



Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Twitter Account @NKSTHI and Its Relevance to Indonesian Language Learning

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Abstract. The problems studied in this research are code switching and code mixing on the Twitter account @NKSTHI and their relevance to Indonesian language learning. The purposes of this study are to (1) describe the form of code switching and code mixing in tweets of @NKSTHI Twitter account, (2) analyze the factors that cause code switching and code mixing that occur in @NKSTHI Twitter account, and (3) describe its relevance to Indonesian language learning. This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The data in this study is in the form of tweets of @NKSTHI Twitter accounts that use code switching and code mixing. The data source used is social media Twitter. The data collection technique in this study used observation techniques. This is done by observing, recording, then qualifying carefully with the data that has been studied. The results of this study show that (1) code switching in this study was found to be two, namely internal code switching and external code switching, while code mixing in this study was in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and word repetition, (2) The factors causing code switching and code mixing in this study were found to be two, namely intralinguistic factors and extralinguistic factors, and (3) Code switching and code mixing on the Twitter account @NKSTHI are considered relevant to be used as part of one of the Indonesian language learning resources, namely KD 3.3 analyzing opinion texts through writing and writing and KD 4.3 editing opinion texts according to the rules and structure of writing and oral.

Keywords: Code Switching · code mixing · language

1 Introduction

Code switching is the practice of combining the use of Indonesian with a regional language or a foreign language. Code switching is one of the factors that causes people's dependence on bilingualism and multilingualism or what is known as variety of languages. Code mixing can be understood in terms of language contact, namely a sociolinguistic situation that allows the spontaneous action of a speaker to change the language code, so that it can occur as a whole by incorporating language elements into

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other languages. Including elements of a language in the language used is called a variety of languages (Sholiha et al., 2019). At this time, to avoid mistakes in the terms used in communicating, certain terms are used. Some of the terms used in communication use a lot of mixed languages or what is called bilingualism (Apriliani, 2018). Code switching and code mixing in communication are often used by teenagers, adults, and the elderly. Code switching and code mixing can be written or spoken. Communicating with others is an example of code switching and mixing oral codes, while SMS and social media are examples of mixing written codes. At this time, there are often communications that occur by switching codes and mixing codes, such as on social media, one of which is Twitter. Twitter has a distinctive blue bird logo. Twitter has become one of the most popular forms of media among the public (Amalia, 2021). Twitter-mediated communications mostly use code switching and code mixing in tweets posted on Twitter. The tweets were in the form of complaints, opinions, discrimination, and motivational words. Researchers in this case focused on researching code switching and code mixing on Twitter social media on @NKSTHI accounts. The tweet on @NKSTHI Twitter account there were several code switching and code mixing.

There are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching. Internal code switching occurs between certain languages, such as Indonesian to Javanese or vice versa, while external code switching occurs between Indonesian and foreign languages (Lau & Kode, 2020). Variations of language codes can appear in many ways, such as when a speaker Indonesian insert an English code into a Indonesian or Javanese into a Indonesian or vice versa. The phenomenon is a mix of codes (Apriani & Wirawati, 2021). Tweets @NKSTHI redirect code from Indonesian to foreign languages and Javanese. This happens because it combines the code used in @NKSTHI tweets.

Rahman (in Yulianti, 2015) states that Twitter is a social networking service and one of the types of online microblogging that allows its users to send and read text-based messages up to 140 characters long. Twitter's user base is as a platform for various activities, including advocacy, protest, education, commerce, and so on. Twitter makes use of language in communicating. The occurrence of code switching is often intersected between language codes. By this time there had been found many strange languages in the conversations of teenagers. The teenager thinks the language used is a cool language because it combines code flipping with various languages (Setiawan and Barkah, 2022). Related to this, language is the delivery of a message in communicating because language is a tool to understand each other in the context of fellow social beings (Prasaty et al., 2022).

The communication pattern used in @NKSTHI Twitter account, which is in the form of tweets and biographies. The Twitter account @NKSTHI has 1,956,053 followers and follows other accounts with a total of 207. The images uploaded by the account have views, coffe shops and others. In addition, the account owner also uploads videos, such as travel videos, singing videos, ads, memes, and other videos.

Twitter account users @NKSTHI joined Twitter in December 2018. Twitter accounts @NKSTHI give many tweets about complaints, opinions, retweets, and quotes. In addition, @NKSTHI account also promotes textile items, such as t-shirts. The Twitter account @NKSTHI in giving his tweets using a mixture of languages, namely Javanese and

Indonesian. In addition, it is also Indonesian with English. There are several tweets on @NKSTHI accounts that use profanity or can be interpreted with harsh words.

Twitter account users are not only adults, but many children also use Twitter. The problem is that these children are not under parental control, so children will also imitate profanity on the Twitter account. On the other hand, there is a positive impact felt by Twitter account users because @NKSTHI Twitter account not only writes complaints on the homepage, but also provides the latest information or trending news among young people and the elderly.

Based on the results of preliminary observations of @NKSTHI accounts, researchers found one tweet in the form of information about football. The tweet conveyed the information that Manchester City won from Manchester United with 6 points earned by Manchester City, while 3 points from Manchester United. The tweet is "*Hidup hanya satu kali. Kalau mencetak gol, bisa enam kali*" (Life is only one time. If you score a goal, you can get six times). The tweet was also accompanied by images of MC and MU with a final score of 6-3 (02/10/2022).

Twitter is currently unable to restrict inappropriate, offensive, and pornographic content (Siahaan, 2021). Even a lot of rants are used @NKSTHI accounts. The rant, for example, is "*aku habis iseng-iseng take video a day in my life, tak kiro gampang, jebul kesel tenan suuuuuuasuuuu nganggo nyampluk-nyampluk sembarang kalir mbuh opo wae mau wkwwk selo tenan uripku jingaaaaan*" (I ran out on a whim to take a video a day in my life, it's not easy, jebul kesel tenan suuuuuuasuuuu nganggo nyampluk-nyampluk just any kalir mbuh opo wae want wkwwk selo tenan urip ku jingaaaaan). The expression is a word that is less polite to apply in everyday communication because it refers to harsh words.

In addition, researchers found many tweets that included code switching and code mixing in the data found. There are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching on @NKSTHI accounts. According to Bintara & Saddhono (2017) internal code switching refers to the process of shifting from one language variation, dialect, style, etc. into the same language family. As for everyday communication, people often use a combination of Indonesian and other languages. Using @NKSTHI Twitter account as an example, researchers can show how internal and external code reversals can occur.

An example of internal code switching is presented in the data below.

- (1) "*Lagi nemenin anak-anak magang NKSTHI ikut kelas. Ini kelas terus apa nggak mbledhos utekke mesakkee wkwwkwwkww*" (27/09/2022)
- (2) "*jangan terlalu sering terpengaruh apa kata oran. Kita Cuma perlu ngomong "hash prek su!" agar fokus dengan pilihan kita*" (27/09/2022)

External code switching is a code switch that is a mixture of Indonesian and foreign languages. Based on the results of the study, the following is presented as an example of external code switching data.

- (3) "*Gaes, September dumb-nya jangan lupa, ya! Sekalian siapin welcome October-nya juga.*" (30/02/2022)

(4) “*Bentar lagi kayaknya bakal ada yang klarifikasi sama minta maaf nih. People change emang secepat itu*” (17/09/2022)

Code mixing can be understood in the context of language contact, that is, a sociolinguistic condition that allows speakers to spontaneously change the language code by incorporating elements of other languages into the language used (Sholiha et al., 2019). The following is presented an example of language variation data on Twitter@NKSTHI accounts.

(5) “*Sambil makan siang, boleh checkout tipis-tipis ya sayangku*”

(6) “*Twitter ni emang gabisa ditinggal sedetik aja kalau urusan ribut-ribut wkwk-wkw tapi kadang kok ya cape juga ngikutinya kayaknya emang harus bersih-bersih temlen, mulai mantengin akun-akun **sing** berfaedah aja*”.

Based on the data above, it can be analyzed that there is code switching and code mixing. Code switching consists of two types, namely internal and external code switching. In addition to code switching, the data also contains code mix in the form of insertion of code mixing elements in the form of words. Data 1 and 2 include internal code switching, while data 3 and 4 are external code switching. The mixed code in the data above is in the form of word insertion. This can be seen in data 5 and 6. The use of each Twitter user’s local language will continue to be maintained due to the speaker’s pride in the local language. There is a lot of research related to the mixing of codes between languages, both external and internal. Code mixing can take the form of Indonesian and Javanese, between Indonesian and Minang languages, or code switching and mixing external codes between three languages namely Indonesian, Sundanese, and Javanese, or between Indonesian, Arabic, and English, in Islamic boarding schools, and can be more than three languages. Meanwhile, switching codes and mixing internal codes in one language is in the form of switching varieties and styles from official Indonesian language to slang.

As with the research of Language as a code, it means that diversity of language is the diversity of codes. Everyone needs a language to communicate. Fitriani (2022) states that language plays an important role for society, especially when they communicate with other communities. Language is used as the identity of language users in everyday life.

Language is a gift from God Almighty given to humans to communicate. This can be understood because every child born has language skills. Therefore, mothers have an important role for the development of children’s communication as they grow up (Subriani et al., 2020). The definition emphasizes the purpose of code transfer (Fadli, 2021). Language events and code mixing have negative consequences. Linguists have not yet reached a consensus on how to classify incidents in a mixed code (Suwarna, 2022). This is due to the fact, that depending on the perspective because the mixing of codes can be a godsend, but it can also be a bombshell for a particular language.

Code mixing is an event that leads to favorable consequences because it enriches Indonesian with new words and expressions borrowed from other languages. That is, in that context the mix of codes has contributed to the progress of Indonesian. As long as there is a common language then there will always be a way for people to communicate.

According to Mulyana Eliya et al. (2017) communication can also be interpreted as the process of expressing opinions between each other. Communication in the current era of globalization can be done in writing or by oral communication through social media.

Factors that cause code mixing and code switching include identification factors, roles, habits, wanting to explain, limited linguistic abilities, and social class (Amalia, 2020). The language community at this time has become accustomed to using code mixing and code switching in communicating, both internal code mixing and external code mixing. This also often occurs in online transaction communication between sellers and buyers (Wirawati, 2019).

Many conveniences are gained through mediated communication through social media because social media today has become a tool for exchanging information. In addition to the aforementioned uses, social media platforms can be a safe space for users to share their thoughts and feelings with speech partners online. Kusuma & Sugandi (2019) said that Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube are the top four social media platforms. As of the end of 2020 its users have reached 196.7 million users. This is different when compared to 2018, this figure shows an increase of 23.5 million or 8.9%. The data was obtained from a study conducted by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII). According to Dewi et al. (2020) Javanese, English, Indonesian, and regional languages are the four types of languages spoken by the Indonesian population.

The use of diverse language in everyday communication is basically also affirmed in the history of the Youth Oath. The Youth Oath issued on October 28, 1928 declared Indonesian the official language of the state. The colloquial language in Indonesia is Indonesian. The regional language has been spoken in Indonesia since ancient times and has been passed down for generations. In addition, Indonesian also plays an important role in daily life. Javanese, Sundanese, and other regional languages are also spoken in Indonesia in daily communication. Each person has a need to communicate his thoughts, ideas and feelings with others. Thus, it can be seen the importance of language in a multilingual society (Meldani & Indrawati, 2018).

The results of the research Melati & Sabardhila (2022) concluded that speech events and speech acts take place in the context of speech and the form of speech can be expressed in the form of speech or the form of writing delivered from speakers to speech partners. It often happens that in communicating a speaker starts a conversation with the language used daily, but there is a mixture of codes. Modifying a language (code) means introducing a new language (code) or merging an existing one. There is a situation or condition in the language where the speaker uses a certain code to facilitate communication.

Code switching and code mixing are language phenomena that can appear in certain communication situations. This also often happens in mediated communication on Twitter social media. Status updates made by Twitter users often attract the attention of researchers. Researchers with a specific purpose wrote tweets about code switching and code mixing on Twitter. Twitter's social media platform is adaptable and easy to use in places around the world. Code switching and inter-code mixing in Twitter-mediated communications, such as Indonesian, Javanese, other regional languages are possible.

Researchers recognized the bilingual language used by Twitter users in communicating. The exchange of language codes occurs, both verbally and in writing which runs naturally in communicating (Suparyanto, 2015 and Rosad, 2020).

Code reversal plays a role in taking on a new form whenever there is a cross-language antagonism. Teenagers at this time use a wide variety of language that sounds “strange” in everyday discourse. Language code reversal can be expressed as a jumbled phenomenon and give adolescents the impression that a jumbled language is on a trend.

The number of language users using mixed languages seems to increase along with the sophistication of communication technology. Teenagers as a derivative of yuwana are often referred to as a “tech-literate” generation. The generation almost all use social media as a result of technological advances. One such social media is Twitter.

Speakers in a communication are not a few who use vocabulary or other language codes in their speech. This happens when someone types a word or phrase in another language, so speakers use a mix of codes. This opinion is in line with the opinion of Kridalaksana (in Mustikawati, 2016) where code mixing is the use of one language from one language to another. Based on this, researchers are interested in researching code mixing phenomena in Twitter. Twitter currently uses a lot of code mixes or uses slang which is often expressed through status. In addition, it is not uncommon for Twitter users to use a distorted mixed language so that sometimes Indonesian intersect with a foreign language.

Twitter social media with multilingual users often use diverse languages in a single activity on social media, such as in status uploads. For example, using a code mix between English and Indonesian language. Twitter users in their posts often express what is being experienced in everyday life or life problems using language media.

There are several factors that cause code mixing in Twitter social media, including: (1) role identification factors and the desire to explain an interpretation. This research is related to the mixing of codes used in Twitter social media, (2) factors that cause confusion, fame, identity, individuals, groups, show familiarity, extend or strengthen guidance or command, give humorous impressions, discuss empathy, and clarity towards the interlocutor in the content of a conversation.

Researchers found tweets on @NKSTHI Twitter account in the form of code switching and code mixing. Code switching is divided into two, namely internal and external code switching. The code mix is divided into several types, namely code mix in the word level, phrase level, and clause level. The occurrence of code switching and code mixing in @NKSTHI account tweets due to several factors, one of which is the desire to explain and interpret about the overflow of feelings that are being experienced in everyday life. Researchers in this study focused on how to switch codes and mix codes that are in the tweets of @NKSTHI Twitter account? What factors led to code switching and code mixing in the tweet? How does it affect Indonesian language learning?

2 Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative research method in this study is that researchers carry out reading, observing, researching, and recording research data. In addition, the use of this method is chosen to describe the

whole fact and is associated with accurate data so that it can be clearly understood by the reader. The description method aims to describe a collected data, that is, various facts and phenomena systematically. The facts and phenomena referred to in this case are code switching, code mixing, and their relation to Indonesian learning. At this stage, researchers review and analyze all the data that has been collected and analyzed one by one and are associated with Indonesian learning.

Researchers in this regard have analyzed code switching and code mixing in Twitter social media accounts. As for the account under study, it is @NKSTHI account. The place and time of this study is the digital footprint in Twitter social media on @NKSTHI accounts. So, the data collection in this study came from tweets on @NKSTHI Twitter account. One example of a Twitter account tweet @NKSTHI that can be grouped into code switching and code mixing is as follows.

“Komunikasi yang konsisten itu bukan berarti komunikasi tiap jam, tiap menit, tiap detik, ya adik-adik. Yang begini ini kalo disalahkan sama bani LDR iso marai ruwet”. (17/10/2022).

(Consistent communication does not mean communication every hour, every minute, every second, yes, brothers and sisters. This is how if blamed on the LDR perpetrators, it can be complicated).

The tweet indicated a mix of codes between Indonesian into Javanese. The code in the tweet is in the form of a word and is seen in the insertion of elements in the form of phrases because in the word there are two sentences that have a subject-predicate or predicate object structure.

The time required in this study was approximately 4 months. Observations in this study start from June 20 to September 20, 2022. The object and subject of this study are users of @NKSTHI Twitter account, tweets on the account in the form of complaints, opinions, and promotional media. In addition, researchers also saw various positive and negative responses from users of other Twitter accounts.

The data in this study is in the form of tweets on @NKSTHI Twitter accounts that contain code switching and code mixing. The social media platform Twitter is used as a data source.

The method of data collection in the study uses the method of direct observation. This was done because this research was carried out carefully by observing, recording, and qualifying the data that had been analyzed. Next, researchers studied @NKSTHI Twitter accounts that have code-mixed content, code switching, and their relation to Indonesian language learning.

3 Result and Discussion

This research focuses on the form of code switching, code mixing, and the factors that cause code switching and code mixing in @NKSTHI Twitter account and their relevance to Indonesian learning. Each of the findings in this study is described as follows.

3.1 Form of Code Transfer and Code Mixing in @NKSTHI Twitter Account

Sentences that combine one language with another, either in the form of words or phrases in this study, are called code switching and code mixing sourced from @NKSTHI's Twitter account. Based on some of the tweets that have been found there are some code mixes and code switches that are interesting to research. The data studied in the study were taken in the period from March to October 2022. Most Twitter users use a platform to openly praise themselves or vent their feelings and views. Twitter is a great medium for collecting a variety of data and knowledge. The tweets on @NKSTHI account also have a connection to Indonesian learning. For example, the speech of the language is distorted or does not conform to the rules of linguistics. Many teenagers use Twitter media from various regions in Indonesia and from various countries. Thus, it was found to mix code in the tweets of @NKSTHI Twitter accounts that can be attributed to Indonesian learning. The content studied on @NKSTHI Twitter account contains user complaints so that there is a code mixing process. The tweets found basically represent the spontaneous and emotional expressions of account users. The data that researchers collect is raw, unaltered data. Furthermore, it is translated into Indonesian and can be used as learning material Indonesian.

3.1.1 Bentuk alih kode pada Twitter @NKSTHI

There are two types of code exchange, namely internal and external. According to Ningrum (2019) code switching occurs between two native languages, such as Indonesian and Javanese, which is called internal code switching, while code switching between the original language and foreign languages, such as Indonesian and Japanese is called external code switching. Code switching can occur internally as well as externally, that is, between two languages spoken by the same person. For example, from Indonesian to Javanese or vice versa. Based on this understanding, the findings in this study can be classified as Table 1 and Table 2.

The data presented above, describes the exchange of internal code, namely Javanese with Indonesian. Tweets on @NKSTHI Twitter account, AKI/D1 data contains sentences with internal code switching. This can be seen in the sentence, said *yo pancen, saya og*, which is a code switch from Indonesian to Javanese.

Data AKI/D2 also occurs internal code switching due to the word *ngising* (defecation) is a Javanese word meaning to defecate in Indonesian. This is also found in the AKI/D3 data in the sentence *iso marai sukar* (can make it difficult), contains internal code switching from Indonesian to Javanese. The AKI/D4 data above contains internal code switching from Indonesian to Javanese. Internal code switching from Indonesian to Javanese is referred to as *madhang ndisit* (eat first).

AKI/D95 data has data with internal code switching from Javanese to Indonesian. This also happens with AKI/D6 data loading rows *jam semene golek mangan soto do Tutup Kabe*h which indicates the switching of internal code from Javanese to Indonesian. AKI/D7 data shows a form of internal code switching due to the mixing of two languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese.

AKI/D8 data shows that internal code switching involves switching languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese. The aforementioned AKI/D9 data shows an internal code exchange between Indonesian and Javanese. AKI/D10 data shows a shift from

Table 1. Internal Code Switching Form

Kode	Data
AKI/D1/24/10/2022	<p>“Alhamdulillah aku kalo dipuji, misalnya “Wih mas aiik bagus bgt materinya tadi pas webinar, keren banget!” Aku langsung bilang (Thank God if I am praised, for example, “Here, the material was really good during the webinar, it was really cool!” I immediately said): “yo pancen, aku og” (Thank God if I am praised, for example, “Here, the material was really good during the webinar, it was really cool!” I immediately said)</p>
AKI/D2/18/10/2022	<p>“Ngising 15 menit sambil mainan HP ternyata ga kerasa ceper banget waktu berlalu” (“Ngising 15 min while a cellphone toy turns out to be very fast, time has passed”)</p>
AKI/D3/ 17/10/2022	<p>“Komunikasi yang konsisten itu bukan berarti komunikasi tiap jam, tiap menit, tiap detik, ya adik-adik. Yang begini ini kalo disalahartiin sama bani LDR (iso marai ruwet ~” (Communication every hour, every minute, every second, brothers and sisters. This is what the LDR bani misinterprets)</p>
AKI/D4/ 17/10/2022	<p>“Gw madhang ndisit yah ~” (I’ll have lunch first)</p>
AKI/D5/15/10/2022	<p>“Gak sido klitih ding soale ngelih. Memutuskan buat ketemu adik-adik akuuuu yg sedang mengadu nasib di sini. Duh, murah-murah banget makanan di Jakarta sumpah bikin betaaah aaaa gak mau pulang ~” (I decided to meet my younger siblings, who are trying their luck here. Duh, the food in Jakarta is so cheap; I swear it makes you don’t want to go home)</p>
AKI/D6/14/10/2022	<p>“Katanya kota besar, kota metropolitan, kota yang nggak pernah tidur Halah ngapusi! JAM SEMENE GOLEK SOTO DO TUTUP KABEH!” (They say big cities, metropolitan cities, cities that never sleep.).</p>
AKI/D7/12/10/2022	<p>“Ni apa lagi ribut-ribut perkara ijazah presiden wkwkwkw (What’s the fuss about the president’s certificate anymore, wkwkwkw) panceeeeen wong-wong do seloo tenan:))) ya ga heran dulu orang Indonesia gampang banget diadu domba sama Belanda wkwkwk (Yes, it’s not surprising that it was so easy for Indonesians to be pitted against one another by the Dutch wkwkwk) ~”</p>
AKI/D8/01/10/2022	<p>“Sat set nggak pake lama, satu kotak perlengkapan sambat sudah diterima dengan full mrengееess wkwkwk (The sat set didn’t take long; one box of splice equipment was received with full sleeveless). Malah diajak gojog neng tengah dalan ro bapake”</p>

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Kode	Data
AKI/D9/30/09/2022	“Udah bener fokus nyebar CV buat nyari calon, malah (It’s focused on spreading CVs to find candidates; in fact) <i>nggawe perjanjian aneh-aneh</i> ”
AKI/D10/30/09/2022	“Aku langsung (I’m direct) “ <i>mak dheg</i> ”. Diem, ngedengerin sambatnya lagi. (Shut up; listen to the slowness again.) “Yang penting tu kalo aku kulakan lele 4 kg, udah abis hari itu juga. Ga ada sisa. Untungnya dikit yowis ben rapopo,” lanjutnya sambil ngebungkus lotek pesananku. Aku Cuma manggut-manggut. (The important thing is that it’s finished that same day if I eat 4 kg of catfish. There’s nothing left. Luckily a little yowis ben Rapopo,” he continued while wrapping up my lotek order. I’m just nodding)

Javanese to Indonesian language; the Javanese words *aku langsung* and *mak dheg*. This is in line with Cahyanti’s (2022) research entitled “Campur Kode dan Alih Kode pada Cuitan Akun Twitter @Dodit Mulyanto dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia (Code Mixing and Code Switching on @Dodit Mulyanto Twitter Account Tweets in Indonesian Language Learning)”. Code switching and code mixing on Dodit Mulyono’s Twitter account found that native speakers of Javanese and Indonesian often transition. Based on this research, the similarity is that both examine the internal code switching of Indonesian and Javanese. The difference from this study is that Cahyanti’s research examined Dodit Mulyono’s Twitter account, while this study examined @NKSTHI’s Twitter account. Another research that is in line with this research was conducted by Sugiharti (2018) with the title “Alih kode dan Campur kode Masyarakat T tutur di Pasar Tradisional Plered Cirebon (Code switching and code mixing of the Speech Community at the Plered Cirebon Traditional Market)”. The results of the study also contain a description of code switching and code mixing that occurs in the traditional Plered market.

The language shift from Indonesian to English, and vice versa, namely the switch from English to Indonesian is an external code switch on tweets from @NKSTHI Twitter account. However, the data above AKE/D11 is an example of internal code switching because there is a sentence below:

“kata Chuck Close, *Inspiration is for amateurs, the rest of us just show up and get to work~ terdapat peralihan antara bahasa indonesia dengan bahasa inggris atau sebaliknya bahasa inggris dengan bahasa indonesia*”, (said Chuck Close, *Inspiration is for amateurs, the rest of us just show up and get to work~ there is a transition between Indonesian and English or vice versa English with Indonesian*).

The existence of two languages, namely Indonesian and English in this statement, AKE/D12 is considered an example of an internal code reversal. This statement has a combination of Indonesian and English, making AKE/D13 a form of internal code reversal or Indonesian with English. The use of English and Indonesian, or vice versa in AKE/D14, is used an internal code switching mechanism. It is understood due to

Table 2. External Code Switching Form

Code	Data
AKE/D11/24/10/2022	“Tetep paksa dikerjain kak. Kalo kata (Keep forcing it, sis. As Chuck Close said,) <i>Chuck Close, Inspiration is for amateurs, the rest of us just show up and get to work~</i> ”
“9AKE/D12/15/10/2022	“Masih pada sering update foto/video di IG ga?” (Do you still frequently update photos/videos on IG?)
AKE/D13/04//10/2022	“Mengingatkan saja, sambil makan siang bisa sekalian <i>checkout</i> . Besok terakhir soalnya. (While having lunch, you can also checkout. Tomorrow is the last thing.)
AKE/D14/01/10/2022	“Hihi jangan ke aku makasihnya. <i>Say thanks</i> buat temen-temen yang udah pada beli perlengkapan sambat kemariiiiiin” (Hihi, don’t come to me, thanks. <i>Say thanks</i> to my friends who have bought splice equipment here.)
AKE/D15/01/09/2022	“Udah boleh bikin status “ <i>wake me up when September ends</i> ”? (You can make a status.) “ <i>wake me up when September ends</i> ”? ”
AKE/D16/02/06/2022	“Ga ada yg salah juga sih, emang ribet aja manusia sampe ngurusin urusan orang, makan mie gacoan juga kalo mereka seneng <i>so what?</i> , trus kalo yg makan juga hijaber kenapa? Duhh. Suka hati dia juga, kan bukan kamu yang bayar. Kok malah ngejudge. <i>Who hurt you</i> si paling punya selera?~ (There’s nothing wrong either, and it’s complicated for humans to take care of other people’s affairs and eat gacoan noodles, too, if they like, <i>so what?</i> Then what if those who eat are also hijabs? Why? Duh. He wants her, too; you’re not paying for it. Why are you even judging? <i>Who hurt you</i> , the one with the most taste)
AKE/D17/20/06/2022	“AC Milan tolol bet wkwkwkw DNA eropa <i>we are so rich chicken</i> ass~ (AC Milan is so stupid, wkwkwk AND Europe, <i>we are such a rich chicken</i> ass)

the shift in linguistics from Indonesian to English or English to Indonesian. The above statement, AKE/D15 is considered an example of internal code switching. AKE/D16 is an example of internal code switching due to a language shift from Indonesian to English or vice versa. Similarly, AKE/D17 is an example of internal code switching due to a language shift, from English to Indonesian.

The findings are related to research conducted by Melati (2022). Penelitian in question entitled “*Alih Kode dan Campur kode Bahasa Jawa dan Bahasa Indonesia pada kicauan Twitter Remaja di Surakarta*” (Code Switching and Code Mixing of Javanese and Indonesian on Teenagers’ Twitter tweets in Surakarta), the study also discussed the mixture of Indonesian and Javanese on the Twitter tweets of Surakarta teenagers. The data comes from the Twitter account of the Surakarta teenager. The data collection starts in December 2021 until January 2022. In the tweet, there are two forms of code mix, namely mixing internal codes and mixing external codes.

3.1.2 Form of Code Mixing

The form of code mixing usually appears in the form of code mixing inside and outside code mixing. This can be classified in the form of sentences (Susylowati, 2021). Based on the linguistic elements seen in code mixing, the form of code mixing is divided into several types, namely (a) insertion of elements in the form of words, (b) insertion of elements in the form of phrases, (c) repetition of words, and (d) insertion of elements in the form of clauses (Tyas et al., 2020). The researcher focuses on studying the forms of code mixing in the @NKSTI account.

a. Insertion of elements in the form of words

The insertion of language elements in the form of words is polite language that stands alone and is inherently open or can experience affixation in the morphemic process. The following is an example of code mixing in the form of words from the Twitter account @NKSTHI which is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Forms of Code Mixing in Words

Code	Data
CKK/D18/30/08/2022	“Sambil makan siang, boleh <i>checkout</i> tipis-tipis ya sayangku” (While having lunch, you can check out thinly, my dear.)
CKK/D19/28/09/2022	“Twitter ni emang gabisa ditinggal sedetik aja kalau urusan ribut-ribut wkwkwk tapi kadang kok ya cape juga ngikutinya kayaknya emang harus bersih-bersih <i>timeline</i> mulai mantengin akun-akun sing berfaedah aja, (Twitter really can't be left alone for a second when things are making a fuss wkwkwk but sometimes, how come you get tired of following it? I think you have to clean up the <i>timeline</i> and start taking care of valuable accounts)
CKK/D20/01/10/2022	“Udah bener-bener fokus nyebar CV buat nyari calon, malah nggawe perjanjian <i>aneh-aneh</i> ”. (I've focused on spreading CVs to find candidates instead of making <i>strange</i> agreements.)
CKK/D21/ 25/09/2022	“ <i>Healing</i> -ku Cuma sebatas orang jepang lagi motongin ikan” (My healing is limited to Japanese people cutting fish.)
CKK/D22/18/09/2022	“Nge- <i>hack</i> apa lagi ya hari ini? Bosen” (What are you hacking today? Bored)
CKK/D23/09/09/2022	“ <i>Sambatlah</i> sesukamu, asal jangan tinggalkan sholatmu” (<i>Sambutilah</i> as you like, as long as you don't leave your prayer)
CKK/D24/06/10/2022	“Udah <i>ngising</i> belum” (Already <i>ngising</i> yet)
CKK/D25/11/09/2022	“Belum lagi ini udah mau masuk pertengahan September. Seperti biasa, isu PKI sebentar lagi biasanya bakal nongol. Duh, makin ngeganggu <i>timeline</i> aja, nih” (Not to mention it's about to enter the middle of September. As usual, the PKI issue will soon appear. Duh, disturb the <i>timeline</i> , here)

Based on the table it can be explained that code mixing in the form of words is a form of code mixing in which there are insertion of words (Javanese and English) in sentences. This can be seen in the data for CKK/D18, CKK/19, CKK/21, and CKK/22 where there is code mixing between Indonesian and English. As for the CKK/20, CKK/22, CKK/23, and CKK/24 data, this is a form of mixing the Indonesian language code with the Javanese language. An explanation of each of these data is presented as follows.

The CKK/D18 data contains the word checkout which means in Indonesian. The CKK/19 data contains the word timeline which means a timeline or a journey can be explained in a beautiful graphical form. CKK/D21 data contains the word healing, healing in Indonesian means cured. In addition, healing is also interpreted as self-improvement. The CKK/D22 data contains the word timeline which is a form of mixing Indonesian and English codes. As for the CKK/20 data, there is a mix of Indonesian and Javanese codes. The CKK/D23 data contains mixed Javanese and Indonesian codes. This can be seen in the sentence, namely the word splice which means in Indonesian is complaining. As for the CKK/D24 data, there is a language code Jawa with the Indonesian language. This is seen in the kalimat, which is the word *ngising* which is interpreted in Indonesian is defecation. The CKK/D25 data contains one sentence in the form of code mixing. This can be seen in the word timeline. The word timeline is a word that comes from English which in Indonesian means *lini masa*.

b. Insertion of elements in the form of phrases

Insertion in the form of a phrase can be explained that a phrase is a combination of two or more words which are not predicative in nature and the combination is a tenuous meeting (Yanti et al., 2020). The form of code mixing in the form of phrases is presented in Table 4.

Based on Table 4, there is a form of code mixing in the form of a phrase. Phrases are combinations of two or more words that are non-predicative. The CKBK/D26 data is

Table 4. Phrase code mixing form

Code	Data
CKF/D26/13/10/2022	“Abis nonton video orang men ulat sago terus penasaran gimana deh rasanya Koyone kok enak orang pada doyan gitu~”? (After watching the video of the male sago caterpillar, I wonder how it feels) people like that~)
CKF/D27/3/11/2022	“Last day bisa kali checkout sambi maem siang ” (Last day, you can check out while)
CKF/D28/30/10/2022	“KALISSSS APA KAMU TIDAK PENGINNNNN YA AMPUNN KI NENG SURABAYA (KALISSSS WHAT ARE YOU DON’T WANT, GOOD LUCK KI NENG SURABAYA) MLAKU SITHIK ISINE PANGANAN THOK ”
CKF/D29/29/10/2022	“Ketiduran 3 jam. Kebangun. Nyelesaiin (Overslept 3 h. Woke up. Finish) gawean bentar . Lanjut packing. Huft, jenenge lyfe (Advanced packaging. Huft, her name is Lyfe)

called a clause because there is a combination of two words, namely *koyone kok enak* (it looks delicious). CKF/D27 data is called a clause because there is a combination of two words, namely *maem siang* (lunch). CKF/D28 data is called a clause because there are two words combinations, namely *Mlaku sithik isine panganan thok* (walk for a while there is all the food). The CKF/D29 data in the sentence has two kata, namely *gawean bentar* (short job).

c. Insertion of elements in the form of clauses

A clause is a grammatical unit that contains a predicate that has the potential to become a sentence. Code mixing in the form of clauses is presented in Table 5.

Based on Table 5, the form of code mixing is in the form of a clause. A clause is a grammatical unit that contains a predicate and has the potential to become a sentence. The CKK/D30 data is code mixing in the form of a clause because it contains a predicate that has the potential to become a sentence. This can be seen in the sentence *marai ruwet* (make complicated) which is a clause. The CKK/D31 data is a clause because in the sentence there is a predicate that has the potential to become a sentence, namely the clause *wis mbok pateni 2,5 jam ket mau* (it was turned off two and a half hours ago). The CKK/D32 data in the above sentence is in the above *ngelih hesh* (hungry already). The CKK/D33 data in the sentence has an element of clause, namely *dhewean terus* (alone all the time).

d. Insertion of elements in the form of repetition of words

Table 5. Clause code mixing form

Kode	Data
CKK/D30/17/10/2022	“Komunikasi yang konsisten itu bukan berarti komunikasi tiap jam, tiap menit, tiap detik, ya adik-adik. Yang begini ini kalo disalah artikan sama bani LDR iso (Consistent communication means something other than communication every hour, every minute, every second, brothers and sisters. If this is the case, if misunderstood by LDR fans, it can) <i>marai ruwet</i> ~
CKK/D31/8/11/2022	“Tolong ya Heri @pln_123 @pln_jogja ni listrik daerah Kotagede segera dinyalakan aku meh kerjooo woiii iki wis ra udan, (Please, Heri @pln_123 @pln_jogja, the electricity for the Kotagede area will be turned on immediately; I’m going to work; wow, this is wis ra udan,) <i>wis mbok pateni 2,5 jam ket mau bajilak</i> suwi tenaaaan ra murup-murup!
CKK/D32/13/10/2022	“Ketiduran habis isya dan kebangun jam segini njuk (I fell asleep after Isya and woke up at this time asking.) <i>ngelih wah hesh angel</i> ”
CKF/D33/08/10/2022	Suhur <i>dhewean terus</i> ” (Noon alone continues)

The form of word repetition is a word formation event by repeating the basic form, either in whole or in part, whether varied phonemes or not both combining affixes. Here is an example of word repetition in @NKSTHI Twitter account. The form of repetition of the word will be presented in Table 6.

Table 6 contains examples of code mixing in the form of word repetition. Word repetition is an event that generates a word by repeating its basic form, either in whole or in part. Therefore, the previous data can be examined in terms of code repetition. CKPK/D34 data has a form of word repetition, namely *wong-wong*. *Wong* is a word that comes from the Javanese language which in Indonesian means people. CKPK/D35 data has word repetition, i.e. the word *Slundap-slundup*. The repetition of the word in Indonesian means in and out. Jadi, can be interpreted *Ni kenapa ya sinyal telkomsel seharian keluar-masuk ngeload gambar lamaa bgt, play video di Twitter juga lemot hessshh jaannnn* (This is why the Telkomsel signal often goes in and out of loading pictures, it takes so long, playing videos on Twitter is also slow already). *Slundap slundup* can also be interpreted as slow. CKPK/D36 data has a repetition of the word, namely *glundang-glundang*. *Glundang-glundang* comes from Javanese when interpreted in Indonesian means to roll. CKPK/D37 data has a repetition of the word, namely *ngawe-ngawe*. *Ngawe-ngawe*

Table 6. Word repetition code mixing form

Kode	Data
CKPK/D34/12/10/2022	“Ni apa lagi ribut-ribut perkara ijazah presiden wkwkwkw panceeeeen wong-wong do selooo tenan:))) ya ga heran dulu org indonesia gampang banget diadu domba sama belanda wkwkwkw~ (Well, what’s the fuss about the presidential diploma thing, wkwkwk pancen wong-wong , really, really:))) yeah, it’s no wonder that before, it was effortless for Indonesians to be pitted against one another by the Dutch; wkwkwkw~
CKPK/D35/26/10/2022	“Ni kenapa ya sinyal telkomsel seharian slundap-slundup ngeload gambar lamaa bgt, play video di Twitter juga lemot hesshhh jaannnn” (Why is the slundup-slundup of the Telkomsel signal taking so long to load all day? Playing videos on Twitter is also slow hesshhh jaannnn)
CKPK/D36/22/10/2022	“Malem minggu check: Glundang-glundang .buka tutup Twitter, IG, T99iktok, YT, WA” (Sunday evening check: Glundang-glundang . open close Twitter, IG, Tiktok, YT, WA)
CKPK/D37/31/09/2022	“Pengin sih punya tabungan sampe 50jt tapi piye ya yo nek mben awan tekan sore bakul cilok,cilor, bakso, seblak, mie ayam, gorengan, donat kentang, es oyen, es doger wis ngawe-ngawe . Durung nek bengi pengen sate, angkringan. (I want to save up to 50 million, but I have to go, nek cloud, press the afternoon basket of cilok, cilor, meatballs, seblak, chicken noodles, fried food, potato donuts, oyen ice, ice doger wis ngawe-ngawe . Durung bengi want satay, angkringan)

comes from Javanese which is interpreted in Indonesian as inviting, which is inviting in the sentence above if it is termed to mean inviting to buy the merchandise.

3.2 Factors of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Nature of @NKSTHI Twitter Account

The factors that cause code switching and code mixing in Twitter accounts @NKSTHI grouped into two, namely intralinguistic factors and extralinguistic factors. The explanation of the two factors is explained below.

1. Intralinguistics Factors

Intralinguistic factors relate to various things that are within the language itself (Ayulianti et al., 2021). The following is an explanation of intralinguistic factors as the cause of code switching and code mixing in @NKSTHI Twitter account. Jawa language in the tweets of Twitter accounts @NKSTHI has become a habit of Twitter account users in expressing something through posts on *Twitter*. Jawa language is a mother tongue that has been learned by users of @NKSTHI Twitter account. Even Javanese is used since childhood which is used when expressing something through tweets that often insert the Jawa language. Factor intralinguistic ini done Twitter account user @NKSTHI also slipped the language Inggris as an overflow or expression.

2. Extralinguistic factors

Extralinguistic factors are factors from outside the language that contribute to the mixing of codes. The following variables can, among other things, contribute to code switching and code mixing on @NKSTHI Twitter account.

1. Presence of others

The presence of other individuals can result in a language background that is different from the language commonly spoken by speakers and conversational partners. It can be found code switching and mixing code in @NKSTHI account tweets.

2. Change of topic of conversation

Twitter users are more likely to respond to tweets from @NKSTHI accounts due to a shift in subject matter that occurs due to the presence of these accounts. Questions asked by admins @NKSTHI encourage participation from other Twitter users who may answer using multiple languages. This causes code switching and code mixing between users of both accounts. Tweets encourage code switching and code mix because they simulate casual conversations.

3. Speech Partner

The language in @NKSTHI tweet is a combination of Indonesian and English. This indicates a common situation where one of the parties to the conversation is less proficient in the target language than the speaker.

4. Language Switching

When motivated by factors like these, speakers can use code switching to make an advantage. The benefit is an enthusiastic response from those who use Twitter accounts in other languages.

5. Change of Situation

Change of situation means in a conversation or subject that previously discussed a certain topic then replaced it with another topic.

According to Sandi (2022) there are other factors that cause code switching, namely (a) adjusting the code used by the interlocutor, (b) the presence of a third person, (c) a speaker, (d) simply prestigious, (e) the purpose of expressing something, (f) the opponent of speech, and (g) showing the first language. The factors for the occurrence of code mixing include: (a) linguistic factors, (b) linguistic factors, (c) factors of no proper expression in the right language in the language being spoken, (d) background factors of speakers' attitudes, and (e) factors of topic of conversation.

3.3 Its Relevance to Indonesian Learning

Code switching and mixing codes on Twitter accounts @NKSTHI relevant use as Indonesian learning, namely KD 3.3 analyzes opinion texts through writing and writing and KD 4.3 redits opinion texts according to written and oral rules and structures. The use of the findings of this research can be done by replacing traditional teaching materials with research results found on @NKSTHI's Twitter account. In this way, educators can use @NKSTHI tweets that display code switching and code mix as media and teaching materials.

In addition, students can identify certain phrases to be true or false. Students learning grammar according to language rules is the best way to master Indonesian, both orally and in writing. This can be done by comparing the material by analyzing opinion texts orally and in writing. Next, students edit the opinion text orally and in writing according to the rules of the text and its structure.

Speech on Twitter accounts @NKSTHI use the meaning of the -switching code and mix the code that can be used as teaching material. Information about code switching, code mixing, and meaning is viewed with the perspective of the context of the opinion text contained in the learning material.

The practice of analyzing and changing opinion texts in accordance with the rules of language, both oral and written, is a good step. In addition, it is also an exercise to analyze the text of opinions. This activity is carried out using code-switching and code-mixing speech by utilizing Twitter @NKSTHI as a development of students' bilingual understanding media.

Implementation of learning by utilizing research findings with material in KD 4.3 above, namely editing opinion texts according to written and oral rules and structures. Learning begins after the teacher gives students time to pray, do attendance, and ask students to clean their tables and chairs.

In the initial learning activities, the teacher explains the opinion text which includes: understanding and characteristics of the opinion text. Next, the teacher divided the students into five groups to discuss. Next, the teacher informs the students to see a sample text contained in the tweet set of the @NKSTHI Twitter account to the student. An example of text displayed is code switching and mixing codes, either from foreign languages to Indonesian, Indonesian to Javanese, or vice versa. Next, the teacher presents a comprehensive sample opinion text, including the structure, linguistic rules, and the process of creating an opinion text. Next, a period of exploration in which the teacher sets themes based on the needs and interests of students. Furthermore, assignment or also known as elaboration. This stage participants discuss the material presented to draw conclusions from what they have seen. Next, confirm or ask students to present their findings from the results of discussions in class by utilizing the findings from the observation report that has been studied. Furthermore, reflection on the learning process that has been carried out to find out the advantages and disadvantages of learning.

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