



## The Use of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching: Challenge Identification in Language Online Mass Media

Ratna Susanti<sup>1</sup>, Haryanto Haryanto<sup>2</sup>, Iswahyu Pranawukir<sup>3</sup>, Muh. Safar<sup>4</sup>, Indra Tjahyadi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Politeknik Indonusa Surakarta

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara

<sup>3</sup>Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Kosgoro 1957

<sup>4</sup>Universitas Muhammadiyah Bone

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Panca Marga Probolinggo

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>[ratnasusanti19@poltekindonusa.ac.id](mailto:ratnasusanti19@poltekindonusa.ac.id); <sup>2</sup>[haryanto@unisnu.ac.id](mailto:haryanto@unisnu.ac.id);  
<sup>3</sup>[prana1enator@gmail.com](mailto:prana1enator@gmail.com); <sup>4</sup>[safarmuhammad785@gmail.com](mailto:safarmuhammad785@gmail.com);  
<sup>5</sup>[indratjahyadi@upm.ac.id](mailto:indratjahyadi@upm.ac.id)

### Abstract

Journalists mostly mix language to emphasize particular topics and to reiterate them as well. It becomes a challenging task to identify automatic language used with special language. This study is aimed at investigating types of code-mixing and code-switching as challenges in language identification in online mass media. It is focused on articles published in the mass media in Tempo Magazine 2023, in which the media illustrate Indonesian news, the economy, and politics. The method of qualitative research is used to describe the use of code-mixing and code-switching as challenge identification in mass media with documentary techniques. The technique conducted involves reading, studying, identifying, classifying, and analyzing data. Codified standardized English proposes intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, tag switching, and intra-word switching. Meanwhile, the types of code-mixing, insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are identified and analyzed. The data analysis used a process of organizing, analyzing, and interpreting qualitative data into code-switching and code-mixing classifications. The study result found that 14 code-mixing and code-switching were found with 7 data (50%) as the dominant type of insertion code-mixing and 7 data of alternation code-mixing found (50%).

**Keywords:** code-mixing; Tempo Magazine, qualitative, research

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Bilingualism is commonly used in all human communication for a variety of reasons since human beings' ability to produce two or more languages functions their brain work (Rosdiana, 2017; Haryanto, 2020). Some reasons people utilize two or more languages are their proficiency in mastering language and knowledge of two or



more languages (Tokuhamas-Espinosa, 2003). They shift one language to another language for language contact, i.e. people simultaneously use two or more languages and mix languages for particular reasons, like economic factors, migration factors, and school/education factors (Yulianti, R, & Rijal, 2023), or without any obvious reasons (Jendra, 2001). People frequently perform shift and mix languages in spoken and written expressions. Shift and mixed language are phenomena of code choice used as a way to express with certain dialect, style, register, or variety of language.

As the global language, English is associated with power and prestige such as English used in electronic media, business, and even when people turn to when other communication fail (Trousdale, 2010; Haryanto, 2023). Therefore, English is considered a common language or lingua franca to fulfill global functions which other languages do not. Online Mass Media magazines mostly found another language as a code with Indonesian as the main language. The code used in Indonesian mass media is English code-switching and code-mixing with Indonesian as the main language. This study is aimed at investigating code-switching and code-mixing conducted by journalists in online mass media.

Code-mixing intra-sentential code-switching or intra-sentential code-alternation is a part of bilingualism that discusses two languages in one sentence and contains lexical items and grammatical features (Muysken, 2000). The difference between code-mixing and code-switching is argued between the speaker's turn or within a single speaker's turn. The previous researchers who conducted code-mixing analysis in the magazine (Syafryadin & Haryani, 2020) (Lubis, 2021) only analyzed the kind of code-mixing without categorizing it into the types of code-mixing. However, there is research that analyzed types of code mixing in magazines without interpreting English code-mixing words (Aziz, Achmad, & Fadlun, 2019). Identifying code-mixing and code-switching is a challenge when it addresses some reasons after the dominant type of code-switching and code-mixing is set. This study focused on analyzing code-switching and code-mixing in online Indonesian mass media. This mass media is mostly about news, politics, and economic issues.

Language change occurs, named code-switching and code-mixing, from one language to another language in one sentence or one utterance. The phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing occurred draws the attention several researchers to analyze it in written text such as code-mixing found in advertising (Rosmiaty, Ratnawaty, & Muhri, 2020), in mass media (Arianto & Sopha, 2022) (Mpfu, 2023) (Syafryadin & Febriani, 2020), etc; and in oral text such as in talk show (Nahak & Bram, 2022), in classroom (Rakhmannia, 2022) (Pratama, 2022) (Helmie, Halimah, & Hasanah, 2020), in film (Kristianti, 2022), in novel (Nikmah, 2019), in YouTube channel (Putri, Utami, & Ariyaningsih, 2022), in social media (Jimmi & Davistasya, 2019) (Tarihoran & Sumirat, 2022), in podcast (Langit, Hikmah, & Surwanti, 2022), in song (Vionita, Shabri, Yanti, & Yalmiadi, 2023), etc.

The use of English has been standardized and codified. It associates specific items or events as the variety usually used in print, normally taught in class, learned



by non-native speakers, spoken by educated people, and used in news broadcasts (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015) (Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* 6th Ed, 2010). Some researchers have investigated the reasons some groups performed code-switching and code-mixing that English is practical, English is a common language, and English expressions are more understandable (Baharuddin, 2022) to be interpreted. Code-switching and code-mixing are commonly used in the country with bilingual languages in daily conversation or bilingual communities. Mass media also use code-switching and code-mixing which is codified standardized English established.

The role of mass media has a big influence on the exchange and transmission of information through space and time to a large group of people (Ejupi, Siljanovska, & Iseni, 2014) by discursive power (Koch-Baumgarten & Voltmetr, 2010) which journalists of Tempo magazine utilize it as code in English. It is the way of mass media to serve information and shape public perception on various important issues. It communicates and educates people about the world by giving them experience and creating their awareness to understand issues to shape favorable attitudes. Hoffman (1991) states that various reasons for mixing and switching words are to discuss a specific issue, to use someone else's words, to sympathize, to introduce phrase by inserting fillers or sentence connectors, to clarify things, to make words understandable, and to create a sense of collective identity (Nuryanti & Mahmud, 2022). Types of code-mixing and code-switching in mass media containing English terms in Indonesian-English code-mixing are interesting to analyze to figure out the most dominant types of code-mixing and code-switching using a qualitative-descriptive approach. The novelty of this research from previous research is the use of code-switching and code-mixing found in Tempo mass media as a challenge to identify and interpret the language.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Code-switching occurs when two or more languages interchangeably and simultaneously in one sentence or utterance and one topic. The code-switching proposes intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, tag switching/emblematic, and intra-word switching. Intra-sentential code-switching refers to switching clause, phrase, or word level with no morphological adaptation occurring. It is also named intra-sentential code-switching or intra-sentential code-alternation (Muysken, 2000). Inter-sentential code-switching occurs when clause and sentence boundary switch in a clause or sentence. Tag-switching or emblematic is an exclamation, a tag, and certain used in a language different from the rest of the sentence. Intra-word switching is a changing word boundary that occurs when two languages mix with a single word at morpheme boundaries.

The three types of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, are analyzed in specific bilingual settings (Muysken, 2000). Insertion code-mixing occurs from one language into the structure of another language in the



form of a word or in a phrase when the lexical item is incorporated into another language. The insertion is mixed if the speaker or writer uses a word or phrase of a language in which one language is a base language. For instance, the word “fair” in sentence of “Demokrasi adalah sistem politik untuk menjaring pemimpin lewat mekanisme yang *fair* dan transparan” mixed Indonesia-English which the base language is Indonesian. English is the minority language in this sentence. This phenomenon is a part of intra-sentential code-mixing which is also defined as lexical items or entire constituents. As Hoffman (1991) states, a kind of insertion code-mixing may involve a single element, a partial or entire phrase from one language into another phonologically, morphologically, syntactically, lexico-semantically, or pragmatically (Handayani, 2017).

Alternation code-mixing occurs when one language in one sentence or utterance describes alternated indistinctively at the grammatical and lexical level. The structure of the two languages presents relatively separate clauses in one sentence. The example of alternation code-mixing is taken from Tempo magazine on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The sentence of “Politikus Partai Golkar itu mengatakan pembahasan di lingkup internal TKN lebih banyak berfokus pada kajian 4M, yakni media, *message* (pesan), *money* (pendanaan), dan *make no mistake* (tak membuat kesalahan)” uses Indonesian-English words alternately. Two English words used two nouns of “message” and “money.” Another words uses clause of “make no mistake.”

Congruent lexicalization code-mixing occurs when two languages in one sentence are filled lexically with elements of either language.

### 3. METHOD

The method used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach to describe the types of code-switching and code-mixing of Indonesian and English as challenge identification in mass media with documentary techniques found in Indonesian mass media. Codified standardized English proposes insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization to find the most dominant type of code-switching and code-mixing (Muysken, 2000). The technique conducted involves reading, studying, identifying, classifying, and analyzing data. Codified standardized English proposes intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. The data analysis used a process of organizing, analyzing, and interpreting qualitative data.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 12 English code-mixing and 2 Javanese code-mixing in 11 sentences found in Tempo magazine of 12 November 2023 either in words or phrases. They are *dissenting opinion*, *open legal policy*, *judicial leadership*, *rebound*, *fair*, *message*, *money*, *make no mistake*, *blunder*, *embel-embel*, *Nambiar*, *Research and Consulting*, *Indo Barometer*, and *Populi Center*. Those words represent types of code-mixing of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The data were classified and tabulated (Sudijono, 2006) into percentages through the table below:



Table 1 Percentage of Code-Mixing Types in Tempo Magazine on 12th November 2023

Code-mixing types	Frequency	Percentage
Insertion	7	50%
Alternation	7	50%
Congruent lexicalization	0	0
Total	14	100%

Table 1 illustrates that 7 out of 14 data (50%) is insertion code-mixing, 7 out of 14 data is alternation code-mixing (50%), and 0 out of 14 data is congruent lexicalization code-mixing (0%). The table indicates that alternation is the dominant type found in Tempo magazine on 12th November 2023 with English and Javanese language used inserted in Indonesian language in which English was inserted more than other languages, i.e. Javanese. The data were classified into three types of code-mixing through the table as follows (see Table 2).

Meanwhile, code-switching found in Tempo magazine of 12th November 2023 are 14 data. There are 12 English intra-word switching and 2 Javanese intra-word switching in 10 sentences found in the magazine on 12 November 2023 either in words or phrases. They are dissenting opinion, open legal policy, judicial leadership, rebound, fair, message, money, make no mistake, and blunder. The other types of code-switching which are intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag-switching/emblematic are not found in the mass media of Tempo magazine 12th November 2023. The data were classified and tabulated (Sudijono, 2006) into percentages through the table below:

Table 2 Percentage of Code-switching Types in Tempo Magazine on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023

Code-switching types	Frequency	Percentage
Intra-sentential code-switching	0	0
Inter-sentential code-switching	0	0
Emblematic/tag-switching	0	0
Intra-word switching	14	100%
Total	14	100%

Table 2 illustrates that 14 out of 14 data (100%) is the type of intra-word switching. This type is also called code-mixing. The table indicates that intra-word switching is the dominant type found in Tempo magazine on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023 with English and Javanese languages used. These languages are inserted in the Indonesian



language in which English was inserted more than other languages, i.e. Javanese. However, there is no use of intra-sentential code-switching type, inter-sentential code-switching type, and tag-switching/emblematic since these types need sentential-switching in clause or sentence used to be categorized in intra-sentential code-switching and inter-sentential code-switching and emblematic/tag-switching needs utterance to emphasize language-different of the rest of sentence.

The types of code-mixing are classified by sentence to find lexical words of insertion code-mixing, alternation code-mixing, and congruent lexicalization code-mixing. The finding of code-mixing types by sentences is drawn in the table 3 as below:

**Table 3 Code-Mixing Types**

No	Sentences	Code-mixing types		
		Insertion code-mixing	Alternation code-mixing	Congruent lexicalization code-mixing
1.	Jimly mempersilakan Bintang menuliskan sikapnya dalam bagian <i>dissenting opinion</i> atau pendapat berbeda di berkas putusan Majelis Kehormatan.		1	
2.	Mayoritas hakim konstitusi menilai penurunan batas usia capres-cawapres menjadi kewenangan pembuat undang-undang ( <i>open legal policy</i> )	1		
3.	Anwar menjalani fungsi kepemimpinan ( <i>judicial leadership</i> ).	1		
4.	Strategi ini diharapkan bisa menjadi titik balik alias <i>rebound</i> elektabilitas Prabowo-Gibran yang menurun. (p.23)	1		
5.	Demokrasi adalah sistem politik untuk menjaring pemimpin lewat mekanisme yang <i>fair</i> dan transparan.	1		
6.	Politikus Partai Golkar itu mengatakan pembahasan di lingkup internal TKN lebih banyak berfokus pada kajian 4M, yakni media, <i>message</i> (pesan), <i>money</i> (pendanaan), dan <i>make no mistake</i> (tak membuat kesalahan). (p.23)		3	
7.	“Jangan sampai ada <i>blunder</i> , ini yang kami jaga,” kata Erwin.	1		
8.	Pesan itu diikuti <i>embel-embel</i> bahwa Jimly mendapat salam dari Ketua Umum PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri.	1		
9.	Menanggapi isu ini, Gibran meminta <i>publik</i> menggunakan lebih dari satu acuan lembaga <i>survei</i> dari Saiful Mujani <i>Research and Consulting, Indo Barometer</i> , hingga <i>Populi Center</i> .		3	
10.	Kepercayaan publik yang menjadi modal sosial hidup bernegara juga <i>ambyar</i> .	1		



### Insertion Code-Mixing

There is 6 out of 14 data are categorized as insertion or intra-sentential code-mixing found at 42,86%. The words of the open-legal policy, judicial leadership, fair, *ambyar*, and *embel-embel* are found in 5 sentences of Tempo magazine 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023. 3 English insertions are code-mixing and 2 Javanese insertions code-mixing found using a single constituent of insertion code-mixing. The single constituent used is in lexical items and phrases. The lexical items used in the single constituent of insertion code-mixing are fair, *ambyar*, and *embel-embel*. The phrases used in the single constituent of insertion code-mixing are open-legacy policy and judicial leadership. On the other hand, there are 3 phrases single constituent of insertion code-mixing, and 2 lexical items single constituent of insertion code-mixing. These English and Javanese code-mixing are analyzed as follows:

- (1) The sentence “Mayoritas hakim konstitusi menilai penurunan batas usia capres-cawapres menjadi kewenangan pembuat undang-undang (*open legal policy*)” (The majority of constitutional judges believe that lowering the age limit for presidential and vice-presidential candidates is within the authority of law makers) shows insertion code-mixing in the phrase noun of “open legal policy” translated from Indonesian. It means constitution-maker.
- (2) The word “judicial leadership” in the sentence “Anwar menjalani fungsi kepemimpinan (*judicial leadership*)” (Anwar conducts leadership functions (judicial leadership) is categorized as insertion code-mixing. It explains the position of the leader in the judiciary to conduct its function.
- (3) The word “fair” in the sentence “Demokrasi adalah sistem politik untuk menjangkau pemimpin lewat mekanisme yang *fair* dan transparan” is categorized alternation code-mixing.
- (4) The words “blunder” in the sentence “Jangan sampai ada *blunder*, ini yang kami jaga...” (Don't let there be any blunders, this is what we take care of...) is uttered. It is categorized as insertion code-mixing due to dialect sound. The use of *blunder* means error. The word “blunder” is commonly used by public since it is effective and understandable than translate it into Bahasa.
- (5) The Javanese language of *embel-embel* is found in the sentence means unimportant addition in the sentence of “pesan itu diikuti *embel-embel* bahwa Jimly mendapat salam dari Ketua Umum PDIP Megawati Soekarnoputri (The message was followed by unimportant addition that Jimly received greetings from PDIP General Chair Megawati Soekarnoputri). The use of *embel-embel* here is commonly used by the public as the root language.
- (6) The Javanese word “ambyar” in the sentence “Kepercayaan publik yang menjadi modal sosial hidup bernegara juga *ambyar* (Public trust, which is the social capital of state life, has also collapsed)” indicates insertion code-mixing with single-constituent. The meaning of “ambyar” here is collapsed/lost.



- (7) The word “rebound” in the sentence “strategi ini diharapkan bisa menjadi titik balik alias *rebound* elektabilitas Prabowo-Gibran yang menurun” (It is expected that this strategy can be a turning point, aka a rebound in Prabowo-Gibran's declining electability) is insertion code-mixing. It is explained in bahasa “titik balik” which means bounce back. ). This alternation code-mixing is categorized as doubling since rebound has the same meaning as *titik balik*.

### Alternation Code-Mixing

Alternation code-mixing is defined as the process of switching one language into another language in a piece of a sentence. There are two categories of alternation code-mixing, namely flagging and doubling (Aziz & Fadlun, 2019). Flagging alternation code-mixing is a flagging marker used in a sentence while doubling is repetition with the same meaning used in another language. There are 8 out of 14 data categorized alternation code-mixing found of 57,14% in Tempo magazine 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The words dissenting opinion, rebound, message, money, make-no-mistake, Research and Consulting, Indo Barometer, and Populi Center are found in 4 sentences.

- (1) The English code-mixing of “dissenting opinion” in the sentence “Jimly mempersilakan Bintang menuliskan sikapnya dalam bagian *dissenting opinion* atau pendapat berbeda di berkas putusan Majelis Kehormatan” (Jimly invited Bintang to write his position in the dissenting opinion section in the Honorary Council's decision file) indicates alternation code-mixing in phrase form. The chosen word “dissenting opinion” in the sentence politically explains about opinion written by the Supreme Court Justice in a given case mentioned in other languages (ie. Bahasa Indonesia). This alternation code-mixing is categorized as doubling since dissenting opinion has the same meaning as *pendapat berbeda*.
- (2) The words “message,” “money,” and “make no mistake” in the sentence “Politikus Partai Golkar itu mengatakan pembahasan di lingkup internal TKN lebih banyak berfokus pada kajian 4M, yakni media, *message* (pesan), *money* (pendanaan), dan *make no mistake* (tak membuat kesalahan)” (The Golkar Party politician said that TKN's internal discussions focused more on the study of 4M, namely media, message, money (funding) and make no mistakes (not making mistakes) categorizes alternation code-mixing with mentioning different mixed-language of English-Indonesian. This alternation code-mixing is categorized flagging marker of *yakni* in Bahasa.
- (3) The words of *Research and Consulting, Indo Barometer, and Populi Center* in the sentence of “Menanggapi isu ini, Gibran meminta publik menggunakan lebih dari satu acuan lembaga *survei* dari Saiful Mujani *Research and Consulting, Indo Barometer, hingga Populi Center*” (Responding to this issue, Gibran asked the public to use more than one reference from survey institutions of Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting, Indo Barometer, to the



Populi Center) is categorized as alternation code-mixing with flagging-marker of *lebih dari satu acuan lembaga* inn Bahasa.

There are 14 code-switching are categorized as intra-word switching since no sentential-switching and tag-switching appeared in Tempo magazine on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After finding and analyzing code-switching and code-mixing, it was found that there are 14 data of code-switching and code-mixing in Tempo magazine on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2023. Specifically, there are 14 intra-word code-switching, i.e. code-mixing, found as the dominant types since there are no intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and tag-switching found since there are no sentential-switching with language-different of the rest of sentence used. Furthermore, the dominant type of code-mixing found is insertion code-mixing with 7 data (50%) and alternation with 7 data found (50%). The insertion code-mixing is frequently conducted due to an alternation code-mixing which occurs to describe another language (i.e. English) considered language used present in clause separation and to shuffle constraints of compatibility language or switching point equivalency. It is a challenge identification to identify code-mixing types that occur in mass media online. The particular reasons that journalists mix and switch codes are to discuss specific issues and to clarify by repetition.

## REFERENCES

- Arianto, T., & Sopha, D. (2022). Code Mixing Used In The Articles Of Online Media News Kabar Medan. *Philology: Journal of English Language and Literature*, 2(2), 97-106. doi:10.32696/pjell.v2i2.1355
- Aziz, Z. A., Achmad, D., & Fadlun, M. (2019). What Types of Codes are Mixed in Indonesia?: an Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine. *English Education Journal (EEJ)*, 10(2), 196-211.
- Aziz, Z. A., Achmad, D., & Fadlun, M. (2019). What Types of Codes are Mixed in Indonesia?: An Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine. *English Education Journal (EEJ)*, 10(2), 196-211.
- Baharuddin. (2022). The Reason of Performing Code-switching and Code-mixing in Indonesian-English by the Elite People in Makassar. *Ideas: Journal of English Language Teaching & Learning Linguistics and Literature*, 10(1), 893-904. doi:10.24256/ideas.v10i1.2874
- Ejupi, V., Siljanovska, L., & Iseni, A. (2014). The Mass Media and Persuasion. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(14), 636-646. doi:10.24042/ee-jtbi.v13i2.7051



IJOTL-TL, Vol. 9, No.1, January 2024

p-ISSN: 2502-2326; e-ISSN: 2502-8278

<https://solocls.org>; Email: [ijotl@gmail.com](mailto:ijotl@gmail.com)

Center of Language and Cultural Studies, Surakarta, Indonesia

---

Susanti, Ratna; Haryanto, Haryanto; Pranawukir, Iswahyu; Safar, Muh; Tjahyadai, Indra. (2024). *The Use of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching: Challenge Identification in Language Online Mass Media*.

*IJOTL-TL* (2024, January), 9(1): 32-43. DOI 10.30957/ijotl.v9i1.773

---

- Haryanto, H. (2020). Enhancing English Learning Achievement through Problem-Based Learning: An Action Research at SMAN 1 Jepara. *IJOTL-TL: Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 5(2), 81-94. <https://doi.org/10.30957/ijotl.v5i2.620>
- Haryanto, H. (2023). Improving the Students 'English Learning Outcomes through Team Game Tournament Model in English For Islamic Education Course. *IJOTL-TL: Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 8(2), 72-89. <https://doi.org/10.30957/ijotl.v8i2.733>
- Handayani, N. D. (2017). Insertional Code-Mixing by the English Department Students at Putera Batam University. *English Language and Teaching Research*, 1(1), 252-272.
- Helmie, J., Halimah, & Hasanah, A. (2020). Code Mixing in College Students' Presentation: A Case in an Intercultural Communication Class. *Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics*, 5(2), 403-417. doi:10.21462/ijefl.v5i2.249
- Jendra, M. I. (2001). *Sociolinguistics: the Study of Society's Languages*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Jimmi, & Davistasya, R. E. (2019). Code-Mixing In Language Style Of South Jakarta Community Indonesia. *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 8(2), 193-213. doi:10.24127/pj.v8i2.2219
- Koch-Baumgarten, S., & Voltmetr, K. (2010). *Public Policy and Mass Media: The Interplay of Mass Communication and Political Decision Making*. New York: Routledge.
- Kristianti, T. (2022). Analisis Campur Kode Dan Alih Kode Dalam Dialog Web Serieslayangan Putus. *Sirok Bastra*, 10(2), 189-198. doi:10.37671/sb.v10i2.396
- Langit, A. N., Hikmah, I., & Surwanti, D. (2022). Code Switching and Code Mixing on "Ngobrol Sore Semaunya" Podcast. *International Journal of English Learning and Applied Linguistics*, 1-11. doi:10.21111/ijelal.v3i1.7410
- Lubis, S. E. (2021). Code Mixing Found in Applaus Magazine. *IJEAL International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics*, 1(1), 6-18. doi:10.47709/ijel.v1i1.966
- Mpofu, P. (2023). Code Mixing in Kwayedza: Language Subversion and the Existence of African Language Newspapers. *African Journal Studies*, 43(4), 15-30. doi:10.1080/23743670.2023.2179091
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing*. UK: Cambridge University Press.



---

Susanti, Ratna; Haryanto, Haryanto; Pranawukir, Iswahyu; Safar, Muh; Tjahyadai, Indra. (2024). *The Use of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching: Challenge Identification in Language Online Mass Media*.

*IJOTL-TL* (2024, January), 9(1): 32-43. DOI 10.30957/ijotl.v9i1.773

---

- Nahak, Y., & Bram, B. (2022). Code-Mixing And Code-Switching Uttered By Cinta Laura In Okay Boss Trans7's Talk Show. *Journey: Journal of English Language and Pedagogy*, 5(1), 120-134. doi:10.33503/journey.v5i1.1831
- Nikmah, I. F. (2019). Code Mixing in an Indonesia Novel Entitled Teman tapi Menikah. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Cultural Studies*, 2(2), 96-104. doi:10.48181/jelts.v2i2.9098
- Nuryanti, R., & Mahmud, M. (2022). Code-Mixing Used in WhatsApp Academic Groups Chats in English Literature in 2018 at Universitas Negeri Makassar. *ELITERATE: Journal of English Linguistics and Literature Studies*, 2(3), 85-94.
- Pratama, P. A. (2022). Code Switching and Code Mixing in English Language Learning during Online Learning in Covid-19 Outbreak. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*, 53-59. doi:10.23887/jpbi.v10i2.44772
- Putri, K. R., Utami, N. M., & Ariyaningsih, N. N. (2022). Code Switching And Code Mixing Found In The Shallow Stuff's Utterance. *Lingual: Journal of Language and Culture*, 13(1), 34-44. doi:10.24843/LJLC.2022.v13.i01.p04
- Rakhmannia, E. D. (2022). The Implementation Of Code Mixing And Code Switching In EFL Class. *Exposure: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*, 11(2), 466-472. doi:10.26618/exposure.v11i2.9059
- Rosdiana, A. (2017). The Bilingual Brain And The Second Language Learning. *Edulingua*, 4(1), 7-20. doi:10.34001/edulingua.v4i1.549
- Rosmiaty, Ratnawaty, & Muhri, A. (2020). Investigating Code-Mixing As Persuasive Strategies In Advertising: A Study Of Code-Mixing In Indonesian Commercial Context. *Elt Worldwide: Journal of English Language Teaching*, 7(1), 70-76. doi:10.26858/eltww.v7i1.15108
- Sudijono, A. (2006). *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Syafryadin, & Haryani. (2020). An Analysis of English Code Mixing Used in Indonesian Magazine. *JOLLT Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*, 381-390. doi:10.33394/jollt.v8i4.2465
- Syafryadin, R. I., & Febriani, R. B. (2020). An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris (Ee: Jtbi)*, 13(2), 173-193. doi:10.24042/ee-jtbi.v13i2.7051
- Tarihoran, N., & Sumirat, I. R. (2022). The Impact of Social Media on the Use of Code Mixing by Generation Z. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies (iJIM)*, 16(7), 54-69.



IJOTL-TL, Vol. 9, No.1, January 2024

p-ISSN: 2502-2326; e-ISSN: 2502-8278

<https://solocls.org>; Email: [ijotl@gmail.com](mailto:ijotl@gmail.com)

Center of Language and Cultural Studies, Surakarta, Indonesia

---

Susanti, Ratna; Haryanto, Haryanto; Pranawukir, Iswahyu; Safar, Muh; Tjahyadai, Indra. (2024). *The Use of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching: Challenge Identification in Language Online Mass Media*.

*IJOTL-TL* (2024, January), 9(1): 32-43. DOI 10.30957/ijotl.v9i1.773

---

- Tokuhama-Espinosa, T. (2003). *The Multilingual Mind: Issues Discussed by, for, and about People Living with Many Languages*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Trousdale, G. (2010). *An Introduction to English Sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Vionita, Shabri, I., Yanti, R., & Yalmiadi. (2023). An Analysis Of Types And Forms Of Code-Mixing In Indonesian Song Lyric By Saykoji. *JPPISB: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengkajian Ilmiah Sosial Budaya*, 2(2), 140-147. doi:10.47233/jppisb.v2i1.770
- Wardhaugh, R. (2010). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 6th Ed*. West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 7th Ed*. West Sussex, UK: Wiley Blackwell.
- Yulianti, A. I., R. D. M., & Rijal, S. (2023). Language Shift in Konjo Community. *IJOTL-TL*, 8(3), 137-153. doi:10.30957/ijotl.v8i3.737