while transferring a survey and not just that, aside from exploring the merchandise or treatment, she likewise frequently shares the most recent updates about foreign celebrities or most recent news in other country which are seldom examined on others' Instagram. To deliver her idea, information and suggestion, she indirectly do representative acts. Those reasons make Yuvi Phan Instagram is unique to research. The next point is about Yuvi Phan selling goal by her endorsement. Based on the comments in her Instagram, while she uses the representative act and language functions to explain her products, so many followers ask her about the products, clothes, treatment and so on. It means that by using representative act, language functions and also her creative video, she can influence her followers. So, based on the explanation above the researcher interested to do research with the object Yuvi Phan's Instagram.

Despite of linguistics aspect, the researcher also explained the reason from education point of view. In the social environment, education can be defined into two forms, such formal education that conducted in school and informal education that be occurred in social life. This in case, the researcher focused on informal education because it is educated the civil about the usage of skincare. In fact, informal education can support lifelong education in addition to enhancing, and replacing formal education¹⁶. People will continuously live respectively, regardless of whether they keep away from stay away from, people will constantly be connected, and consistently cooperate with different people¹⁷. In Sari, Lee and Kim made the assumption that women can't care less about their bodies if they use cosmetics. By connecting or describing the sharing of literature sources regarding the discussion of women's beauty from the ideal appearance and understanding of beauty, in the

¹⁶ Tasril Bartin, "Strengthening Non-Formal Education Institutions in Indonesia through Accelerating the Implementation of Information Technology Literacy," *Digital Press Social Sciences and Humanities* 6 (2020): 00020, <https://doi.org/10.29037/digitalpress.46385>.

¹⁷ Anna Yohanna, "The Influence of Social Media on Social Interactions among Students," *Indonesian Journal of Social Sciences* 12, no. 2 (October 31, 2020): 34, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ijss.v12i2.22907>.

context of the preceding paragraph regarding women's beauty¹⁸. Each lady needs to have an alluring appearance contrasted with men. An alluring appearance in a lady is frequently connected with being wonderful, particularly on the face. Ladies will generally need to look alluring from head to toe when before the other gender. Having a lovely face for ladies is an interest to help her appearance in completing everyday exercises, both in doing callings and schooling. From the Genuine Excellence overview that was led on around 2000 ladies in Asia including Indonesia, it was found that main 3% of Asian ladies and 1 percent of Indonesian ladies felt wonderful. This is on the grounds that they see excellence in light of a generalization that is constantly shown by ladies with slim bodies, smooth skin, appealing countenances and long necks that are connected with states of being as though they are the principal necessities for a lady to be qualified for the title of magnificence¹⁹.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that educate people to use skincare is the key to get beautiful appearance, especially via creative videos. One of the creative video is from Yuvi Phan Instagram reels. When Yuvi Phan educates people, she mostly uses representative acts, it means that this case in line with this study.

This study is in line with previous ones that looked at speech acts that are also called assertive acts and focused on representatives but used different theories and objects. For example in the research researched by Suryanti entitled *An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in "The Daily Talk Show": Pragmatics Approach*. The Searle theory was used to examine the classes of representative speech acts, while the Hymes theory was used to examine the factors of speaking. The speech acts of state, believe, claim, remind, suggest, report, assure, agree, predict, complain, conclude, and deduce are the categories of

¹⁸ Mila Sari et al., "Beauty of Women From Ideal Appearance and Understanding of Beauty Standard: A Literature Review," *Infokum Journal* 10, no. 5 (December 22, 2022): 14.

¹⁹ Luthfi Aulia Faza et al., "Motives for Purchase of Skin Care Product Users (Phenomenology Study on Women in DKI Jakarta)," *ADI Journal on Recent Innovation (AJRI)* 3, no. 2 (January 11, 2022): 139–52, <https://doi.org/10.34306/ajri.v3i2.520>.

representative illocutionary speech acts²⁰. Meanwhile, the third previous study is Representative Illocutionary Acts in American Motivational Speech on English Speeches Youtube Channel by Anggi Permana Sidik. This study intends to decide the sorts of illocutionary agent capabilities in sentences spoken in American discourse. There are five representative functions, namely: Stating, Reporting, Concluding, Suggesting, and Complaining. This study aims to determine the types of illocutionary representative functions in sentences spoken in American speech. This study uses the theory of John Searle²¹. In those previous study above, the theories and the explanation can strengthen the discussion in this research.

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates some problems in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels?
2. What are the language functions of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels?

C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as the following:

1. To analyze types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels.
2. To analyze the language functions of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels.

²⁰ Suryanti. "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in 'The Daily Talk Show': Pragmatics Approach." *Putra Batam University Journal*, 2020: 5.

²¹ Anggi Permana Sidik, "Illocutionary Acts and Representative Function on English Speeches Youtube Channel," *Journal of Language and Literary Studies* 5, no. 1 (July 31, 2022): 63–74, <https://doi.org/10.18860/prdg.v5i1.15806>.

D. Significances of the Study

The result of this study is predicted to give two kinds of utility, utility of this study are as follows

a. Theoretical benefits

In this research is predicted for viewer to upgrade their knowledge about pragmatic and sociolinguistics especially on the research of representative acts, language function, code switching and code mixing.

b. Practical Benefits

1. For Lecturer

The results of this study should provide by the lecturer with knowledge of pragmatic and sociolinguistics especially on the research of representative act, language functions, code switching and code mixing.

2. For Students

This study is available as a reference for students interested. Perform a search on the same topic and another object or the following researchers can analyze pragmatic and sociolinguistics especially on the research of representative act, language functions, code switching and code mixing.

3. For other researchers

This study is available as a reference for other researchers interested perform a search on the same topic and another object or the following researcher can analyze representative act, language functions, code switching and code mixing that occurs in other resources.

E. Previous Research Findings

The first previous study is An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in "The Daily Talk Show": Pragmatics Approach by Suryanti. This exploration was meant to examine the classes and the factors that impact the utilized of agent discourse acts in "The Daily Talk

Show". The Searle theory was used to examine the classes of representative speech acts, while the Hymes theory was used to examine the factors of speaking. The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze this study, which was explained using words, phrases, and sentences. The utterances containing representative illocutionary speech acts served as the source for the data. In order to collect the data, the researcher employed the observational, non-participatory, and note-taking technique methods. There were thirty data on representative illocutionary speech acts, according to the researcher. There were 6 data for "believe," 5 data for "state and complain," three data for "agree," "predict," and "suggest," 2 data for "claim and assure," 1 data for "remind," and none for "report, conclude, and deduce." The 30 data contain all of the speaking factors, with "setting," "participants," "act sequence," "instrumentalities," and "ends" being the most common, while "key," "norm," and "genre" are less frequently influenced.

The similarity of this research is representative acts as the subject. The differences are the object and the theory uses, in this research focuses on representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels, the researcher uses the theory from Edward Finegan that explains about representative acts and Clark explains about language functions, meanwhile in the previous study used theory from Searle.

The second previous study is Representative Illocutionary Acts in American Motivational Speech on English Speeches Youtube Channel by Anggi Permana Sidik. This study intends to decide the sorts of illocutionary agent capabilities in sentences spoken in American discourse. John Searle's theory is utilized in this research. The qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data in this study. Based on findings there were consisted of 173 representatives (36 stating, 10 reporting, 31 concluding, 6 suggesting, and 107 complaining), was adjusted for in the study's findings. The author also found 36 stating, 10 reporting, 31 concluding, 6 suggesting, and 107 complaining functions in American

speech. The author comes to the conclusion that the most common type of representative illocutionary speech in American Motivational Speeches in English Speech is representative, and the most common function of representative speech is to state.

The similarity of this research is representative acts as the subject. The differences are the object, in this research focuses on representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels, , the researcher uses the theory from Edward Finegan explain about representative acts and Clark explain about language functions, meanwhile in the previous study used theory from Searle.

The third previous study is An Analysis of Representatives Speech Act Used in Novel "Because Of Winn-Dixie" by Doni Fattah. The aims of the study were to find out the types of representatives speech act used in "Because of Winn-Dixie" novel and to describe the representatives speech act that used in "Because of Winn-Dixie" novel. This research was descriptive qualitative. This study used theory from Searle. The researcher discovered that, out of the 32 types of representative acts used in the novel "Because of Winn-Dixie," 21 were particularly used by major characters about Opal and Winn-Dixie as main characters: Affirming (2 data), Stating (2 data), Denying (1 data), Assuring (2 data), Informing (12 data), Notifying (3 data), Reminding (1 data), Objecting (2 data), Suggesting (1 data), Insisting (5 data), Conjecturing (3 data), Hypothesizing (2 data), Guessing (4 data), Swearing (1 data), Criticizing (2 data), Praising (2 data), Complaining (2 data), Boasting (2 data), and Lamenting (2 data).

The similarity of this research is representative acts as the subject. The differences are the object, in this research focus on assertive acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels, the researcher uses the theory from Edward Finegan explain about representative acts and Clark explain about language functions, meanwhile in the previous study used theory from Searle.

F. Research Method

1. Research Design

A method of research known as qualitative research focuses on gathering data through conversational, open-ended communication. Qualitative forms of data when they were placed in the following categories such as descriptive, experimental, correlational, diagnostic, explanatory²². A researcher's sole focused in a descriptive composition was on describe the situation or case under study. It was a theory-based design approach that was the result of collecting, analyzing, and presenting data. A researcher used this to explain why and how research works. Others gain a better understanding of the need for the research through descriptive design²³.

The researcher decided to use descriptive qualitative method because this study focus on analyzing sentences and word. So, descriptive qualitative was suitable to apply in this research also it focuses on understanding human behavior through recording analysis and interpretation. The materials could come from textbooks, public records, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or any other type of document.

2. Data Source

The information or facts used to discuss or choose the answer to the research question are called the data. The subjects from which data can be collected for the purpose of research are the source of the study's data. The library, which has books, audio, documents, and other printed materials, can be used by the researcher as a source of data.²⁴

²² John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012).

²³ Ibid, 223.

²⁴ Khoiriyah, Afif. "An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Movie Script "Frozen"." *UIN Satu Tulungagung Journal*, 2016: 35.

a. Primary Data

Primary data is collected directly from the first source. The first source can be in the form of new knowledge or new idea from the first speaker. This research obtained the data from Yuvi Phan's video and transcript related to representative acts, code switch, code mix and language functions.

b. Secondary Data

The second one is secondary data. This kind of data can be obtained from book or journal article. In this research the researcher obtained the secondary data from book the titled Language and Its Structure and Use by Edward Finegan Fifth Edition, and journal related to this study that use theory from Edward Finegan to analyze representative acts and Clark to analyze language functions.

3. Data Collecting Technique

The method of gathering data for this study is called the data collecting method. There are there kinds of collecting data in qualitative research such as interviews, observations, and documents²⁵. Instead of breaking the phenomenon down into variables, qualitative research aims to comprehend the whole picture or recording. The reason for this technique is a comprehensive picture and profundity of seeing as opposed to a numeric investigation of information. In this study the researcher choose documentation because it is suitable with the theme of this thesis that includes words and sentences. This research use documentation to find the types of representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix. The document in this

²⁵ Ibid, 38.

research is Yuvi Phan's video on Instagram related to representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix, steps as follows:

- a. Observe some videos of bilingual speaker in Yuvi Phan.
- b. Watch and determine the videos the utterances in a note.
- c. Transcript the utterances related to representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix.
- d. Classifying code mix and code switch by determine utterances in a note.
- e. Reduce the data on previous steps based on the types of representative acts and language functions by eliminating the data
- f. Identify the language functions by looking the final data from representative acts.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

The process of gathering, organizing, and interpreting qualitative data in order to comprehend what it represents is known as qualitative data analysis. There are six kinds of qualitative data analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, discourse analysis, thematic analysis, grounded theory, and interpretive phenomenological analysis²⁶.

In this research the researcher uses content analysis as data analysis techniques because this technique is suitable with the theme of this research. This research contains sentences and words related to the types of representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix. There are five steps to analyze the data²⁷:

- a. Compiling and sorting the field notes amassed from hands-on work and different information assortment. In this research, the researcher compiled and sorted the data by observing the videos of Yuvi Phan on Instagram which contain representative acts, language functions, code switch and code mix.

²⁶ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012) Creswell, *Educational Research*.

²⁷ David Silverman, *Interpreting Qualitative Data* (India: Sage Journal Publications, 2014).

- b. Procedure for disassembling, might have to give the pieces or fragments new labels or codes during the process. After compiled and sorted the data, the researcher gives labels for each category. The codes are shown below:

Example: U1/CM/IL/AS

U1 means utterance 1

CM means code mix

IL means code mix in intra lexical mix

AS means assertion

a) Utterances

U1 refers to utterance 1

U2 refers to utterance 2

b) Representative

AS refers to assertion

ST refers to statement

CL refers to claim

HP refers to hypothesis

DC refers to description

SG refers to suggestion

a) Language Function

IN refers to give information

DM refers to deliver message

EF refers to express feeling

PP refers to persuade people

EP refers to entertain people

SO refers to share opinion

b) Code Switch (CS)

IA refers to intra sentential switch

IE refers to inter sentential switch

TS refers to tag switching

c) Code Mix (CM)

IS refers to intra sentential mix

IL refers to intra lexical mix

IN refers to involving change of pronunciation

- c. Procedure for reassembling, data can be visualized visually or arranged in lists and other tabular formats to facilitate rearrangements and recombination. This research used tabular it helps the researcher when the utterances run, the researcher can save them using the data sheet by insert the codes and data.

Representative Acts Table 1

Code	Utterances

Language Functions Table 2

Code	Utterances

- d. In this phase use the reassembled material to make a new narrative with tables and graphics where they are needed. This will be the most important part of the draft manuscript's analysis. This research used table, it is shown below:

Representative Acts Table 1.2

Code	Utterances
U9/CM/IS/AS	<i>Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun</i>

From the utterance above it includes in representative acts in assertion, because Finegan asserts that assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth²⁸. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **order**. It means that she is expressing the truth that she orders the taxi directly by herself. Therefore, it is called representatives acts in assertion. It also includes as code mix in intra sentential mix because the word **order** is in the middle of the Indonesian sentence. This sort of code mixing happens inside an expression, a provision or a sentence limit²⁹.

Language Functions Table 2.1

Code	Utterances
U25/CS/IE/PP	Follow <i>akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku.</i>

The utterance above include in persuading people because the speaker wants to persuade others to do something to speaker, it indicated from word **follow**. The speaker persuade people to follow her account to see the results of her photoshoot. This utterance is code switch in inter sentential switch It includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more

²⁸ Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

²⁹ Ibid, 4

languages³⁰. The words **follow** and **photoshoot** include the transition that occurs between a boundary from Indonesian to English.

- e. The final phase may be regarded as a concluding phase. It calls for reaching the inferences from your whole review. These conclusions ought to be connected to the interpretation in the fourth phase and to each of the other phases of the cycle throughout.



³⁰ Ibid.4

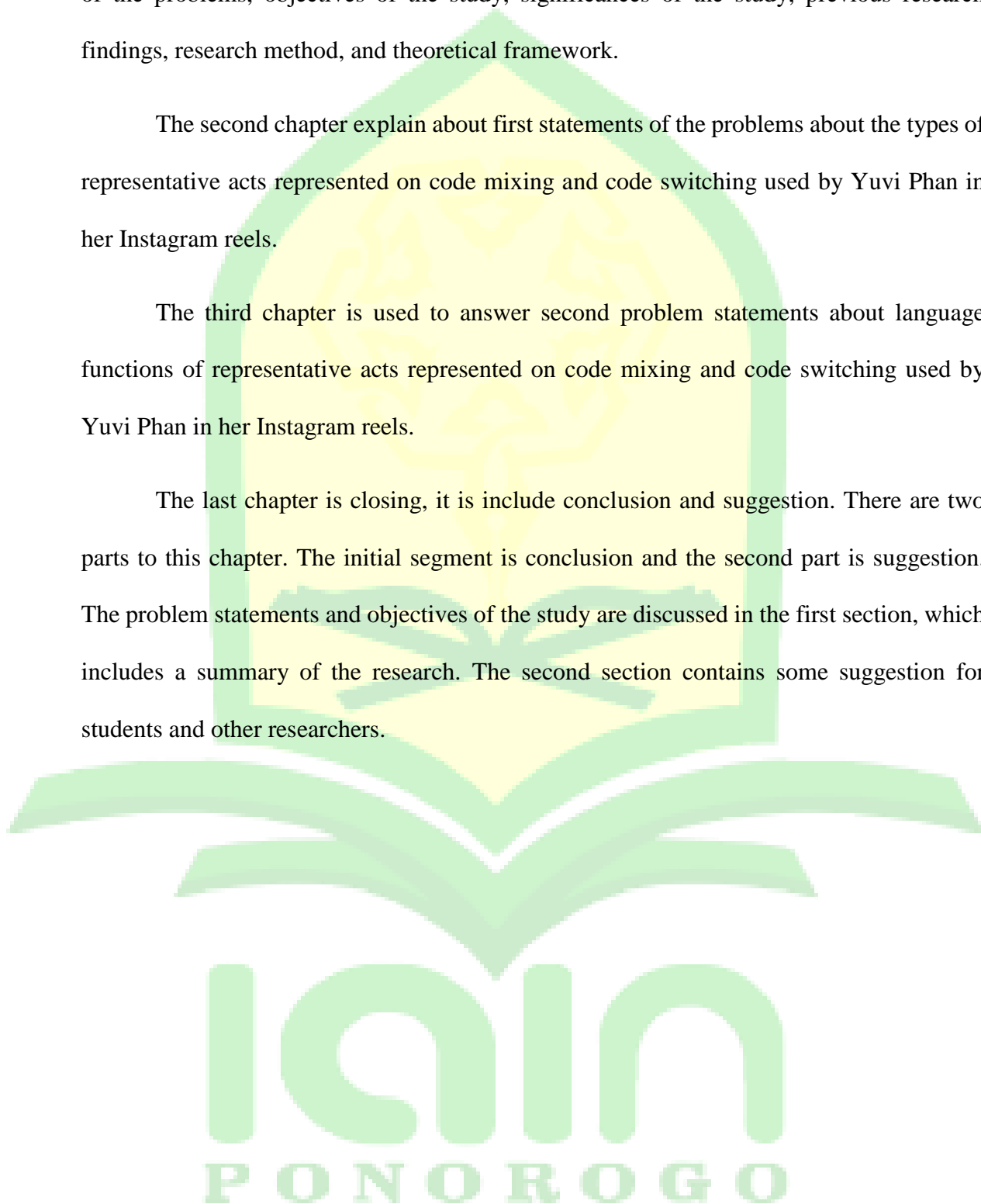
G. Theoretical Framework

The first chapter is Introduction that includes the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous research findings, research method, and theoretical framework.

The second chapter explain about first statements of the problems about the types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels.

The third chapter is used to answer second problem statements about language functions of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels.

The last chapter is closing, it is include conclusion and suggestion. There are two parts to this chapter. The initial segment is conclusion and the second part is suggestion. The problem statements and objectives of the study are discussed in the first section, which includes a summary of the research. The second section contains some suggestion for students and other researchers.



CHAPTER II

THE TYPES OF REPRESENTATIVE ACTS REPRESENTED ON CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED BY YUVI PHAN IN HER INSTAGRAM REELS

A. Theoretical Background

In this theoretical background the researcher explains about bilingualism, code mix, code switch, speech acts and representative acts based on several theories.

1. Bilingualism

In the age of globalization, bilingualism becomes inseparable from human existence¹. According to Merriam-Webster, the ability to speak two languages or the frequent use (as by a community) of two languages is the definition of bilingualism. The ability and knowledge to speak and write in two languages, also known as "balanced bilingualism," is the simplest definition of bilingualism². Meanwhile, according to Edwards' definition of bilingualism, a person is considered bilingual if they can use more than two words or phrases from more than one language that are flexible, simple, and easy to specify³. Those two theories also supported by Mackey in Hoffmann, bilingualism is the simultaneous use of two or more languages by the same person⁴.

Then, according to Spolsky in Hutaauruk, a person who has some functional ability in the second language is a bilingual. This ability may differ between bilinguals. Balanced bilingualism is another name for it when applied to a very strong command.

¹ Leni Marlina, "Bilingualism and Bilingual Experiences: A Case of Two Southeast Asian Female Students at Deakin University," *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa* 10, no. 2 (May 4, 2017): 182, <https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v10i2.7429>.

² Akiko Asada, "An Investigation of the Impact of Bilingualism on the Identity of a Sample of Bilingual English Teachers," *EFL Journal* 81 (August 2, 2013): 85.

³ Mulyani Mulyani, "Identifying The Concept of Bilingualism and Bilinguals Through Seven Baker's Dimension of Bilingualism," *Englisia Journal* 5, no. 1 (November 1, 2017): 29, <https://doi.org/10.22373/ej.v5i1.1669>.

⁴ Charlotte Hoffmann, *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (London ; New York: Longman Press, 1991).

Additionally, Spolsky says that bilinguals have a set of domain-related language choice rules. To put it another way, bilinguals are able to adapt their language of choice to the circumstances and circumstances at hand in order to communicate effectively. This causes them to switch between two languages in the same sentence, a practice known as code switching and code mixing⁵.

At the point when bilingual speakers do code switch and code mix, speaker quit communicating in one language and start to talk another or they embed unadapted examples of one language into the examples of the other. According to Hoffman, bilinguals, particularly those who are older, usually have control over how much code switching and mixing speakers do. There are numerous relevant, situational and individual elements impact of the speaker. In a bilingual community, informal conversations between speakers who have known each other for some time may result in code switching and code mixing⁶.

Based on three explanation about bilingualism above, the researcher gets the conclusions that bilingualism is the ability of person to use two languages, the people are able to adapt their language of choice to the circumstances. This causes them to switch between two languages in the same sentence, a practice known as code switching and code mixing.

2. Factors of Bilingualism

According to Beardsmore in Hoffmann there are 5 factors that influence bilingualism:

a. Age

The terms early bilingualism and late bilingualism suggest that the age of the bilingual at the time of acquisition may result in significant differences. An early bilingual might be an instance of baby bilingualism or of kid bilingualism. The cut-

⁵ Huaturuk, Bertaria. "Code Switching in Bilingual Classes: A Case Study of Three Lecturers at Bunda Mulia University." *Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language*, 2016: 70-71.

⁶ Ibid.72

off point isn't immovably settled, yet it very well may be set for arbitrary reasons at three years old - and between the youngster bilingual and the instance of 'grown-up bilingualism' at the period of pubescence⁷.

b. Context

A natural bilingual or primary bilingual are a child who acquires two languages unstructured from the speakers around him or her. The term "ascribed bilingualism" is used to describe this description. The two dialects might have been introduced to the baby or youngster bilingual either in a melded setting (the two guardians utilizing the two dialects to the kid; It can also mean that the two languages are being learned in separate contexts for example, the parents follow the one-parent-one-language principle or one language is being learned in one country and the other in another or in the same area where the young learner is beginning to use them⁸.

Speaker can include considerations of context in the scope of the discussion. A natural bilingual or primary bilingual is a child or infant who acquires two languages unstructured from the speakers around them. Cultural bilingualism is similar to school bilingualism in many ways, but it is more frequently the result of adult language learning for travel, leisure, or work purposes; the accepted social worth that an informed individual is one who knows at least one unknown dialects is reflected in the term⁹.

c. Relationship Between Sign and Meaning

The mental organization of bilingual speech, or the connection between sign and meaning. According to Weinreich the relationship that exists between the linguistic sign and the semantic content, he differentiates between various types of bilinguals. Weinreich uses the term signifier to describe the individual who

⁷ Hoffmann, Charlotte. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman Inc, 1991.18

⁸ Ibid.18-19

⁹ Ibid.19

combines a sign (or "signified" or "semanteme") from each language with a distinct unit of content in Type A. The subject of Type B views the two signs (referred to as "signifiers") as a single compound, or composite, unit of meaning (referred to as "signified"). Weinreich likewise thinks about a third conceivable translation of the sign. People who learn a new language with the assistance of another person fall under Type C, which Weinreich refers to as the "indirect method." In other words, they find equivalent signs (also known as signifiers or words)¹⁰.

d. Order and Consequence

The terms incipient bilingualism and ascendant bilingualism, which indicate an increase in the person's ability to use two languages, and recessive bilingualism, which points to a decrease, reflect the order and consequence of bilingual language acquisition. Numerous minority groups in Europe are experiencing a language shift away from their ethnic tongue and toward the country's national language as a result of a variety of social pressures. This indicates that they are losing skills in the first language even though they are getting better at the second language ; in this way, as the last option isn't being kept up with, it is in reality being 'deducted' from their bilingual capability¹¹.

e. Competence

The question of how proficient a person needs to be in both languages is one of the most difficult aspects to address. There are various definitions in view of this measure of skill. As was mentioned earlier, "near-native control of two or more languages" is how some authors define bilingualism or "complete mastery of two distinct languages without interference", or see the bilingual as 'a two 'an individual

¹⁰ Ibid.19

¹¹ Ibid.21

dialects with roughly a similar level of flawlessness as unilingual speakers of those dialects'¹².

3. Code Mix

According to Holmes code mix is the use of two languages in communication. Language can be mixed up in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are three types of code mix such as intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronunciation¹³. This theory also supported by theory from Nancy Bounvillain, code mixing is a linguistic technique in which elements from a second language are incorporated into a base language by incorporating morphological markers from the base language. It implies, code-mixing is a cycle that joins from a second language into a fundamental language, and morphological markers are added from the components presented¹⁴. Based on Holmes there are three types of code mix such as intra sentential, intra lexical and involving a change of pronunciation.

a. Intra Sentential

This sort of code mixing happens inside an expression, a provision or a sentence limit¹⁵. It can be said that Intra-sentential code mixing is code that happens in one sentence or statement, for example from data found:

Speaker: Kalo kamu suka video seperti ini, **comment** di bawah ya.

This example indicates as intra sentential mixing because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **comment**, the word comes from English and occurs within limits sentence.

b. Intra Lexical

¹² Ibid.21

¹³ Girsang, "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement."

¹⁴ Rochmah, Ina. "The Analysis of Code Mixing in PT Panca Aditya Sejahtera Office." *repository.um-surabaya*, 2013: 4.

¹⁵ Ibid, 4

Within a word boundary, this kind of code mixing takes place. It means that the speaker mix language within a word¹⁶. It means that code mixing that takes place within a lexical component is referred to as intra-lexical code mixing. Typically, this code mixing occurs in a single word, for example from data found:

Speaker: *Jadi di Bangkok itu ada tempat dimana kamu bisa menyewa baju tradisional Thailand dan photoshoot di **studio-nya** langsung.*

This example indicate as intra lexical mixing because the speaker mix language within a word **studio-nya**.

c. Involving a change of pronunciation

This sort of code mixing happens at the phonological level, as when Indonesian individuals say an English word, however change it to Indonesian phonological design¹⁷. It can be said this code mixing event takes place because it involves phonological aspects, for example word ‘account’ in English is said ‘akun’ by Indonesian people.

4. Code Switch

According to Poplack code switching are changes to sentences. Code switching can take place at the same time as a conversation. It contains the switch that happens inside a condition or sentence limit, where every sentence is in one or other language¹⁸. Similar to what Romaine describes as code switching, utterances draw to varying degrees on items from multiple languages that are combined in various ways¹⁹. Based on Poplack there three types of code switch such as intra sentential, inter sentential and tag switching.

¹⁶ Ibid, 4

¹⁷ Ibid, 4

¹⁸ Candra, “An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori’s For Nadira.”

¹⁹ Ibid, 10.

a. Intra Sentential

Refers to the switching that takes place within the same clause or sentence and subsequently incorporates features from both languages. Since it appears to require special rules for how the syntax and morphology of the two languages can interact, only bilinguals with high levels of fluency use this method. It contains the switch that happens inside a condition or sentence limit, where every provision or sentence is in one or other language²⁰. It can be said that Intra sentential switch cover code in the form of words and phrases. Phrases and words appear in code switching includes the class type nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. It means that switches that occur in the same sentence or clause that incorporates elements from both language, for example

Speaker: Bakal ada **discount** besar besaran loh guys, jadi **make sure** untuk **check** aplikasi Ilotte.com.

In the preceding example, code switching is characterized by the emergence of an English switch in a single sentence. It indicates from words **discount**, **make sure**, and **check**.

b. Inter sentential

Involves switching between one language and another at the boundary of a clause or sentence. It may also occur between turns of the speaker. In comparison to tag switching, inter-sentential switching requires greater fluency in both languages because significant portions of the utterance must adhere to the rules of both languages. It includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more

²⁰ Ni Made Verayanti Utami, "Code Switching Analysis in The Notes Made by The Sales Assistants in Ripcurl," *Lingual: Journal of Language and Culture* 6, no. 2 (January 11, 2019): 20, <https://doi.org/10.24843/LJLC.2018.v06.i02.p04>.

languages²¹. It can be said that a code switching event known as inter-sentential code switching takes place between sentence boundaries. This means that the language switch takes place after a sentence is finished and the next sentence uses a different language, for example

Speaker: Dan aku tau ini canvas, but let me just **smell** it.

When speakers switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching. Besides there is also a change in topic, on sentence “but let me just **smell** it.”, while topic previously discussed about bag mad of canvas.

c. Tag switching

Simply the addition of a tag written in one language to an expression written entirely in another, such as, yes please, you know, I mean, right? Tags are syntactic, which means that can be inserted anywhere in an expression without disrupting the syntactic order. Because there is a low risk of breaking grammatical rules, this type of code switching is easy and does not require a strong command of both languages²². It means that inclusion of labels in a single language in a discourse into another dialect can be inserted in many different places throughout an expression without altering the order of syntax, meaning, or purpose of the speech. Over tag code typically occurs at the conclusion of the sentence.

Speaker: Yes please, *apa yang saya bisa bantu untuk anda?*

The sentence "Yes please, *apa yang saya bisa bantu untuk anda?*" can be found here. The supervisor here made a note to advise the staff deals colleague how to deal with the client. A tag switching that was added at the beginning of

²¹ Ibid.4

²² Ibid.5

the sentence is indicated by the phrase "yes please." The phrase "Yes, please" was frequently used by Staff Sales Assistants to offer assistance to customers or guests.

5. Speech Acts

Language is the primary tool people use to greet, compliment, and scold one another, plead or flirt, search for and provide information, and carry out hundreds of other daily tasks. Activities that are brought out through language are called speech acts²³. Speech acts are individual psychological symptoms, and the speaker's ability to deal with certain situations determines continuity. The meaning of the actions in the speech is more apparent in speech acts²⁴. The theory of speech acts looks at how an utterance affects the relationship between the speaker and the listener's behavior²⁵. This indicates that the speaker only discusses the current events and means that the intended meaning of the utterance is implied and must be understood by the listeners.

In light of the preceding explanation, speech acts are carried out with the goal of determining the meaning of each utterance. The meaning of an expression may not apply to all situations. Typically, the speaker's words can mean different things depending on the context. The context determines the assumptions of speech acts between the speaker and the listener²⁶. According to Edward Finegan, there are various kinds of speech act: representatives, commissives, directives, declaration, expressive, and verdictives²⁷. In conclusion, people engage in speech act when they speak. It is about an individual, which is related to psychology. It is determined by how well the speaker uses language

²³ Finegan, *Language*.

²⁴ Marbun, Lida. "An Analysis Of Speech Act In The Grown Up Movie." *Journal of English Education*, 2020: 19

²⁵ Ibid.20

²⁶ Suryanti. "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in 'The Daily Talk Show': Pragmatics Approach." *Putra Batam University Journal*, 2020: 14.

²⁷ Finegan, *Language*.

to deal with a particular situation in the context. It is the act of using language to communicate with another person.

6. Types of Speech Acts

a. Representative

According to Finegan representative acts is when the speaker uses the acts to show a situation. When the speaker says a representative, the speaker says that they think a certain idea is true²⁸. There are six kinds of representative acts: assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, suggestions²⁹. This theory is also supported by the theory of Leech said that representatives are actions that bind the speaker to the proposition's truth (paradigm cases: attesting, finishing up)³⁰. It can be said that representative acts is when the speaker wants to deliver ideas the speaker believes at that time. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify representatives, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude³¹.

The speaker's attempt to convince the listener of what they are saying is known as representative speech acts. The representative speech acts class's goal is to make the speaker believe that something is true and to verify the speaker's assertion³². Similar to the example in the sentence below based on the data found,

Speaker: *Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun*

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration

²⁸ Rukmanasari, Indah. "A Pragmatic Analysis Of The Main Character's Speech Acts In Date Night Movie." *ePrints UNY Journal*, 2012: 24.

²⁹ Finegan, *Language*.

³⁰ *Ibid.*24

³¹ Agus Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words," *Ejournal Radenintan* 9 (Spring 2016): 12.

³² Suryanti. "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in '6The Daily Talk Show': Pragmatics Approach." *Putra Batam University Journal*, 2020: 18.

of expressing the right data and truth³³. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **order**. It means that she is expressing the truth that she orders the taxi directly by herself. Therefore, it is called representatives acts in assertion. In the preceding example, the speaker is merely stating that the current circumstance in which speaker believes. In addition, the speaker wants the listener to believe speaker with the situation. As a result, when a speaker presents or shares ideas that he or she holds dear, representative speech acts are used to convey the truth.

b. Commissive

Searle defines commissive speech acts as the act in which a speaker makes a statement about the future. To put it another way, it means that the speaker promises the listener something that can take many different forms and include intention or thought³⁴. As indicated by Austin in Searle commissive is to commit the speaker to a specific course of activity. A portion of the undeniable models are: vow, pledge, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear are all forms of promise³⁵. It can be said that commissive speech acts is the act that said about something in the future indicated by vow, pledge, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear. Searle gives an example of commissive speech acts below,

Speaker: I promise to pay you the money

In the above example, it shows that speaker is making guarantee. The fact that Speaker makes the promise to pay the listener in cash reveals the speaker's intent to the listener. Thusly, it tends to be said that commissive discourse acts is utilized to make guarantees for future in what the speaker expects the listener to get or do.

³³ Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

³⁴ John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010).

³⁵ Ibid. 8

c. Directives

According to Searle directive speech acts is the utterance that consists of the speaker's attempt to instruct the listener to do something, such as order, command, request, beg, or advise, is referred to as directive speech acts³⁶. Yule asserts that the speaker attempts to fit the word into the world by using a directive³⁷. Searle gives an example of directive speech acts below,

Speaker: I order you to leave!

Based on the example above, the speaker shows that speaker is doing command to someone to leave, which indicates that the listener comprehends the speaker's intended meaning. As a result, it is possible to say that directive speech acts are used to convey a command to the listener regarding what the speaker wants them to do.

d. Declaration

According to Searle, the purpose of declaration speech acts is to effect change in the world through our words. Announcement discourse acts is utilized when the speaker expressions that can change the truth and content or even to the world. This indicates that the speaker's words have the power to alter the listener or the world³⁸. Meanwhile, Finegan asserts declaration speech acts is bringing about the state of affairs they name: blessings, hirings, firings, baptisms, arrests, marryings, declaring mistrials³⁹. Searle give an example of declaration speech acts below,

Pastor: I pronounce you be man and wife

³⁶ Suryanti. "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in 'The Daily Talk Show': Pragmatics Approach." *Putra Batam University Journal*, 2020: 19.

³⁷ Sari, Atika. "Pargmatic Analysis of Speech Acts of The Main Character in State of Play." *Yogyakarta University Journal*, 2015: 20-21.

³⁸ Suryanti. "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in 'The Daily Talk Show': Pragmatics Approach." *Putra Batam University Journal*, 2020: 21.

³⁹ Finegan, *Language*.

Based on the example above, the Pastor is showing declare to a man and a woman as a husband and a wife in a wedding ceremony. So, it is possible to say that declaration speech acts are used in a marrying to the listener regarding what the Pastor said.

e. Expressive

Searle asserts that expressive speech acts is an act that express our sentiments and perspectives⁴⁰. Searle also asserts mark of this class is to express the mental state determined in the earnestness condition about a situation determined in the propositional content. Thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome are examples of expressive verbs. Take note of the absence of a fit direction in expressive. In playing out an expressive, the speaker is neither difficult to get the world to match the words nor the words to coordinate the world, rather the reality of the communicated suggestion is assumed⁴¹. This theory also supported by Yule, Yule states what the speaker feels what's more, can be articulations of satisfaction, torment, distress and so on., but also thanks, apologies, warm greetings, and congratulations. Searle give an example of expressive speech acts below,

Speaker: I apologize for stepping on your toe.

Based on the example above the speaker shows sympathy to someone because the speaker was stepping on listener toe. It indicates from word apologize. So, it can be said that the expressive speech acts are used to convey speaker sympathy to listener.

f. Verdictive

According to Finegan verdictive speech acts is making evaluations or decisions: ranking, evaluating, valuing, and condoning⁴². This theory also supported theory

⁴⁰ Ibid. viii

⁴¹ Ibid.15

⁴² Finegan, *Language*.

from Austin that require a distinct class of verdictives distinct from expositives, but considering that Austin refers to the majority of the verbs discussed above as expositives, this would undoubtedly be an extremely baffling conclusion to reach. He uses the expositives describe, class, identify, and call, and the verdictives diagnose and describe⁴³. Searle give an example about verdictive speech acts below,

Speaker: He is a liar

From the example above, it is indicate that the speaker gives rank or class to listener as a liar. As a result, it is possible to say that verdictive speech acts are used to deliver a rank or class to someone.

From the explanation above about types of speech acts, this research only focus on the first point, which is representative acts. The first type is based on the data found in the object chosen by the researcher as the research focus.

7. Types of Representative Acts

In this research the researcher uses theory from Edward Finegan to analyze representative acts utterances.

a. Assertion

According to Finegan assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁴⁴. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify assertion, such as: remind, tell, assert, state, report, describe, inform, beliefs⁴⁵. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. This assertion has connection with language functions such as giving information,

⁴³ Searle, *Expression and Meaning*.

⁴⁴ Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

⁴⁵ Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words."

delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion, for example:

Speaker: *Aku spill disini.*

The utterance above includes in assertion because the speaker expressed the right and truth to her listeners about what she believe and she experienced directly. It indicates from word **spill**.

b. Statement

Speaker adjusts the outside status or state of an object of circumstance, exclusively by making the expression. Statement are commonly broadcast inside a gathering and depend for their prosperity on speaker being endorsed by the local area, foundation, panel or even a solitary individual inside the gathering to perform such demonstrations under specified conditions, gave the specified circumstances are met, listener's response as a people is insignificant to adequacy of the announcement⁴⁶. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify statements, such as: deny, correct, insist, agree⁴⁷, for example:

Speaker: *Kalau wajah di **massage** itu **relaxing** banget.*

The utterance above include in statement because the speaker wants to perform such demonstrations under specified conditions. It indicated from words **massage**.

c. Claims

Claim is to assert that something is true or a fact, despite the fact that speaker are unable to demonstrate it and that others may not accept it⁴⁸. Some verbs' speech

⁴⁶ Wicaksono, Garda Arif. "An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in the Movie My Lawyer, Mr Jo: Pragmatics Approach." *Journal of English Language Studies*, 2018: 94.

⁴⁷ Hidayat, Agus. "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words." *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 2016: 5.

⁴⁸ Admin. *Cambrige Dictionary*. 1 12, 2021. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/claiming> (accessed 4 29, 2023)

acts can be used to identify claims, such as: claim⁴⁹. The researcher found utterance that included in statements acts, For example:

Speaker: All parties have **claimed** success in yesterday's elections.

The utterance above includes in claim because the speaker assert true or a fact, but the other people may not accept it. It indicates from word **claimed**.

d. Hypothesis

An acts that is the expressions commit the speaker to some future plan⁵⁰. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify hypothesis, such as promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges⁵¹, for example:

Speaker: I **will arrive** soon.

The utterance above includes in hypothesis because the speaker express commit about some future plan. It indicate from word **will arrive**.

e. Description

Description is a statement about the characteristics of someone or something⁵², Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify representatives, such as: report, describe and conclude⁵³for example:

Speaker: The singer **has** beautiful voice

The utterance above includes in description because the speaker states characteristics of the singer that has beautiful voice. It indicates from word **has**.

⁴⁹ Hidayat, Agus. "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words." *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 2016: 5.

⁵⁰ Ibid.6

⁵¹ Ibid.5

⁵² *macmillan dictionary*. 9 10, 2009. <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/description> (accessed 4 29, 2023).

⁵³ Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words."

f. Suggestion

Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁵⁴. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify suggestion, include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁵⁵, for example:

Speaker: **Follow** *akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku*

The utterance above include in persuading people because the speaker wants to persuade others to do something to speaker, it indicated from word **follow**. The speaker persuade people to follow her account to see the results of her photoshoot.

B. Data Findings

In this data findings the researcher describes the data found in codes and utterances in a table below, and also the researcher found 25 utterances which are types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels. There are three most types found in this research, such 14 assertions, 9 suggestions and 2 statements. The utterances are in a table below:

Representative Acts Table 1.2

Code	Utterances
U1/CM/IS/AS	Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun
U4/CM/IS/AS	Aku spill disini.
U6/CM/IL/AS	Pertama di- scrub dulu
U7/CM/IL/AS	Abis itu di- massage
U9/CM/IS/AS	Hai hari ini aku mau bawa kamu touring hotel di Jakarta
U10/CS/IE/AS	Let me show you! Ini tanktop putih aku padukan dengan heels biru
U11/CS/IE/AS	Good news! aku bakalan live di TikTok

⁵⁴ Ibid.6

⁵⁵ Ibid.5

U14/CS/IE/AS	Dan aku tau ini canvas, but let me just smell it
U17/CS/IE/AS	Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can see
U18/CS/IE/AS	Kalau yang ini, it just smells better
U19/CM/IS/AS	Sekarang kita bakal compare ya
U20/CS/IE/AS	Let me show you! disini jadi sama aja dengan yg palsu
U23/CS/IE/AS	You can see here, ini tu kaya kosong
U24/CS/IE/AS	Just look at this different, beda kan
U2/CS/IA/SG	Mention namaku ya untuk dapat special price
U3/CS/IA/SG	Follow akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku
U5/CM/IS/SG	Siapa nih yang mau booking Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku.
U12/CS/IE/SG	Pantengin aja, make sure you mark your calendar
U15/CS/IA/SG	Bakal ada discount besar besaran loh guys, jadi make sure untuk check aplikasi Ilotte.com
U16/CS/IE/SG	Jadi kalau kamu pingin tau, then make sure keep on watching
U21/CM/IS/SG	Kamu download aja aplikasi Hidden Tag
U22/CM/IS/SG	Dan kamu langsung scan
U25/CM/IS/SG	Kalo kamu suka video seperti ini, comment di bawah ya
U8/CS/IA/ST	Kalau wajah di- massage itu relaxing banget
U13/CS/IE/ST	Ok you know what I mean, kayak gak ngebantu banget

C. Data Discussion

There are kind of representatives acts in this research namely assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, suggestions. Among 25 utterances, the researcher classified them into 14 utterances of assertions, suggestions and statements. In this research

the researcher uses theory from Edward Finegan to analyze representative acts utterances.

The followings are in depth discussions of the finding above:

a. Assertion

In this research the researcher found 14 utterances as assertion. According to Finnegan assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁵⁶. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify assertion, such as: remind, tell, assert, state, report, describe, inform, beliefs⁵⁷. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. The utterances can be seen below:

Datum 1: U4/CM/IS/AS

Speaker: Aku **spill** disini. (00.04-00.05)

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁵⁸. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **spill**. It means that the speaker wants to tell the listener about her experience. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **spill**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 2: U8/CM/IS/AS

Speaker: Hai hari ini aku mau bawa kamu **touring** hotel di Jakarta. (00.00-00.03)

⁵⁶ Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

⁵⁷ Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words."

⁵⁸ Abdullah Muhammad, "Assertive Illocutionary Acts Study of British and Korea in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel."

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁵⁹. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **touring**. It means that the speaker wants to invite her listener to watch her video when she is on her tour. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **touring**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 3: U17/CS/IE/AS

Speaker: Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can **see**. (06.17-06.18)

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁶⁰. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **see**. It means that the speaker showed the about the real condition of the item to her listeners. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 4: U18/CS/IE/AS

Speaker: Sedangkan yang ini, it just **smells** better. (04.30-04.33)

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of

⁵⁹ Ibid.70

⁶⁰ Ibid.70

expressing the right data and truth⁶¹. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **smells**. It means that the speaker showed the about the differences of fake item and original item, according to speaker the original item smells better. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 5: U19/CM/IS/AS

Speaker: Sekarang kita bakal **compare** ya. (4.45-4.47)

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁶². It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **compare**. It means that the speaker wants to compare the fake item and the original item. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **compare**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 6: U24/CS/IE/AS

Speaker: Just **look** at this different, beda kan. (1.45-1.47)

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. This statement supported by Finegan, assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth⁶³. It means that assertion can expressing data and truth of the speaker believe. In this example, assertion indicates from word **look**. It

⁶¹ Ibid.70

⁶² Ibid.70

⁶³ Ibid.70

means that the speaker showed the about the real condition of the item to her listeners. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

b. Suggestion

In this research the researcher found 9 utterances as suggestions. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁶⁴. Some verbs' speech acts can be used to identify suggestion, include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁶⁵.

Datum 1: U2/CS/IA/SG

Speaker: **Mention** namaku ya untuk dapat special price. (1.02-1.04)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **mention**. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁶⁶. The speaker wants the listeners to mention her name to get special price on an event. This utterance is code switching in inter sentential switch because it includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more languages⁶⁷. The utterance above had changed from English language **mention** into Indonesian language *namaku ya untuk dapat* and it was ended by English language **special price**.

Datum 2: U3/CS/IA/SG

⁶⁴ Ibid.6

⁶⁵ Ibid.5

⁶⁶ Ibid.6

⁶⁷ Ibid.4

Speaker: **Follow** akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku. (1.05-1.08)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **follow**. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁶⁸. The speaker wants the listeners to follow her on Instagram to see her photoshoot result. This utterance is code switching in inter sentential switch because it includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more languages⁶⁹. The utterance above had changed from English language **follow** into Indonesian language akunku untuk lihat hasil, then English word **photoshoot** it was ended by Indonesian language aku.

Datum 3: U5/CM/IS/SG

Speaker: Siapa nih yang mau **booking** Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku.

(00.47-00.51)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **booking**. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁷⁰. The speaker wants the listeners to book the same treatment to be glow together. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **booking**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 4: U16/CS/IE/SG

Speaker: Jadi kalau kamu pingin tau, then make sure keep on **watching**. (07.03-07.05)

⁶⁸ Ibid.6

⁶⁹ Ibid.4

⁷⁰ Ibid.6

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **watching**. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁷¹. The speaker wants the listeners to keep on watching her on her video if the listeners want to know. It indicated, from word **watching**. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 5: U22/CM/IS/SG

Speaker: Dan kamu langsung **scan**. (02.17-02.18)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **scan**. Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests⁷². The speaker wants the listeners to scan the barcode on tag in the item use the app. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **scan**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence. Since both the past tense and the infinitive have the same form in Indonesian, the speaker chose the verb **scan**. However, despite the fact that the verbs have equivalents in Indonesian, the speaker continues to use English. In English, the speaker keeps saying them. This finding demonstrates that Indonesians viewed English usage as more prestigious.

c. Statements

In this research the researcher found 2 utterances as statements. Statement is when the speaker adjusts the outside status or state of an object of circumstance, exclusively by making the expression. Statement are commonly broadcast inside a gathering and

⁷¹ Ibid.6

⁷² Ibid.6

depend for their prosperity on speaker being endorsed by the local area, foundation, panel or even a solitary individual inside the gathering to perform such demonstrations under specified conditions, gave the specified circumstances are met, listener's response as a people is insignificant to adequacy of the announcement⁷³. The data found can be seen below

Datum 1: U8/CS/IA/ST

Speaker: Kalau wajah di-**massage** itu relaxing banget. (00.17-00.18)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as statements, it indicated, from word **massage**. Statement is when the speaker adjusts the outside status or state of an object of circumstance, exclusively by making the expression. In this example, the speaker makes expression about relaxing massage when she do the treatment, she feels relax when she do the massage. This example also includes in code mixing in intra lexical, it indicates from word **di-message**. Code mixing that takes place within a lexical component typically, this code mixing occurs in a single word.

Datum 2: U13/CS/IE/ST

Speaker: Ok you **know** what I mean, kayak gak ngebantu banget. (00.01-00.03)

The utterance above includes in representative acts as statements, it indicated, from word **know**. Statement is when the speaker adjusts the outside status or state of an object of circumstance, exclusively by making the expression. In this example, the speaker makes expression about her confusion, she is confuse because when she tells her story to her friend and the listener only said 'oh'. This example also includes as code

⁷³ Garda Arif Wicaksono, "An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in The Movie My Lawyer, Mr Jo: Pragmatics Approach," *Journal of English Language Studies* 3, no. 1 (March 30, 2018): 91, <https://doi.org/10.30870/jels.v3i1.2384>.

switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.



CHAPTER III

THE TYPES OF LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE ACT REPRESENTED ON CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY YUVI PHAN IN HER INSTAGRAM REELS

A. Theoretical Background

In this theoretical background the researcher conveys about language functions based on several theories.

1. Language Function

The purpose of communication can be defined as language functions and it related to the context and also setting in which communication occur. According to Nababan, language functions as a communication device. Additionally, language functions are utilized to adapt speech to the context and setting in order to convey a goal or purpose. This indicates that language functions to convey some meaning to the listener in order for them to comprehend what the speaker is saying. Language functions as utilization to which language is put, the reason for an expression as opposed to the specific linguistic structure an expression takes. A language function can be used to describe any purpose¹.

Speakers can see a variety of facets and connections between the components of the speech situation, the features of the language used, and the communicative function that that language performs when speakers look at the situation from different perspectives. A different aspect of the speech situation is related to each language function². Participants and their relationships are further affected by speech acts. The majority of speech acts, including commands, questions, requests, hints, compliments, warnings,

¹ Hotnida Simanjuntak, Sondang Manik. "Function Of Language As Found In Economical News." *Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 2020: 2.

² Ralph W. Fasold and Jeff Connor-Linton, eds., *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, 6 (Cambridge, UK ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

promises, and denials, enable individuals to exercise varying degrees of responsibility and control, resulting in feelings of distance or solidarity, power, or equality between the speaker and the listener³.

So, it can be said that language function utilized to adapt speech to the context and setting in order to convey a goal or purpose. Language functions and speech acts have connection where different aspect of the speech situation is related to each language function.

2. Factors of Language Functions

In communication, the using of language functions is affected by some factors such as source, message, encoding, channel, decoding, receiver, feedback, and context⁴.

a. Source

The person or thing attempting to share information is the source. The wellspring of correspondence can be an individual (living) or thing (non-living element) on the grounds that correspondence doesn't rely upon what sort of element as the wellspring of correspondence is, yet it centers around the data conveyed by the wellspring of correspondence and will be gotten by the recipient⁵.

b. Message

There generally will be a message inside a correspondence in light of the fact that the point of the actual correspondence is to convey a message to the collector. The information you want to convey is the simplest definition of the message⁶.

³ Ibid.196

⁴ Fauzi Usrya Kanaza, "A Language Function: The Analysis of Conative Function in Meghan Markle's Speech," *Etnolinguist* 4, no. 1 (July 31, 2020): 54–73, <https://doi.org/10.20473/etno.v4i1.20347>.

⁵ Ibid.60

⁶ Ibid.60

c. Encoding

Encoding is the process of assembling the message into a representative design with the intention of guaranteeing that the recipient will be able to comprehend it⁷.

d. Channel

We can essentially express channel as a mode of correspondence. It can be spoken or written, direct or indirect, and so forth⁸.

e. Decoding

The process by which the receiver tries to comprehend the encoder's or speaker's message⁹.

f. Receiver

How the receivers react, their sense of humor, their moral conduct, the places where listeners can find common ground, and so on all play a role in how they interpret the speaker's messages¹⁰.

g. Feedback

The moment of reckoning in communication is feedback¹¹. Because it enables the message to flow in both directions from the sender to the receiver and vice versa feedback is essential for effective communication. It gives the sender a way to make sure the message has been received and understood by the recipient. It also helps the sender (the person who started the communication) figure out if the receiver didn't understand something in the message¹².

⁷ Ibid.60

⁸ Ibid.60

⁹ Ibid.60

¹⁰ Ibid.60

¹¹ Ibid.60

¹² admin. *ifioque*. 6 12, 2023. <https://www.ifioque.com/miscellaneous/feedback> (accessed 8 12, 2023).

h. Context

The context is the final component. This is likewise a significant component on the grounds that the importance of the message from the speaker of correspondence can be deciphered by the beneficiary by considering the setting of their correspondence as well¹³.

3. Types of Language Functions

Clark asserts that language is not only the primary means by which people communicate with one another, but it is also what ties people together and creates their culture. Language functions purpose, some of which including: giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, and sharing opinion¹⁴.

a. Giving information

Clark in Ferry states that the language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact¹⁵. In other hand, Halliday states that the most key kinds of discourse capabilities, which lie behind all the more unambiguous sorts, are only giving and demanding. Either the speaker is giving something or requesting something from him. Giving means inviting to receive, for example, and demanding means inviting to give. The speaker isn't just doing something himself, however speaker additionally requiring something of the audience¹⁶. It means that language functions as giving information is used to

¹³ Kanaza, "A Language Function."

¹⁴ Sandriya, Ferry. "Language Function Used By Guide in Promoting Tourism." *E Theses UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim*, 2018: 3

¹⁵ Supriyanti. "An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

¹⁶ D J Artha and . Listiani, "Speech Function on the Text Romeo and Juliet Drama," *KnE Social Sciences* 3, no. 4 (April 19, 2018): 228, <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i4.1934>.

present information about fact and also can be a request from the speaker to listeners. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that¹⁷. The example is from data found:

Speaker : Let me **show** you! Ini tanktop putih aku padukan dengan heels biru.

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker give information about the mix and match clothes that she would wear based on the facts in real time. It indicated from word **show**. So it can be said that this utterance is language function as giving information.

b. **Delivering message**

Language has capability to convey an importance to the listener to comprehend what the speaker's said¹⁸. In contrast, the examination of language necessitates an in-depth consideration of the delivering message function of language. This function cannot be effectively studied without being connected to the broader issues that arise with language. This function focuses on the communication message. This function emphasizes the paradigmatic and syntagmatic category reversal. This function emphasizes textual features in which the chosen form is the essence of the message¹⁹. The speaker's utterance does not hint at any other goal. The primary focus of the speaker's presentation

¹⁷ Vincent Descombes, "Vincent Descombes:," in *Quadriga* (Presses Universitaires de France, 2015), 423–28, <https://doi.org/10.3917/puf.zarka.2015.01.0423>.

¹⁸ Hotnida Simanjuntak and Sondang Manik. "Function Of Language As Found In Economical News." *Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 2020: 4.

¹⁹ Kanaza, "A Language Function."

is to emphasize the message of the speech. The speaker wants the audience to focus on the main point of his or her utterance in this sentence, so the sentence doesn't express any other emotions or feelings²⁰. It means that language functions as delivering message has ability to deliver importance message to the listeners, for example

Speaker : Let's get our dream in America.

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker has an importance message to the listeners to get their dreams in America. It indicated from word **get**. The speaker wants the audience to focus on the main point of his or her utterance in this sentence, so the sentence doesn't express any other emotions or feelings. So, it can conclude that this utterance is language function as delivering message.

c. **Expressing Feelings**

Express the reason or point in talking by adjusting what is happening at the place²¹. Expressive capability is utilized when individuals need to communicate their feelings, for example, furious, cheerful, miserable, even lament. Expressing feeling function that focuses on the speaker tries to show the speaker's attitude toward what he or she is talking about. It is focused on the speaker, who is the person speaking. Emotional behavior reflects the speaker, influences one's physical appearance, and puts one's thoughts into action. It is also a sign of distinct features' phonic, grammatical, and lexical levels. Communicating the addressee's feelings or expressing the speaker's attitude is the purpose of this emotive function²². It means that language functions as expressing feeling conveys speaker's feeling by adjusting the event, the example is from data found:

²⁰ Ibid.69

²¹ Ibid,4.

²² Ibid.61

Speaker : Kalau wajah di-**massage** itu **relaxing** banget.

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker conveys relaxing feeling when the speaker get a massage, it indicated from words massage and relaxing. So, it can be said that this utterance is language function as expressing feeling.

d. **Persuading people**

Language used to impact the way of behaving of others. Concerned with persuading, commanding, or requesting actions from others²³. This capability is impacting conduct or in different words, through this capability, the speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. It can be said that language functions as persuading people to do speaker's wants²⁴. Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting²⁵. The example is from data found:

Speaker : **Follow** akun aku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku.

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker gives the listeners a suggesting to people to follow her account on Instagram to see the result of her photoshoot. It indicate from word **follow**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. So, it can be said that this utterance is language function as persuading people.

e. **Entertaining people**

Language used to investigate the creative mind or to make fanciful framework or thoughts and furthermore to recount stories, and jokes, telling

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Ibid.62

²⁵ Ibid.5

fantasies. May likewise go with play as kids box fictional universes, or may emerge from narrating. A good actor, for instance, can succeed in this drama²⁶.

The examples are story about Marvel and Disney movies

f. **Sharing opinion**

Language that is used to convey the speaker's personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinion, and reaction²⁷. This capability targets explaining or organizing one's thoughts; expressing one's feelings or thoughts: love, happiness, pleasure, surprise, likes, dislikes, satisfaction, disappointment, distress, pain, rage, anguish, fear, anxiety, sorrow, frustration, annoyance at missed opportunities, and moral, intellectual, and social concerns; and the everyday sensations of fullness, thirst, drowsiness, coldness, or warmth²⁸. The example is from data found:

Speaker : Ok you know what I **mean**, kayak gak ngebanu banget.

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker conveys her personal opinion about her friend feedback when she share her story, she feels disappointment. It indicate from word **mean**. So, it can be said that this utterance is language function as sharing opinion.

B. Data Findings

In this data findings the researcher describes the data found in codes and utterances in a table below, and also the researcher found 25 utterances which are types language functions of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels. There are four most types found in this research such as 16 data of

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Marlinda Kusuma, "Language Functions Used by Muluk The Main Character of Alangkah Lucunya Negeri Ini Movie" (Malang, University of Brawijaya, 2012), <http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/100476/1/051201170.pdf>.

giving information, 8 data of persuading people, one data of expressing feelings and one data of sharing opinion. The data can be seen below:

Language Functions Table 2.1

Code	Utterances
U1/CM/IS/IN	Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun
U4/CM/IS/IN	Aku spill disini.
U6/CM/IL/IN	Pertama di scrub dulu
U7/CM/IL/IN	Abis itu di massage
U9/CM/IS/IN	Hai hari ini aku mau bawa kamu touring hotel di Jakarta
U10/CS/IE/IN	Let me show you! Ini tanktop putih aku padukan dengan heels biru
U14/CS/IE/IN	Dan aku tau ini canvas, but let me just smell it
U17/CS/IE/IN	Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can see
U18/CS/IE/IN	Kalau yang ini, it just smells better
U19/CM/IS/IN	Sekarang kita bakal compare ya
U20/CS/IE/IN	Let me show you, disini jadi sama aja dengan yg palsu
U23/CS/IE/IN	You can see here, ini tu kaya kosong
U24/CS/IE/IN	Just look at this different, beda kan
U22/CM/IS/IN	Dan kamu langsung scan
U11/CS/IE/IN	Good news! aku bakalan live di TikTok
U8/CS/IA/IN	Kalau wajah di massage itu relaxing banget
U21/CM/IS/PP	Mention namaku ya untuk dapat special price
U3/CS/IA/PP	Follow akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku
U2/CS/IA/PP	Siapa nih yang mau booking Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku

U12/CS/IE/PP	Pantengin aja, make sure you mark your calendar
U5/CM/IS/PP	Kamu download aja aplikasi Hidden Tag
U25/CM/IS/PP	Kalo kamu suka video seperti ini, comment di bawah ya
U15/CM/IA/PP	Bakal ada discount besar besaran loh guys, jadi make sure untuk check aplikasi Ilotte.com
U16/CS/IE/PP	Jadi kalau kamu pingin tau, then make sure keep on watching
U13/CS/IE/SO	Ok you know what I mean , kayak gak ngebantu banget

C. Data Discussions

There are kind of language functions in this research namely giving information, delivering message, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining people, sharing opinion. Among 25 utterances, the researcher classified them into 16 data of giving information, 8 data of persuading people and one data of sharing opinion. In this research the researcher uses theory from Clark to analyze language function utterances. The followings are in depth discussions of the finding above:

a. Giving Information

In this research the researcher found 15 utterances as giving information. The language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact²⁹. Either the speaker is giving something or requesting something from him. Giving means inviting to receive, for example, and demanding means inviting to give. The speaker isn't just doing something himself, however speaker additionally requiring something of the audience³⁰. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure,

²⁹ Supriyanti. "AN ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FORM AND LANGUAGE FUNCTION OF THE CARETAKERS SPEECH FOUND IN THE MIRACLE WORKER MOVIE." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

³⁰ Artha, Dewi. "Speech Function on the Text Romeo and Juliet Drama." *KnE Social Sciences*, 2018: 231.

attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that³¹. It means that language functions as giving information is used to present information about fact and also can be a request from the speaker to listeners. The discussions can be seen below:

Datum 1 : U1/CM/IS/IN

Speaker : Langsung aku **order** Grab ke Wat Arun. (00.46-00.00.48)

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact³². Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that³³. In this sentence the speaker present information about fact that she orders taxi by herself. It indicate from word **order**. Based on the theory above, the word **order** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This utterance also includes in code mixing as intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **order**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 2 : U9/CM/IS/IN

Speaker : Hai hari ini aku mau bawa kamu **touring** hotel di Jakarta. (00.00-00.03)

³¹ Descombes, Vincent. "Verbs of giving, verbs of saying. A note on trivalent verbs." *Cairn Info*, 2017: 5.

³² Supriyanti. "An Analysis of Linguistic Form and Language Functions of The Caretakers Speech Found in The Miracle Workers Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

³³ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact³⁴. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that³⁵. In this sentence the speaker conveys information about fact that she wants invite her listeners to tour. It indicated from word **touring**. Based on the theory above, the word **touring** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **touring**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 3 : U14/CS/IE/IN

Speaker : Dan aku tau ini canvas, but let me just **smell** it (08.17-08.19)

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact³⁶. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take

³⁴ Supriyanti. "An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

³⁵ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

³⁶ Supriyanti. " An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that³⁷. In this sentence the speaker delivers information about fact that she knows the bag is made of canvas and she smells it. It indicates from word **smell**. Based on the theory above, the word **smell** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 3 : U17/CS/IE/IN

Speaker : Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can **see**. (06.17-06.18)

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact³⁸. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that³⁹. In this sentence the speaker presents information about the real condition of original bag has neat printing to the listeners, it indicate from word **see**. Based on the theory above, the word **see** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 4 : U19/CM/IS/IN

³⁷ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

³⁸ Supriyanti. " An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

³⁹ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

Speaker : Sekarang kita bakal **compare** ya. (04.45-04.47)

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact⁴⁰. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that⁴¹. In this sentence the speaker presents information that she wants to compare between fake bag and original bag, it indicates from word **compare**. Based on the theory above, the word **compare** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This utterance also includes in code mixing as intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **compare**, the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 5 : U20/CS/IE/IN

Speaker : Let me **show** you, disini jadi sama aja dengan yang palsu. (05.24-05.31)

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact⁴². Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay

⁴⁰ Supriyanti. " An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

⁴¹ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

⁴² Supriyanti. " An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that⁴³. In this sentence the speaker presents information that she shows similarities between fake bag and original bag, it indicates from word **show**. Based on the theory above, the word **show** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 6 : U24/CS/IE/IN

Speaker : Just **look** at this different, beda kan

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact⁴⁴. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that⁴⁵. In this sentence the speaker presents information about the differences between fake bag and original bag, it indicates from word **look**. Based on the theory above, the word **look** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

⁴³ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

⁴⁴ Supriyanti. " An Analysis of Lingsuistic Form and Language Functions of The Cartakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie." *E-Prints UMS Journal*, 2015: 17.

⁴⁵ Descombes, "Vincent Descombes."

b. Persuading People

In this research the researcher found 9 utterances as persuading people. Language used to impact the way of behaving of others. Concerned with persuading, commanding, or requesting actions from others⁴⁶. This capability is impacting conduct or in different words, through this capability, the speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech⁴⁷. Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁴⁸. It can be said that language functions as persuading people to do speaker's wants.

Datum 1 : U3/CS/IA/PP

Speaker : **Follow** akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku (01.05-01.08)

The utterance above includes in language functions as persuading people in suggesting. According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker gives suggest people to follow her Instagram account if the listeners want to know the result of her photoshoot. It indicates from word **follow**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech⁴⁹. Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁵⁰. This utterance is code switching in inter sentential switch because it includes the transition that occurs between a

⁴⁶ Hotnida Simanjuntak and Sondang Manik. "Function Of Language As Found In Economical News." *Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 2020: 4

⁴⁷ Ibid.62

⁴⁸ Ibid.5

⁴⁹ Ibid.62

⁵⁰ Ibid.5

boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more languages⁵¹. The utterance above had changed from English language **follow** into Indonesian and it was ended by English language.

Datum 2 : U12/CS/IE/PP

Speaker : Pantengin aja, make sure you **mark** your calendar. (00.49-00.51)

The utterance above includes in language functions as persuading people in suggesting. According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker suggests people to mark listener's calendar to get the discount from e-commerce. It indicates from word **mark**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech⁵². Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁵³. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 3 : U15/CM/IA/PP

Speaker : Bakal ada discount besar besaran loh guys, jadi make sure untuk **check** aplikasi Ilotte.com. (00.37-00.40)

The utterance above includes in language functions as persuading people in suggesting. According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker suggests people to

⁵¹ Ibid.4

⁵² Ibid.62

⁵³ Ibid.5

check Ilotte.com apps to get big discount. It indicates from word **check**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech⁵⁴. Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting⁵⁵. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

c. **Sharing Opinion**

In this research the researcher found an utterance as sharing opinion. Language that is used to convey the speaker's personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinion, and reaction⁵⁶. Language that is used to convey the speaker's personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinion, and reaction⁵⁷. This capability targets explaining or organizing one's thoughts; expressing one's feelings or thoughts: love, happiness, pleasure, surprise, likes, dislikes, satisfaction, disappointment, distress, pain, rage, anguish, fear, anxiety, sorrow, frustration, annoyance at missed opportunities, and moral, intellectual, and social concerns; and the everyday sensations of fullness, thirst, drowsiness, coldness, or warmth⁵⁸. It can be said that language function as sharing opinion is used to deliver speaker's personal opinion. The utterance can be seen below:

⁵⁴ Ibid.62

⁵⁵ Ibid.5

⁵⁶ Kanaza, "A Language Function."

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸ Marlina, "Bilingualism and Bilingual Experiences."

Datum 1 : U13/CS/IE/SO

Speaker : Ok you know what I **mean**, kayak gak ngebantu banget. (00.01-00.03)

According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker convey her personal opinion about her friend feedback when she share her story, the listener did not help her. Language that is used to convey the speaker's personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinion, and reaction⁵⁹. It indicate from word **mean** that showed the speaker's personal opinion. So, it can be said that this utterance is language function as sharing opinion. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential



⁵⁹ Ibid

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the data in the preceding chapter, it is possible to emphasize that,

- a. The result of the first problem statement is there are three types of representative act represented on code switching and code mixing that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. They are assertions, suggestions, and statements. There are 25 data that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels, 14 data of assertions, 9 data of suggestions, and 2 data of statements.
- b. The result of the second problem statement is there are three types of language functions of representative act represented on code switching and code mixing that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. There are giving information, persuading people and sharing opinion. There are 25 data that found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels, 16 data of giving information, 8 data of persuading people and one data of sharing opinion.

B. Suggestion

- a. For lecturer

In order for students to comprehend and master representative acts and language functions, code mixing and code switching the lecturer should provide more theory on these theories in language and literature instruction. In addition, the lecturer could employ a variety teaching strategy to pique students' interest. Also the lecturer must explain the students about how to use code switching and code mixing in the correct way.

b. For students

The students ought to be aware of the intriguing aspects of the media, particularly electronic media. Representative acts and language functions, code mixing and code switching are essential for understanding the relationship between context and meaning in order to convey purpose, so students should be familiar with their varieties. The understudies ought to peruse more writing related with this thesis. Also the students must aware about how to use code mixing and code switching in the correct way.

c. For other researchers

The researcher hopes that the research can be expanded and improved by a future researcher interested in representative acts and language functions, code mixing and code switching studies. In addition, the researcher suggests utilizing other theories and objects of study to further investigate the p representative acts and language functions, code mixing and code switching theories. Likewise, that's what the researcher anticipates this examination could be the motivation for future analysts. A lot of people use this code switching and code mixing with presumptions in mind. It can help people learn a new language. On the off chance that people use, as a matter of fact in the event that a language doesn't adjust to its standards, it will really dispense with it attributes of the actual language. Aside from that, many individuals utilize code missing and code switching items this code is simply because it follows social connections, it brings about the obliteration of language rules Indonesian as a result of the consideration of components of different dialects that are not as per the guidelines Indonesian. Eventually, without acknowledging it, it really disintegrates or disposes of it public personality. So, to ensure that the Indonesian nation's identity does not change, people must therefore preserve the Indonesian language.

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APPENDICES

Appendices 1 : Biography of Yuvi Phan



Yuvi Phan is a 28-year-old content creator from Medan, North Sumatra. Yuvi is known as a YouTuber who currently has in excess of 52,6k followers on Instagram. Aside from excellence, she frequently presents stories, realities, audits and furthermore narrating about baffling things, loathsomeness and the inexplicable. Yuvi Phan likewise appears to have a worldwide crowd. In this manner, she frequently makes content in English. Aside from exploring the merchandise or treatment, she likewise frequently shares the most recent updates about foreign celebrities or most recent news in other country which are seldom examined on others' Instagram Not without reason, this YouTuber from Medan moved to Singapore from middle school to school. The last information to know more about Yuvi Phan, people can open Instagram and type her name 'Yuvi Phan' or on youtube with same keyword.

Appendices 2 : Screenshot Data

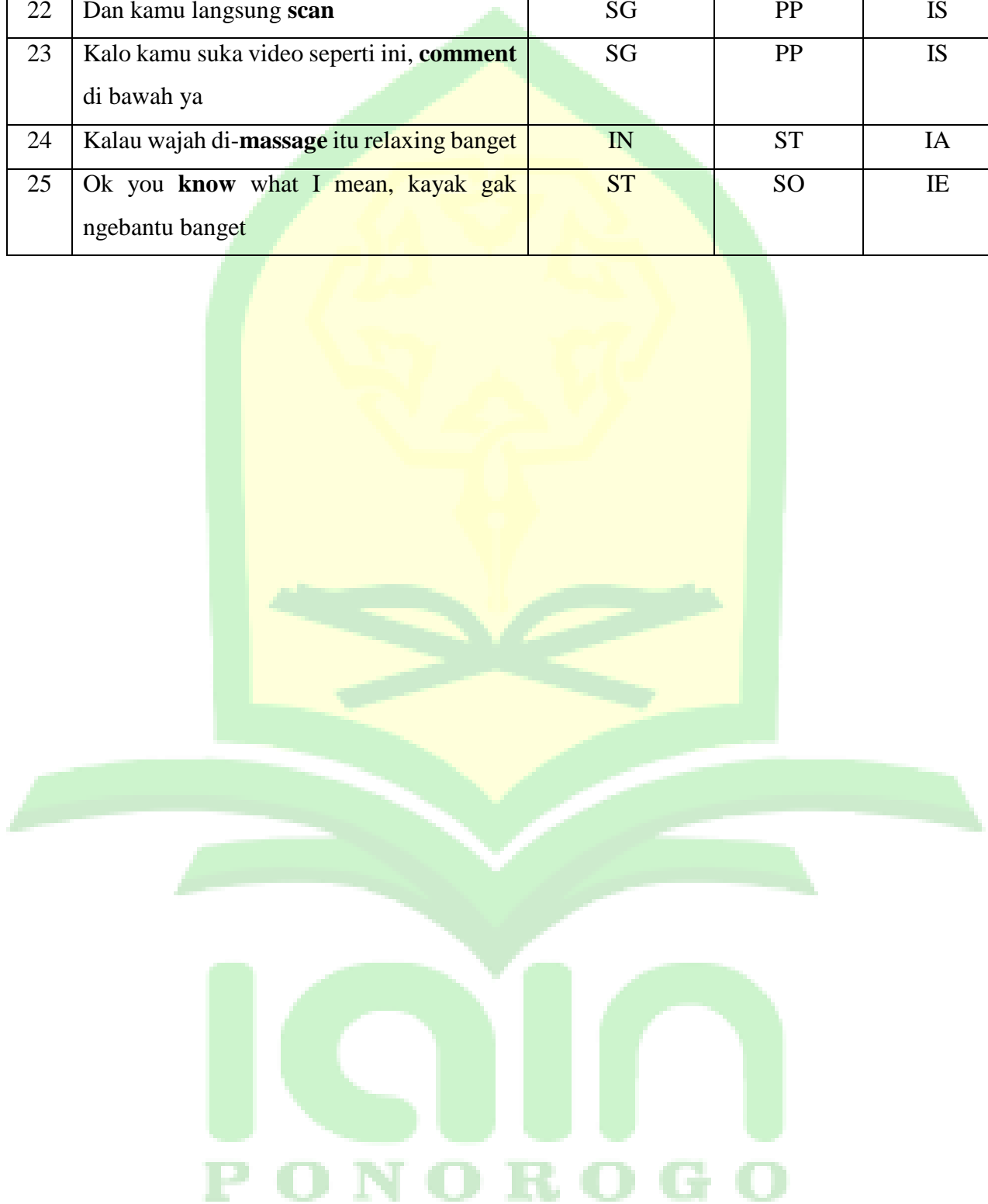
Ketika lo curhat panjang kali lebar tapi cuman di jawab "oh gitu" be lyke



Appendices 3: Transcript

NO	Utterances	Representative	Language Functions	Mix/Switch
1	Langsung aku order Grab ke Wat Arun	AS	IN	IS
2	Aku spill disini.	AS	IN	IS
3	Pertama di- scrub dulu	AS	IN	IL
4	Abis itu di- massage	AS	IN	IL
5	Hai hari ini aku mau bawa kamu touring hotel di Jakarta	AS	IN	IS
6	Let me show you! Ini tanktop putih aku padukan dengan heels biru	AS	IN	IE
7	Good news! aku bakalan live di TikTok	AS	IN	IE
8	Dan aku tau ini canvas, but let me just smell it	AS	IN	IE
9	Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can see	AS	IN	IE
10	Kalau yang ini, it just smells better	AS	IN	IE
11	Sekarang kita bakal compare ya	AS	IN	IS
12	Let me show you! disini jadi sama aja dengan yg palsu	AS	IN	IE
13	You can see here, ini tu kaya kosong	AS	IN	IE
14	Just look at this different, beda kan	AS	IN	IE
15	Mention namaku ya untuk dapat special price	SG	PP	IA
16	Follow akunku untuk lihat hasil photoshoot aku	SG	PP	IA
17	Siapa nih yang mau booking Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku.	SG	PP	IS
18	Pantengin aja, make sure you mark your calendar	SG	PP	IE
19	Bakal ada discount besar besaran loh guys, jadi make sure untuk check aplikasi Ilotte.com	SG	PP	IA

20	Jadi kalau kamu pingin tau, then make sure keep on watching	SG	PP	IE
21	Kamu download aja aplikasi Hidden Tag	SG	PP	IS
22	Dan kamu langsung scan	SG	PP	IS
23	Kalo kamu suka video seperti ini, comment di bawah ya	SG	PP	IS
24	Kalau wajah di- massage itu relaxing banget	IN	ST	IA
25	Ok you know what I mean, kayak gak ngebantu banget	ST	SO	IE



CURRICULUM VITAE



Krismalika Cinta Della Hermaya was born in Madiun, November 27th 2002. She lives in Jl. Sidomukti No. 777 Dolopo, Madiun, East Java. Her contact: krismalikahermaya@gmail.com. She was graduated from Dolopo 1 Elementary School, and continued at Geger 1 Junior High School. Then, she went to Dolopo 1 Senior High School. She continued to Islamic State Institute Ponorogo.

