

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN ‘CATCH ME UP!’
NEWSLETTER**

THESIS

Submitted by:

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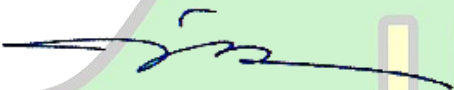
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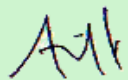
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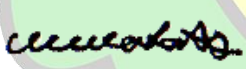
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An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in 'Catch Me Up!' Newsletter

adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 21 Mei 2024

Saya yang membuat pernyataan,




Yurintan Elshadika

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ABSTRACT

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This research investigates the use of code mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter, a digital publication distributed periodically via email, providing updates, news, and valuable content to a subscribed audience every morning. The aim of this study to find out types of code mixing and analyze its functions in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. To explore types and functions of code mixing in its newsletter, this research focused on the email newsletter edition published on the April 1st, 2024 as the primary data that contain of four news. The analysis is based on two classification framework applied by Hoffman (1991) and Gumpers (1983). The result showed that from 110 data, the three types Hoffman’s code mixing existed such as intra-sentential (79%), intra-lexical (6,4%), and involving change of pronunciation (14,6%). While Gumpers’s code mixing existed four from five functions such as repetition (2,4%), interjection (26,8%), specification for opponents (48,8%), element qualifying message content (22%), and no data found in quote function. So, the study concludes that code mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter is predominantly used for specifying opponents and interjections, with intra-sentential code mixing being the most prevalent type.

A R - R A N I R Y

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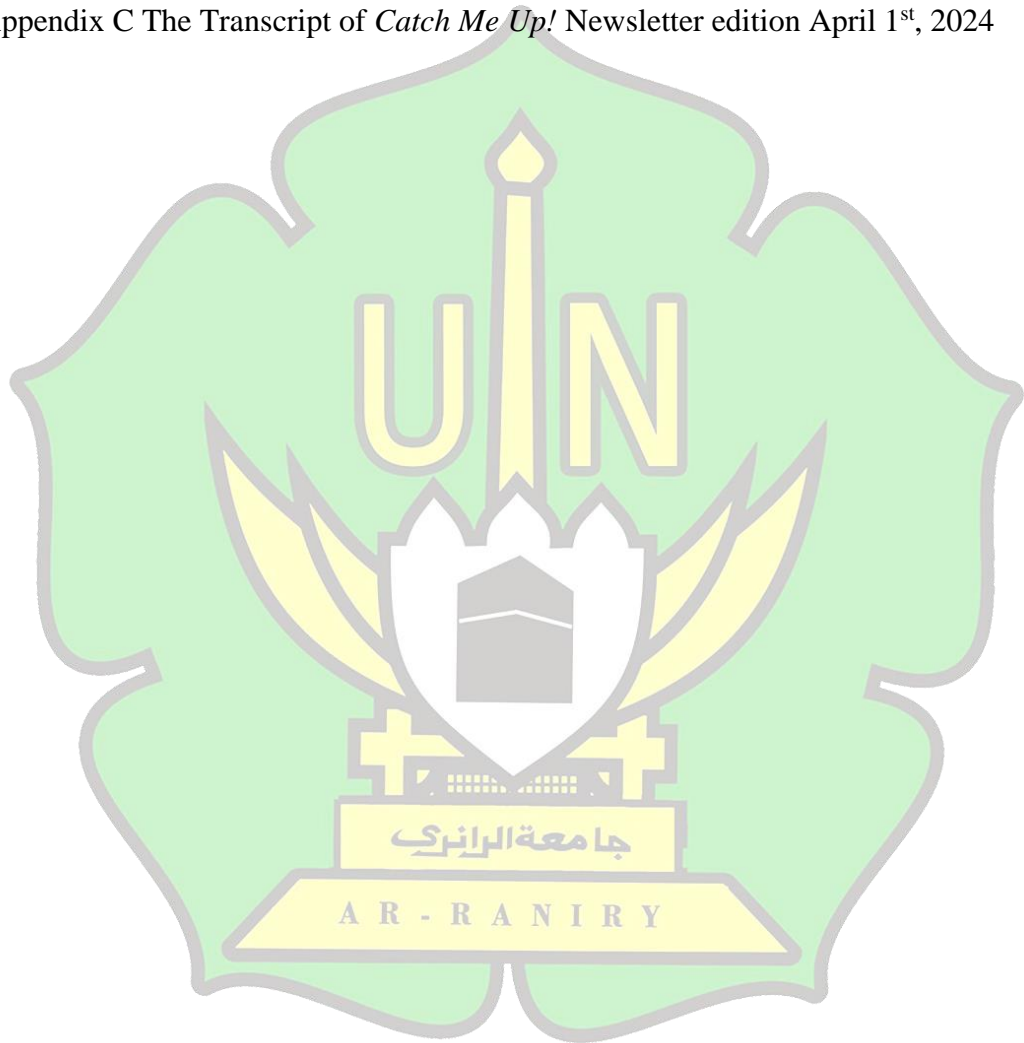
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, research questions, research aims, significance of the study, and research terminology.

A. Background of The Study

In the era of globalization, the process of language exchange is involved in many aspects of human life which leads to the involvement of bilingualism and multilingualism. According to Isurin (2009), bilingualism and multilingualism is the ability to use more than one language by a speaker or a group of speakers to acquire knowledge and proficiency. Their community intelligibly able to set a condition to communicate effectively. Occasionally, in bilingual and multilingual communication, the sender has a difficult time to express something in words to the recipient due to the lack of proficiency in the additional languages that they quite master. Therefore, those bilinguals and multilingual use words from other languages until the purpose of the conversation is accomplished. This phenomenon of using another language besides the main language used in the communication until the sender find suitable phrases or expression by inserting certain words, in sociolinguistics can be included as code-mixing.

Muysken (2000) defines code-mixing as the lexical elements and grammatical features of two languages which exist at the same time. This phenomenon often arises in multilingualism society including in Indonesia. Code-mixing also includes the use of fragments from another language to the daily

language when it is necessary without considering an error (Chaer, 2010). Furthermore, Ansar (2017) describes code mixing as the process of using one or more languages to consistently transfer linguistic units from one language to another, which can result the development of a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Therefore, code-mixing in sociolinguistics phenomena developed when speakers mix two languages in one sentence.

As the world becomes more interconnected, code mixing is widespread phenomena in many forms of communication medium, including online media. This phenomenon is not limited to spoken language and can also be observed in written communication. In written communication, the exchanges of a code into another language can serve various purposes, it reflects the dynamic nature of language use in diverse linguistic environments. There are many platforms on social media which combine one language and another language, especially English. Those media include Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Snapchat, TikTok and Instagram. Besides, code mixing also can be found in online magazine, newspaper, novel, newsletter, and other forms of expression.

Previous studies regarding this topic have been conducted by many researchers. One of the studies was conducted by Rianda (2017), examining the use of code mixing between English and Indonesian language by Boy William in his show on YouTube. The study focused on analyzing the types of code mixing and code switching based on Muysken's theory (2000). It also analyzed the reasons of using code mixing and code switching based on Hoffman's theory (1991). The study found that Boy William on his show mostly used insertion of

code mixing. Another study was conducted by Bawenti (2022) focusing on the code mixing utterance appeared in Read.id online newspaper. Similar with Rianda's study (2017), this study also investigated the types of code mixing based on Muysken's theory (2000). The only code mixing found in Read.id news was insertion, which are 10 data of code mixing were in the form of words and phrases.

Despite the substantial body of research on code mixing within various forms of communication, particularly in spoken discourse and social media, there remains a notable gap in the literature concerning code mixing in digital newsletters. Previous studies, such as those by Bhatt (2018), has examined the strategic use of code mixing in marketing and brand communication, there is a conspicuous lack of scholarly attention on how this linguistic phenomenon is employed within digital newsletter that target an Indonesian audience. The *'Catch Me Up!'* Newsletter, which delivers daily news summaries to a diverse readership, presents an ideal context for analyzing how code mixing is utilized to engage and resonate with bilingual or multilingual audiences. By addressing this gap, the present study seeks to extend the understanding of the types and the functions of code mixing beyond its traditional contexts, providing new insights into its role and effectiveness in the realm of digital newsletters.

'Catch Me Up!' Newsletter is an online media in Indonesia which firstly popularized e-mail newsletter as a new model of online news media and uses Indonesian language as its main language (Indriati, 2021). However, the writers occasionally mix English language in their messages. This research is essential to

conduct in English Language Education Department (PBI) of UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh since the department is not only concerned with the dynamic of English teaching learning development but also focused on the linguistics aspects of the language, including code-mixing phenomenon.

B. Research Questions

Regarding to the study conducted, the research questions of this study are:

1. What types of code mixing appear on *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter?
2. What functions of code mixing appearing on '*Catch Me Up!*' Newsletter?

C. Research Aims

Based on the research question above, the aims of this study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of code mixing used on *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter.
2. To discover the function of code mixing that appearing on *Catch Me Up!*

Newsletter.

D. Significance of the study

The significance of the study can be theoretical and practical, as stated below:

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to provide beneficial information, solutions and insights for scholarly communities, researchers, and educators who aim to study code mixing in media, particularly in newsletters, so that this study may clarify some theories put forth by experts and serve as a valuable reference for further research.

2. Practically

a. For English educators

This study can bring consideration to English teachers in applying code mixing in their teaching and to enable students to understand in the interaction.

b. For English learners

This study can help them in practice in English to avoid misunderstanding and increasing students awareness that the use code mixing can be implemented in learning process.

c. For other researchers

This study's findings can be a reference or literature source to provide more insight about code mixing and its use in communication.

E. Research Terminology

In order to avoid misunderstanding, this section provides some terms used in this study. The terminology used in this research are provide below:

1. Code Mixing

According to Yow et al. (2017) code mixing is a linguistic phenomenon where a speakers use elements from multiple languages within a single utterance, often reflecting their bilingual or multilingual competence. Code mixing basically is changing language within a sentence while the differences with code switching is changing language between a sentences (Deuchar, 2005). Code mixing follows grammatical and social norms, enhancing the expressiveness and nuance of communication (Chaparro, 2019). Code mixing also reflects the dynamic nature of language, showcasing how it evolves with social and cultural changes. Code mixing is used with two or more languages together which do not only occur in daily conversation of conversant but also happened in business, food, fashion, music, movie, computing, and technology. The use of code mixing in language to another language is to expand language style or language variety (Kridalaksana, 2008). This practice enriches communication by allowing speakers to draw on multiple linguistic resources, thereby enhancing expressiveness and reflecting complex social identities.

2. Newsletter

Newsletter is one of social media platform that are delivered news via e-mail (Indrianti, 2021). It is a marketing and promotion tool used by a company to provide general information about current issues and to build brand awareness. To get the information, readers must become a subscriber in the company's website. The subscriber will receive newsletter delivery via E-mail every week or month depending on the website's policy. Like mass media, e-mail newsletter frequently endeavor to decide the issues who regularly set out to impact the behavior of newsletter subscribers. Inciting them to not only examined the newsletter but also to press on an interface within the newsletter (O'Connel, 2008). According to Newman (2022), email newsletter are among the significant trends in journalism, media, and technology for 2022, with 70% of media leaders in 52 countries planning to invest more in developing and enhancing newsletter. To access the progress of e-newsletter marketing campaign, it is essential to establish clear objectives for the company (Dodson, 2016). Therefore, a company should take into consideration when creating a content of a newsletter and it is crucial to analyze how the newsletter are prospering.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher offered the definition of theories related to bilingualism, code mixing, the function of code mixing, and newsletter.

A. Bilingualism

Bilingualism can be defined as a speaker's ability to use two or more languages alternately (Bialystok, 2011). Furthermore, Kroll (2018) states that bilingualism is the ability to use a language by a skilled speaker, which technically refers to knowledge of two languages regardless of their level, therefore there is a difference in mastery between the two languages. The phenomenon of bilingualism normally happened because of the social, cultural, background and differential situation among societies. The community that is accessible, dynamic and able to interact with other communities has the potential to open up the process of bilingual spaces. Hence, the community background stimulates bilingualism to do language exchange.

Besides, Oswald (2018) defines bilingualism as the ability to use more than one language equally which express as native-like control over language. This definition implies that bilingual people have a high level of proficiency in their language. A bilingual can use both languages sufficiently for various purposes and has equal ability to used and produce both spoken and written information. The used of bilingualism become a habit of people who speaks more than one language in communicating with another human being (Waluyo, 2008).

To be able to use two languages, a speaker needs to master both their vernacular language (mother tongue) and another language (a second language).

The ability to speak two languages facilitated people by advancements in communication and it proves bilingualism becomes inseparable in humans' interaction. Bilingualism spreading out in trade and travel, immigration, economic condition, and mass media. Riley (1986) and Grosjean (2011) defines nearly half of the population in the community are bilingual. Uniquely, Edward (2004) states that if a person know at least a few words in other languages that means all people worldwide is bilingual. As a result, bilinguals enhance interpersonal connections and have a broader opportunities in multicultural environment.

Bilinguals have competences to choose which language they are going to use and they have to be able to set the situation regarding the language used in the community in order to create effective communication. Nevertheless, some bilingual have limited chance in speaking both languages. In bilingualism, there are balanced bilingual and imbalanced bilingual. Spolsky (1998) defines that balanced bilingual is used to describe someone who can use both language fluently. He also asserts that imbalance bilingual is used to describe to individual fluency in one language which contributes to the imbalance usage of both languages. Furthermore, Singgih (2006) describes balanced bilingual is used to described someone's proficiency in two languages and imbalanced bilingual is used to described someone who passively masters a second language. Therefore, bilingual proficiency and language choice coincide and it also depends on the environment where bilingual spends time frequently.

In the context of Indonesian, the condition of bilingualism is represented by the use of the first language (B1) and the second language (B2). In certain situations and circumstances, bilingualism turns into multilingualism with the addition of the use of foreign language (B3) (Izzak, 2009). Other than B1 and B2, there is a case occurs in big cities where the majority of the population is highly educated and has access to the international world. These group of people labeled as modern family, which one of the characteristic is the prominent use of foreign languages, especially English, both personally or in family applications. In addition, there is also possibility that older generations did not have opportunity to learn a language besides their native vernacular and their remain as monolingual society.

B. Code Mixing

According to Alexiadou (2018) code mixing occurs when speakers insert fragments of another language while using a particular language. Riaz (2019) mentioned that code mixing is the practice of alternating between two or more languages within a single conversation, sentence, or even a phrase. Code mixing is characterized by the use of various language in a speech act by interlocutor (Purnanto, 2002). Meanwhile, Nababan (1986) states that the most visible characteristic of code mixing is informal condition when it used. To clarify that is means the situation does not required the speaker to mix a language into another language during the conversation. Code mixing is the use of language variations and the insertion of other language elements in the form of words, phrases, and clauses.

A fundamental sign when code mixing appears is that a language speaker should have capability to master at least two languages. This influences the occurrence of code mixing phenomenon compared to someone who only expert in one language. A speaker who competence to use many languages will be more presumably to mixed the languages than a speaker who only mastered one. As Thara & Poornachandran (2018) states that code mixing facilitate to convey people thoughts without worrying miss communication between the interlocutors. Environmental factors, language user habits, the use of foreign or regional language can caused code mixing. Even a speaker who have limited vocabulary in their mother tongue (example: Indonesian language) and the lack of awareness of language users also become a several reasons why code mixing appears.

Code mixing involves combining linguistic element from two distinct grammatical system, such as morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences, within a single sentence (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2004). Individual might utilize letters of alphabet, words, or phrases from one language to convey an idea, object, or situation in a different language (Sopee, 2002). As a byproduct of globalization, the occurrence of code mixing in individuals including bilingual has become more prevalent in recent decades. By understanding code mixing characteristics assists in deciphering how a bilingual individual utilizes elements from two languages in blended utterances in a bilingual environment.

Code mixing is not only popular in informal communication but also in human creativity. The use of two languages in songs, such as Indonesian and English language has become a trend. The public inclination towards the

phenomena is marked by the development of songs in music industry that contain mixed languages. All proven by the lyrics of many famous Indonesian pop songs and it gaining massive attention, in the context of social and cultural cycles in society (Kosasih, 2022). Code mixing also appear in new publishing and public opinion written on newspaper, magazines, or other mass media. Public opinion that contained in Media Indonesia Newspaper consist one of the types of code mixing which is outer code mixing, and the function of code mixing used in opinion writing are to convince and elaborate the ideas (Firima, 2018).

a. Types of Code Mixing

There are types of code mixing based on Hoffman (1991), such as: Intra-Sentential, Intra-lexical, and Involving a Change of Pronunciation.

1. Intra-sentential Mixing

Intra- sentential occurs with the appearance of phrase, clause or a sentence boundary in conventional both written and oral.

Example: “***Come here**, Aku ada sesuatu buat kamu*”.

2. Intra-lexical Mixing

This kind of code mixing appears within a word boundary in the conversation.

Example: “*Kamu sudah **meng-save** nomor WhatsApp saya belum?*”

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type is characterized by changing the pronunciation of language at phonological level.

Example: “strawberry” to “*stoberi*”, “hello” to “*halo*”.

b. The Function of Code Mixing

There are several function of language but the language function become unique when two different languages are switched or mixed. According to Gumpers (1983) listed five primary functions of code mixing.

1. As Repetition

The function as a repetition. It often happen in the conversation where on language is repeated with another code, even with slight changes. An example of repetition is, “*Ketika pekerjaan menumpuk, ketika rasa capek tiba, ketika harus presentasi pada kolega atau **client**, ia selalu menelepon*” (Mustakim, et.al. 2014). This function serves to emphasize the sentence that was said previously.

2. As Interjection

A short sound, word, phrase that spoken suddenly to express emotions. For example, “*Wow*” / “*Yaa*” / “*sst*”/ “*Hi*”/ “*Let’s go*”/ “*Nah*”/ “*Nah setelah tahu apa yang harus jadi boundaries kamu loh!*”.

3. As a Quote

A speaker use quotation as evidence of the facts they are saying and shows certainty by using them. For example, “***Unity in diversity: bersatu kita teguh, bercerai kita runtuh***”. In addition, employing quotation serves as a means of affirming truth and preserving the integrity of the message.

4. As Specification for Opponents

Where a speaker intends to direct the message to a specific person who understands the mixed language. For example, “*Oh My God! Yang bener, Mbak?*” tanya Bayek sembari menunggu koneksi (Mustakim, et al. 2014). The process of code mixing for this function can be seen at the English sentence “Oh My God”, a speaker want to shows the ability of mastering another language.

5. As Element of Qualifying Message Content

By grouping the element of words in the form of sentences (verbs, predicates, or complementary words. For example, “*Kamu mau tah aku jodohin dengan Cak Ali. Dia sudah punya kios sendiri buat jualan tempe, loh. Wis mateng wong-e.*” (Prastyaningrum, 2017) . The Javanese sentence is the example to shows he has a job or stabil income.

C. Newsletter

Media publication is one of an effective promotional tool in conveying messages or information to the broader community, both in media (visual) or multimedia (audio and visual). In a company, media publication have a significant role to introducing the products. As Krol (2010) states that mailing lists is one of the way for users to stay up to date in the breaking news in the internet via sending mail electronic (e-mail). One of the new breakthroughs in the field of media publication is newsletter. The way of how newsletter works is practical, where a customers subscribing by entering their email address via website that provides newsletter delivery. Next, the user received a newsletter delivery

schedule, either it is weekly or monthly which depends on the policy. A website conveniently obtain visitors by using newsletter as a part of the media publication.

Newsletters have been used as a conventional method of distributing information for decades. Burns (1993) states that communicating with the community through newsletters has been proven to be very profitable. Bogenscheneide & Stone (1997) in finding that a newsletter are effective for reaching a broad audience. Newsletter can be distributed to youth, parents, politicians, newspapers, and other relevant community outlets. Newsletter that are focused on particular issues can inspire individual to adopt positive behavior changes. Companies also need to consider the use and readability of the newsletter.

According to Kriyantono (2008), the function of newsletter is as medium for conveying information to customers about company activities and as a link between public and the company, both internal or external. It plays an important role to build an image in the public eyes, whether a newsletter is acceptable or unacceptable, it reflects the quality of the company that created the newsletter. By using a newsletter, websites obtain extra visitors and the content of the website will receive more advertisement. Website developer is required to have a creative and innovative ideas so that many people will enjoy the website and then decided to become customers of the website. Therefore, newsletter becomes an alternative media publication for people to fulfill their needs in finding information as efficient as possible (Bunayarohman, 2022).

There are many benefits of using newsletter both for companies and customers (Kriyantono, 2008), as mention below.

1. Reach more audiences

These days, courtesy of the internet, people can obtain news content in various forms online. Some even subscribe, in order to get a growing numbers of publications are putting in one place. Newsletter is one of the option that can be sent regularly to the customer without any exception. By using newsletter, the company will get a profit and a customers will know about various promotion, the latest events, new products, and even various update from the company.

2. Familiarize customers about companies update

To take advantage from customers who already know and use the company's products, targeted promotional media is needed. The role of newsletter is when a company launches a new product or holds an interesting event, the company can blast an email newsletter so that the information in arrived to the customers.

3. User profiling or user segmentation

Apart from being used as promotional media, newsletter can also be used as a survey tools. A company can address feedback, answer FAQs, and feature positive testimonial or review as a survey to the customers to create personalization features.

4. Increase user engagement

Customer relationship management is a strategy to managing and maintaining relationships with a customer. The company should taking notes when writing a newsletter by put themselves in a customers perspective. What the customer would see as worth their time to read or click more to the website that provides on the newsletter.

5. Increase the number of visitors on the website

The entertaining, educating, and inspiring newsletter will increase the conversion sales. The company can occasionally offering email to subscriber about exclusive product to help and reinforce the value of the website.

D. About ‘Catch Me Up!’ Newsletter

Catch Me Up! is the first and fastest-growing email marketing service based in Indonesia. It is a media with an e-newsletter system which provides the breaking news information every AM, where a customer need to subscribes via e-mail. Based in South Jakarta, *Catch Me Up!* was founded in 2019 by Haifa Inayah. Daily news presented by *Catch Me Up!* contains various information from various aspects such as lifestyle, sports, politics, economics, science, technology and entertainment. Besides operating on the email newsletter, *Catch Me Up!* also pioneered its presence in the realm of social media. This media platform is present on Twitter under the name @catchmeupid. As of March 2024, *Catch Me Up!* had 229.100 followers on Twitter. During pandemic, the *Catch Me Up!* team provided regular updates on the development of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia along with extrapolated data analysis.

Catch Me Up! Newsletter attract the attention of younger demographic who prefer quick and accessible news consumption without the need to navigate through multiple sources. *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter are also unique and have prominent characteristics. The news packaging is not in the form of full paragraph but rather leads to conversations or points that contain a summary of the entire news information. Another eccentric feature is the use of bilingual sentences with two languages in one news, which are Indonesian and English. *Catch Me Up!* become a breath of fresh air for the news industry with a more up to date news delivery style for millennial readers to understand the news content and create the heave context easy to read (Rahma, 2020). *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter realized that just like memes and hilarious jokes, news must be packed with fun and decipherable to read. While other media uses descriptive writing, *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter used Question and Answer or rhetorical method. *Catch Me Up!* strategy involves simplifying news delivery and leveraging the subscription model to build a loyal reader base. This approach has been successful in differentiating them in the competitive digital news landscape of Indonesia (Prasetyawibowo, et al., 2021).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research methods used in analyzing code mixing phenomena in *Catch Me Up!* newsletter. It covers the discussions about research design, source of data, and data analysis procedures.

A. Research Design

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Moleong (2019), qualitative research is a type of research which produces analytical procedures that does not include statistical analysis or other quantification methods. Accordingly, this research will analyze language based on code mixing theory and not include quantification analysis. Furthermore, this study will focus on the actual content and internal feature of media, known as content analysis design. Content analysis is defined as a research method used to interpret meaning from the content of text data systematically (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). In addition, Setyosari (2013) states that this analysis is a type of research that focuses on the analysis and interpretation of materials or recorded material both printed and written material in order to study the language behavior. Content analysis is a research technique to draw reliable and accurate conclusions about the contexts in which texts or other significant materials are used (Krippendorff, 2019). Content analysis design refers to the context, meanings, and intention in messages, and it is also described as the scientific study of content communication

(Prasad, 2008). Specifically, the content analysis concerns analyzing the use of code mixing in the *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter.

B. Source of Data

According to Arikunto (2013), a data source is the location where data can be located or accessed. As previously mention in research design, the researcher used content analysis design. In content analysis, the material can be in the forms of textbooks, letters, diaries, recordings, films, reports, documents, and newsletter. The researcher looked for the types and the functions of code mixing that appears in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter which is one of the unpaid digital media in Indonesia. To collect the data in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter, the researcher need to subscribes via e-mail and will receive the breaking news everyday at 6 am. The researcher chose the newsletter published on April 1st, 2024 as the primary data source which contains 2891 words in four news items in one newsletter.

C. Data Analysis Procedures

In analyzing the data, there are several steps taken. This study adapt steps proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) in conducting the qualitative research, the steps are elaborated below.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of summarizing, selecting the subject matter, focusing on the relevant aspects, and looking for the theme and pattern of the

problem. In this phase, the researcher limits the amount of data acquired due to similar descriptions of code mixing used in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter which found out in collecting data. As a result, the researcher needs to limit and select the data that is most important to be analyzed, as well as arrange it systematically so that it easier to observe.

2. Data Display

The researcher make a table to organized every type and function of code mixing that appears on the newsletter. To classify the data, the corpus of the study was formed through the table below.

Table 1

Simple example of table

Types of Code Mixing	Appearance	Percentage (%)
Intra-Sentential		
Intra-Lexical		
Involving Change of Pronunciation		
Total		100%

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The final step involves interpreting the displayed data to draw conclusions. The researcher identify patterns, note regularities, and make sense of the data to develop insights or theoretical propositions. Throughout this process, the researcher also verify and validate the conclusions by revisiting the data and the

researcher analyzed the frequencies of the data and the following formula to calculate the percentage of each statement's frequency according to Sudijono (2006).

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

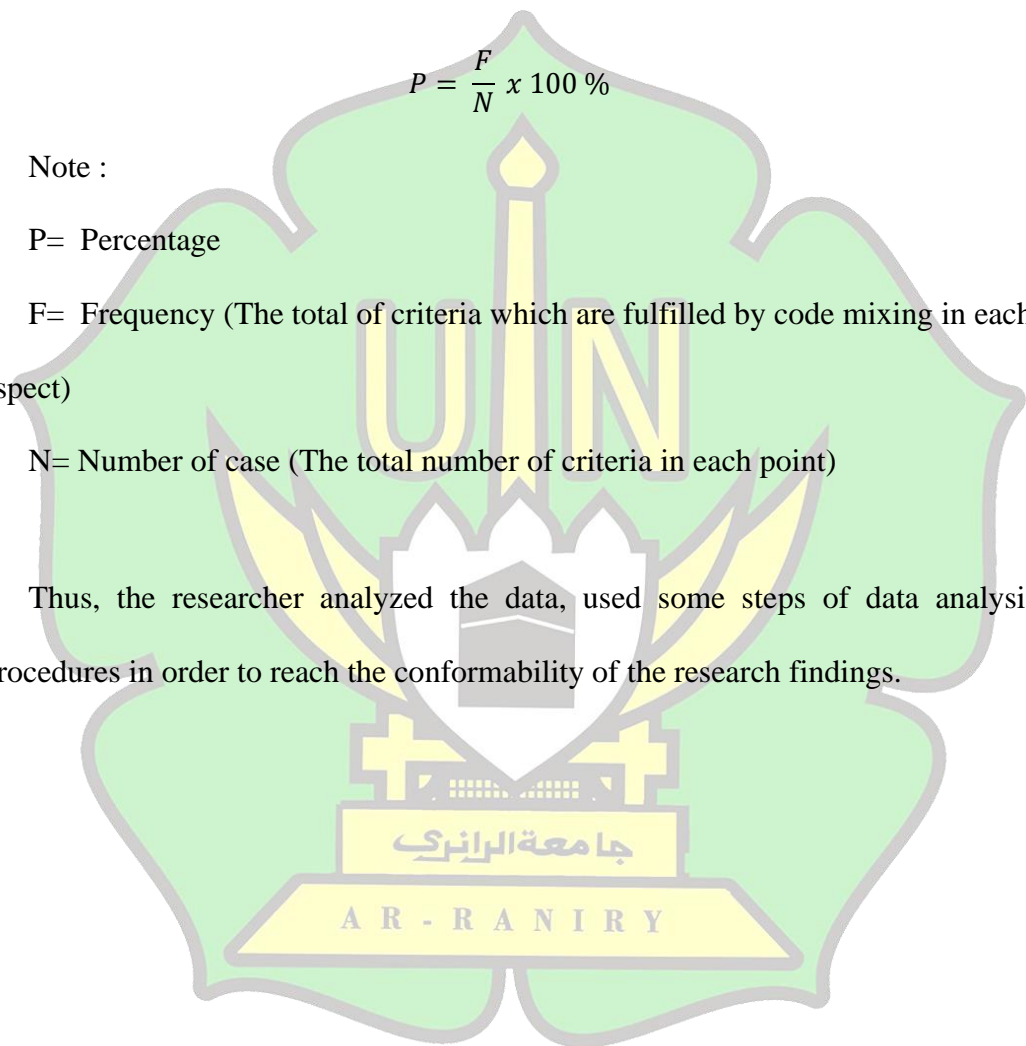
Note :

P= Percentage

F= Frequency (The total of criteria which are fulfilled by code mixing in each aspect)

N= Number of case (The total number of criteria in each point)

Thus, the researcher analyzed the data, used some steps of data analysis procedures in order to reach the conformability of the research findings.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter highlights the results of the data analysis answering research questions that has been collected and classified types of code mixing and the function of code mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1st, 2024. The following is an explanation of the findings and discussion:

A. Research Findings

The researcher provided the data in this chapter addresses the problem statement concerning three types of code mixing based on Hoffman's (1991) theory: Intra- Sentential Mixing, Intra-Lexical Mixing, and Involving Change of Pronunciation, as well as the function of code mixing based on Gumpers's (1983) theory.

1. The Types of Code Mixing

The results revealed that the newsletter include diverse types of code mixing such as Intra-Sentential Mixing, Intra-Lexical Mixing, and Involving Change of Pronunciation based on Hoffman's (1991) theory. The categorization of the types of code mixing showed in the following table.

Table 4.1 The Types of Code Mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter

Types of Code Mixing	Appearance	Percentage (%)
Intra-Sentential	87	79%
Intra-Lexical	7	6,4%
Involving Change of Pronunciation	16	14,6%
Total	110	100%

Table 4.1 above presents the code mixing types in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1, 2024 that contain 4 different news. The results show that the newsletter has full range of code mixing, including Intra-Sentential, Intra-Lexical, and Involving Change of Pronunciation. There are 110 data in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1, 2024. Of these, the most frequent code mixing is Intra-Sentential, which makes up 87 data or about 79%.

a. Intra-Sentential

Hoffman (1991) states that intra-sentential code mixing occurs with the appearance of phrase, clause or a sentences. The researcher found 87 data on four different news in one newsletter. Below are some analyses of data found Intra-Sentential Mixing. The data uses some English constituent as described in the following quotes:

1. *Adapun dalam kasus ini, suami aktris Sandra Dewi, Harvey Moeis, kan dijadikan tersangka ya. Tapi netizen +62 malah **end up** ngehujat di Instagram-nya Dewi Sandra, **guys**.* (In this case,

actress Sandra Dewi's husband, Harvey Moeis, is a suspect. But +62 netizens ended up blaspheming Dewi Sandra on Instagram, guys).

2. **Remember** tadi kan kasusnya soal penambangan liar dan kerja sama bodong hasil timah yang harganya dilebihin, **rite**?

(Remember the case earlier was about illegal mining and collaboration with fake tin producers whose inflated the prices, right?) In this part, the newsletter mixes the code of verb i.e. **remember**.

3. Jujur gaji UMR **can't relate**. (Honestly, people with minimum wage salaries can't relate). The mixing code of phrase i.e. **can't relate**.

4. *Sampe masuk TPPO lho... Yep, so far sih pihak kepolisian bilang gitu, guys*. (It was recorded in TPPO.. Yup, so far the police have said that, guys)

The bold sample above, English constituent used by the writer of the newsletter as a part of news. It can be seen in the data above, the researcher found the word **end up** in the news. The word **end up** have meaning the situation that was not planned or expected. In code mixing between English and Indonesian language, the use of the word **guys** at the end of a sentence is often influenced by English language usage. "Guys" has become a colloquial term used informally to address a group of people, regardless of gender, and it has been adopted into Indonesian youth language as well. It is used to add a casual, friendly tone to the

sentence and is commonly used in social media, conversations, and informal settings. The second example shows type of code mixing uttered in the newsletter is intra-sentential in the verb form **remember**, which in Indonesian, remember means *ingat*. The researcher also found the insertion of English phrases in the third example and an adverb utterance in the fourth example.

b. Intra-Lexical

Based on the definition of this type of code mixing, this type of code mixing occurs within the word limit marked by prefixes or suffixes in other languages. The researcher only found 7 data on four different news in one newsletter. Below are some analyses of data found Intra-Lexical Code Mixing.

1. *Nah mewakili PT RBT, Harvey diketahui pernah **contact-an** sama direktur utamanya PT Timah buat mengakomodir pertambangan liar di sana.* (So, representing PT RBT, Harvey is known to have had contact with the main director of PT Timah to accommodate illegal mining there).
2. *Yang lakiknya korupsi Sandra Dewi, tapi netizen dengan pedenya malah menghujat **dicomment** Instagram-nya Mbak Dewi Sandra.* (Sandra Dewi's husband who did corruption, but netizens confidently blaspheming Mbak Dewi Sandra's Instagram comment sections).
3. *Yep, pihak Bareskrim Polri belum lama ini **nge-spill** kalo ternyata ada 1.407 mahasiswa yang jadi korban program*

Ferienjob. (Yup. Bareskim Polri recently announced that there were 1407 students who were victims of the Feriendjob program).

The combination of English constituent **contact**, **comment**, **spill** with Indonesian affix was found in the newsletter that include Intra-Lexical code mixing. The process of creating new words by adding morphemes is known as affixation (Adebileje, 2013). Affixes in linguistics are categorized into four main types: suffixes, prefixes, infixes, and circumfixes (Haspelmath, 2018). The insertion of Indonesian prefixes was found are *di-* and *nge-*, and suffixes is *-an* in the utterances.

c. Involving Change of Pronunciation

Through this types of code mixing, the researcher detected about 16 item of Involving Change of Pronunciation in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1, 2024. The evidence would be shown below:

1. *Yha gimana nggak **shock** tuh, mahasiswa yang datang jauh-jauh dari Indonesia ke Jerman justru disuruh ngerjain pekerjaan kasar.* (Well, how can you not be shocked, the students who come all the way from Indonesia to Germany are actually told to do drudgery.)
2. *Jujur gaji UMR can't relate. Tapi kalau menurut Kejagung, angka Rp271 T ini belum **final** , guys.* (Honestly, people with

minimum wage salaries can't relate. But according to Kejagung, IDR 271 trillion is not a final number, guys.)

3. *Pas itu, pihak program studi mahasiswa tersebut ada kasih surat keterangan mahasiswa aktif untuk digunakan mengurus visa.* (At that time, the student's study program gave an active student certificate to be used to apply visa.)

The sample of code mixing above, the word **shock** have the same pronunciation with Indonesian word **syok**, with the same meaning which is a sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience. The word **final** in English has the pronunciation /'fɪn(ə)l/ , but in Indonesian language it has the pronunciation /fi'nal/ with the same meaning is used to describe something that happening at the end. The full form **VISA** (Visitor International Stay Admission), it is a global electronic system used by government to allowed society to enter, leave, or stay for specified period of time in a country. In both languages, whether it is English or Indonesian language, the word visa have a slight differences in pronunciation. This phonetic change of an English word into Indonesian phonological structure is referred to as involving change of pronunciation.

2. The Functions of Code Mixing

The results revealed that the newsletter contains various function of code mixing such as Repetition, Interjection, Quote, As Specification of Opponents, and Element of Qualifying Message Content based on Gumpers's (1983) theory. From the total 41 utterances of the function in code mixing in the newsletter, 20

utterances contained specification of opponents, 11 utterances contained interjection, 9 utterances contained element qualifying message content, only one utterances contained repetition, and there is no utterance that contained quotation in the newsletter.

Table 4.2 The functions of Code Mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter

Functions of Code Mixing	Appearance	Percentage (%)
Repetition	1	2,4%
Interjection	11	26,8%
Quote	0	0%
As Specification for Opponents	20	48,8%
Element of Qualifying Message Content	9	22%
Total	41	100%

a. Repetition

From the data that classified by the researcher and found that there is

only one example of the repetition in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition

April 1, 2024.

1. *Emang secara SOP tuh amunisi yang udah kadaluwarsa bakal didisposal alias dimusnahkan gitu, guys.* (According to the

SOP, the ammunition that already expired will be disposed of
aka destroyed, guys.)

Repetition occurs to clarify by using both languages, **disposal** is an English word means *pemusnahan* in Indonesian language. In the example above, repetition is shown after the appearance of code mixing in English and then followed by an explanation in Indonesian language.

b. Interjection

Interjection refers to the insertion of words in another language to express emotions, emphasize points, or signal discourse markers, illustrating the dynamic nature of language use in multilingual settings (Leimena, 2016). In this part, the researcher found 26,8% of interjection that occurs in the newsletter.

1. **Shizzz....** *Yep. Ini kasus tuh menggurita banget, guys.* (Geez. Yup. This cases is really complicated, guys).
2. **Ok** *terus-terus... Nah beberapa tahun ini, ada beberapa perusahaan penyalur tenaga kerja di Indonesia yang justru ngemanfaatin Ferienjob di Jerman buat cari untung, guys.* (Ok, in resent years, there have been several labor supply companies in Indonesia that used Ferienjobs in Germany to make a profit)
3. **Yep,** *jangan salah lapak pls.* (Yup. Do not mix up the place, please)

4. *Anyway, spill kampusnya dong. You got it. Soalnya dalam perkembangan ini kasus, justru ada 41 perguruan tinggi yang diduga terlibat dalam TPPO Ferienjob di Jerman ini, guys.*
(Anyway, spill the campus (victim). You got it. The development of this case, there are 41 suspected universities that involved in the (TPPO) Ferienjob in Germany, guys)
5. *Well, salah satu kampus negeri lain yang ikut dalam list 41 perguruan tinggi yang diduga terlibat dalam TPPO Ferienjob di Jerman ini adalah Universitas Hasanuddin di Makassar.*
(Well, one of the other university that included in the list of 41 universities suspected of being involved in the Ferienjob TPPO in Germany is Universitas Hasanuddin in Makassar)

In the data above, **shizzz** can be spelled jezz or geez is an informal way used to express surprise, disappointment, or annoyance. It gives language expression like strong feeling and emotions to the readers. The term **ok** also spelled okay is used to express assent, agreement, acceptance, or acknowledgment. The term **yep** can be spelled yup or is an informal way to saying “yes” and indicating agreement or acknowledgment at the beginning of the sentence. The word **anyway** and **well** used in certain contexts because they can function to emphasize a point or as conversational markers or transitional phrases that signal a change of topic, express hesitation, or introduce a new idea. While they are more commonly used as adverbs or conjunctions, in specific instances,

they can serve as interjections to indicate a shift in conversation or to add emphasis.

c. Quote

In this part, the researcher found there is no quotation code mixing in the newsletter. The quotation function of code mixing, which involves quoting someone directly in another language, might not align with the editorial style of *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1st, 2024. This newsletter feasible prioritizes clarity and brevity to maintain reader interest and avoid potential confusion that may arise from mixing languages within direct quotes. Additionally, the content of the newsletter may not frequently involve direct code mixing that necessitate quotations, focusing instead on summarizing events and information by using another functions of code mixing in a consistent language for coherence and ease of understanding. Therefore, the lack of data for the quotation function in this context reflects the specific editorial and communicative strategies of the *Catch Me Up!* newsletter, which emphasize clarity and reader engagement over direct multilingual quotations.

d. Specification for Opponents

As presented in Table 4.2, the most frequent function of code mixing occurring in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1st, 2024 was specification

for opponents. Specification for opponents is a function where opponents can use this specifications to voice an opinion regarding a topic of conversation in another code to the interlocutor who understands another language that used by a speaker. Out of 40 analyzed utterances, 20 utterances (48,8%) were specification for opponents.

1. *Mulai dari 148 saksi yang diperiksa, sampai saat ini, udah ada 16 orang yang ditetapkan sebagai tersangka. Salah duanya, ada **crazy rich PIK** atas nama Helena Lim,..* (Starting from 148 witnesses examined, up to now, the have been 16 people designated as suspects. Among them, there is the crazy rich PIK, Helena Lim,..)
2. *Jadi para mahasiswa Indonesia yang mau ikut program Ferienjob ini diminta bayar biaya pendaftaran sampai **working permit** sebanyak Rp6 juta.* (So, Indonesian students who want to take part in the Ferienjob program are asked to pay a registration fee up to a working permit of IDR 6 million)
3. *Kenapa tiap kasus solusinya damai sih, Pak? Namanya juga **boomers** *hiks* anyway guys, emang kayak **dejavu** sih, soalnya banyak kasus penting di Indonesia yang ujungnya berakhir damai-damai aja.* (Why does every case end up being resolved peacefully? Well, you know, they're boomers *sob* anyway guys, it is really like dejavu, because many cases in Indonesia have ended peacefully (instead of processing with law))

4. *Si Harvey ini juga minta para **smelter** yang terlibat dalam kerja sama peleburan timah tadi buat nyisihin sebagian keuntungannya.* (Harvey also asked the smelters involved in the tin smelting collaboration to set aside some of the profits)
5. *Well, emang secara **SOP** tuh amunisi yang udah kadaluwarsa bakal didisposal alias dimusnahkan gitu, guys.* (Well, according to the SOP, the ammunition that already expired will be disposed of aka destroyed, guys)

The term **crazy rich** can be interpreted as an individual with extraordinary wealth. The term **working permit** is a legal document of official permission to an individual to take a job in a foreign country. The word **boomers** describe a person born during the period between 1945 and 1965, it is a catchphrase and internet meme to dismiss or sarcastic response by the younger people. Meanwhile, **dejavu** is a France phrase used for informal way to say the strange feeling of something that seems familiar or already happened before. In the given sentence, **smelter** is refer to a specific type of industrial facility or process, often association with metal extraction or refining. **SOP** with the English abbreviation Standard Operating Procedure, it commonly used in various field, including business, healthcare, manufacturing, and government, to standardize processes and improve overall performance. In this context, all the example of code mixing functions as specification for opponent is used because the terms is more popular or there is not an exact equivalent term in Indonesian that carries the same technical meaning. By using specific languages or codes, individuals may

intentionally exclude or challenge those who are not familiar with or fluent in English.

e. Element Qualifying Messages Content

The function of element qualifying message content occurs when a topic is initially presented in one language and then expanded upon or clarified in another language.

1. *Kegiatan ini udah lazim banget dilakuin beberapa mahasiswa di Jerman buat mengisi waktu luang selama liburan plus dapet tambahan uang jajan. Jadi Ferienjob ini kayak **win-win solution** buat perusahaan Jerman yang emang butuh tambahan tenaga kerja serta para mahasiswa yang pengen dapet tambahan cuan selama liburan.* (This activity is very common for students in Germany to fill their free time during the holidays and get extra pocket money. So Ferienjob program is like a win-win solution for German companies that really need additional workers and students who want to make extra income while holiday seasons.)
2. *Well, bayangin aja deh, selama para mahasiswa ini ikut Ferienjob dan kerja di Jerman, mereka tuh tersiksa banget. Mulai dari jam kerja yang **overworked** sampe sebelas jam dalam sehari, nggak ada kontrak kerja,..* (Well, just imagine, while these students joined and worked in Ferienjob in

Germany, the were really suffering. Starting from overworking hours to eleven hours per day, no working contract,..)

Hence, the researcher found two data of code mixing that presented phrases in the newsletter. The terms **win-win solution** signifies a negotiation result where all parties gain benefit from the agreement and are content with the process. In the example, win-win solution is a part of element qualifying message content in code mixing because it is a commonly used term in business and communication, often borrowed from English, also a concept familiar to both English and Indonesian speakers. Meanwhile, the terms **overworked** is used to describe someone who work too hard, too much, or too long and create the exhausted feeling. These two example demonstrate clarification in other languages to enhance the news more comprehensive, in the expectation that readers understand the news content. By incorporating these phrase, the writer of the newsletter adds emphasis and clarity to the message, appealing to a broader audience and enhancing the persuasive effect of the statement.

B. Discussions

Based on the study's results, the discussions are presented based on the research questions outline, as indicated by the findings.

1. What are types of code mixing appear on *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter?

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher discovered 110 utterances the types of code mixing in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter especially edition

April 1, 2024. According to Hoffman (1991), there are three types of code mixing including Intra-Sentential, Intra Lexical, and Involving a Change of Pronunciation. In the newsletter, it is confirmed by table 4.1 that the researcher found the types of code mixing is dominated by intra-sentential. Intra-Sentential mixing was the most frequently used in the newsletter and reaching 79%. Hoffman (1991) stated that intra-sentential code mixing occurs within phrase and at the junction of a word. While involving change of pronunciation was 14,6% and intra-lexical was the lowest percentage 6,4% of the three types of code mixing used in the newsletter. Hence, this result is relevant to Thongsombat., et al (2022) findings, who found that dominant types is intra sentential and intra lexical was the lowest data found in golf digest magazine. In addition, these findings are in line with Astri & Fian (2020) that found intra sentential is the dominant appearance rather than intra-lexical, and there is no data found for involving a change of pronunciation in the vlog.

2. What functions of code mixing appearing on *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter?

From the result of observation, only four functions of code mixing in the newsletter: repetition, interjection, specification for opponent, and element qualifying message content. The researcher found specification for opponent was the dominant type that occur in the newsletter. The specification for opponent is likely to be prominent in interactions with opponents because it enhance the clarity, emphasis and strategic impact of communication, all of which are crucial in adversarial settings. There was also interjection function of code mixing that

occurred in the newsletter. The prevalence of the interjection function in code mixing is reasonable due to its role in emotional expression, cultural nuance, informality, comfort, enhanced communication, and social identity. These factors make code mixed interjections a natural and effective part of multilingual interactions.

Rahmawati., et al (2022) conducted a research entitled, “Code Mixing in Whatsapp Group Discussions of Online English Classes.” They examined the functions of code mixing and discovered five functions including quotation, specification for opponents, interjection, element qualifying message content, and personalization and objectification. But in this study, the researcher found that element qualifying message content is the dominant function of code mixing used in the group. Prastyaningrum (2017) also conducted a research and found the functions of code mixing including repetition, interjection, specification for opponents, element qualifying message content, and did not found the repetition function in the film. The researcher identified five functions of code mixing in the newsletter: repetition, interjection, quote, specification for opponents, and element qualifying message content.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study's result is presented in this final chapter. The study findings and discussion from the preceding chapter serve as the foundation for the conclusion. The data analysis and discussion would be condensed in this section, and suggestions for future researchers would be given.

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis and discussion above, the researcher came to the conclusion that *Catch Me Up!* mix codes in their newsletter. The study discovered that there were three types of code mixing produced in the newsletter, including Intra-Sentential (79%), Intra-Lexical (6,4%), and Involving Change of Pronunciation (14,6%), in accordance with Hoffman's theory. The researcher found the mixed of Indonesian language and English in *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter.

Referring to Gumpers's theory, the *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter contain all functions of code mixing, including as repetition (2,4%), as interjection (26,8%) , as a quote (0%), as specification of opponent (48,8%), and as element of qualifying message content (22%). Based on the data provided, it is evident that the function of specification for opponent dominate the content, while repetition is minimal. The function of interjection play a significant role, a small portion of element of qualifying message content is present, and quotes are entirely absent.

Having completed this study, the researcher found that there are types and some functions of code mixing occurred in the *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter especially edition April 1st, 2024. Code mixing can make newsletter more engaging for readers who are fluent in multiple languages. By using familiar terms from different languages, the newsletter can resonate more with a diverse audience, making the content feel more personal and relatable. Code mixing also can reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity of the readership. *Catch Me Up!* news is not only code-mixed between English and Indonesian language, but also includes several traditional languages found in Indonesia, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Melayu Betawi, as well as an informal terms often used by the younger generation in Indonesia. This approach can acknowledge and celebrate the readers' linguistic heritage, making the content more culturally relevant and inclusive.

Furthermore, certain concepts or terms may be better expressed in one language than another. By used code mixing, newsletter can use the most precise or well-understood terminology, ensuring that the message is clear and effective. Code mixing can add a distinctive style and tone to a newsletter. It can make the content feel informal, friendly, and conversational, which can help in building a rapport with readers. In some contexts, specific words or phrases from another language may be more appropriate or commonly used. Newsletters often adopt language that best fits the context of the topic being discussed, which can naturally lead to code-mixing. For companies or organizations, using code-mixing

can be a part of their branding strategy. It can help position the brand as modern, inclusive, and in touch with a global or multicultural audience.

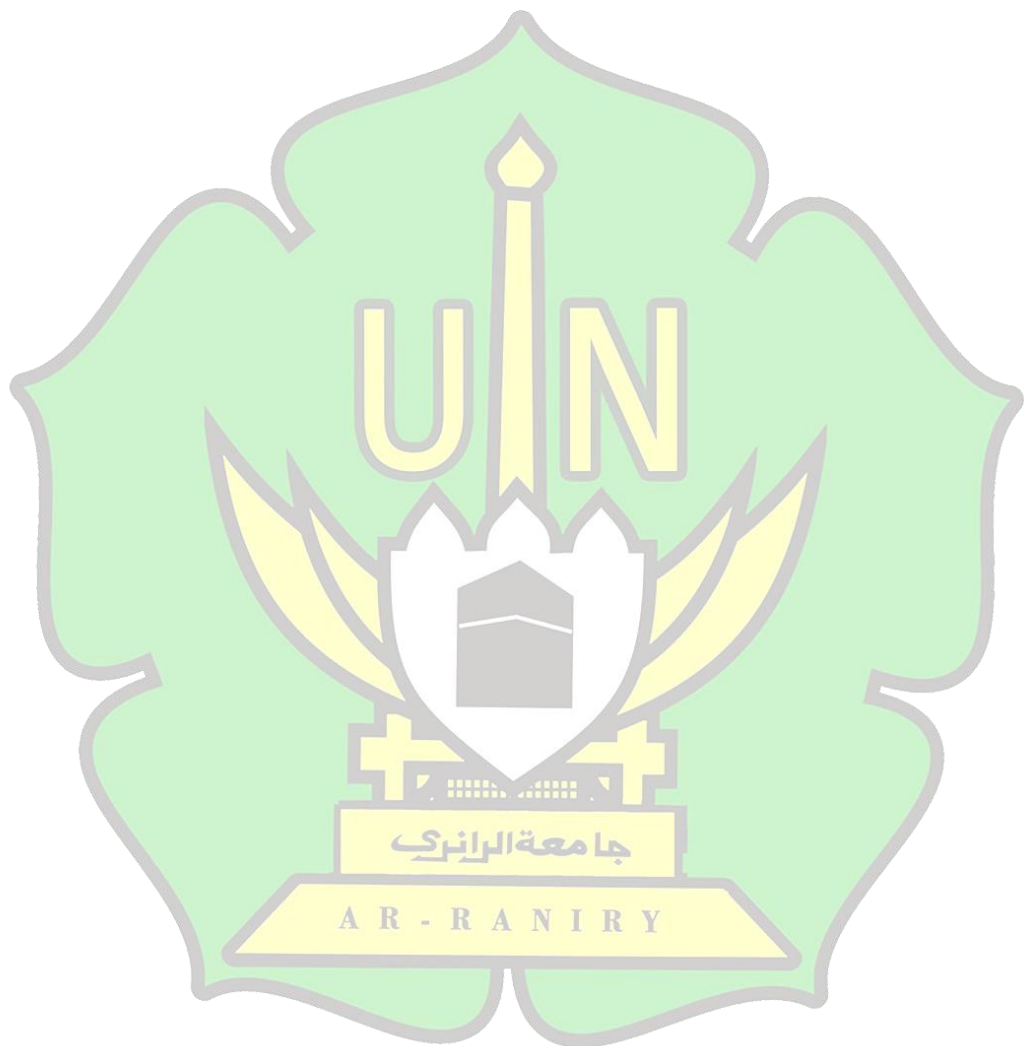
In many multilingual communities, code-mixing is a natural part of everyday communication. Newsletters that mirror this linguistic practice can feel more authentic and relatable to readers who regularly engage in code-mixed conversations. In essence, newsletters use code-mixing to better connect with their audience, enhance communication, and reflect the linguistic realities of their readership. This approach can make the content more engaging, clear, and culturally relevant.

B. Recommendations

The researcher suggest recommendations for future researchers who can investigate in-depth related to code mixing by utilising diverse media and also can explore the media in a variety of sectors and abilities in applying different types code mixing. Additionally, the researcher expects that this study will yield pertinent data that others can use to have a deeper understanding of the intricacies involved in code mixing. Furthermore, the researcher anticipates that as a result of this study, all course instructors will gain a better understanding of utilizing supportive media to enhance students' communication skills in the classroom.

For lecturers, the researcher hopes that the findings will be able to provide precise insights, particularly in teaching various types of code mixing supported by any forms of media which can be beneficial in EFL (English as a Foreign

Language) context. Lastly, the researcher expects that students will have access to ongoing digital support, aiding them in practicing and mastering code mixing, benefiting both current and future learners.



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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Appointment Letter of Supervisor



KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH
NOMOR: B-1713/Uin.08/FTK/Kp.07.6/01/2024

TENTANG:
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH

Menimbang

- bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi;
- bahwa yang namanya tersebut dalam Surat Keputusan ini dianggap cakap dan mampu untuk diangkat dalam jabatan sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa;
- bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

Mengingat

- Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
- Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen;
- Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang perubahan atas peraturan pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang pengelolaan keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 64 Tahun 2013 tentang perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 44 Tahun 2022 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 14 Tahun 2022 tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003 tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI;
- Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KmK.05/2031 tentang penetapan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
- Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor 01 Tahun 2015 tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan

KESATU

Menunjuk Saudara
Dr. Muhammad Nasir, M.Hum

Untuk membimbing Skripsi:
Yorintan Elshadika
 Nama :
 NIM : 160203052
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : **An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in "Catch Me Up" NewsLetter**

KEDUA

Kepada pembimbing yang bersangkutan namanya diatas diberikan honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

KETIGA

Pembiayaan akibat keputusan ini dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor SP DIPA-025.04.2.423925/2024 Tanggal 24 November 2023 Tahun Anggaran 2024.

KEEMPAT

Surat Keputusan ini berlaku selama enam bulan sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

KELIMA

Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatu akan dirubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam Surat Keputusan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh
 Pada tanggal : 31 Januari 2024
 Dekan

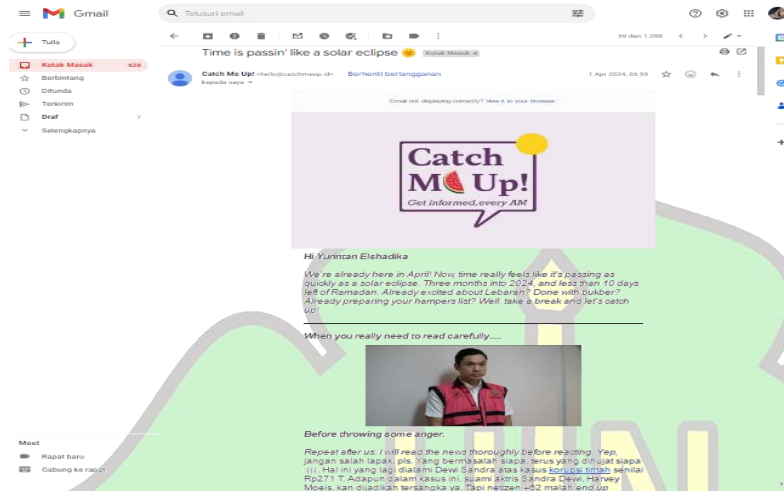

Samuel Mutukhy

Tembusan

1. Salinan Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
2. Ditjen Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
3. Direktorat Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
4. Kantor Pelayanan Perbendaharaan Negara (KPPN) di Banda Aceh;
5. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
6. Kapens Ragan Keuangan dan Akuntansi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
7. Yang bersangkutan;
8. Arsip.



Appendix B: The Screenshots *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1st, 2024



W kerja berapa abad ya baru kekumpul Rp271 T....

Jujur gaji UMR *can't relate*. Tapi kalau menurut Kejagung, angka Rp271 T ini belum final, *guys*. Dan angka ini juga bukan angka kerugian negara. Beda antara kerugian kerusakan lingkungan sama kerugian negara. Adapun Pak Kuntadi menyebut Kejagung sampai saat ini masih menunggu perhitungan resmi dari Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan. *In that sense*, Kejagung, BPKP, dan sejumlah ahli masih nyari dulu formulasi itungannya kayak gimana. Kalau udah ketemu dan udah kelar diitung pasti ntar diinformasi lagi total kerugian negaranya berapa dari kasus yang menjerat *crazy rich* mentok Helena Lim dan Harvey Moeis ini.

Anyway, Sandra Dewi-nya gimana?

Well, so far sih diketahui doi belum bisa menjenguk suaminya (kek, bodo amat gasiii laki lo ngasi lo jet pribadi dari hasil ngancurin lingkungan weiii!) Tapi tahu nggak yang justru kasian siapa? [Dewi Sandra](#). *Well, at this point* kamu pasti tahu dong Dewi Sandra dan Sandra Dewi tuh dua orang yang berbeda? Yakali nggak tau. Tapi ya namanya netizen +62 ya, *guys*, kelakuannya emang ajaib. Yang lakiknya korupsi Sandra Dewi, tapi netizen dengan pedenya malah menghujat di *comment* Instagram-nya Mbak Dewi Sandra :)))

Appendix C: The Transcript of *Catch Me Up!* Newsletter edition April 1st, 2024

We're already here in April! Now, time really feels like it's passing as quickly as a solar eclipse. Three months into 2024, and less than 10 days left of Ramadan. Already excited about Lebaran? Done with bukber? Already preparing your hampers list? Well, take a break and let's catch up!

When you really need to read carefully.....



Before throwing some anger.

Repeat after us: I will read the news thoroughly before reacting. Yep, jangan salah lapak, pls. Yang bermasalah siapa, terus yang dihujat siapa :(((. Hal ini yang lagi dialami Dewi Sandra atas kasus korupsi timah senilai Rp271 T. Adapun dalam kasus ini, suami aktris Sandra Dewi, Harvey Moeis, kan dijadikan tersangka ya. Tapi netizen +62 malah end up ngehujat di Instagram-nya Dewi Sandra, guys. Iya, Dewi Sandra.

Hold on. I need some background here.

Well, to give you some background, sini mimin jelasin duduk perkaranya. Everybody, meet: PT Timah Tbk, perusahaan based in Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung. Perusahaan ini diketahui bergerak di bidang pertambangan timah, batu bara, dan nikel, guys. Adapun dari periode 2015-2022, Kejaksaan Agung menemukan adanya tindak pidana korupsi terkait penambangan liar, kerusakan lingkungan, berbagai kerja sama bodong, sampai beli hasil timah melebihi harga standar. Terus keuntungannya dimakan rame-rame sama sejumlah pihak yang terlibat.

Shizzz....

Yep. Ini kasus tuh menggurita banget, *guys* . Secara, dari Februari kemaren Kejaksaan Agung mendalami kasus ini, *layer by layer* kasusnya tuh makin terbuka gitu lo dan saling terkait satu sama lain. Mulai dari 148 saksi yang diperiksa, sampai saat ini, udah ada 16 orang yang ditetapkan sebagai tersangka. Salah duanya, ada *crazy rich* PIK atas nama Helena Lim, dan suaminya Sandra Dewi (Yang tadinya idaman semua perempuan), Harvey Moeis.

WHATT?? Si pangeran Disney itu??

Yoi *Remember* tadi kan kasusnya soal penambangan liar dan kerja sama bodong hasil timah yang harganya dilebihin, *rite?* Nah yang harus kamu tahu adalah, Harvey Moeis ini punya sejumlah saham di PT Refined Bangka Tin, *guys* . PT RBT disebutnya. Nah mewakili PT RBT, Harvey diketahui pernah *contact*-an sama direktur utamanya PT Timah buat mengakomodir pertambangan liar di sana. Hal ini legit disampaikan oleh Direktur Penyidikan Jaksa Agung Muda Pidana Khusus Kejagung, Kuntadi. Dalam keterangannya kemarin, Pak Kuntadi juga bilang si Harvey ini juga minta para smelter yang terlibat dalam kerja sama peleburan timah tadi buat nyisihin sebagian keuntungannya, dikasih ke dia, seolah-olah itu dana CSR gitu lo.

Dana CSR nggak tuh....

We know *rite*. Padahal mah, dana itu dimakan rame-rame sama dia, Helena Lim, dan para tersangka lainnya. *That being said*, Rabu kemaren, Harvey Moeis yang kayak pangeran Disney ini udah ditangkap dan digiring untuk ditahan di Rutan Salemba cabang Kejaksaan Negeri Jakarta Selatan. Ke-16 tersangka, termasuk Harvey dikenakan Pasal 2 ayat (1) dan Pasal 3 jo Pasal 18 Undang-Undang RI Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 sebagaimana diubah dan ditambah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 no Undang-Undang RI Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang RI Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi jo Pasal 55 ayat (1) ke-1 KUHP.

Speechless.....

Wait until you hear about: Kerugian kerusakan lingkungan yang terjadi akibat tindakan ini. Iya, karena ini berkaitan sama penambangan liar timah, maka lingkungan *ofc* jadi terdampak dong. Kerusakan yang paling utama adalah, area tambang yang abis mereka gali, pas udah abis tuh kandungan

tambangnya, yaudah ditinggal gitu aja. Dibiarkan menganga yang tentunya sangat membahayakan lingkungan. Jadi rusak parah tuh hutan di Bangka Belitung, *guys*. Pokoknya lingkungan dibuat rugi bandar lah sama tindakan mereka ini. *Either* dari sisi ekologisnya, terus ekonomi lingkungannya, sampai pemulihannya. Memakan biaya yang nggak sedikit kan pasti. Adapun dari perhitungan ahli lingkungan IPB, Bambang Hero Saharjo, kerugian kerusakan lingkungannya ditaksir mencapai Rp271 T.

W kerja berapa abad ya baru kekumpul Rp271 T....

Jujur gaji UMR *can't relate*. Tapi kalau menurut Kejagung, angka Rp271 T ini belum final, *guys*. Dan angka ini juga bukan angka kerugian negara. Beda antara kerugian kerusakan lingkungan sama kerugian negara. Adapun Pak Kuntadi menyebut Kejagung sampai saat ini masih menunggu perhitungan resmi dari Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan. *In that sense*, Kejagung, BPKP, dan sejumlah ahli masih nyari dulu formulasi itungannya kayak gimana. Kalau udah ketemu dan udah kelar diitung pasti ntar diinformasi lagi total kerugian negaranya berapa dari kasus yang menjerat *crazy rich* mentok Helena Lim dan Harvey Moeis ini.

Anyway, Sandra Dewi-nya gimana?

Well, so far sih diketahui doi belum bisa menjenguk suaminya (kek, bodo amat gasiii laki lo ngasi lo jet pribadi dari hasil ngancurin lingkungan weii!!) Tapi tahu nggak yang justru kasian siapa? Dewi Sandra. *Well, at this point* kamu pasti tahu dong Dewi Sandra dan Sandra Dewi tuh dua orang yang berbeda? Yakali nggak tau. Tapi ya namanya netizen +62 ya, *guys*, kelakuannya emang ajaib. Yang lakiknya korupsi Sandra Dewi, tapi netizen dengan pedenya malah menghujat *dicomment* Instagram-nya Mbak Dewi Sandra :))).

PLEASE MALU BANGET....

We know rite. Bayangin kamu nggak tahu apa-apa terus *out of nowhere* IG kamu diserbu netizen. Kayak, “Hah???” Tapi untungnya Dewi Sandra tetap tenang ya menanggapi serbuan netizen. Dalam postingan-nya kemaren, Mbak Dewi bilang begini nih: "Hmmmm bingung mau ngomong apa kecuali ini bulan Ramadan. Waktunya bertaubat, meminta ampun, evaluasi dan introspeksi diri. Meskipun mendadak salah alamat, tapi bukan berarti saya lebih baik atau suci, karena yang ketik ini banyak sekali salah yang Allah tutupi." Lebih jauh, Mbak Dewi bahkan sampe tutup kolom

komentar, *guys*. Iya, itu orang nggak salah apa-apa tapi ikutan tutup komen sama kayak yang lagi bermasalah (Re: Sandra Dewi) tuh *another checkpoint of* persosmedan Indonesia sih jyyr wkwwk.

Alrite. Anything else?

FYI, kasus dugaan korupsi timah ini tuh jadi *another* kasus kakap yang berhasil diungkap sama Kejaksaan Agung RI. Bahkan *guys*, ini adalah kasus korupsi dengan kerugian terbesar yang terjadi di Indonesia. Menurut Kepala Pusat Penerangan Hukum Kejaksaan, Ketut Sumedana. hal ini nggak terlepas dari keberanian Jaksa Agung ST Burhanuddin buat menguak kasus-kasus kakap yang amat sangat merugikan negara, *guys*. *In his words*, Pak Ketut bilang, “Masyarakat harus bersyukur dengan hasil kerja ini, Rp271 triliun itu besar banget nilai kerugiannya bagi generasi mendatang.” Dari sini, Pak Ketut juga bilang kasus korupsi timah ini bakal terus berlanjut penyelidikannya, di mana nama-nama baru *most likely* bakal kembali diumumkan sebagai tersangka. Termasuk para pesohor. Siapa ya kira-kira? HMMMM...

Now on the explosion update...



From Army ammunition depot.

Yoi *guys*, jadi Sabtu kemarin di jam sekitar jam 18.15 WIB habis buka puasa gitu, Gudang peluru TNI milik Kodam Jaya di Ciangsana, Bogor, Jawa Barat tiba-tiba aja meledak hebat. Kobaran api serta asap yang membumbung tinggi seketika langsung bikin langit di sekitar sana berubah jadi merah, *guys*. Tau nggak penyebabnya gara-gara apa? Diduga kuat, penyebab ledakan ini bersumber dari amunisi di sana yang sebagian besar udah kedaluarsa.

Geez... tell me everything.

Sure. Jadi sebagai bagian dari institusi pertahanan negara, TNI kan pasti punya senjata, lengkap dengan pelurunya, sampai ke bahan peledak, gitu-gitu kan. Ya buat mereka tugas buat melawan musuh. Amunisi ini kemudian disimpan di sejumlah gudang yang tersebar di sejumlah wilayah Kodam di Indonesia, *guys*. Salah satunya, Kodam Jaya di Ciangsana, Bogor, Jawa Barat. Di Kodam Jaya Ciangsana, terdapat sekitar 16 gudang peluru yang menyimpan total sekitar 160 ribu amunisi dan bahan peledak gitu.

Banyak juga ye.....

Cuma ya gitu. Namanya musibah emang nggak ada yang tau. Sabtu lalu, peluru-peluru di gudang tersebut meledak sampe bikin kebakaran hebat sampai ke daerah di sekitarnya. Bayangin aja, dari ledakan yang terdengar pukul enam sore, api baru bener-bener bisa dipadamkan pukul 03.45 WIB. Itu aja udah ada 24 unit damkar dari DKI, Bogor, dan Bekasi yang diterjunin langsung ke lokasi.

OMG terus gimana?

Upaya pemadaman juga sempet terkendala sama letak sumber air yang jauh serta masih terdengarnya beberapa ledakan di lokasi kejadian. Jadi yah, para petugas kebakaran baru bisa maksimal memadamkan api setelah tim penjinak bahan peledak mengkonfirmasi keadaan di dalam Kodam udah aman dimasuki.

Kok bisa sih tiba-tiba meledak gitu?

Wait until you hear that: Bahan peledaknya udah kedaluarsa :(((. Iya, hal ini legit disampaikan oleh Panglima Komando Daerah Militer Jakarta, Mayjen Mohammad Hasan. Dalam keterangannya kemaren, Mayjen Hasan menyebut mayoritas amunisi yang disimpan di sana tuh udah kadaluwarsa. Jadi dari situ, dia menduga kalo bahan kimia yang terkandung di dalam bahan peledak kadaluwarsa itu labil dan memicu ledakan di sana.

Lah....

Diantisipasi ngga? Ya iya. Dalam hal ini, Panglima TNI Jenderal Agus Subiyanto bilang emang ada amunisi yang disimpan di bawah tanah buat mengantisipasi ledakan dengan risiko lebih ringan, *guys*. *In his words*, gini

nih Jenderal Agus bilangnya, “Makanya kami punya SOP penggudangannya itu di bawah tanah, jadi di bawah tanah karena labil tersebut dan sewaktu-waktu bisa meledak, sehingga penyimpanannya di bawah tanah kemudian ada tanggul dan jauh dari pemukiman masyarakat.”

Jadi, kenapa masih disimpan dong?

Well, emang secara SOP tuh amunisi yang udah kadaluwarsa bakal didisposal alias dimusnahkan gitu, *guys*. Cuma secara prosedur, amunisi *expired* ini perlu balik ke Kodam Pangdam Jaya buat diperiksa dan diverifikasi lagi gitu-gitu. Kata Jenderal Agus sih, total ada 65 ton amunisi di gudang nomor enam yang meledak Sabtu kemarin. Puluhan ton ini meledak pas waktunya untuk disposal.

So any victims from this explosion?

Untungnya nggak ada, *guys*. Masyarakat yang tinggal di lokasi kejadian pun langsung dievakuasi pihak terkait untuk segera menjauh dari titik ledakan. Cuma ya gitu, beberapa rumah dilaporkan ambruk dan rusak-rusak saking kencengnya dentuman ledakan kemarin. Menanggapi hal ini, Pj Gubernur Jawa Barat, Bey Machmudin ada bilang kalo pemerintah bakal mengganti tiap kerusakan yang ada.

BENER ya Pak Bey... Anything else I should know?

Gara-gara ledakan dan kebakaran yang terjadi di Kodam Jaya Ciangsana, ada 135 Kepala Keluarga yang terpaksa mengungsi dari rumah mereka pada malam itu. Dari keterangan Pak Bey, ada sekitar 85 Kepala Keluarga yang ditempatkan di kantor Kepala Desa setempat, *meanwhile* 50 Kepala Keluarga lainnya ada di Masjid Darussalam di Kota Wisata. Selain itu, ledakan kemarin juga sempet bikin serpihan amunisi ikut terpental ke sekitar lokasi kejadian. Mulai dari selongsong meriam sampe serpihan granat ditemukan.

Now, here's your 360° updates on Ferienjob to Germany...



Be very careful, guys!

Calling out to all internship abroad hunters yang lagi bm banget buat ngerasain kerja di luar negeri. Ke manapun tujuan negaramu, remember *to always be careful*, soalnya baru-baru ini di negara kita lagi rame nih soal kedok program magang ke Jerman bertajuk 'Ferienjob' yang ternyata terungkap sebagai tindak pidana perdagangan orang aka TPPO oleh kepolisian.

Demi apa? Pls tell me.

You got it. First of all, kamu perlu tau dulu nih soal Ferienjob alias kegiatan mengisi liburan kuliah dengan ikut bekerja di perusahaan-perusahaan Jerman gitu, *guys*. Kegiatan ini udah lazim banget dilakuin beberapa mahasiswa di Jerman buat mengisi waktu luang selama liburan plus dapet tambahan uang jajan. Jadi Ferienjob ini kayak *win-win solution* buat perusahaan Jerman yang emang butuh tambahan tenaga kerja serta para mahasiswa yang pengen dapet tambahan cuan selama liburan.

Ok terus-terus...

Nah beberapa tahun ini, ada beberapa perusahaan penyalur tenaga kerja di Indonesia yang justru ngemanfaatin Ferienjob di Jerman buat cari untung, *guys*. Everybody meet: PT Cvgen dan PT Sinar Harapan Bangsa yang diduga udah mensosialisasikan program Ferienjob ke berbagai universitas di Indonesia dengan ngasih iming-iming kalo program ini terdaftar di Kemendikbud sampe bisa dikonversikan menjadi 20 sks perkuliahan. Padahal klaim-klaim tadi semuanya bohong dan justru

mahasiswa yang pada ikut program ini pada dapet pengalaman traumatis udah jadi korban penipuan berkedok magang di Jerman.

Emang mereka kenapa deh?

Well, bayangin aja deh, selama para mahasiswa ini ikut Ferienjob dan kerja di Jerman, mereka tuh tersiksa banget. Mulai dari jam kerja yang *overworked* sampe sebelas jam dalam sehari, nggak ada kontrak kerja, akomodasi tempat tinggal yang sering nelantarin para mahasiswa, sampe jenis pekerjaan yang didapet tuh hampir semuanya pekerjaan kasar. Yha gimana nggak shock tuh, mahasiswa yang dateng jauh-jauh dari Indonesia ke Jerman justru disuruh ngerjain pekerjaan kasar kayak ngangkat-ngangkat barang, ngerenov apartemen, sampe ngebersihin WC. Apalagi mereka yang pada ikut program ini tuh nggak gratis, *guys*.

Mereka masih disuruh bayar??

Iya lho. Jadi para mahasiswa Indonesia yang mau ikut program Ferienjob ini diminta bayar biaya pendaftaran sampai *working permit* sebanyak Rp6 juta. Ini belum sama biaya talangan selama di Jerman yang mencapai Rp50 juta dengan dipotong dari gaji tiap bulan mereka. Nah dari berbagai perlakuan ini, sebagian dari mereka pada ngadu ke KBRI Jerman dong. Cuma yha nggak semuanya pada berani ngadu, *guys*. Soalnya beberapa yang mau *speak up* soal ini merasa diintimidasi dari berbagai pihak termasuk temen-temen mahasiswa lain yang takut batal berangkat gara-gara mencuatnya kasus Ferienjob ini.

Seremm...

Makin serem lagi karena ternyata korban program abal-abal ini ngga sedikit, *guys*. Yep, pihak Bareskrim Polri belum lama ini nge-*spill* kalo ternyata ada 1.407 mahasiswa yang jadi korban program Ferienjob. Pada Rabu kemarin, Direktur Tindak Pidana Umum Bareskrim Polri, Brigjen Djuhandani Rahardjo ada bilang kalo program ini dijalankan oleh 33 universitas di Indonesia. Selain itu, pihaknya juga bilang kalo kasus ini merupakan tindak pidana perdagangan orang berkedok magang dan udah menetapkan lima pelaku sebagai tersangka dengan dua tersangka lain masih berada di Jerman.

Sampe masuk TPPO lho...

Yep, *so far* sih pihak kepolisian bilang gitu, *guys*. Atas kejadian ini, Menko Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan, Muhadjir Effendy kemudian

menyampaikan penyesalannya dan berharap biar kasus *ferienjob* ini bisa diselesaikan secara damai gitu. *In his words*, pas itu Pak Muhadjir ada bilang gini, “Kalau memang bisa dicari solusi yang baik, jangan sampai ketindak pidana TPPO. Kalau bisa dicari jalan yang damai lah atau jalan titik temu.”

Kenapa tiap kasus solusinya damai sih, Pak?

Namanya juga boomers *hiks* anyway *guys*, emang kayak *dejavu* sih, soalnya banyak kasus penting di Indonesia yang ujungnya berakhir damai-damai aja. Cuma ya buat kasus ini, pihak kepolisian sampe sekarang masih terus ngumpulin bukti-bukti lain, *guys*. Pak Muhadjir juga ada bilang kalo prosedur magang ke luar negeri tuh perlu segera diperbaiki supaya kejadian serupa dalam kasus Ferienjob kemarin nggak terulang lagi.

Anyway, spill kampusnya dong.

You got it. Soalnya dalam perkembangan ini kasus, justru ada 41 perguruan tinggi yang diduga terlibat dalam TPPO Ferienjob di Jerman ini, *guys*. Mulai dari Perguruan Tinggi Negeri ternama sampe yang swasta semuanya ada lengkap. Salah satu yang ada di dalam list ini adalah Universitas Jambi yang Rabu kemarin udah nyelenggarain konferensi pers atas kasus ini. Rektor Unja, Prof. Helmi pas itu bilang kalo pihaknya bakal membentuk tim investigasi dalam kasus ini. Nggak lupa, Pak Rektor juga bilang bakal nyediain layanan pendampingan bagi mahasiswa Unja yang jadi korban penipuan berkedok magang di Jerman.

Selain Unja ada lagi nggak?

Well, salah satu kampus negeri lain yang ikut dalam list 41 perguruan tinggi yang diduga terlibat dalam TPPO Ferienjob di Jerman ini adalah Universitas Hasanuddin di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Meskipun ada diduga terlibat dalam kasus ini, Wakil Rektor Bidang Akademik dan Kemahasiswaan Unhas, Muhammad Ruslin justru menegaskan bahwa pihaknya samsek nggak kerja sama dengan Ferienjob. Cuma Pak Ruslin membenarkan kalo ada mahasiswanya yang pernah ikut program ini pada tahun 2022 lalu. Pas itu, pihak program studi mahasiswa tersebut ada kasih surat keterangan mahasiswa aktif untuk digunakan mengurus visa.

Got it. Anything else I should know?

Well, kelima tersangka dalam kasus Ferienjob ini terancam dikenakan dua pasal, *guys*. Pertama para tersangka terancam dikenakan Pasal 4 UU No 21

Tahun 2007 tentang Pemberantasan TPPO dengan ancaman hukuman paling lama 15 tahun penjara dan denda Rp600 juta. Selain itu, mereka juga terancam Pasal 81 UU No 18 Tahun 2017 tentang Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, dengan ancaman pidana penjara paling lama sepuluh tahun dan pidana denda paling banyak Rp15 miliar.

What lasts longer than your relationship?



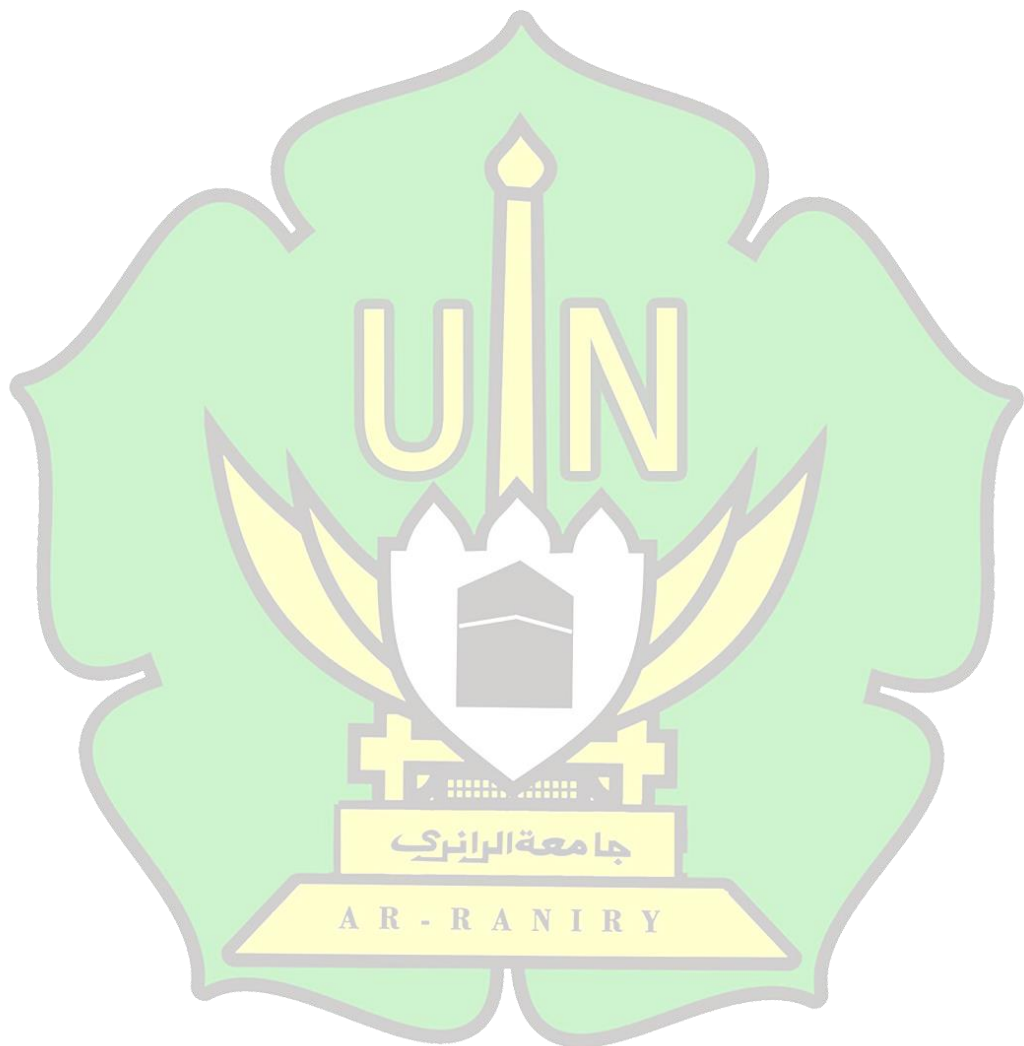
Plastics.

Jujur sedih banget sih. Nggak di mana-mana kita selalu berhadapan sama yang namanya plastik ygy. Dari di darat, sampai di laut, pasti ketemu sampah plastik. Terus nggak di masa sekarang, sampai (amit-amit) di masa depan, *most likely* kita juga bakal berhadapan sama ini plastik, *guys*. Tapi pernah nggak kamu kebayang ketemu sampah plastik nih, tapi di endapan tanah yang udah tersimpan dari jaman abad pertama atau kedua Masehi?

Yep, baru aja ditemukan sampah plastik yang nyangkut di barang peninggalan dari abad pertama masehi, *guys*. Hal ini yang diungkap oleh para peneliti dari University of York di Inggris, lewat jurnal mereka yang terbit Jumat kemarin. Dalam penelitiannya, endapan tanah ini pertama kali digali tahun 1980an lalu. Endapan ini kemudian diobservasi, dan hasilnya adalah para peneliti menemukan ada 16 jenis sampah plastik berbeda yang ada di endapan tanah itu. Ukurannya kecil banget pula, sampai mikro gitu. Seukuran biji wijen lah kalau mau dibandingin.

Hal ini *ofc concerning* banget dong, terutama dari bidang lingkungan atau kesehatan. Tapi lebih dari itu, penemuan mikroplastik di benda bersejarah itu jadi mendorong adanya sejumlah perubahan dalam bidang arkeologi, *guys*. Secara, namanya benda bersejarah udah terkontaminasi, hal ini

membahayakan nilai ilmiah dari peninggalan itu sendiri kan. *That being said*, harus dicari tahu lebih lanjut tuh sejauh mana kontaminasi plastik ini membahayakan peninggalan tersebut, dan apa dampaknya buat peninggalan ini. FYI, temuan ini juga mengungkap bahwa sampah plastik ini berada dalam lingkungan tergenang air anaerobik selama lebih dari 1000 tahun, *guys*.



AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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Banda Aceh, May 21st, 2024