# An Analysis of Representative Acts and Language Functions Represented on Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Yuvi Phan on Her Instagram Reels

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**ABSTRACT**

*The research aims to analyze the types of representative acts and the types of language functions represented in code-mixing and code-switching that appear in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. This research was conducted in library research. So, qualitative research was used. The researcher utilized a transcript of Yuvi Phan Instagram reels as the data in this research. Data was gathered through documentation. After that, the data were analyzed through content analysis. The results presented that there were 25 data that were categorized into three types of representative acts represented on code switching and code mixing that were found in Yuvi Phan's Instragram reels. There were 14 data of assertions, 9 data of suggestions, and 2 data of statements. The second result presented those 25 data were categorized into three types of language functions of representative act represented on code switching and code mixing that were found in Yuvi Phan's Instragram reels. They were giving information, persuading people, and sharing opinions. There were 16 data on giving information, eight on persuading people, and one on sharing opinions. So, based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that representative acts and language functions can coexist in utterances, as well as in code switch and code mix, and that representative acts and language functions can coexist in representative acts marked by words or phrases. Moreover, representative acts and language functions in Yuvi*

*Phan's Instagram reels can be the reference as a media for the instructing educational experience.*

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

## INTRODUCTION

According to Ashfira and Hardjanto (2021), speech acts are essential, especially in communication, because they are acts of communication. People say what is on their minds, ideas, or beliefs, which causes the other person to act unconsciously. Arguments, descriptions, explanations, and information may be provided. It is undeniable that communication methods are being altered by technology in this digital age. According to Finegan (2008), there are various kinds of speech acts, six have received particular attention, there are representatives, commissives, directives, declarations, expressive, and verdictives. Among the kinds of speech act, the researcher focused on representative acts, because representative acts are frequently used in communication, such as literary works like novels, plays, short stories, and movies use representative acts. In this research, the researcher can find representative acts in short stories especially on Instagram. According to Finegan there are six types of representative acts assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, and suggestions.

Representative acts are frequently used in communication, such as literary works like novels, plays, short stories, and movies. In this research, the researcher can find representative acts in short stories especially on Instagram. Speech acts are indicated by some action words in sentences that the speakers express, feel and believe. From those actions words can be used to inform listeners about the speaker. As a result, whenever a speaker speaks to a listener and uses a code switch or code mix, they always do something to make what they are saying more understandable. Speech acts are a term used in linguistics to describe behaviors occurring when speakers speak to listeners. Speakers are able to deliver the utterance clearly through speech acts.

Clark (1981) said that language serves purposes, some of which includes: giving information, delivering messages, expressing feelings, persuading people, entertaining

people, and sharing opinions. Language functions are utilized to adapt speech to the context and setting in order to convey a goal or purpose. This indicates that language functions to convey some meaning to the listener in order for them to comprehend what the speaker is saying. Language functions as a utilization to which language is put, the reason for an expression as opposed to the specific linguistic structure an expression takes. A language function can be used to describe any purpose. Language functions can appear in representative acts, marked by words or phrases representing giving information, delivering messages, expressing feelings, persuading, entertaining, and sharing opinions.

There are several previous studies that in line to this research. The first previous study is An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in 'The Daily TaIk Show": Pragmatics Approach by Suryanti. This exploration was meant to examine the classes and the factors that impact the utilized of agent discourse acts in 'The Daily TaIk Show". The Searle theory was used to examine the classes of representative speech acts, while the Hymes theory was used to examine the factors of speaking. The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze this study, which was explained using words, phrases, and sentences. The utterances containing representative illocutionary speech acts served as the source for the data. In order to collect the data, the researcher employed observational, non-participatory, and note-taking techniques. According to the researcher, there were thirty data on representative illocutionary speech acts. There were 6 data for "believe," 5 data for "state and complain," three data for "agree," "predict," and "suggest," 2 data for "claim and assure," 1 data for "remind," and none for "report, conclude, and deduce." The 30 data contain all of the speaking factors, with "setting," "participants," "act sequence," "instrumentalities," and "ends" being the most common, while "key," "norm," and "genre" are less frequently influenced. The similarity of this research is that the representative acts as the subject. The differences are the object and the theory uses, in this research focuses on representative acts represented on code mixing and code-switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels, the researcher uses the theory from Edward Finegan that explains about representative acts and Clark explains about language functions, meanwhile in the previous study used theory from Searle.

The second previous study is Representative Illocutionary Acts in American Motivational Speech on English Speeches YouTube channel by Anggi Permana Sidik. This study intends to decide the sorts of illocutionary agent capabilities in sentences spoken in American discourse. John Searle's theory is utilized in this research. The qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data in this study. Based on findings there were consisted of 173 representatives (36 stating, 10 reporting, 31 concluding, 6 suggesting, and 107 complaining), was adjusted for in the study's findings. The author also found 36 stating, 10 reporting, 31 concluding, 6 suggesting, and 107 complaining functions in American speech. The author concludes that the most common type of illocutionary speech in American Motivational Speeches in English Speech is representative, and the most common function of representative speech is to state. The similarity of this research is representative acts as the subject. The differences are the object, in this research focuses on representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels, , the researcher uses the theory from Edward Finegan explain about representative acts and Clark explain about language functions, meanwhile in the previous study used theory from Searle.

The researcher is interested in researching Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels. Yuvi Phantom or Yuvi Phan is a influencer and beauty vlogger. She has53,2k followers and 626 posts on Instagram. Her posts include beauty, daily activities, life style and horror stories. The reseracher is interested to do researching about Yuvi Phan's Instagram especially in representative acts and language functions, because this Instagram account is very interesting, this is supported by the incessant moving recordings while transferring a survey and not just that, aside from exploring the merchandise or treatment, she likewise frequently shares the most recent updates about foreign celebrities or most recent news in other countries which are seldom examined on others' Instagram. She indirectly does representative acts to deliver her idea, information and suggestions. Those reasons make Yuvi Phan Instagram is unique to research. So, based on the explanation above the researcher interested to do research with the object Yuvi Phan's Instagram.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that educate people use representative acts and language functions primarily via creative videos. One of the creative video is from Yuvi Phan Instagram reels. When Yuvi Phan educates people, she mostly uses representative acts, it means that this case in line with this study. It makes the listeners and speakers understand each other. So, the information and idea can be transferred well and accepted easily. This research has two problem statements : 1) What are the types of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels?, 2) What are the language functions of representative acts represented on code mixing and code switching used by Yuvi Phan in her Instagram reels?

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method because this study focused on analyzing sentences and words. So, descriptive qualitative was suitable to apply in this research also it focuses on understanding human behavior through recording analysis and interpretation. The materials could come from textbooks, public records, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or any other document type. The information or facts used to discuss or choose the answer to the research question are called the data. The subjects from which data can be collected for research are the source of the study's data. The library, which has books, audio, documents, and other printed materials, can be used by the researcher as a data source. This research used documentation to find the types of representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix. The document in this research is Yuvi Phan's video on Instagram related to representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix : The document in this research is Yuvi Phan's video on Instagram related to representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix, steps as follows: a) Observe some videos of bilingual speaker in Yuvi Phan, b) Watch and determine the videos the utterances in a note, c) Transcript the utterances related to representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix, d) Classifying code mix and code switch by determine utterances in a note, e) Reduce the data on

previous steps based on the types of representative acts and language functions by eliminating the data **,** f) Identify the language functions by looking the final data from representative acts.

In this research, the researcher used content analysis as data analysis technique because this technique is suitable for this research theme. This research contains sentences and words related to the types of representative acts and language functions represented on code switch and code mix.

## DISCUSSION

### a. Representative Act

### 1. Assertive

This research has representative acts, namely assertions, statements, claims, hypotheses, descriptions, and suggestions. Among 25 utterances, the researcher classified them into 14 utterances of assertions, suggestions and statements. The researcher uses Edward Finegan's theory to analyze representative acts' utterances in this research.

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

Datum 1: U4/CM/IS/AS

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

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is representative acts. Finegan supports this statement. Assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth. It means that assertion can express data and the truth of the speaker's beliefs. In this example, assertion indicates from word **spill.** It means that the speaker wants to tell the listener about her experience. This example also include as code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mixes language

within the sentence. It indicates from word **spill,** the word comes from English and occurs within sentence.

Datum 2: U8/CM/IS/AS

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

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

Datum 3: U17/CS/IE/AS

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

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

Datum 4: U18/CS/IE/AS

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

Based on the speaker's utterance from the data found, it is a representatives acts. Finegan supports this statement. Assertion is characterized as a demonstration of expressing the right data and truth. It means that assertion can expressing data and

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

Datum 5: U19/CM/IS/AS

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

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

Datum 6: U24/CS/IE/AS

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

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

## 2. Suggestion

In this research the researcher found 9 utterances as suggestions. The suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar

to what the speaker suggests. Some verb speech acts can be used to identify suggestion, including requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting.

Datum 1: U2/CS/IA/SG

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

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

Datum 2: U3/CS/IA/SG

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

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

Datum 3: U5/CM/IS/SG

Speaker: Siapa nih yang mau **booking** Derma Express biar glowing bareng aku. (00.47-00.51)

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

Datum 4: U16/CS/IE/SG

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

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

Datum 5: U22/CM/IS/SG

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

The utterance above includes in representative acts as suggestion, it indicated, from word **scan.** Suggestion that serves the purpose of persuading the listener to do something similar to what the speaker suggests. The speaker wants the listeners to scan the barcode on tag in the item use the app. This example also includes code mixing in intra sentential, because the speaker mixes language within the sentence. It indicates from word **scan that the word comes from English and occurs within a** sentence. Since both the past tense and the infinitive have the same form in Indonesian, the speaker chose the verb **scan.** However, even though the verbs have equivalents in Indonesian, the speaker continues to use English. In English, the

speaker keeps saying them. This finding demonstrates that Indonesians viewed English usage as more prestigious.

## 3. Statements

In this research, the researcher found two utterances as statements. Statement is when the speaker adjusts the outside status or state of an object of circumstance by expressing exclusively. Statement are commonly broadcast inside a gathering and depend for their prosperity on speaker being endorsed by the local area, foundation, panel or even a solitary individual inside the gathering to perform such demonstrations under specified conditions, gave the specified circumstances are met, listener's response as a people is insignificant to adequacy of the announcement. The data found can be seen below

Datum 1: U8/CS/IA/ST

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

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

Datum 2: U13/CS/IE/ST

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

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

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

**b. Language Functions**

**1. Giving Information**

In this research, the researcher found 15 utterances that gave information. The language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact. Either the speaker is giving something or requesting something from him. Giving means inviting to 40 receive, for example, and demanding means inviting to give. The speaker isn't just doing something himself, however speaker additionally requiring something of the audience. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that. It means that languagefunctions as giving information is used to present information about fact and also can be a request from the speaker to listeners. The discussions can be seen below:

Datum 1        : U1/CM/IS/IN

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

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

speaker presents information about the fact that she orders a taxi by herself. It indicate from word **order**. Based on the theory above, the word **order** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This utterance also includes in code mixing as intra sentential, because the speaker mix language within the sentence. It indicates from word **order that the word comes fromEnglish and occurs within a** sentence.

Datum 2      : U9/CM/IS/IN

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

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

Datum 3      : U14/CS/IE/IN

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

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information

about the fact. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that. In this sentence, the speaker delivers information about the fact that she knows the bag is made of canvas and smells it. It indicates from word **smell.** Based on the theory above, the word **smell** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 3        : U17/CS/IE/IN

Speaker        : Kalau yang asli tulisanya rapi sekali, as you can **see.** (06.17-06.18) The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that. In this sentence the speaker presents information about the real condition of original bag has neat printing to the listeners, it indicate from word **see**. Based on the theory above, the word **see** is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 4        : U19/CM/IS/IN

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

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

Datum 5          : U20/CS/IE/IN

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

The utterance above includes in language functions as giving information, because according to Clark language that is used to exchange information and has the giving information function is concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact. Tesnière lists for giving information verbs such as give, provide, procure, attribute, distribute, relegate, confer, grant, delegate, award, administer, promise, accord, refuse, give up, sacrifice, leave, abandon, lend, entrust, give back, pay, pay back, bring, transmit, replace, deliver, send, dispatch, ask (to have [...]), remove, take away, subtract, steal are some of the verbs that. In this sentence the speaker presents information that she shows similarities between fake bag and original bag, it indicates from word **show.** Based on the theory above, the word **show**

is an action verb that showed the function of this sentence as giving information. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 6        : U24/CS/IE/IN

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

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

## 2. Persuading People

In this research the researcher found 9 utterances as persuading people. Language used to impact the way of behaving of others. Concerned with persuading, commanding, or requesting actions from others. This capability is impacting conduct or in different words, through this capability, the speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In persuading people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. Some verbs can

be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. It can be said that language functions as persuading people to do speaker's wants.

Datum 1 : U3/CS/IA/PP

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

The utterance above includes in language functions as persuading people in suggesting. According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker gives suggest people to follow her Instagram account if the listeners want to know the result of her photoshoot. It indicates from word **follow**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In persuading people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In persuading people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. Some verbs can be used to identify include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. This utterance is code switching in inter sentential switch because it includes the transition that occurs between a boundary of a clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is written in one or more languages.The utterance above had changed from English language **follow** into Indonesian and it was ended by English language.

Datum 2 : U12/CS/IE/PP

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

The utterance above includes in language functions as persuading people in suggesting. According to the speaker's utterance, the speaker suggests people to mark listener's calendar to get the discount from e-commerce. It indicates from word **mark**. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In this function to persuade people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. The speaker is attempting to get somebody as the listeners to do something connected with their expressions. In persuading people, the listeners only examine the speaker's speech. Some verbs can be used to identify

include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. This example also includes as code switch in intra sentential because speaker switch between Indonesian and English in different sentences, this is known as code switching in intra sentential.

Datum 3      : U15/CM/IA/PP

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

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

## 3. Sharing Opinion

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

warmth. It can be said that language function as sharing opinion is used to deliver speaker's personal opinion. The utterance can be seen below:

Datum 1      : U13/CS/IE/SO

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

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

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data in the preceding chapter, it is possible to emphasize that, there are three types of representative acts represented on code switching and code mixing that are found in Yuvi Phan's Instragram reels. They are assertions, suggestions, and statements. There are 25 data found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels, 14 data on assertions, 9 data on suggestions, and 2 data on statements.

The result of the second problem statement is that three types of language functions of representative act are represented on code switching and code mixing found in Yuvi Phan's Instragram reels. They are giving information, persuadingpeople and sharing opinion. There are 25 data found in Yuvi Phan's Instagram reels, 16 data on giving pieces of information, 8 data on persuading people and data on sharing opinion.

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