

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the content analysis of the gathered Threads posts within freelancing and remote work communities, this study identified specific patterns in the structural types and communicative functions of Indonesian–English code-mixing. Out of 170 code-mixing instances, insertion was the most dominant type with 148 occurrences (87%), often appearing as single-word or phrase insertions along with unique morphological blending where English vocabulary was integrated using local Indonesian affixes. Alternation appeared 22 times (13%), while congruent lexicalization did not occur in the data. In terms of communicative functions, out of 216 occurrences, the referential function was the most prominent at 67% (145 occurrences), followed by the directive function at 13% (28 occurrences), the phatic function at 10% (22 occurrences), and the expressive function at 9% (20 occurrences). The poetic function appeared only once, and no instances of the metalinguistic function were recorded.

Generally speaking, about the study topic, Indonesian-English code-mixing on the Threads platform serves as a purposeful and strategic communicative tool. Users mainly use Indonesian as a base language and mix English for filling certain lexical gaps related to digital work, platform specifics, and international norms of freelancing. Moreover, full switch to English structures (alternation) is used intentionally for demonstrating professional authority, delivering commands, or expressing deep feelings relevant to the globalized digital environment.

From the findings of this research, there are some of recommendations could be made to inform future research. First, future researchers may consider about conducting studies on the use of code-mixing in social media other than threads, such as Instagram, Tiktok, and X, to see if the same pattern of code-mixing between Indonesian and English occurs in those social media platforms.

Second, future researchers may explore at something other than structural type and communicative function to analyze the phenomenon of code-mixing for example social motivations, identity construction, or pragmatic meanings behind users' language choices.

Finally, researchers may also investigate code-mixing in different online communities or professional contexts to determine whether the patterns found in this study are specific to freelancing and remote work communities or can also be observed in other digital communities.

