A STUDY OF TYPES AND SPEECH FUNCTIONS OF CODE SWITCHING IN THE MASDHA FM INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By

Gabriel Aditya Virginio
Student Number: 141214117

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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5 June 2018
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Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean,

Dr. Yohanes Harsoyo S.Pd., M.Si.
I can do this all day
(Steve Rogers A.K.A Captain America)

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, Bambang Nugroho Dwi Suparmanto and Theresia Retno Tri Susilowati
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 11 July 2018

The Writer

Gabriel Aditya Virginio

141214117
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PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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Gabriel Aditya Virginio
ABSTRACT


Code switching as a phenomenon that word, phrase, clause and sentence of different languages appearing in a newly inserting composition must conform to the syntax and morphology of the original language (Hamers and Blanc, 2003). This research is conducted to analyze the types and speech functions of code switching.

There are two research questions in this study, namely (1) what types of code switching are used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account and (2) what speech functions of code switching are used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

The purposive sampling was used to collect the data from the captions of the posts in October - December 2017 and this study used qualitative method research, specifically document analysis. First, the data were selected and coded. Besides, the data findings were categorized based on the types and speech functions. The types of code switching were analyzed based on Poplca’s theory (1980) and the speech functions of code switching were analyzed based on Appel and Muysken’s theory (1987).

This research found there were 54 code switching expressions from 26 captions. There were 3 types of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The findings of this study presented that the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account applied all of 3 types of code switching that had been classified into 2 smaller units, which were sentential position and construction. There were 5 speech functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account, namely referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function and metalinguistic function. The 2 smaller units of classification in the types of code switching made the double function of code switching, they were referential-phatic function, directive-metalinguistic function and phatic-metalinguistic function. The most frequently used type is intra-sentential switching and the most frequently used speech function is phatic function. There are 2 recommendations, namely for the for the administrators of social media and future researchers.

Keywords: code-switching, speech functions of code-switching, types of code switching, Masdha FM Instagram’s account
ABSTRAK


Alih kode merupakan sebuah fenomena bahwa di mana kata, frasa, klausu serta kalimat dalam perbedaan Bahasa muncul dalam sebuah selipan komposisi baru harus menyesuaikan dengan sintaksis dan morfologi dari Bahasa asli (Hamers and Blanc, 2003). Penelitian ini dibuat untuk menganalisa tipe dan fungsi komunikasi dari alih kode. Tulisan di bawah gambar dari Masdha FM Instagram menjadi pokok dalam penelitian ini.

Berikut adalah dua rumusan masalah pada penelitian ini, yaitu (1) tipe apa saja yang digunakan dari alih kode dalam Masdha FM Instagram dan (2) fungsi komunikasi apa saja yang digunakan dari alih kode dalam Masdha FM Instagram. Penelitian ini menganalisa seluruh penggunakan tipe dan fungsi komunikasi dari alih kode dalam Masdha FM Instagram.


Kata kunci: code-switching, speech functions of code-switching, types of code switching, Masdha FM Instagram’s account
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Besides, I do not forget to say my thankfulness to Grace Mentanoia as the Masdha FM Instagram administrator, because of her help, I can conduct an interview. Without the interview, I could not clarify some descriptions.

Finally, my biggest art work in the ELESP journey has finished. I hope my thesis, A Study of Types and Speech Functions of Code Switching in The
Masdha FM Instagram Account can be useful for the education, especially in the sociolinguistics topic, and code switching lesson.

I am so sorry of many mistakes that I make in this thesis. At last, I would like to thank all people whom I cannot mention one by one who have supported me in the process of finishing my thesis.

Gabriel Aditya Virginio
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and definition of terms of the study.

A. Background of the Study

In recent years, there are some studies about sociolinguistics especially code switching, which are the study of the types, reasons, and functions of code switching. Language is a tool for human to communicate in the society. According to Lehmann (1982, p. 1), “language acts as a means for us to take our place in society, to express our wants and convey information. Besides, language is also used to learn about people and the whole world around us.” The ability to speak more than one language is one of the factors which influences the society into bilingual or even multilingual. Hoffman (1991) argues that the brief description of bilingual is “a natural onset of interethnic, international, interlinguistic communication” (p. 351). In this era, people realize that studying and mastering languages more than their own mother tongue have many benefits. Therefore, people use more than one languages that conduct the code switching phenomenon.

There is more than a language in this world. Indonesia as one of big countries in this world has one standardized language. The standardized language of Indonesia is Bahasa Indonesia but it has so many dialects. For example, some
Indonesian people who live in Central Java usually use *Basa Jawa* to communicate with others, and some parts or regions in Western Java use *Bahasa Sunda* to communicate each other. As human beings, Indonesian people are always faced by the problems of code choice when they speak each other (Wardhaugh, 1992). Then, it means that people are better to use the appropriate code in their communication.

Code switching is the phenomenon of the change of one language into two or more languages which happened in the same discourse (Numan & Carter, 2001). The phenomenon of code switching in this era is easily happened since the globalization let the world connected (Chrystal, 1987). Chrystal (1987) argues that code switching happens as soon as there is a communication among an individual who bilingual alternates and another bilingual person. Code switching becomes a trend of linguistics phenomenon in this globalization era. Hamers and Blanc (2003) argues that code switching as a trend that word, phrase, clause or sentence of different languages come out in a recently inserting composition ought to conform to the syntax plus morphology of the original language.

Some Indonesian people, especially youngsters and teenagers, consider that they are cool if they can update their social media status in English (Halim & Maros, 2014). In fact, there are many functions of code switching. For example, Appel and Muysken (1987) explain about the speech functions of code switching, Halim and Maros (2014) explain about the functions of code switching in Facebook interaction. Not only about the functions, doing code switching can be
classified through the types of code switching. There are some theories about the types of code switching. For example, Blom and Gumperz (1972) state that there are two types of code-switching, namely situational and metaphorical code switching. Saville-Troike (1986) also argues about the two different types of code-switching from Blom and Gumperz’s theory, they are inter-sentential and intra-sentential code switching. Moreover, Poplack (1980) states that there are three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential and intra-sentential code switching.

Code switching usually occurs in the spoken communication or discourse (Nordquist, 2016). However, in this era, people also use code switching in the written discourse. Social media let people to communicate with other in the written discourse (Rosue, 2010). The range of the social media is not only for one country; it is connected to the world. In this case, the phenomenon of code switching can be occurred. It even influences the way people speak and also the way they write in the written communication or discourse.

Communicating in this modern era can be done in communication media. Many people, especially teenagers and young-adults, in the modern era use many mass media and social media to communicate with others (Halim & Maros, 2014). Several companies or organizations, especially marketing, education, and entertainment companies, use both of mass media and social media to communicate with others. There are many mass media and social media in this modern era; such as television, radio, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram (Rosue, 2010).
One of the most famous social media nowadays is Instagram. Instagram allows people to share photos, pictures, videos, songs, and stories in their Instagram account. Several companies or organizations that have been mentioned before use Instagram to help in communicating with others and share important information through the social media. Instagram accounts are connected to all countries in this world. Indonesian Instagram accounts can communicate to other countries’ Instagram account. It will be very helpful for the official account of companies or organizations to have an important communication to other companies or organizations from other countries. The phenomenon of code switching can be happened in this kind of case.

Some big organizations or companies, especially marketing, education, and entertainment companies, provide some online communication medium, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram (Rosue, 2010). Masdha FM, as one of radio organizations in Yogyakarta, provides some online interaction media, they are the official Twitter, Instagram account and Facebook page of Masdha FM. The Instagram account of Masdha FM is @masdhafm. Masdha FM Instagram account shares many posts, which are 54 posts from October 2017 until December 2017. The first language of Masdha FM Instagram account is Bahasa Indonesia. Code switching often happens in Masdha FM Instagram account communication and interaction. Sometimes, Masdha FM Instagram account attracts teenagers or adults to find more information. It means that Masdha FM Instagram account has to use the appropriate code for the caption.

Using social media to analyze the code switching provides a lot of data. It
occurs because people can communicate with other people in different languages easily. This phenomenon provides it enables the data which are needed for this research. Based on that phenomenon, this research discusses about code switching in the social media. However, this research analyzes the captions on the Instagram and focus on the types and speech functions of the code switching.

The rationale of this research is to examine the types and speech functions of code switching found in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. This research uses theories from Poplack (1980) about the types of code switching. Besides, this research also uses theories from Appel and Muysken (1987) about the speech functions of code switching. The analyzing of code switching is in Indonesian-English code switching and categorized in two main classifications, namely sentential positions and constructions of the code switching expressions. The captions in the Masdha FM Instagram which consist of Indonesian-English code switching of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts from October 2017 until December 2017 becomes the data of the written discourse. Therefore, this research focuses on the written discourse code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram account.

B. Research Questions

From rationale above, there are two research questions which are formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts?
2. What are the speech functions of the code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts?

C. Significance of the Study

There are several contributions that can be taken from this study. The contributions are mainly for future researcher, English Language Education Study Program (ELESP) students and lecturers, Masdha FM Instagram and the Masdha FM Instagram account’s followers.

1. Future Researcher

From this study, some equal level readers in linguistic studies know the application of the types and speech functions of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram. Therefore, they have an additional case of the application of sociolinguistics, especially the application of code switching in the social life. This study also helps equal level readers in linguistic studies in conducting a research about the utterance in the captions of the official Instagram account of radio organization. This study becomes the reference for them in linguistic studies. This study also becomes the reference for them in conducting a research about sociolinguistics, especially code switching.

2. ELESP students and lecturers

This study helps the ELESP students to learn about sociolinguistics, especially the application of code switching in the social life. The students can learn about the types and speech functions of code switching. The main case of
this study is the application of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The main case of this study can be easier the ELESP students in this modern era to learn about the types and speech functions of code switching in the social media.

This study also helps ELESP teachers or lecturers in conducting the lesson of sociolinguistics, especially code switching. This study provides examples about the use of code switching in the social life and some information related to the use of code switching, such as the types of code switching, the speech functions of code switching, and also the code switching expressions in the captions of one of the official radio Instagram accounts.

3. The administrators of Masdha FM Instagram.

The administrators of Masdha FM Instagram are expected to know more about the use of code switching, especially the types and speech functions of code switching. Therefore, the administrators of Masdha FM Instagram can use code switching in an appropriate way. The administrators of Masdha FM Instagram can learn about the types and speech functions of code switching expressions that they wrote in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. So that, the administrators of Masdha FM Instagram are expected to use the code switching in an appropriate way and as a strategy, especially in providing some information for the Masdha FM followers.
4. The followers of Masdha FM Instagram’s account

The followers of Masdha FM Instagram are expected to know the use of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. The followers can read the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. This study provides the analysis of the types and speech functions of the code switching expressions in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. Therefore, the followers of Masdha FM Instagram’s account are expected to understand the use of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account, especially the functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

D. Definition of the Terms

There are several definitions of code switching, types and speech functions of code switching, and Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

1. Code switching

Numan and Carter (2001) state that code switching is the phenomenon of the change of one language into two or more languages which happens in the same discourse. Therefore, code switching is the phenomenon of alternation of two or more languages which happened in the same occasion. In this study, code switching refers to the switching of Bahasa Indonesia into English Language in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account.
2. Types and speech functions of code switching

This study analyzes the types of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. Poplack (1980) theorizes about the three main types of code switching. They are tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. These three types of code switching refer to the position where the change of the language takes place.

There are a lot of functions of code switching in a matter of communication. This study analyzes the functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. Appel and Muysken (1987) state that there are six speech functions of code switching. They are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function and poetic function.

3. Masdha FM Instagram’s account

Some big organizations or companies, especially marketing, education, and entertainment companies, provide some online communication medium, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram (Rosue, 2010). Masdha FM, as one of radio organizations in Yogyakarta, provides an online communication media, which is Instagram official account. People may visit the Instagram account of Masdha FM Instagram from the Instagram website and search @masdhafm in the search button.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the review of related literature. There are two parts in this chapter which consist of theoretical description and theoretical framework. Theoretical description provides the relevant theories of this research. Moreover, theoretical framework provides the summary of all of theories which help the researcher to conduct this research and answer the research questions.

A. Theoretical Description

In this section, there are some terms which should be discussed in order to know more on the phenomenon of code switching in the social media interaction. Therefore, this section consists of the definition of code switching, the types of code switching, the functions of code switching, and social media.

1. Code Switching

Numan and Carter (2001) define that code switching is the phenomenon of the change of one language into two or more languages which happens in the same discourse. Poplack (2000) also gives a stronger statement about code switching which is the alternation of two or more languages within a single discourse, sentence, or constituent. It means that in bilingual people, they may switch one language to another or other languages, one code to another or other codes in a discourse. In other words, code switching is the phenomenon of alternation of two or more languages which happens in the same occasion.
Those definitions are in line in Hamers and Blanc’s theory (2003) which state that code switching as a phenomenon that “words, phrases, sentences or other linguistics expressions of different languages appearing in a newly inserting composition must conform to the syntax and morphology of the original language” (p.259). This definition also refers to language alternation which is in a form of grammatical system or subsystems juxtaposition for example the three types of code switching that proposed by Poplack (1980); they are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

Code switching in this research refers to the code alternation which is used by single person. In this study, the code switching refers to the alternation of the code in a form of language, word, phrase, clause and sentence which is used by the administrator of Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

2. Types of Code Switching

Every linguist has their own point of view in classifying the types of code switching. This study applies the point of view from Poplack (1980) about the types of code switching. Poplack (1980) classifies three types of code switching that may happen in society. They are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. These three types of code switching refer to the position where the change of the language takes place. Therefore, the sentential position is used to classify the three types of code switching. The classifications of sentential position are initial position, middle position and final position. Initial position is the classification to the code switching expression that are written or
located in the beginning of the caption. Middle position is the classification to the code switching expression that are written or located in the middle of the caption. Final position is the classification to the code switching expression that written or located in the end of the caption. The position in this classification is in the whole caption.

Besides, the construction classification is also used in order to dig more phenomenon of the types of code switching out. The classifications of the construction of the code switching expression are lexical, phrasal and clausal. Lexical construction is the classification to the code switching expression that has a lexical form. Phrasal construction is the classification to the code switching expression that has phrasal form. Clausal construction is the classification to the code switching expression that has clausal form. Those classifications are related to the three types of code switching in this study.

a. Tag switching

Poplack (1980) states that the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. The insertion of a tag has no influences to the rest of the sentence. The insertion of the tag can also be moved freely and attached almost in anywhere. In this type, the tags are not same with the tags in tag questions. The purpose of the tags or fillers in tag switching is little bit different with tags in tag questions. Poplack (1980) states the different of tags between tag switching and tag question.

[1] “Aduhhh … you know …. awak sudah sangat lapar.”
The words ‘you know’ in the example 1 was the example of fillers or tags in the tag switching. In this case, the speaker let the interlocutor know that even the speaker is not uttering something concrete, the speaker does not finish speaking.

[2] “You are hungry, aren’t you?”

In the example 2, the speaker is not just filling or tagging the sentence. The speaker is asking for confirmation. The tag ‘aren’t you’ had a purpose to ask the confirmation. Halim and Maros (2014) state some examples of tag switching.


The example [3] explains the word ‘you know’ is one of the most common tags switching used by people. It happens because it can simply explain what is difficult to be explained. People will understand the meaning of ‘you know’ easily. Moreover, when it is followed by the speaker's facial expression or intonation.

From the example [3], this research shows the insertion of the word ‘you know’. It can be in the beginning of the sentence just like in the example [3], or it can be in the middle of the sentence. From that explanation, tag switching can be inferred that tag switching does not require a high understanding of a certain language to see it.
b. Inter-sentential code switching

Poplack (1980) states that inter-sentential switching occurs within a clause or sentence when the speaker finishes an idea, then starts another idea in another language. The speaker may not master the language to do inter-sentential in switching the language. However, the level of inter-sentential switching is one higher than tag switching. Therefore, inter-sentential takes place in between sentences or clause or sentence level where its clause or sentence is in different languages. Halom and Maros (2014) states an example of inter-sentential switching.


From the example [4] above, the code switching expression occurs in a form of sentence. The main language of the caption is Bahasa Malaysia. The speaker told that he/she watched Junior Masterchef program and he/she stated that the Junior Masterchef members are very talented. The speaker spoke in English first, then the speaker states another idea in Bahasa Malaysia. This study explains that inter-sentential switching has lower risk of violating grammatical and syntactic rules. When the speaker uses their native language, the speaker uses the speaker’s native grammatical rules and that is the reason.

c. Intra-sentential code switching

Poplack (1980) states that intra-sentential switching occurs within in an utterance, word, and phrase typically without any pause or disruption. It is
expected to be the most complicated one because the occurrence of this type is relatively in a small discourse. The reason is that the code switching here is in the form of phrases that should be fit into the clause or sentence. Poplack also says that “this type requires a lot of integrations and is usually associated with the most fluent bilinguals” (1980, p.215). Therefore, intra-sentential switching takes place in a word or phrase that should be fit into the sentence typically without any disruptions. Halim and Maros (2014) state some examples of intra-sentential switching.


[6] Tau la boleh outspoken, freedom of speech. Tapi, pakai akal sikit boleh tak?

From the example [5] and example [6], the speaker shows the examples of intra-sentential switching. The code switching expression in the example [5] is in a form of word. Additionally, the code switching expression in the example [6] is in a form of word and phrase. There is no disruption in the code switching expressions in both of the example [5] and [6]. The code switching expressions occur in the sentence without any disruptions, such as comma, apostrophe, or point. These examples show that intra-sentential switching is used within a sentence and usually in the form of word or phrase. Both of the example [5] and [6] are mostly in Bahasa Malaysia which use code switching in English. In the example [5], the code switching is in the form of word, idea. The example [6] is also a word, outspoken; and noun phrase, freedom of speech.
From the explanation of intra-sentential switching, the speaker needs a good understanding of both languages. That is why intra-sentential switching is said to have risk of violating grammatical or syntactic rule. Therefore, it needs high awareness and understanding of both languages.

3. The Speech Functions

There are some linguists believe that code switching helps people of in communication. This study applies the speech functions that proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987). Appel and Muysken (1987) state that there are six main speech functions of code switching. Those speech functions are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function and poetic function.

a. The referential function

Appel and Muysken (1987) argue that this function involves the lack of facility in a language. In this case, bilingual or multilingual people sometimes find the words that be translated into other languages. Thus, the speaker prefers to switch it with the suitable words.

One case example in Indonesia is the word ‘selfie’. Actually, swa foto is the Indonesian translation of ‘selfie’, but almost all of Indonesian people do not know about it. This case shows that people get a lack of vocabulary, it is different if people actually know the word in the first language but they still use another language. For example, Indonesian people usually call telepon genggam in
English, they usually call it ‘hand phone.’ This case is not the example of referential function. This case belongs to the example of metalinguistic function.

Another example is the word ‘soundtrack.’ There is no Indonesian translation of ‘soundtrack’ yet but there is Indonesian meaning of ‘soundtrack’. Some Indonesian people prefer to say the word ‘soundtrack’ rather than lagu atau musik pengiring dalam film. This case is the example of referential function in the use of code switching when there is no suitable word in certain language. Another example is the word ‘highlighter’ in the stationery field. Almost all Indonesian students and workers use highlighter to help their work but the problem is almost all of them do not know the name of that thing. Some of them call it ‘stabilo’ and some of them just call it highlighter. The word ‘stabilo’ belongs to the most popular brand of highlighter in Indonesia, so they just call it ‘stabilo’ and actually there is no suitable word of highlighter in Bahasa Indonesia yet.

b. The directive function

Appel and Muysken (1987) say that the directive function aims to include or exclude a person from a part of conversation. The directive function to exclude someone usually happens when people talk about a secret that the speakers do not want other people to know. The example case is the conversation a group of students that talk about the secret group project.

B: iya, soal pertanyaan pertama sudah terjawab. Kamu coba jawab pertanyaan ketiga saja, aku yang akan mengerjakan soal kedua.
C: wah, kalian sudah bisa menjawab soal pertama ya? Bagi jawabannya ke kelompok kami dong.
A: ssstttt.. Toni, sini sini! We should not share our answer to them. Let's tell him that we have not finished yet.
B: Yes! You are right. Let me handle this! Aduhhh, Erwin, maaf, kami belum selesai kok, malah kami juga ingin bertanya ke kelompok kalian. Maaf ya.
C: yahhh.. yasudah kalua begitu, nanti saling berbagi jawaban saja ya.

From the example [7], student A and B are talking about the group project. Student A and B have finished answered question number 1. Then, student C comes to ask the answer of question number 1. Student A and B do not want to share the answer, student A and B realize that student C cannot speak in English. Student A and B make a secret plan and talk the plan in English.

While, Appel and Muysken (1987) argue that directive function is to include someone who joins in the middle of the conversation between bilingual. The case example is two people can speak in both Indonesian and English, the speakers are talking in English when the third person who only can speak in Indonesian comes and joins the conversation. Therefore, the language switches from English into Indonesian. Here the example of this case.

[8] A: Have you finished your homework?
B: Yes, of course. How about you?
C: Kalian membahas apanih? Kok serius begini?
A: Well, kami sedang membahas PR kok.
B: Yups, kamu sudah selesai?
C: Wah, iya, aku belum selesai, lihat punya kalian dong!

The case example [8] above is about student A and B discuss the homework. Student A and B talk in English. Then, student C comes to student A and B. Student C asks about the topic of conversation between student A and B in Bahasa Indonesia. Realizing that student C cannot speak in English, student A and B switch into Bahasa Indonesia so student C can join the conversation.
Including someone to join the conversation in this directive function also has a meaning to invite someone in the conversation.

c. The Expressive Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) say that expressive function tends to stress self-identity or feeling. It suggests that people who use code switching want to express their feeling or emotion. The emotion can be in the form of happiness, sadness, or anger. Therefore, expressive function has a function to express the emotion of the speaker in another language. The sentences that indicate the emotion in conversation usually happen in monologue.


That example [9] uses Bahasa Indonesia as first language and the person switches into English to express a sadness emotion. The monologue expresses about the sadness feeling of love. Someone just gets broken heart and he/she expresses his/her deeper love to someone who left him/her in English. In the first and second sentences, the speaker expresses his/her sadness in Bahasa Indonesia. The speaker just expresses a normal sadness in Bahasa Indonesia. Then, the speaker expresses his/her deeper and truly love to someone in English. The indication of the deeper feeling is the statement takes place in the last sentence. The first or last sentence can indicate someone biggest feeling that they want to express.
d. The Phatic Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) say this function aims to show a change in tone and emphasize parts of conversation which are important. Phatic function has a function to emphasize something which is important, such as an activity, meeting, announcement, etc. People usually use this function only in the important words. There is an example of phatic function.

[10] *Yukk ikutan give away kita!! Ada 5 tiket nonton Funcoustic gratis buat kamu yg beruntung lohh!*

The example [10] above is about the organization that wants to make the other people to join the giveaway event. The speaker emphasizes the phrase ‘give away’ because it is the main activity in the event. The speaker explains that there are 5 free concert tickets to all people. The speaker explains that people may get the free ticket by joining the giveaway activity. To emphasize the important point, the speaker uses phatic function.

e. The Metalinguistic Function

The use of this function is to give comment on another language. Appel and Muysken (1987) state that sometimes, people use this function is to show the person’s linguistic skills. The reason is to impress the other participants with a show off linguistic skill. There is an example of metalinguistic function.


The speaker uses metalinguistic function in the word ‘crew’ and this is the simple different thing with the referential function. The person uses metalinguistic
function is not because lack of vocabulary. The word ‘crew’ is very easy to be understood and translated into Bahasa Indonesia. It is kru in Bahasa Indonesia and most of Indonesian people know about it. This function is to impress the other people with his/her linguistic skill speaking in two or more different languages.

f. The Poetic Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) theorize that poetic function is often used for jokes, stories, songs, and poetic quotations for amusement or entertainment purpose. The example case is when Indonesian people watch a western comedy movie. The people may restate the humor scene in English without translate it into Bahasa Indonesia. The comedy atmosphere is also felt well if someone restate it in the original language of the comedy.

Another function of poetic function is to quote. It quotes from the original other people’s said. It also quotes from some literature expressions, such as lyric of the song, rhyme of the poetry and novel. It also can quote from some companies or organizations’ quote. For example, “ayo tetap semangat! Life is never flat!”, the speaker quotes from Lays advertising slogan.

4. Social Media and Instagram

There is the explanation of social media and Instagram referred to this study.

a. Social Media

Rosue (2010) argues that social media is the unity of online communications networks dedicated to community-based input, communication,
content-sharing and collaboration. In this modern era, people may communicate each other in the social media, they can do the written discourse and also spoken discourse. This study analyzes the code switching in the written discourse in the social media, especially in the caption of Instagram.

b. Instagram

Rosue (2013) says that Instagram is a free online application to share photo. This is a social network platform that was acquired by Facebook in 2012. Users may add caption to each post. As the social networking platforms, Instagram users may like, comment on and bookmark others' posts, as well as send private messages to the users’ friends via the Instagram Direct feature. This study analyzes the use of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram official account. Masdha FM, as one of radio organizations in Yogyakarta, provides an online communication media, which is Instagram official account. The link of Masdha FM Instagram is at http://www.instagram.com/masdhafm or search @masdhafm directly from Instagram page or website. The main language of the account is Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Caption in Instagram

Dinar (2017) argues that caption in Instagram means a text that has a purpose to explain the photos or videos posted and participate the Instagram users from language aspect. The caption will be the textual discourse to describe the photos or videos. The captions in the Masdha FM Instagram’s posts consist code switching expressions. This study analyzes the types and speech functions of the code switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram.
B. Theoretical Framework

This research investigated code switching phenomena of the captions in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. There are two research problems in this study, namely the types of code switching used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account and the speech functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. In order to solve the research problems stated before, this study used the major theories that have been stated previously. Here are the basic theories in this theoretical framework.

In order to solve the first research question, this study uses the theory on types of code switching from Poplack (1980). There are three types of code switching, they are tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Moreover, these three types of code switching are classified into the sentential position and the construction of the code switching expressions. There are three classifications of sentential position, namely initial position, middle position, final position. Besides, there are three classifications of the construction of the code switching expressions, namely lexical, phrasal, clausal. Based on the provided theories, this study attempts to identify the types of code switching used by the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. All code switching are classified based on the theories.

In answering the second research problem which deals with the speech functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account, this study uses the theory from Appel and Muysken (1987). There are six speech functions of code switching, namely referential, directive, expressive, phatic,
metalinguistic, and poetic function. The theory about speech functions of code switching is used to analyze, describe and explain clearly the speech functions of the findings in this study or the code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. This study attempts to classify the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram’s account into the six speech functions as the categories. Afterwards, this study identifies each category of speech functions used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. It is expected that all theories presented can help this study to answer the research problems.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the methodology which was used in conducting this research. There are five parts in this chapter. They are research method, research setting, research subject, instrument and data gathering technique, and data analysis technique. Research method defines the method used in this study. Research setting describes the setting of this research was conducted. Research subject informs the elaboration of the subjects of this research. Instrument and data gathering technique explains this research instrument employed in carrying out the study. The last section is data analysis Technique; it explains the ways how the findings are studied so as to answer the research questions.

A. Research Method

This study used qualitative method research. Patton and Cochran (2002) state that “qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which in general generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis” (p.2). This qualitative research method was the way to explain the use of types and speech functions in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts in qualitative description. The total of the data was presented in the form of table or the visualization the total of the data. This was the way of this study to give the image or the visualization of the total of the findings. This research showed it in the form of figure in the Chapter IV and table of categorization in the Appendices.
Code switching was considered as a language phenomenon in society. This research analyzed and found the types and speech functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. Masdha FM is the radio channel of Sanata Dharma University, and Masdha FM Instagram account is the official Instagram account of Masdha FM to help Masdha FM Radio shares the important information and the news. This research was conducted to analyze the caption of Masdha FM Instagram account that consists of code switching by using Poplack (1980) theory about the types of code switching and Apel and Muysken (1987) theory about the speech functions of code switching. Since the research was done by employing caption that consists of code switching in the posts of the Masdha FM Instagram account as subjects to be analyzed, this research was considered as a document or content analysis. Leedy and Omrod (2005) state that a document analysis is “typically performed on form of human communication, including books, newspapers, films, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, and transcript of conversation.”

There are 2 steps that have been done in succeeding this research. The first step was data gathering. The data was collected from captions that consist of code switching in the posts of the Masdha FM Instagram account from October 2017 to December 2017. The second step was data analysis. Purposive sampling was done to sort the data needed with the criterion of the data needed was only posts using Indonesian-English code switching. The criterion of the data was the caption of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts in October 2017 to December 2017 that consisted Indonesian-English code switching.
B. Research Subjects

The subjects of this research were the captions that consisted of code switching expressions in the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. There were 26 posts from October 2017 to December 2017. The link of Masdha FM Instagram is at http://www.instagram.com/masdhafm or @masdhafm from Instagram page or website. The main language of the account is Bahasa Indonesia. There were some captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account that written in English. The code switching between Bahasa Indonesia into English happened quite often in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. It helped this research to have a lot of data from the captions. There were 54 code switching expressions found from 26 captions of the posts.

In order to select the captions, this research used purposive sampling technique. Best and Kahn (2006) state that the sampling technique is “generally used in qualitative research is referred to as purposive sampling. This technique selects certain persons, settings, or events because they can provide information desired” (p.248). Only captions that consisted of Indonesian-English code switching will be selected as the data of this study.

Afterward, the code switching expressions were classified into the types and speech functions of code switching. There are six speech functions of code switching, namely referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic function. Moreover, there are three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. These three types of code switching referred to the position where the change of the language
takes place. Therefore, the sentential position is used to classify the three types of code switching. The classifications of sentential position are initial position, middle position and final position. The position in this classification is in the whole caption. Then, the construction classification is also used in order to dig more phenomenon of the types of code switching out. The classifications of the construction of the code switching expression are lexical, phrasal and clausal. Those classifications are related to the three types of code switching in this study.

C. Instrument and Data Gathering Technique

In order to obtain the data, this study used document analysis. There were four instruments which were used in this study. They are human instruments, digital tools, document, and interview guidelines.

1. Human Instruments

The role of the researcher was more etic-from an outside view; therefore, the role of the researcher is more objective. It means that the data were gathered through this human instrument. Poggenpoel and Myburgh (2003) state that the researcher is the key in gaining the information for the study. The researcher could also be the data collector to solve the research problems. The researcher in this study made the clarification in the font style of the English code switching in the captions. The word in bold font was the code switching words and the word in italic font was the original utterance of the captions and some Indonesian words.

2. Digital Tools

Since @masdhafm is an account of Instagram which can only be browsed online, this research visited its official account from Instagram official website –
Herron and Young (2000) say that website is an effective medium for collecting data and gathering subjects.

3. Document

There are various types of documents to obtain the data. O’Leary (2014) theorizes that there are three primary types of documents which can be used to obtain the data. They are public records, personal document, and physical evidence. This study used documents as the instrument of the research. Considering that the documents are in form of captions in the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts, the documents are involved in public record documents.

There were 54 code switching expressions found from 26 captions of Masdha FM Instagram. From those data collections, this research listed all the use of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram then coding and classifying it into two categories; types and speech functions. The types of code switching are classified into two smaller units, they are sentential position and construction of code switching expression. This way aimed to analyze the types and speech functions of the use of code switching in the captions.

4. Interview Guidelines

To get the clarification of the use of the speech functions, the research did the interview to the one of the Masdha FM Instagram’s account administrators. Ary, Jacob and Razavieh (2010) argue that “interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify
observations” (p.457). The interview had a specific purpose, especially for the analysis of the speech functions. This study wanted to clarify the use of speech functions from the document research with the administrator as the writer of the captions. The interview had done in *Bahasa Indonesia* because the administrator is Indonesian people. The rubric of the interview was provided in the Appendix B. There were five questions from this research to the administrator.

The interview has been done in March 2018. The interview was conducted after the findings of this study have been collected. The explanation about speech functions of code switching was given to the administrator while doing the interview because the administrator did not understand about speech functions. If there is no explanation about speech functions, the data would not be valid. The result of the interview became the clarification of the discussion and the supporting discussion.

D. Data Analysis Technique

This part would demonstrate the technique to analyze the data collected. The data analysis is dealt with the selected captions that consisted of code switching. Each caption would be classified based on the linguistic features.

There were two main steps to analyze the data. They were coding the data findings and classifying the data findings. The first one was giving codes of the data findings. There were some codes in the findings. The codes were presented in form of table of categorization. The table was arranged based on the types and speech functions of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. After
the table of categorization was arranged, the research findings were classified into suitable column. The following table is the blueprint of data sheet of types and speech functions of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CNT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>ITR</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 Blueprint of the Data Sheet of Types and Speech Functions of Code Switching in the Masdha FM Instagram

Notes:

Abbreviations:

CS : Code Switching  DOP : Date Of Post
I  : Initial position  R  : Referential Function
M  : Middle position   D  : Directive Function
F  : Final Position   EX  : Expressive Function
L  : Lexical   PA  : Phatic Function
P  : Phrasal   ML  : Metalinguistic Function
C  : Clausal   PO  : Poetic Function
T  : Tag Switching   SP  : Sentential Position
INT : Inter-sentential Code Switching   CNT : Construction
ITR : Intra-sentential Code Switching

The table helped to list the data of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The gathered data will be presented in the table. Token-type distinction is used to list the gathered data in the categorization table. The most same token of code switching expressions is listed first alphabetic and based on the eldest post.

The second step was classifying the data. The classification based on the research problem, the types and the speech functions of the code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. There were six speech functions of code
switching, namely referential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and poetic function. Besides, there are three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. These three types of code switching referred to the position where the changed of the language takes place. Therefore, the sentential position was used to classify the three types of code switching. The classifications of sentential position were initial position, middle position and final position. The position in this classification was in the whole caption. The construction classification was also used in order to dig more phenomenon of the types of code switching out. The classifications of the construction of the code switching expression were lexical, phrasal and clausal. Those classifications were related to the three types of code switching in this study. Afterwards, the result of each category or classification of code switching expressions was presented in a form of checkmark in the categorization table as stated before. As a result, the total of each category of code switching expressions were counted to show the percentage of each category.
CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the obtained data and data analysis in the qualitative description way. There are two main parts in this chapter, namely types of code switching and the speech functions of code switching. The first discussion is the analysis of the code switching types of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s caption in the posts. The second discussion is the analysis of the code switching speech functions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s caption in the posts.

A. Types of Code Switching in The Masdha FM Instagram

The first problem discussed in this research was the types of code switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. In order to get the evidences of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts, people can visit the Instagram page of Masdha FM Instagram, @masdhafm, in the Instagram website. This study used Poplack (1980) theory about the types of code switching to discuss and explain all of the use of code switching types in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account qualitatively. There were three types of code switching, tag switching (T), inter-sentential code switching (INT), and intra-sentential code switching (ITR).

This part presents the findings from the total of the use of code switching types in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts that were illustrated in Figure 4.1 and for more details see Appendix 1.
Figure 4.1 The Frequency of the Code Switching Types

According to Figure 4.1, Masdha FM Instagram account’s administrator used all of the three types of code switching. The intra-sentential code switching was the most type found in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts with the 41 frequencies. The frequency of inter-sentential code switching was 7 code switching expressions. Besides, there were 6 code switching expressions of tag switching. Therefore, the total data was 54 code switching expressions in the captions.

There were all of three types of code switching which became the framework to conduct this research. The three types of code switching were adopted by Poplack (1980) was used to give an explanation about the types of code switching. There were tag switching, inter-sentential code switching, and intra-sentential code switching. These three types of code switching referred to the position where the change of the language takes place. Therefore, the sentential position was used to classify the three types of code switching. The classifications of sentential position were initial position (I), middle position (M) and final position (F). The position in this classification was in the whole caption.
Moreover, the construction classification was also used in order to dig more phenomenon of the types of code switching out. The classifications of the construction of the code switching expression were lexical (L), phrasal (P) and clausal (C). Those classifications were related to the three types of code switching in this study. The classification had a purpose to find out the more phenomenon of the types of code switching. Each types had the sentential position and construction classification. Therefore, there were 9 classifications of the combined sentential position and construction, they were initial lexical (IL), initial phrasal (IP), initial clausal (IC), middle lexical (ML), middle phrasal (MP), middle clausal (MC), final lexical (FL), final phrasal (FP), and final clausal (FC). The meaning of the 9 combined classifications were based on the original meaning of each classification, for example IL was the classification for the code switching expression that written in the initial position and was in a lexical form. The explanation of each type will be presented in the following parts.

1. Tag Switching

The first type of code switching was tag switching. Poplack (1980) argues that the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. The insertion of the tag will not influence any meaning of the sentence and it does not need the high understanding of both languages to do the tag switching. He also says that the insertion can be moved freely without disturb the meaning of the sentence.
Based on the findings, tag switching type were not same with the tags in tag questions. The purpose of the tags or fillers in tag switching was little bit different with tags in tag questions. Poplack (1980) states the different of tags between tag switching and tag question.

[10] “Aduhh … you know …. awak sudah sangat lapar.”

The words ‘you know’ in the example 10 was the example of fillers or tags in the tag switching. In this case, the speaker let the interlocutor knew that even the speaker was not uttering something concrete, the speaker was not finished speaking.

[11] “You are hungry, aren’t you?”

In the example 11, the speaker was not just filling or tagging the sentence. The speaker was asking for confirmation. The tag ‘aren’t you’ had a purpose to ask the confirmation.

Figure 4.2 Tag Switching by sentential position and construction
Figure 4.1 showed that there are 11% frequencies of Tag Switching. There were 6 code switching expressions’ frequencies of Tag Switching. Figure 4.2 also showed the sentential position and construction classification of the Tag Switching. Figure 4.2 showed that there were only 2 distributions of Tag Switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account, they were Initial Lexical Tag Switching (ILT) and Final Lexical Tag Switching (FLT). There were 2 frequencies of Initial Lexical Tag Switching expressions and 4 frequencies of Final Lexical Tag Switching expressions. Figure 4.2 showed that there are only initial and final sentential position distribution of Tag Switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account and lexical expression of Tag Switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. Table 4.1 is the tabulation of the Tag Switching by sentential position and construction token-type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Initial Lexical Tag Switching</th>
<th>Final Lexical Tag Switching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 Tag Switching by sentential position and construction

Table 4.1 showed that the distribution of Tag Switching by sentential position and construction only happened in the code switching expressions ‘yeah’ and ‘so.’ The table also showed the comparison of the token distribution. There were 2 tokens of code switching expression ‘yeah’ and all of them happened in the ILT classification. There were also 4 tokens of code switching expression ‘so’
and all of them happened in the FLT classification. This case indicated that the phenomenon of the Tag Switching distribution by sentential position and construction in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account often occurred in the FLT classification. The examples of each example are explained as follows.

[12] **Yeah.** Hari ini @masdhafm kedatangan teman-teman yang luar biasa dari komunitas @arsa_jogja terimakasih teman-teman dari komunitas Arsa Jogja karena sudah meluangkan waktu untuk berbagi wawasan kepada sobat muda 😊 Tetap dengerin wawasan setiap hari jumat pukul 15.00 - 17.00 hanya di 95 FM Radio Masdha Jogja!

[13] **Yeah!** Hari Jumat, 10 November 2017 ini Masdha kedatangan teman2 dari Berbagi Nasi Jogja. Thanks ya, udah mau ngeluangkan waktunya untuk berbagi wawasan dengan sobat muda. Jangan lupa dengerin terus Wawasan setiap jumat jam 15.00-17.00 yang bakal ngenalin sobat muda dengan komunitas2 yang kece pastinya :)


[15] Ada 5 tiket nonton Funcoustic gratis buat kamu yg beruntung lohh! Cara dapetinnya gampang banget! Kamu tinggal jawab pertanyaan di bawah ini "Apa single terbaru Illona?" Kirim jawaban kamu ke nomer masdha di 081803339595 atau ke twitternya masdha di @masdhafm ... So, buruan dapetin tiketnya dan nonton bareng kita!!

[16] Sobat Muda... Langkah awalmu menentukan segalanya. Semua Resiko, Kegagalan, Kritikan adalah warna yang menghiasi langkahmu untuk mencapai suatu tujuan. Apalagi kamu bisa menginspirasi orang orang yang ada disekitarmu.. Menyenangkan bukan? So.. Dare to Inspire.. Only on 95 FM Radio Masdha Jogja..


The examples [12] until [17] were considered as the case examples of the tag switching. It could be seen that the administrator used common English words to be inserted into Indonesian structure, Bahasa Indonesia, as the main language.
People may do not need to learn English carefully to understand the sentence in the examples [12] up to [17].

The example [12] and [13] were the examples of tag switching. The tag was in the first of the sentence and also in the beginning of the caption. This phenomenon indicated that the distribution of the example [12] and [13] was the initial sentential position. The word “yeah” was also considered as the form of a word, it indicated that the classification of this expression was lexical construction. The administrator wrote word ‘yeah’ as the tag switching. The administrator explained about the guest star of Masdha FM and in order to express the happiness, the administrator inserted the word ‘yeah’ as a tag. The tag could be put in the end of the sentence. Moreover, the word ‘yeah’ expressed the spirit emotion, so it could be put in the end of the sentence without disturbed the meaning of the sentence.

In the example [14] until [17] were also the examples of tag switching. The tag was in the final position of the caption. It indicated that the distribution of the example [14] until [17] was the final sentential position. The word “so” was also considered as the form of a word, it indicated that the classification of this expression was lexical construction. The word ‘so’ was the tag switching. The purpose of the tag was just filling or tagging before the administrator explained about the main event. ‘Let’s Be a Hero’ in the example [14] was one of the monthly events in the Masdha FM Radio. The result of the interview indicated that ‘Let’s Be a Hero’ was the quote of the Hari Pahlawan event that organized by Masdha FM Radio. The example [16] had the same explanation with the
example [14]. The purpose of the tag in the example [16] was just filling or tagging before the administrator explained about the main event. ‘Dare to Inspire’ was the quote of inspiration program or event from Masdha FM Radio.

The example [15] showed the tag had the persuasion purpose. The administrator used the tag in the first of the sentence. The administrator wanted to persuade the followers to join the Masdha FM Radio quiz and get the free ticket.

In the example [17], the administrator wrote word ‘so’ as the tag switching of the sentence. It was the example of the middle tag or filler; the tag was in the middle of the sentence. The word ‘so’ was considered as the final sentential position. The position of word ‘so’ was around the end of the caption. The word ‘so’ was also considered as a word, so the classification of the word ‘so’ was Lexical construction. The administrator asked all of the followers to always stay tune of the Masdha FM radio. The word ‘so’ was easy to be understood. The word ‘so’ in Bahasa Indoensia is *jadi*. People may not need to know about English to know the word so, because it is very popular and frequently used by most people in Indonesia.

The findings showed a phenomenon that the administrator used the initial lexical and final lexical tag switching in the conversation with the popular English word in Indonesia. This case also indicated that the phenomenon of the Tag Switching distribution by sentential position and construction in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account often occurred in the FLT classification. It did not need high knowledge of English to understand the word ‘yeah’ and ‘so’,
because most Indonesian people usually used these kind of words in daily conversation.

2. Inter-sentential Code Switching

The second type of code switching was the Inter-Sentential Code Switching. Poplack (1980) argues that inter-sentential switching occurs within a clause or sentence when the speaker finishes an idea, then starts another idea in another language. The Inter-Sentential Code Switching happens in the form of clause or sentence between sentence.

From Figure 4.1, the frequency of the Inter-Sentential Code Switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s post were 8 code switching expressions. The other detail examples of Inter-Sentential Code Switching were on Appendix 1.

Figure 4.3 Inter-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction
Figure 4.1 showed that there were 15% frequencies of Inter-sentential code switching. There were 7 code switching expressions’ frequencies of Inter-sentential code switching. Then, Figure 4.3 showed the sentential position and construction classification of the Inter-sentential code switching. Figure 4.3 showed that there were only 2 distributions of Inter-sentential code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. There was 1 frequency of Middle Clausal Inter-sentential code switching expressions (MCINT), and 6 frequencies of Final Clausal Inter-sentential code switching expressions (FCINT). Figure 4.3 showed that there only middle and final sentential position distribution of Inter-sentential code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account and only clausal expression of Inter-sentential code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. Table 4.2 is the tabulation of the Inter-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction token-type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Middle Clausal Inter-sentential code switching</th>
<th>Final Clausal Inter-sentential code switching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Together in Peace</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare to Inspire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let’s be a Hero</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please welcome our hottrack for November</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 Inter-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction
Table 4.2 showed that the distribution of Inter-Sentential Code Switching by sentential position and construction only happened in the middle position, final position and clausal form. Table 4.2 also showed the comparison of the token distribution. There were 4 tokens of code switching expression ‘Together in Peace’ and all of them happened in the FCINT classification. There was a token of each code switching expression ‘dare to inspire,’ ‘let’s be a hero’ and all of them also happened in the FCINT classification. The rest is a token of MCINT distribution of code switching expression ‘Please welcome our hottrack for November.’ This case indicated that the phenomenon of the Inter-Sentential Code Switching distribution by sentential position and construction in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account often occurred in the FCINT classification. All of the 7 Inter-Sentential Code Switching expressions in the captions were in the form of sentence between sentence. The examples of the Inter-Sentential Code Switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts are explained as follows.

[18] Terimakasih untuk Onma Gultom, Debora Ayu, Chalida Hikmarani dari @cocodev.jogjateng yang sudah menyempatkan mampir untuk berbagi wawasan buat sobat muda. Jangan lupa terus dengerin Wawasan setiap hari jumat dari jam 15.00 :) Together In Peace

In the example [18], ‘Together In Peace’ was written by the administrator 4 times of the 7 Inter-Sentential Code Switching words in the captions. The result of interview indicated the clarification of the administrators of Masdha FM Instagram account the sentence ‘Together In Peace’ because the words ‘In’ was in the form of capitalization. The administrator explained that was the main slogan
of the Masdha FM radio. It was also the answer why the sentence ‘Together In Peace’ frequently appeared in the captions.

In the example [18], the administrator asked the followers to listen up the program Wawasan by the Masdha FM Radio and after that the slogan followed up in the next sentence. The other examples of the Inter-Sentential Code Switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts are explained as follows


In the example [19], the administrator wrote the Indonesian sentence in the first sentence and followed up by the code switching expression. The meaning of those sentences were ‘show your spirit!’ with the Masdha FM main slogan after it. Example [18] and [19] indicated as a sentence. Therefore, the classification of example [18] and [19] were clausal construction. Additionally, the position of example [18] and [19] were in the end of the caption. So, it was considered as final sentential position. The example [18] and [19] were the examples of final clausal inter-sentential switching (FCINT).


Created by @antoniusian
Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production
In the example [20], the classification of sentential position was indicated as middle position. Example [20] was written in the middle of the caption. The initial sentence of example [20] explained about the song and the singer, and the final sentence of example [20] showed the creator and producer team. The code switching expression is in the middle position of the caption. Besides, the structure or construction classification of example [20] was clausal construction. The first sentence was the introduction to the main point, the administrator explained the followers about the song and the singer, then the administrator introduced the song in the next sentence in form of Inter-Sentential Code Switching. Therefore, example [20] is the example of MCINT.

The phenomenon of all of the inter-sentential code switching expressions were considered as the clausal construction expressions. The inter-sentential switching happened in a form of sentence. This phenomenon was very accurate with the main theory of Poplack’s inter-sentential code switching that Inter-Sentential Code Switching happened in the form of clause or sentence between sentence. Moreover, all of the sentential position classifications of this type were found in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

3. **Intra-sentential Code Switching**

The last type was Intra-Sentential Code Switching. Poplack (1980) argues that intra-sentential switching occurs within in an utterance, word, and phrase typically without any pauses or disruptions. This type occurs in the form of word or phrase. Poplack also argues that this type is the most difficult one. However,
this type was the most frequent type of code switching in the captions of @masdhafm with the 41 code switching expressions out of the 54 code switching expressions. This type was seen to be simple since it was usually in a form of word or phrase. However, if the administrator did not really know about the grammatical rules or part of speech, it could damage the sentence or make the grammatical violations.

**Figure 4.4 Intra-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction**

Figure 4.1 showed that there were 41 frequencies of Intra-sentential code switching. Besides, Figure 4.4 showed the sentential position and construction classification of the Intra-sentential code switching. This figure showed that there were 5 distributions of Intra-sentential code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram. There were 1 frequency of ILITR expressions, 5 frequencies of IPITR expressions, 8 frequencies of MLITR expressions, 2 frequencies of MPITR expressions, and 25 frequencies of FPITR expressions. Moreover, Figure 4.3 showed that there were all of the sentential position distribution of Intra-sentential
code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account and lexical and phrasal expression of Intra-sentential code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. Here is the tabulation of the Intra-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction token-type can be seen as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Initial Lexical Intra-sentential</th>
<th>Initial Phrasal Intra-sentential</th>
<th>Middle Lexical Intra-sentential</th>
<th>Middle Phrasal Intra-sentential</th>
<th>Final Phrasal Intra-sentential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced by</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proudly Present</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay tune</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give away</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello December</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only on</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soundtrack</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk show</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 Intra-sentential code switching by sentential position and construction

Table 4.3 showed that the distribution of Intra-Sentential Code Switching by sentential position and construction happened in the initial position middle
position, final position and lexical, phrasal form. Table 4.3 also showed the comparison of the token distribution. There were 11 tokens of both code switching expression ‘created by’ and ‘produced by’ and all of them happened in the FPITR classification. There were 2 others token of FPITR, they were ‘stay tune’ code switching expressions. There was an another token FPITR, it was ‘only on’ code switching expression. The distribution of FPITR classification in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account was 25 frequencies distribution out of 41 intra-sentential code switching expressions. This case indicated that the phenomenon of the Intra-Sentential Code Switching distribution by sentential position and construction in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account often occurred in the FPITR classification. Here are the explanations of the Intra-Sentential Code Switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts can be seen as follows.


There were two intra-sentential code switching expressions in the example [21]. Moreover, there were two mistakes from the example [21]. The first one was the spelling of ‘talkshow,’ it should be ‘talk show.’ Additionally, the second one was the part of speech from ‘talk show’, it was a noun. The sentential position of the phrase “talk show” was middle position. Then, the construction of ‘talk show’ was phrasal. It was classified as middle phrasal intra-sentential switching. The sentence told the followers that Illona will have the talk show in the Masdha FM Radio. The word ‘bakal’ was the Indonesian meaning of ‘will’ or ‘to be going to’
and it should be followed by verb. ‘Talk show’ was not a verb, it was a noun. This was the example about the mistake of the use of this type of code switching.

[22] Radio Masdha menjadi salah satu radio yang akan memutarkan single Illona bertajuk "Apa Daya". Dan Illona bakal talkshow di Radio Masdha bulan November nanti. Lagunya enak banget sobat muda so stay tune terus di Radio Masdha

The word ‘single’ in the example [22] was considered as initial sentential position and lexical construction. There was no mistake in the word ‘single’ because the part of speech was correct. The content of the caption was exactly the same as example [21] that has been explained before. However, the findings in this study found another phenomenon of other word ‘single’ code switching expressions.


The type of the word ‘single’ in the example [23] was also intra-sentential switching. The different was the classification of the word ‘single’ in the example [22] and [23]. In the example [23], middle sentential position was the sentential position classification of it. The construction classification was lexical form, same as the example [22]. Even though the example [22] had a different sentential position with the example [23], they still had a same form or construction and they were still the case examples of intra-sentential code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. Here are the other examples of intra-sentential code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts was explained as follows.
Those two sentences in the example [24] were the most frequent intra-sentential code switching expressions. Almost all of the captions ended with those sentences. There were 11 tokens of expression ‘created by’ and also 11 tokens of expression ‘produced by’ and those code expressions were also classified into sentential position and construction. The sentential position of those code switching expressions were final position and phrasal was the construction classification of those code switching expressions. It was like the credits. There was no grammatical mistake from those sentences. All of them were followed by noun. ‘created by @antoniusian’, antoniusian was the person who created the picture of the caption. Same as ‘produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production’, Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production was the production team of the Masdha FM Radio that did all the productions. Besides, there was the another example of intra-sentential code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts.

Kami segenap crew radio Masdha mengucapkan "Selamat Hari Ibu"

In the example [25], it was about all the crews of Masdha FM Radio celebrated and expressed the Mother Day for the followers. The word ‘crew’ appeared 4 times in the findings. Middle position was the sentential position of the word ‘crew’ and lexical was the classification of the construction. There were no grammatical violations of this sentence. ‘Crew’ in the sentence was the subject of the sentence and it was followed by verb. ‘Mengucapkan’ was the Indonesian’s word which meant ‘express’. The part of speech of ‘express’ was a verb.
Additionally, the another example of intra-sentential code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts can be seen as follows.


From the example [26], the caption told the followers about the song which became the soundtrack of *My Little Pony: The Movie*. The word ‘soundtrack’ was a noun. ‘Menjadi’ was the Indonesian meaning of ‘become’ and it should be followed by noun. Middle position was the sentential position of the word ‘soundtrack’ and lexical was the classification of the construction. The word ‘hottrack’ in the example [26] was not the misspelling English word. The result of the interview indicated that ‘hottrack’ was the hot music list in the Masdha FM Radio.

In the intra-sentential switching type, there was a new phenomenon. There were many same expressions that appeared more than once. Some of them had the exactly same sentential position and construction classification, such as example [24] that appeared 11 times in the 26 captions has the same final phrasal classifications. Then, some of them also had the different sentential position and construction classification, such as the word ‘single’ in the example [22] and [23].

Therefore, the intra-sentential switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account was classified into 5 classifications. They were initial lexical intra-sentential switching (ILITR), initial phrasal intra-sentential switching (IPITR), middle lexical intra-sentential switching (MLITR), middle phrasal intra-sentential switching (MPITR), and final phrasal intra-sentential switching (FPITR). This
explanation indicated that intra-sentential switching could be happened in a form of lexical and phrasal and could be taken place in the initial, middle, and final position. This case also indicated that the phenomenon of the Intra-Sentential Code Switching distribution by sentential position and construction in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account often occurred in the FPITR classification.

B. Speech Functions of Code Switching in The Masdha FM Instagram

The second problem discussed in this research was the speech functions of code switching in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. This study used Appel and Muysken (1987) theory about the speech functions of code switching to discuss and explain all of the use of code switching speech functions in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account qualitatively. There were the referential function (R), directive function (D), expressive function (EX), phatic function (PA), metalinguistic function (ML) and poetic function (PO). This study also completed the discussion and explanation about the speech functions of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account with the result of the interview. The result of the interview was the Masdha FM Instagram’s administrator’s clarification of using the speech functions. Therefore, the theory of speech functions from Appel and Muysken would be supported by the clarification from the Masdha FM Instagram’s administrator.

This part also presents the findings from the total of the code switching functions in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts which are illustrated in Figure 4.5 and there are more detail examples in the Appendix 1.
The total of the data was presented in a form of pie chart and also completed with the percentage of each speech functions.

**Figure 4.5 The Frequency of the Code Switching Speech Functions**

This study used Appel and Muysken’s (1987) theory about the speech functions of code switching. According to the Figure 4.5 above, Masdha FM Instagram account’s administrator used all of the six speech functions of code switching. The phatic function was the most speech function found in the captions of the Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts with the 42 frequencies (54%). The 6 speech functions of code switching were adopted by Appel and Muysken (1987) used to give an explanation about the speech functions of code switching used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. They were referential function, phatic function, metalinguistic function and poetic function. The result of the interview with the one of Masdha FM Instagram administrators would give deeper clarification and explanation of the use of speech functions of code
switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The tabulation of the speech functions by the frequency is presented as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced by</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proudly present</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Together in Peace</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay tune</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare to Inspire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give away</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello December</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let’s be a hero</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only on</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please welcome our hottrack for November</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound track</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk show</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.4 data presentation of code switching speech function by frequency and distribution**

Table 4.4 indicated the token-type distinction of speech function of code switching used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. Table 4.4 also showed
the comparison of the token distribution. There were 11 tokens of both code switching expressions ‘created by’ and ‘produced by’. All of them had the same function, that is phatic function. As stated before in Figure 4.5, phatic function became the most frequent function of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. Here are the explanations of each speech functions of code switching used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram are presented as follows:

1. **Referential Function**

   Appel and Muysken (1987) argue that people use referential function because people do not know the right word or translation in some languages. Referential function also occurred because of the lack of vocabulary. Another reason is because there are no such terms to describe the word in the target language, for example was the case of ‘selfie’. The word ‘selfie’ went viral because of the high quality camera in the smartphone. At that time, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) did not make the Indonesian word of ‘selfie’ yet.

   In the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account, the frequency of referential function was 6 code switching expressions. The use of this function was to describe the unusual word in Indonesian with English word. The examples of referential function can be seen as follows:


   From the example [27], the Indonesian meaning of ‘soundtrack’ was *lagu pengiring dalam film* and some Indonesian people rarely heard the phrase *lagu*
The lack of vocabulary happened in this case, there was the Indonesian meaning of ‘soundtrack’ but there was no Indonesian word of it. This case was the example of referential function in the use of code switching when there is no suitable word in certain languages. It was different with the word ‘car’ because there is the Indonesian word of the word ‘car’. Indonesian people could mention ‘mobil’ to switch the word ‘car’ into Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesian people did not need to say ‘kendaraan bermesin dan beroda empat’. Some Indonesian people were more comfortable to hear ‘soundtrack’ and it was easier to be understood.


In the example [28], the administrator wrote the word talk show. There is the misspelling of the word talk show, and it have been discussed before in the intra-sentential code switching. The word ‘talk show’ has the Indonesian meaning kegiatan bercakap-cakap dalam sebuah acara. There was the lack of vocabulary again in this case. This case was also the example of referential function in the use of code switching when there was no suitable word in certain languages. For some Indonesian people, it was easier to remember and know with the word ‘talk show’ because some television program in Indonesia used the word ‘talk show’ rather than kegiatan bercakap-cakap dalam sebuah acara. Besides, there was the word ‘single’ in the example [28]. The others example of the word ‘single’ in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account can be seen as follows:
[29] Clean Bandit tak lantas puas dan kembali dengan single terbarunya yang berjudul I miss You, dengan menggandeng Julia Michaels.

[30] Ada 5 tiket nonton Funcoustic gratis buat kamu yg beruntung lohh! Cara dapetinnya gampang banget! Kamu tinggal jawab pertanyaan di bawah ini "Apa single terbaru Illona?" Kirim jawaban kamu ke nomer masdha di 081803339595 atau ke twitternya masdha di @masdhafm. So, buruan dapetin tiketnya dan nonton bareng kita!!


In the example [29] until [31], the word ‘single’ became the referential function the code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The case of word ‘single’ had the similar explanation with the example [28]. There was no the accurate Indonesian meaning and Indonesian word of the word ‘single’. The Indonesian meaning of the word ‘single’ is tunggal but the point and focused of those sentences were about music or song. In the example [28] and [30], the word ‘single’ referred to the Illona’s song. In the example [29], it talked about Clean Bandit’s song. The example [31] discussed about SIA’s song. Therefore, the word ‘single’ was the hardest word to be changed into Indonesian in the findings of this study. The good thing was some Indonesian people, especially teenagers nowadays and people who loved music, knew about the word ‘single’ in the case of music. The meaning of the word ‘single’ here was a song that belonged to its album.

This discussion also supported by the result of the interview with the administrator. The administrator told about the lack of vocabulary. The administrator did not really know the suitable Indonesian word to replace the words ‘single’, ‘soundtrack’, and ‘talk show’ but the administrator knew the
meaning of those words. The administrator also told that the followers were familiar with those words. The referential functions helped the administrator to switch the hard code in *Bahasa Indonesia* with the appropriate English words.

2. Directive Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) theorize that the directive function aims to include or exclude a person from a part of conversation. In Figure 4.5, the directive function in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account had only 5% frequencies. The caption was like a monologue, so there was no part to exclude or include someone in the conversation. However, there were some English words used by the administrator to include someone. The examples of including someone in the conversation can be seen as follows:


The example [32] and [33] were the examples of directive function in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The administrator used the word ‘stay tune’ to persuade the followers to always listen the radio channel of Masdha FM. In this case, the administrator invited the followers to join the conversation. The administrator attracted the followers to join the conversation in the comment column in using directive function of code switching.
The administrator clarified that all of the captions, without the code switching, had purpose to communicate with all the followers in the comment column. The code switching of directive function persuaded the followers to join the conversation in the comment column. The administrator also told that some followers replied the caption enthusiastically after listening to Masdha FM Radio in the comment column.

Besides, the directive function had purpose to include someone in the conversation and directive function also had purpose to exclude someone in the conversation. There were no captions that had purpose to exclude someone in the conversation. Masdha FM Instagram’s account was one of the promotion media of Masdha FM Radio. The administrator told that Masdha FM was not brave enough to exclude someone from conversation in the promotion media. If the administrator wanted to exclude someone in the caption, the administrator was afraid it would hurt someone’s feeling and make people left Masdha FM Radio to other radio channels.

3. Expressive Function

Apple and Muysken (1987) argue that the expressive function aims to express the speaker’s feeling in the form of code switching. Based on the findings, there were only 4% frequencies of the expressive function in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

[34] Yeaah.. Hari ini @masdhafm kedatangan teman-teman yang luar biasa dari komunitas @arsa_jogja terimakasih teman-teman dari komunitas Arsa Jogja karena sudah meluangkan waktu untuk berbagi wawasan kepada sobat muda
:D Tetap dengerin wawasan setiap hari jumat pukul 15.00 - 17.00 hanya di 95 FM Radio Masdha Jogja!

[35] Yeah! Hari Jumat, 10 November 2017 ini Masdha kedatangan teman2 dari Berbagi Nasi Jogja. Thanks ya, udah mau ngeluangin waktunya untuk berbagi wawasan dengan sobat muda. Jangan lupa dengerin terus Wawasan setiap jumat jam 15.00-17.00 yang bakal ngenalin sobat muda dengan komunitas2 yang kece pastinya :)

In the example [34] and [35], the word ‘yeah’ became the expressive function in the Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The word ‘yeah’ expressed the spirit of the administrator. Both of the example [34] and [35] showed the happiness expression because Masdha FM would have the great guest stars. In the example [34], Arsa Jogja community would be the guest of Masdha FM Radio. Besides, in the example [35], Berbagi Nasi Jogja would be the guest of Masdha FM Radio. The indication of the deeper feeling was the statement took place in the first sentence. The first or last sentence could indicate someone’s feeling that they want to express.

The administrator explained this function was the way to lift the followers’ mood up. The administrator shared happiness to the followers using the expressive function of code switching so the follower could also feel the happiness. The administrator also told that the other expressions would be suited in the appropriate condition. The word that consisted of expressive function could change the mood of the followers.

4. Phatic Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) theorize that the phatic function is the function to stress or emphasized some words. People will not use phatic function in the
whole text or sentence, people will use it only in the specific word that people want to be stressed. The main purpose of phatic function is to make the other people remember or focus on the specific word.

The phatic function in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts was the most frequent function. There were 42 phatic function expressions found in the captions.

[36] Hai sobat muda, mau nonton Funcoustic Charity Concert gratis? Yukk ikutan give away kita! Ada 5 tiket nonton Funcoustic gratis buat kamu yg beruntung lohh!

From the example [36], the administrator of the Instagram account stressed the phrase ‘give away’ because it was the point of the persuasion in that sentence. The main point of the sentence was about the persuasion of the administrator for the followers to join their giveaway event. The administrator emphasized the phrase ‘give away’ because that way main activity in the event. The administrator explained that there are 5 free concert tickets to the followers. The administrator explains that the followers might get the free ticket by joining the giveaway activity. The administrator used the phatic function in the phrase ‘give away’ to make sure that the followers did not forget the important event. The another example of phatic function can be seen as follows:

[37] Created by @antoniusian
Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production

In the example [37], those sentences used phatic function to emphasize about the creator and production team. The administrator emphasized those code switching to told the followers that @antoniusian was the creator of the picture
and Masdha Grafis Kreatif Bebas Production was the production team in the Masdha FM Radio. As have mentioned before in the example [24], those sentences appeared 11 times in the 26 captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. It indicated that Masdha FM emphasized those sentences importantly. Masdha FM Radio showed a respect to the creator and producer team of Masdha FM Radio channel in using phatic function of code switching.

[38] PT UKM Radio Masdha **Proudly Present** Charity Concert "Magic O Radio"

The example [38] showed phrase ‘proudly present’ as the phatic function. There were 4 tokens of ‘proudly present’ code switching expression and all of them had the same code switching speech function, that was phatic function. This case indicated that the administrator emphasized importantly about Masdha FM present. Masdha FM told the followers that Masdha FM presented a charity concert. The administrator emphasized the phrase ‘proudly present’ because that was the important point of the sentence. It was stressed because as the reminder there was a present from Masdha FM.

[39] **Sobat Muda... Langkah awalmu menentukan segalanya. Semua Resiko, Kegagalan, Kritikan adalah warna yang menghiasi langkahmu untuk mencapai suatu tujuan. Apalagi kamu bisa menginspirasi orang orang yang ada disekitarmu.. Menyenangkan bukan? So.. Dare to Inspire.. **Only on** 95 FM Radio Masdha Jogja.**

The example [39] showed the phrase ‘only on’ became the phatic function. This phrase was emphasized and stressed because the inspiration event with the quote ‘Dare to Inspire’ was only on Masdha FM Radio.
The result of the interview was also supported this discussion. The administrator told that the Instagram account of Masdha FM was the medium to promote Masdha FM Radio in social media. The phatic function had purpose to emphasize and stress some important information that the followers could gain. The administrator clarified this function was very helpful to make the followers remember the important things, points, and events that organized by Masdha FM Radio. The administrator also told that if the followers could not get and remember the important information, this promotion medium was failed. Therefore, the phatic function was very helpful for Masdha FM to indicate or emphasize some important points.

5. Metalinguistic Function

Appel and Muysken (1987) say that people use this function in order to comment on other languages. The another motivation used this function was to show the linguistic skill, so the speaker can impress the other with their linguistic skill. The findings of this study found 11 metalinguistic function expressions in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. The examples and explanations of metalinguistic function can be seen as follows:

[40] Illona bakal talkshow di Radio Masdha bulan November nanti. Lagunya enak banget sobat muda so stay tune terus di Radio Masdha.

The example [40] showed the word ‘so’ as the metalinguistic function. There were 4 tokens of ‘so’ code switching expression and all of them had metalinguistic function. This case indicated that the administrator wanted to impress the followers with his/her good English skill, so that the administrator
could attract the followers. Masdha FM Radio was the communication media that was also in the entertainment world, the administrator of the Masdha FM Instagram account wanted to impress the followers with the bilingual skill. The word ‘so’ was quiet popular and easy to be understood in Indonesia. The another similar examples of example [40] can be seen as follows:


[42] Sobat Muda... Langkah awalmu menentukan segalanya. Semua Resiko, Kegagalan, Kritikan adalah warna yang menghiasi langkahmu untuk mencapai suatu tujuan. Apalagi kamu bisa menginspirasi orang orang yang ada disekitarmu. Menyenangkan bukan? So. Dare to Inspire.. Only on 95 FM Radio Masdha Jogja..

The function of the word ‘so’ in the example [41] and [42] were the metalinguistic function as has explained before. The administrator wanted to entertain the followers by using the bilingual skill. It also could impress the followers that Masdha FM had the language or linguistics skillful administrators.


The word ‘crew’ in the example [43] was not the referential function. Some Indonesian people knew the meaning of the word ‘crew’. The Indonesian meaning of ‘crew’ was ‘kru’ and the pronunciation was very similar. Some events in Indonesia usually wrote down ‘crew’ in the crew division uniform, that was the reason of the word ‘crew’ was not referential function. It was metalinguistic function. There were also 4 tokens of ‘crew’ code switching expression and all of them had metalinguistic function. This case indicated that the administrator wanted to impress the followers with his/her good English skill, so that the
administrator could attract the followers. The administrator wanted to show his or her linguistic skill in English. As the communication and mass media, Masdha FM Radio worked in the entertainment world, it was a good movement by the administrator of the Instagram account used the metalinguistic function. It would show to all of the followers that Masdha FM was one of the competent radios in Yogyakarta with the good understanding of English. It was also important used this metalinguistic function in the entertainment world, as Appel and Muysken (1987) argue that the speaker can impress the other with their linguistic skill.

The administrator clarified that Masdha FM Radio was in the entertainment world. Metalinguistic function had a purpose to attract the followers. The administrator wanted to show to the followers that Masdha FM had an ability to communicate in bilingual. The followers could enjoy some English words in the captions. The administrator explained again that the Masdha FM Instagram account had a promotion purpose. This metalinguistic function was for attracting and impressing the followers about the communication skill of Masdha FM. The metalinguistic function showed that Masdha FM can use more than one language.

6. Poetic Function

The poetic function was the last function in the caption of Masdha FM Instagram account's posts. Appel and Musyken (1987) say that poetic function often used for restate jokes, stories, songs, and poetic quotations for amusement or entertainment purpose. There were no restating jokes, stories or song in using
code switching in the captions of Masdha FM. Therefore, there is no poetic function in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram.

Table 4.4 showed that there were some code switching expressions that had double function. The double function became the combination function of the related code switching expressions. The tabulation of the combined speech function of code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram can be seen as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Switching</th>
<th>Referential Phatic Function</th>
<th>Directive Metalinguistic Function</th>
<th>Phatic Metalinguistic Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soundtrack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk show</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5 the data presentation of combined speech function by frequency and distribution

The combined function of code switching happened because of the content of the caption. Therefore, there was not all of the code switching expressions had the combined function. Table 4.4 showed that there were 4 tokens of ‘single’ code switching expression, but Table 4.5 indicated that only a token of ‘single’ code switching expression had combined function. Table 4.4 also showed that there were 4 tokens of ‘so’ code switching expression, but table 4.5 indicated that only 2 tokens of ‘so’ code switching expression had combined function. The
combination of phatic and metalinguistic function became the most frequent combined speech function used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. Here are the explanations of the combined functions.

7. Referential-Phatic Function

There were found 3 code switching expressions that consisted of referential and phatic function. The phenomenon of the classification in the type of code switching made this double function happened.

[44] *Yuhu, radio masdha punya sesuatu yang menarik banget lho buat kamu. Kabarnya SIA ngeluarin satu single terbaru yang bertajuk santa’s coming for us untuk menyambut natal tahun ini. Penasaran? Yuk dengerin 95.00 FM Radio Masdha Jogja*

The word ‘single’ in the example [44] was different with the example [28]. In the referential function, the word ‘single’ just indicated that a difficult word to be translated into Bahasa Indonesia. In this part, the word ‘single’ had a phatic function. The administrator told about the new song of SIA. The administrator told the readers about something attracting from Masdha FM. The administrator emphasized that the word ‘single’ was the attracting thing from Masdha FM that all of the followers should know about it.


The word ‘talk show’ in the example [45] had the double code switching function, they were referential and phatic function. As stated before that ‘talk show’ was the example case of referential function, the explanation of its phatic function can be seen as follows. The administrator emphasizes the phrase ‘talk
show’ because that was the main activity in the event. A guest star, Illona, would have a talk show activity in the Masdha FM Radio. The administrator emphasized this important activity in using phatic function of code switching.


The figure 4.5 showed that there were 3% distribution of code switching expressions that consisted of directive and metalinguistic function. The phenomenon of the classification in the type of code switching made this double function happened.


The word ‘so’ in the example [46] had two functions. The first one was directive function. The administrator asked the followers to stay tune on the Masdha FM because there would be more convenient songs to be listened. The word ‘so’ was the way to include someone or invite someone in the conversation. Then, it also had the metalinguistic function. The administrator wrote the invitation to the followers to stay tune on Masdha FM in English. This was the way of the administrator to show the language skills of Masdha FM members. Masdha FM is a company that worked in the entertainment world. Therefore, attracting the readers, followers, listeners with the high level of language skill was a better way to attract the followers.
9. **Phatic Metalinguistic Function**

Figure 4.5 showed that there were 5% distribution of code switching expressions that consisted of phatic and metalinguistic function. The phenomenon of the classification in the type of code switching made this double function happened.

[47] *Kami segenap crew radio Masdha mengucapkan "Selamat Hari Ibu"*

The word ‘crew’ in the example [47] had the double code switching function, they were metalinguistic and phatic function. There were 4 tokens of ‘crew’ code switching expressions and all of them had combined function. As stated before that ‘crew’ was the example case of metalinguistic function, the explanation of its phatic function can be seen as follows. The administrator emphasized the word ‘crew’ because it was the main subject of the sentence. The administrator emphasized that the crew of Masdha FM radio greeted the national mother day in Indonesia. The administrator emphasized this important information by using phatic function of code switching.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are three parts in this chapter. They are conclusions, implications, and recommendations. The conclusions of the research are related to the research problems. The conclusions also represent the use of types and speech functions code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram account’s posts. The implications describe the results of this study in language teaching or learning. Recommendations are for future researcher and the administrator of social media.

A. CONCLUSIONS

This research aimed to answer two research questions. The first was the types of code switching which were used in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. The second was the speech functions of code switching which occurred in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account.

From the result, the code switching used by the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account was classified into three types of code switching. The types of code switching were tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. These three types of code switching referred to the position where the change of the language takes place. Therefore, the sentential position was used to classified the three types of code switching. The classifications of sentential position were initial position, middle position and final position. Besides, the construction classification was also used in order to dig more phenomenon of the types of code switching out. The classifications of the
construction of the code switching expression are lexical, phrasal and clausal. This study found that the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account applied all of 3 types of code switching that had been classified into 2 smaller units, which were sentential position and construction. However, the findings found that the most frequently used type of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account was intra-sentential switching.

In this study, there were only 5 speech functions in using code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram’s account. They were referential, directive, expressive, phatic and metalinguistic function. First, the administrator used referential function to switch some hard codes from the target language. Second, the administrator used directive function because the administrator wanted to include the followers in the administrator conversation in the comment column. Third, the administrator shared his/her feeling and emotion to lift the followers’ mood up in using expressive function. Fourth, the phatic function is used by the administrator to emphasize important things, information, news, activities and events of Masdha FM radio. Fifth, the administrator showed his/her language or linguistic skill to the followers in order to attract the followers of Masdha FM in using metalinguistic function. The findings found that the most frequently used speech function of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram was the phatic function. The classification of types of code switching made some double speech functions of some code switching expressions. They were referential-phatic function, directive-metalinguistic function and phatic-metalinguistic function.
B. IMPLICATIONS

Even though this study was about the code switching in the Instagram and the radio field, it had implication for the English learning and teaching. This study also helps teachers or lecturers in conducting the lesson of sociolinguistics, especially code switching. The lecturers could teach about the types and speech function of code switching in the captions of Instagram. Some studies focused on code switching in the spoken discourse, this research gave the example of the written discourse. Moreover, this study provides examples about the use of code switching in the social life. This study provides the lecturers some information related to the use of code switching, which are the types of code switching, the speech functions of code switching, and also the code switching expressions in the captions of one of the official radio Instagram accounts.

This study helps the ELESP students to learn about sociolinguistics, especially the application of code switching in the social life. The ELESP students can learn about the types and speech functions of code switching. The main case of this study is the application of code switching in the captions of Masdha FM Instagram. The main case of this study can be easier for the ELESP students in this modern era to learn about the types and speech functions of code switching in the social media. Instagram was the one of the popular social media in this world, so the students should be excited to learn the code switching with Instagram captions as the example. Therefore, it will help the students to understand the material well.
C. RECOMMENDATIONS

After drawing the conclusions from the discussions, the researcher would like to provide a recommendation for administrator of social media and the future researcher.

1. Administrators of Social Media

This study has discussed about the code switching in the Masdha FM Instagram. There is a suggestion and recommendation to the administrators of official account of social media. The administrators may learn about linguistics especially code switching. Using code switching in the social media to promote products, events, services is very helpful. The administrator is the person who communicates with other users or people in the social media. The administrators may learn about the types, functions, and reasons of using code switching. The administrator will use the code switching in the appropriate way. Some Indonesian people in modern era sometime write some English words wrong, such as ‘ngeprint’, ‘ngegame’ and ‘nginstall’. That case is the examples of inappropriate way in using code switching. It is good if the administrator has a high skill of communication. Therefore, the recommendation for the administrators is about language learning, especially code switching.

2. Future Researchers

From this study, some equal level readers in linguistic studies know the application of the types and speech functions of code switching. Therefore, they have an additional case of the application of sociolinguistic, especially the
application of code switching in the social life, the Instagram official account of Masdha FM Radio. This study also helps equal level readers in linguistic studies in conducting a research about the utterance in the captions of the official Instagram account of radio organization. This study becomes the reference for equal level readers in linguistic studies in conducting a research about sociolinguistics, especially code switching. The future researchers may do a research about the factors and reasons in using code switching. Therefore, this study may help the future researchers who have the same interest in discussing code switching.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

THE DATA COLLECTION OF TYPES AND SPEECH FUNCTIONS OF CODE SWITCHING

Abbreviations:

CS  : Code Switching
I   : Initial position
M   : Middle position
F   : Final Position
L   : Lexical
P   : Phrasal
C   : Clausal
SP  : Sentential Position
CST : Construction
T   : Tag Switching
INT : Inter-sentential Code Switching
ITR : Intra-sentential Code Switching
R   : Referential Function
D   : Directive Function
EX  : Expressive Function
PA  : Phatic Function
ML  : Metalinguistic Function
PO  : Poetic Function
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Caption of the Post</th>
<th>Classification of CS</th>
<th>Types of CS</th>
<th>Speech Functions of CS</th>
<th>Date of Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jadi, Jiwa muda sejuta karya! Created by @antoniusian Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>1/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Selamat hari batik nasional. Created by @cyrillus_m ft @debbyy16 Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>2/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pernasaran dengan lagunya? Stay tune terus di 95.00 FM Radio Masdha Jogja, Together In Peace! Created by @anselmus89 Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>9/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kami segenap crew radio Masdha mengucapkan Selamat hari Sumpah Pemuda. Created by @antoniusian Produced by Masdha Garafis Kreatif Bebas Production.</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>28/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>So.. Let’s Be a Hero! Hanya di 95 FM RADIO MASDHA JOGJA Created by @antoniusian Produced by Masdha Garafis Kreatif Bebas Production.</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>1/11/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jadi, udah penasaran dengan lagunya? Please welcome our hottrack for November Clean bandit with I Miss You Created by @antoniusian Produced by Grafis Kreatif Bebas Masdha Production</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kami Segenap Crew Radio Masdha Jogja mengucapkan, Selamat Memperingati Hari Pahlawan Nasional! Created by @antoniusian Produced by Masdha Garafis Kreatif Bebas Production.</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kami segenap crew radio masdha mengucapkan &quot;Selamat Hari Guru Nasional&quot; <del>25 November 2017</del> Created by @antoniusian Produced by Masdha Garafis Kreatif Bebas Production.</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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PT UKM Radio Masdha Proudly Present Charity Concert
"Magic O Radio"
Kembali dengan suasana 90an dan ditemani musik musik syahdu dari teman teman

PT UKM Radio Masdha Proudly Present Charity Concert
"Magic O Radio"
Kembali dengan suasana 90an dan ditemani musik musik syahdu dari teman teman

PT UKM Radio Masdha Proudly Present Charity Concert
"Magic O Radio"
Kembali dengan suasana 90an dan ditemani musik musik syahdu dari teman teman

Radio Masdha menjadi salah satu radio yang akan memutarkan single illona bertajuk "Apa Daya"

Clean Bandit tak lantas puas dan kembali dengan single terbarunya yang berjudul I miss You, dengan menggandeng Julia Michaels.

Kamu tinggal jawab pertanyaan di bawah ini "Apa single terbaru Illona?"

Kabarnya SIA ngeluarin satu single terbaru yang bertajuk santa’s coming for us untuk menyambut natal tahun ini.

Radio Masdha menjadi salah satu radio yang akan memutarkan single illona bertajuk "Apa Daya"
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<td>Please welcome our hottrack for November</td>
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APPENDIX 2

INTERVIEW GUIDELINE FOR INTERVIEW

1. Why do you use referential function? Such as single, talk show, soundtrack, etc.

2. Phatic function has a purpose to emphasize some utterance, do you use phatic function for that purpose?

3. Why do you use metalinguistic function? such as yeah, crew, etc.

4. Why do you quote some slogan or motto?

5. Why don’t you use directive function and expressive function?”