

5. CONCLUSION

The aim of this study was to identify, classify, and analyze the types of code-mixing present in the conversation between SP and AY in WhatsApp chats. Additionally, the study examined the similarities and differences in their code-mixing practices. A qualitative method was employed to analyze the data, supplemented by basic frequency counts to support the analysis. This study utilized Muysken's (2000) code-mixing theory as the main framework, and was supported by Holmes' (2013) social factors theory.

The study revealed that SP and AY used all three types of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. SP used insertion most frequently and alternation least frequently. AY used insertion most frequently and congruent lexicalization least frequently.

All four indicators namely, constituency, switch site, element switched, and properties were applied by both speakers. However, there were some key differences in how these indicators were used. SP did not apply the properties indicator in her use of insertion. Meanwhile, AY did not use the switch site indicator in insertion and did not apply the properties indicator in her use of congruent lexicalization.

Additionally, the discussion of the similarities and differences in SP and AY's use of code-mixing has been presented in detail in Chapter 4. This explanation is supported by Holmes' (2013) theory by exploring how their participant roles (manager and subordinate) and communicative functions influence their code-mixing practices in the WhatsApp conversation.

One of the inspirations for this study came from a previous study that analyzed code-mixing in WhatsApp group chats, while this study focuses on code-mixing in personal WhatsApp chats between SP and AY. Apart from the limitations outlined in Chapter 1, the writer hopes that this study can offer valuable insights into the field of sociolinguistics for a better understanding of the use of code-mixing in private text-based messaging.

For further research, since this study on code-mixing is based on the writer's direct experience, future researchers are encouraged to analyze code-mixing from their own firsthand experiences as well, using different media beyond WhatsApp chats, which may offer new insights. Furthermore, since this study examines the use of code-mixing between manager and subordinate, future research is expected to explore other social relationships to provide a broader understanding of this topic.