



CODE MIXING ANALYSIS IN THE ANGRY COMMUNITY ON TWITTER

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to explore the phenomenon, types, and underlying reasons for the use of two languages (code mixing) within the "angry" community on Twitter. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach with a digital ethnography method, the study collects data through observation, interviews, and field notes. The primary data sources include five tweet threads that demonstrate the use of two languages, as well as interview responses from five community members to investigate their motivations for using code mixing on the platform. The analysis identified two types of intra-sentential code mixing: insertion (at the word level) and alternation (at the phrase level). Most instances involved the incorporation of English words or phrases within Indonesian sentences. Based on the interviews, three key reasons emerged for this code mixing: habitual use of both languages in daily life that extends into online communication, a tendency to imitate peers who mix languages, and the desire to practice and enhance their second language proficiency.

Keywords: Code mixing, angry community, Twitter

1. INTRODUCTION

Social media has become a primary platform for the circulation of information, especially in today's digital age where information spreads rapidly (Kartino et al., 2021; Ziyadin et al., 2019; Adawiah et al., 2023). One social media platform known for its speed in spreading information is Twitter. The information shared on Twitter is diverse, covering politics, weather, social conflicts, accidents, and more. In addition to being a source of information, Twitter is also widely used as a tool for digital communication (Stanlaw, 2018). Interaction among users can occur through tweet comments or direct messages. With its large user base, Twitter naturally forms a dynamic social structure (Karami et al., 2020).

This social structure includes followers, likes, retweets, the expression of opinions, open discussions, and the formation of various communities. In Twitter interactions, the language used tends to be informal or conversational, and many users often mix two languages. As a result, code-mixing and code-switching phenomena frequently occur (Amalia

& Kartikasari, 2021; Rahma, 2023; Sulianur et al., 2022). These phenomena help facilitate smoother communication and foster emotional connections between speakers (Adawiah et al., 2023 in Fidela et al., 2024). The use of two languages in online communication often reflects patterns of real-world language use. Bilingual individuals tend to choose specific codes depending on the context, situation, and certain conditions (Rahma, 2021; Kirk et al., 2022; Garcia & Lin, 2014; Hoffman, 2014). Bilingualism is particularly common among Generation Z and Generation Alpha due to easier access to second languages through social media.

Several previous studies have explored code-mixing on social media, but this research focuses on three that are particularly relevant. The first is by Cahyani et al. (2020), titled "Mixing and Switching in Social Media: Denoting the Indonesian 'Keminggris' Language." This study aimed to analyze how English is mixed or switched in everyday social media language to mimic English-speaking behaviors. The data were collected from the Facebook and

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Instagram captions of 15 Indonesian students. The findings revealed that young people often engage in inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching, incorporating English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences—known as "Bahasa Gaul"—to signal their educated status, demonstrate their global language skills, and attract attention on social media.

The second study is by Sabrina (2021), titled "Internet Slang Containing Code-Mixing of English and Indonesian Used by Millennials on Twitter." This study explored how millennials on Twitter use slang involving both English and Indonesian. The results showed ten instances of code-mixing at the morpheme level, seven at the phrase level, and six in the form of abbreviations. It was concluded that millennials create this mixed slang for entertainment and to make conversations feel more relaxed and less formal or awkward.

The third study was conducted by Yahya (2023) under the title "Use of Language Variation by the K-Pop Fandom Community on Twitter: A Sociolinguistic Study." This research aimed to examine language variation within the K-pop fandom community. It focused on three fan page accounts and applied sociolinguistic theory. The findings revealed frequent and consistent foreign language contact, including code-mixing between English and Korean. Code-switching was observed in greetings, clauses, and full English sentences. The community also used non-standard conversational language to create egalitarian communication among fans.

These three studies demonstrate that code-mixing and code-switching are widespread and unavoidable in today's digital age. Many young people, either intentionally or unintentionally, use two languages in social media interactions like those on Facebook or Twitter. Motivations include making communication more casual, showcasing bilingual skills, and attracting followers' attention. Notably, only one of these studies focused on a community—the K-pop fandom—and none have examined the "angry community" on Twitter or the reasons behind their use of two languages in their tweets.

The angry community was selected as the object of this research due to its unique language patterns, particularly the frequent use of both code-mixing and code-switching. This community was established on August 24, 2022, and has grown to include over 853,000 members. It was founded by the account @musyihab and is managed by four other individuals. According to Hani & Ratnasari (2023), the angry community provides a safe space for its members to express anger, frustration, and other negative emotions toward various aspects of life. The space encourages members to freely express dissatisfaction. Although the community is private and only members can post tweets, the presence of code-switching and code-mixing is evident.

Based on this background, the research problems are formulated as follows:

- 1) How is code-mixing analyzed in the angry community on Twitter?
- 2) What are the reasons behind their use of two languages in their tweets?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In linguistic studies, language use often reflects the self-identity a speaker wishes to project. This identity is dynamic and can shift depending on the situation or context the individual is experiencing. In the process of constructing identity, language crossing may occur, which refers to the act of switching or mixing codes by individuals who are not considered members of the group associated with the second language being used. This happens when a speaker uses a language variety that is socially not perceived as theirs (Wardhaugh & Janet, 2015; Dincer & Dariyemez, 2020; Jenks & Lee, 2020; Alberth, 2023). One common phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual communities is code mixing. According to Yuliana (2015, as cited in Astri & Al Fian, 2020), code mixing is the ability to switch from one language to another within the same utterance. Similarly, Millroy and Gordon (2023) explain that code mixing refers to various instances of language (or dialect) switching and blending, which may occur in the same conversation, the same speech turn, or even the same sentence. Asrifan et al. (2021) add that code mixing is a bilingual phenomenon that emerges in

communities where two or more languages are frequently used.

Furthermore, code mixing refers to situations where lexical elements and grammatical features from two languages appear within one sentence (Riaz, 2019; Astri & Fian, 2020; Fanani & Ma'u, 2018). Sotiloye (1992, as cited in Asrifan et al., 2021) identifies three main types of code mixing: (1) intra-sentential code mixing, which occurs within phrases, clauses, or complete sentences; (2) intra-lexical code mixing, which happens when a word contains morphemes from different languages; and (3) changes in pronunciation, especially when language mixing influences the phonological aspects of speech. Muysken (2000) classifies intra-sentential code mixing into three processes: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when a speaker inserts a word from another language into their utterance, usually due to a lack of knowledge of the equivalent word in their main language. Alternation involves switching between structures of two different languages within a phrase or sentence. Lastly, congruent lexicalization occurs when elements from different lexical inventories are combined within a shared grammatical structure, often influenced by the speaker's dialect (Adawiah et al., 2023; Septianingtias et al., 2024; Kartikasari et al., 2020). In the Indonesian context, some words closely resemble English vocabulary, making the process of code mixing appear more natural and fluid (Astri & Al Fian, 2020; Lesiana et al., 2023; Alharthi, 2020; Nation, 2022; Celik et al., 2021).

3. METHODS

This research is a qualitative research. It is said to be a qualitative research because this research investigates social or human problems, reports ideas from informants, with a complex and comprehensive picture, then formed into words (Rose et al., 2020; Fraenkel et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2017). This study uses digital ethnography and content analysis methods to collect data. The data in question are tweets from five community members in which there are two languages, with a total of five tweets and each tweet has a thread

(continuous tweets, because there is a limit of 140 words on each tweet uploaded).

Researchers use digital ethnography methods, the aim is to represent real-life culture by combining characteristic features with story elements. Digital platforms are considered as examples of cultural realities that exist in the online realm and this can be studied using ethnography. In conducting digital ethnographic research, it can be done by studying certain chat rooms, discussion groups, or observing virtual reality (Kaur-Gill & Dutta, 2017). After observing the habits of online community members and holding digital chat rooms, researchers then reconstruct data from what has been previously observed (Hamidi, 2008).

In collecting data, researchers used observation techniques in the angry community on Twitter. Observation techniques are the act of observing, recording, interpreting and reflecting on human activities and behavior (Rose et al., 2020). Furthermore, in terms of graphical interface observations, it involves descriptions of interactions between members, ways of building profiles, and textual analysis of threads and conversations that occur in online networks and communities (Cao, 2021). In addition, researchers also conducted semi-structured interviews with five community members whose tweets received many readers. Interviews were conducted to explore the reasons for uploading tweets using the two languages. In addition, interviews can bring out the values they want to highlight to the reading public. The time span used in conducting this research was approximately one month, starting from November 19, 2024 to December 18, 2024.

Some steps taken by researchers when analyzing data include:

1. Diving into the angry community
2. Extracting data information displayed on the angry community display
3. Interviewing the founder of the angry community via twitter direct message
4. Sorting tweets in the angry community from the most liked because they get a lot of readers, this can be seen in the views graph on a tweet.
5. Save tweets in bookmarks where these tweets will be used as research objects and then collect them (very raw data)

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6. Filtering saved tweets
7. Narrowing down which tweet data will actually be used for research purposes (raw data)
8. Taking screenshots of tweets that have been collected in raw data
9. Follow several community member accounts to see how often they tweet in the angry community and tweet in two languages.
10. Interviewed five community members via Twitter direct messages
11. Analyze data by comparing it with sociolinguistic theory and cultural linguistics

12. Summarizing data findings

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Code mixing analysis

Discussion in this study, the researcher only discusses code mixing at the level of 'intra-sentence code mixing'. This is based on data found by the researcher which is limited to tweets (written data) of angry community members on Twitter. The following is an explanation of the code mixing analysis of five community member tweets (tweets that contain threads) used in this study:

Table 1. Code Mixing Analysis

No	Sentence	Code Mixing Types	Explanation
1.	"At Guardi I was holding Myk brand perfume which was on sale"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
2.	"While I was queuing, I was approached by this strange person, suddenly he asked, "What kind of perfume are you looking for?"		
3.	"him: what's your name? are you single or what?"		
4.	"ak: huh? Koko, follow me? Him: *hehehe literally grins.. how long did you date before?"		
5.	"I swear I was so shocked that I ended up screaming"		
6.	"Even a place that was initially safe for girls because most of the Omdb were girls has now become the target of disgusting sexual predators, girls, you better block this mf"	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
7.	"Even a place that was initially safe for girls because most of the Omdb were girls has now become the target of disgusting sexual predators, girls, you better block this mf"		
8.	"My friend DMed me, and the content was like this... it turns out this person and his circle have been sick for a long time."		
9.	"Please clarify what dheg means? And someone DMed me saying you are a lecturer? I hope this isn't real because aint no way lecturer tweeted this...?"	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
10.	"The person concerned has apologized.. still, this is so disappointed, honestly, it's up to you to say I'm exaggerating or whatever, but it's really sad that a lecturer who should be a good example for his students is actually joking around with tweets that insult women, this is so fucked up."		In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
11.	"a married man... has a child, but when it comes to that, well, I don't expect anything from men in this country."		In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
12.	"girl...? The more you look into this person's	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it

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	tweets, the more disgusting they are”		can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
13.	"Well, it's true that lecturers meet students, stfu we ain't that dumb"	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
14.	“Still remember this thread? Tomorrow I’m asked to go directly to the campus director. What a life”		In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
15.	“His reply was strange. His fears were valid.”	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
16.	“Okay to summarize 1. Yes, the girl's feelings are valid, but look again, the sender insulted her in the community because she was first criticized by her circle. If you want to clear things up, you should have a personal chat. 2. The government is the one who is most at fault here because they can't guarantee safe transum!"		
17.	"muting this tweet but still replying to replies that really need to be answered! Anyway, inhale exhale guys, how come the case of hitchhiking has led to people accusing people of wrongdoing and even being labeled as hitchhiking other guys. You don't know me irl"	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with three phrases that use English.
18.	"muting this tweet but still replying to replies that really need to be answered! Anyway, inhale exhale guys, how come the case of hitchhiking has led to people accusing people of wrongdoing and even being labeled as hitchhiking other guys. You don't know me irl"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
19.	“Lastly, I’m tweeting based on the context of the incident and the issue at hand, which is just hitchhiking and many reps are taking issue with hitchhiking at 9pm.”		
20.	“Lastly, I’m tweeting based on the context of the incident and the issue at hand, which is just hitchhiking and many reps are taking issue with hitchhiking at 9pm.”	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
21.	“LAST BGT guys, channel your angry energy here too, don't forget to make this issue a big deal so it doesn't get covered up!!!! spread the news!!!!”	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
22.	“LAST BGT guys, channel your angry energy here too, don't forget to make this issue a big deal so it doesn't get covered up!!!! spread the news!!!!”	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
23.	“adding this one more bcs ppl keep mentioning me. Do you regret it? no. I’m not a fortune teller who knows the real story. The tweet at that time was that he was hitching a ride in an urgent situation and just read my thread on how I pointed out the replies that questioned this hitching a ride”		
24.	“adding this one more bcs ppl keep mentioning me. Do you regret it? no. I’m not a fortune teller who knows the real story. The tweet at that time was that he was hitching a ride in an urgent	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using

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	situation and just read my thread on how I pointed out the replies that questioned this hitching a ride”		English.
25.	“n plz do read the thread. why'd u expect me to know all the background of the original story. I comment based on what was tweeted at that time and my concern is also mainly focusing on the replies. did you already know from the beginning what the original story was? what you guys are questioning is about freeloading”	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
26.	“n plz do read the thread. why'd u expect me to know all the background of the original story. I comment based on what was tweeted at that time and my concern is also mainly focusing on the replies. did you already know from the beginning what the original story was? what you guys are questioning is about freeloading”	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
27.	"things to take from this case: wait until both sides tell their story! its my fault anyway even though my intention was to point out the replies (read the first tweet) but anywaaay, hopefully more and more people put women's safety over men (but really girls don't turn out to be itchy)!!!"	Alternation	In the English sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with three phrases that use Indonesian.
28.	“Okay, I’ve really muted it because it makes playing X even more laggy, but I’m opening my DMs if anyone still wants to discuss this!!!!”	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
29.	“Okay, I’ve really muted it because it makes playing X even more laggy, but I’m opening my DMs if anyone still wants to discuss this!!!!”	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
30.	“I want to tell you about an experience that really made me say “wtf?” in my head. It happened in Playtopia Spark, during the day, and involved a big figure in Indonesia—his aide/subordinate, to be exact.”	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
31.	“I want to tell you about an experience that really made me say “wtf?” in my head. It happened in Playtopia Spark, during the day, and involved a big figure in Indonesia—his aide/subordinate, to be exact.”	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
32.	"Disclaimer: It's not my intention to tarnish someone's name or get someone in trouble, but I really want to remind you to respect others."	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
33.	"Disclaimer: It's not my intention to tarnish someone's name or get someone in trouble, but I really want to remind you to respect others."	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
34.	"So this afternoon I went to Playtopia Spark with my sister's boyfriend, and for those of you who went to Playtopia today, exactly around 2 o'clock, you must know who came earlier. Hint: politician"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
35.	"But here the focus is not on him, but on his aide. Or bodyguard, I don't know. First of all, I don't really know what's going on anymore, like I thought he was a Playtopia staff, because he		

	was wearing earpieces, etc., he seemed like he was getting excited by himself. screaming and stuff like that. I only heard clearly when he moved next to me."		
36.	"Well, there he was angry. Legit saying things like "do your job properly." "Okay, hurry up and get your ticket." "Here's the money." "Can you work?" (paraphrasing) in the most condescending tone I've ever heard. It hurt me to hear it, I swear"	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
37.	"Well, there he was angry. Legit saying things like "do your job properly." "Okay, hurry up and get your ticket." "Here's the money." "Can you work?" (paraphrasing) in the most condescending tone I've ever heard. It hurt me to hear it, I swear"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
38.	"Then my girlfriend said it was her aide *this politician*, I looked behind her, & it was true that she was surrounded by the public lol. But anyway, not the point. Anyway, this bodyguard/aide is still clearly angry"		
39.	"Then my girlfriend said it was her aide *this politician*, I looked behind her, & it was true that she was surrounded by the public lol. But anyway, not the point. Anyway, this bodyguard/aide is still clearly angry"		In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
40.	"And I was so emotional that I didn't even realize I said, "Sir, just say it normally." to which he replied: "I wanted to give this for free because my father scolded me." In my heart it's like...so??? what does this have to do with you treating the staff like a gum stuck to the bottom of your shoe?"	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
41.	"And I was so emotional that I didn't even realize I said, "Sir, just say it normally." to which he replied: "I wanted to give this for free because my father scolded me." In my heart it's like...so??? what does this have to do with you treating the staff like a gum stuck to the bottom of your shoe?"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
42.	"and this guy just started looking at us like he couldn't believe someone was confronting him. like genuinely looking at my brother's girlfriend and me, back and forth. it was so??? LMAO. i have several aunties—nothing intimidates me anymore, my guy"		In the English sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use Indonesian.
43.	<i>but anyway</i> , yeah, that's all. When he was finished getting excited, I told the staff not to listen to comments like that. rude for no reason srsly. it's legit, like a guidance film on how to get angry. I suddenly felt unreal... thinking: seriously, are there people who are actually this weak?	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
44.	"But anyway, that's all. When he was finished getting excited, I told the staff not to listen to comments like that. Rude for no reason, srsly. It's legit, like a guidance film on how to get angry. I just felt like it wasn't real...I thought: Seriously, is there someone who is really this weak?"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
45.	"I understand that it was really hectic, crowded,		

	noisy, etc. But, does working for/with a public figure as big as *this politician* come with being able to work under pressure?"		
46.	"I understand that it was really hectic, crowded, noisy, etc. But, does working for/with a public figure as big as *this politician* come with being able to work under pressure?"		In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.
47.	"in the midst of the rampant cases like the Koas FK UNSRI, I think it's important to remind people not to abuse their power even when they work for people in power. please cultivate the culture of treating humans as human beings. it's not difficult"	Alternation	In this Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with one phrase that uses English.
48.	"Another disclaimer for those reading this (because it's really busy all of a sudden aaa): please don't say things like "oh, just fire me." etc. I don't want to cut people's fortunes...it's better to just remember, right?"		In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with three phrases that use English.
49.	"Add another post lol, but for some of the comments that pretend to be in English... I don't feel offended, but you guys are way off the point of this post. If you really don't understand, I've translated it!"	Insertion	In the Indonesian sentence, it can be seen that there is a type of code mixing, insertion (insertion) of words using English.
50.	There are many people who ask why I don't respond to the complaints/insults I get with the same attitude. I'll answer here: Idrc and everything else I just think is funny. Also, usually if you reply to people like this casually, they will definitely be more annoyed. it's free entertainment hahaha	Alternation	In the Indonesian sentence, there is a type of alternation code mixing with two phrases that use English.

Reasons for using code mixing on Twitter Habit

The linguistic abilities possessed by individuals within a community influence their tendency to switch from one language to another, both in face-to-face interactions and online communication platforms (Rahma, 2024). Language choice in daily communication often reflects the multiple languages a person is familiar with. For instance, some informants explained that their habit of using two languages in real life naturally extends to their social media activity, particularly in communities such as those on Twitter. This bilingual practice is shaped by various environments—beginning at home with family members, then continuing through school and friendships. When these individuals use a second language in their social media posts, it often happens unconsciously, and they rarely feel ashamed or worried about being mocked. This is because code mixing on social media is widely accepted and considered normal.

Twitter, as an interactive platform, enables users to express themselves freely using the languages they commonly use in daily life.

Adapting to peers

The language used in communication is often influenced by the person we are interacting with. For example, when a friend speaks using a combination of Indonesian and English, we tend to follow suit—whether it's out of a desire to fit in, even if we're not fluent, or because we are actually capable of speaking both languages but rarely find someone else who is bilingual. This social mirroring occurs for various reasons, such as wanting to be perceived as similar to the conversation partner or simply making use of our multilingual abilities.

Enhancing language proficiency

Engaging in conversations, particularly in a second language, serves as a practical way to improve language skills. This process involves gradually building up from learning

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new vocabulary, to forming phrases, then constructing full sentences, and eventually gaining fluency. However, improving language abilities requires strong internal motivation, especially since using a second language in an unsupportive environment can make someone vulnerable to criticism or ridicule..

5. CONCLUSION

This study focuses specifically on analyzing intra-sentence code mixing, with two types identified in the Angry Community: word insertion and alternation (phrase-level insertion). No instances of congruent lexicalization were found in the data. The most common form of code mixing observed involves the insertion of English words or phrases into tweets that are primarily written in Indonesian. This blending occurs naturally, largely due to the fact that most community members belong to Generation Z, who are generally accustomed to using multiple languages and can easily comprehend bilingual content. Based on interviews conducted with five community members whose tweets feature code mixing, three main reasons emerged for their use of code mixing on social media, particularly Twitter. First, it stems from a habitual use of two languages in daily life, which then carries over into their online communication. Second, they tend to mirror the language choices of their peers, using a mix of languages to align with their social circles. Finally, engaging in code mixing is also seen as a way to practice and enhance their second language skills, contributing to their linguistic development and expanding their vocabulary and fluency..

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