

Code Switching and Code Mixing in UMS Student Speech on Social Media Twitter @UMSfess

Vira Sukma Permata Sari¹, Markhamah^{1,*}

¹ Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: markhamah@ums.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: This study was conducted to analyse the use of code-mixing in Livjunkie's YouTube content focusing on the types of code-mixing and the factors underlying their use.

Methodology: This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, with data sources from tweets from students who follow the auto-based @UMSfess. Data collection was carried out through listening and recording. The data analysis technique used the matching and Determining Elements Sorting (PUP) techniques.

Results: The study's results indicate that there are two forms of code-switching: temporary code-switching and permanent code-switching. There are two forms of code mixing: word code-mixing and phrase code-mixing.

Applications/Originality/Value: The core of this study is to determine the form of code-switching and code-mixing in the speech of students on the auto base tweet @UMSfess and the factors causing the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing.

Introduction Section

Language is a communication tool in the form of a system of sound symbols produced by humans and as a tool to interact with the environment around us. Without language, we would not be able to interact with each other because language is a source for creating human interaction with other people, which is also a symbol of a nation or tribe and is one of the characteristics of a country or tribe that people can recognize a nation or tribe through their language. There are many languages worldwide, but not all are pronounced the same. So, language can be said to be a bridge between people to communicate with others.

A discourse is inseparable from a person's activities. Communication activities can be carried out flexibly. Even with the evolution of time, humans can make it easier. Even when they are far apart, they interact quickly and establish partnerships. Communication tools such as language can be used as media to express various ideas, ideas, and desires. The form of speech can be expressed in the form of speech or written form sent from the speaker to the speech partner; from this concretization, speech events and speech acts occur in the context of speech.

Regional variations can be seen in everyday life. Still, there is also language diversity that occurs outside our environment displayed through television, newspapers, and some of them through cyberspace or what we often know as the internet, such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube, Friendster, Myspace, Flickr, Foursquare, Blackberry Messenger, Yahoo Messenger, Nimbus, E-Buddy, Line, and Twitter.

When communicating, it is often seen that people speak a specific language but then suddenly change it. Changing language (code) means changing language (code) or mixing languages (code). Related to changing language to another language is a condition or interest of the language itself. Changing language can cause code-switching and code-mixing events.

Language is an integral part of human life. Humans interact and communicate using language, and language becomes an identity in a community group. When communicating, humans do not only use one language. One of the discussions of language is its relationship to the language users themselves. The science that studies it is called sociolinguistics. According to Malabar (2014), sociolinguistics is a science used to examine the relationship between language and society; these two essential things are different and related and can be studied separately, such as the formal structure of language by linguistics and the structure of society by sociology. Sociolinguistics focuses on humans because the visible elements involve humans due to their function as social beings

One of the elements in this sociolinguistics is code-mixing and code-switching. Code mixing is defined as speech that occurs due to chronic factors. There is a relationship between languages in a multilingual society and indications of the insertion of language elements into each other (Mustikawati, 2015).

Chaer and Leonie (2010:107) explain that code switching and code mixing are part of language variations arising from using two or more languages in society. Code-switching and code-mixing are language variations that use two or more languages in their communication, but what makes them different is how the second language enters the first language. If the second language is mixed with the first language and each of the two languages holds its language structure, then this situation can be code-switching. If the second language only has a few words or does not hold the rules of its language structure when mixed with the first language that holds its language structure, then it can be said to be code-mixing. The phenomenon of code-switching and mixing can be seen on Twitter.

The Internet integrates several language communication technology equipment and computer networks that can connect communication equipment spread throughout the interactive world. Data exchange media that occurs through cyberspace, such as using email, Gmail, google, Rocket Mail, newsgroup, and www (World Wide Web - a network of sites such as Twitter, Facebook, Friendster, MySpace, and Skype). Internet users worldwide can exchange information using a camera on a computer or laptop, which is also available on social media and can be used quickly and easily. The Internet can be accessed by urban communities and people in rural areas or remote areas that are certainly already installed and connected to the Internet network so that many people can get information and knowledge quickly through the Internet.

Twitter is included in providing microblogging for social networks. Users can do this by sending and reading messages called statuses or tweets. Twitter often uses a language that we know as bilingual (using two languages). Code-switching is also found in auto-based Twitter tweets.

The UMSfess account is a public account that works by forwarding information sent by Twitter users. UMSfess is an auto base that can disseminate information related to fun facts, promotions related to study programs, lost information, questions about the situation around campus, and others. This account has 47,295 followers. The UMSfess account was first established in July 2012, but the first account was once inactive because Twitter banned it. The UMSfess account then had a second account as a backup for the first account, which was established in September 2013 and now has 1,163 followers. Followers of the UMSfess account can send their content or tweet anonymously. Only followers who have also been followed by the UMSfess account can send their content via direct message (DM) to the UMSfess account. Later, the content that has been sent will be forwarded to the UMSfess account upload.

Content related to the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or its Student Study Programs and so on shows the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing, which is also seen in the uploads of this account. Information related to the campus or the surrounding area can cause a phenomenon in communication between students of the University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS). This phenomenon is the emergence of code-switching and code-mixing of the Javanese language in student interactions. This phenomenon shows that interactions between students from outside Java and areas in Java can influence how they speak in their community. Previous research studies that are in line with this research are studies conducted by Ningrum (2019), Melati et al. (2022), and performed by Widyawan (2022). This research, compared to Widyawan's research, has similarities in terms of the topics studied, namely, code-switching and code-mixing. Another similarity is in the method used, namely the qualitative method. The languages studied are the same: Javanese, Indonesian, and English. Differences are also seen in this study with Widyawan's, related to data sources and the languages studied. The data source for this study is Twitter, while Widyawan uses the YouTube channel.

Research Methods

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. According to Saragih et al. (2021), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subjects' behavior, perception, motivation, actions, etc. holistically, through description in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context, and by utilizing various natural methods.

The primary data source used in this study was the tweets of students who participated in the UMSfess auto base.

This study's data collection techniques are listening and note-taking. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that the listening method is a method of collecting data by listening to the use of language. This study used the listening method to upload the UMSfess Twitter account. Furthermore, after using the listening method, the researcher continued using the note-taking technique. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the note-taking technique is recording data. The data recorded contains elements of code-switching and Javanese code-mixing. Data is collected and classified to make it easier for researchers in the following data analysis stage.

Data analysis techniques in this study used the matching method and the determining element separation technique (PUP). Sudaryanto (2015) said that the matching process connects the language being studied with problems outside its language. The determining element separation technique in this study uses mental separation power. It is owned by the author related to the causes and forms of code-switching and code-mixing in a speech on UMSfess Twitter social media tweets, which are then reduced until the final result can be drawn to a conclusion.

Research Results and Discussion

Research Result

The research data is in sentences containing code-switching and code-mixing words and phrases in @UMSfess Twitter tweets. Data were collected from June to July 2024. For most people, Twitter is a medium to express various emotions and thoughts that can be expressed freely. Multiple types of information can become trends on Twitter in a short time. Through Twitter, we often encounter the use of bilingual language. The use of bilingual language is related to code-switching and code-mixing. Many students have been using Twitter for a long time. Some of them come from the Java Island region, while some students come from outside Java. In the tweets, it can be seen that most of them are written in Javanese, which is a dialect of Central Javanese. The following are the data and descriptions researchers collected to discuss code-switching and code-mixing on the @UMSfess Twitter account.

Forms of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in UMS Students' Speech on social media Twitter @UMSfess

Forms of Code-Switching

Code-switching is one of the language variations that appear in a bilingual society. It also emerges due to people's interest in another culture and changes in language use. Code-switching changes languages, but each language still retains its system.

Temporary Code Switching

Temporary code-switching is one form of code-switching that can be seen in the use of the first language, Indonesian, and the second language, Javanese. Indonesian in code-switching will be responded to with Javanese, then responded to again with Indonesian or no longer using Javanese. The following is temporary code-switching data in the uploads and replies of the UMSfess Twitter account.

Data 1 (AK S. T 17.05)

Umsfess : " guys, I was just about to submit my sky + graduation filing tomorrow, Monday. Will I be rushed or not? I'm really scared 🤔 "
 Detective*** : "iso, kui isih iso ngasi sesok yoan"
 your_curs*** : " it's rushed, skl if the minutes have been issued, you can get it immediately. Filing will be completed in 1 day at most, for example, if all the files are complete."

Data (1) was uploaded on May 17th, 2024. The conversation is in two languages: Indonesian and Javanese. The Javanese language is seen in the sentence, "iso, kui isih iso ngasi sesok yoan" which means 'it can be done, it can still be done tomorrow.' The conversation is included in temporary code-switching because it can be seen from the first sentence that uses Indonesian sentences, then responds with Javanese, and at the end of the conversation, Indonesian re-turns.

Data 2 (AK S. T 18.05)

Umsfess : "be a cinsub isn't it? why hasn't the gate been opened???"
 Haey*** : "Setengah 3 mangkat meh ngiwangi nyepakne masjid sudal"
 detec*** : "You want to be a cinsub or cosplay the Cakrabirawa regiment, it's half past 3, and I'm already moving."

Data (2) was uploaded on May 18th, 2024. The conversation is in two languages: Indonesian and Javanese. The Javanese language can be seen in the sentence, setengah 3 mangkat meh ngiwangi nyepakne masjid sudal the conversation is included in temporary code-switching because it can be seen from the first sentence, which uses an Indonesian sentence, then responded to with Javanese, and at the end of the conversation, Indonesian is used again.

Data 3 (AK S. T 20.05)

Umsfess : "Tutor please, so I don't get sleepy during class, it's my first subject"
 squirt*** : "Ojo nyedak kipas golek nggon panas wae"
 wndk*** : " Don't stay up late, wkwkwk "

Data (3) was uploaded on May 20, 2024. The conversation contains two languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese. The Javanese language in the conversation can be seen in the sentence, ojo nyedak kipas golek nggon panas wae, the conversation is included in temporary code-switching because it can be seen in the first sentence, which uses the Indonesian sentence then responded in Javanese and ended the conversation using Indonesian again.

Permanent Code Switching

Permanent code-switching is a form of code-switching that can be seen in the use of Indonesian and Javanese in conversation. In permanent code-switching, the language is used at the beginning of the conversation using Indonesian or

vice versa, then responded to using Javanese or vice versa until the end of the conversation. The following is temporary code-switching data in the uploads and replies of the UMSfess Twitter account.

Data 4 (AK P. T 24.05)

Umsfess : "Are you guys in on the Joint Holiday?"
vrn*** : "yo mlebu"
kar*** : "pangguh mlebu"

Data (4) was uploaded on May 24, 2024. The conversation has two languages: Indonesian and Javanese. In data (4) there are Javanese sentences *yo mlebu* and *pangguh mlebu* which means 'yes, present' and 'still present'. This data is included in the form of permanent code-switching. Permanent code-switching is seen at the beginning of the conversation using Indonesian, and then a transition is seen using Javanese in the next conversation.

Data 5 (AK P. T 26.05)

Umsfess : "kiro-kiro kui arep didadekke opo?"
vin*** : "Lift FH, FIK, and FAI"
zah*** : "right, to support international accreditation"

Data (5) was uploaded on May 26, 2024. The conversation has two languages: Javanese and Indonesian. Data (5) is included in the form of permanent code-switching. Permanent code-switching is seen at the beginning of the conversation using Javanese, and then a transition is seen using Indonesian in the following discussion.

Code Mixing Form

Code mixing is one of the language variations that appear in bilingual societies. Code mixing is the entry of fragments of a second language, Javanese, into the first language, Indonesian. The difference between code mixing and code switching is in using Javanese. Code mixing maintains this study's second language system or Javanese, while code-switching only includes language fragments.

Code Word Mixing

Codeword mixing is code-mixing that occurs by inserting fragments of words from a second language, namely Javanese or English, into a sentence. The following is data on codeword mixing in uploads and replies to the UMSfess Twitter account.

Data 1 (CK K. T 18.05)

Umsfess : "Does the BRI ATM near the campus support cardless cash withdrawals yet?"
dewiastuttii : "uwis"
hrvmrnzry : "It's already support, nder"

Data (1) was uploaded on May 18, 2024. The conversation has three languages in it: English, Indonesian, and Javanese. It is included in the form of code-mixing. Code-mixing can be seen by including fragments of the English word *support* in the Indonesian conversation. The word *support* means 'to support'.

Mix Code Phrases

Data 2 (CK F. T 19.05)

Umsfess : "fkip, if you do plp 2, is still in the Solo Raya area or outside of Solo Raya?"
daisy*** : "ning Solo Raya"
coksu*** : "Still Solo Raya, but later ndek Boyolali, Sragen pokoe sik adoh-adoh"

Data (2) was uploaded on May 19, 2024. The conversation has two languages in it: Javanese and Indonesian. It is included in the form of phrase code-mixing. Code-mixing of words can be seen from the inclusion of several Indonesian words, such as *ndek*, *ning* and *sik aduh-aduh* in the Indonesian conversation. The words *ndek* and *ning* have the same meaning in, while *sik aduh-aduh* means 'far away'.

Data 3 (CK F. T 21.05)

Umsfess : "I want to ask you, especially FKIP whose research is in schools, which schools around Surakarta are good for research? I'm baffled 🤔"

coksu*** : "PK Kottabarat from the students bring cellphones, and they understand everything you are discussing in class. But there must be wong njero. 🤔"

naajaem***: "ust during plp so you don't have to go back and forth."

Data (3) was uploaded on May 21, 2024. The conversation has two languages in it: Indonesian and Javanese. It is included in the form of phrase code-mixing. Word code-mixing can be seen from the inclusion of fragments of the Javanese word wong njero in the Indonesian conversation. The word wong njero means 'insider'.

Factors Causing Code Switching and Code Mixing to Appear in UMS Students' Speech on Twitter social media @UMSFess

Factors Causing Code Switching

Code-switching in its implementation can occur due to various underlying factors. The background factors of code-switching in the posts and replies of the UMSFess Twitter account can be found in the code-switcher. Data on the factors causing code-switching in this study were collected using Google Forms media. The factors causing code-switching expressed by Chaer and Leonie (2010) are speakers, listeners, changes in situations due to third parties, changes in situations from formal to informal or vice versa, and changes in the topic of conversation. The following describes the factors causing code-switching in the posts and replies of the UMSFess Twitter account.

Speaker

The factor causing code-switching can be the speaker switching the code from Indonesian to Javanese because he intends to gain an advantage over the other person. Of the 32 respondents who filled out the Google form on the background factors of code-switching, 11 respondents had reasons in the form of speakers. 42.3% of the causes of code-switching in the UMSFess Twitter account uploads were due to the desire to be noticed by the other person. The discovery of Javanese code-switching factors was the most common reason for speakers to use code-switching. Data on factors causing code-switching due to speakers or speakers was the most common reason Javanese code-switching speakers on the UMSFess Twitter account expressed. Similar to the results of the factors causing code-switching expressed by Mulyani (2019), who used the same theory, the speaker or speaker factor was the most common Reason for SMP N 2 Ujungbatu students to code-switch.

Changes in Situation with the Presence of a Third Party

The factor of changing the situation with the presence of a third party occurs because the third party has a different language background than the speaker and interlocutor. Of the 32 respondents who filled out the Google Form on the factors behind code-switching, eight respondents gave their opinion that their use of code-switching was due to changes in the situation with the presence of a third party. 30.8% of respondents argued that the Reason for code-switching was to adjust to the circumstances of the interlocutor.

Change of Speaker Topic

One Reason for code-switching is the change in conversation topics. This factor occurs because the topic discussed by the speaker and the interlocutor changes. Of the 32 respondents who filled out the Google Form about the factors behind code-switching, four answered because of a change in the topic discussed. 15.4% of respondents answered that code-switching in Javanese or from Javanese to Indonesian occurred because they both wanted to understand what was being communicated and because there was a conversation partner who understood one language to communicate.

Without Reason

The use of code-switching by the respondents who follow the UMSFess Twitter account did not all have a definite reason. There was also the use of code-switching that was not motivated by a reason. Of the 32 respondents (11.5%), three code-switched using Javanese or Indonesian just because they wanted to.

Factors Causing Code Mixing

Code mixing in its implementation can be done or motivated by a reason. Data on factors behind code mixing in the UMSFess Twitter account will be collected using a Google form. Later, data from the Google form will be classified based on the theory expressed by Warsiman. Warsiman (2014) said three factors could underlie code-mixing: role identification, variety identification, and the desire to interpret. The following is an explanation of the data on the causes of code mixing in the uploads and replies of the UMSFess Twitter account.

Role Identification

The data on factors causing code mixing in the UMSfess Twitter account show code-mixing and role identification factors. Five out of 32 respondents said they used Javanese code-mixing to learn the language. So, 17.2% of respondents used Javanese code-mixing for role identification, especially related to education. The data on the role identification factors are more numerous than Putra's (2020) findings related to the Genki YouTube vlog code-mixing, which only had 4 data points.

Desire to Explain or Interpret

The following code-mixing factor is the speaker's desire to explain or interpret. This code-mixing occurs because of the speaker's desire, which is influenced by factors such as attitude and relationships with other people. Of the 32 respondents, there were 17 respondents, or 58.6%, code-mixed because of the speaker's desire to explain their attitude of being interested in Javanese culture or customs, while other reasons were because they felt it was easier or more comfortable to use a mixture of languages, especially when talking to people who also understand the mixed language. The factor causing Javanese code-mixing based on the desire to explain or interpret is the most common reason given by Javanese code-mixing speakers on the UMSfess account. The discovery of the factor causing code-mixing, the desire to explain or interpret, according to Putra (2020), related to the Genki YouTube vlog code-mixing, is also the most dominant Reason for speakers.

Without Reason

In addition to the factors that Warsiman (2014) expressed, several respondents code-mixed without a specific reason. Of the 32 respondents, seven, or 24.1%, used Javanese code-mixing without any apparent factors.

Conclusion

Based on the development, the researcher concluded that students who follow the @UMSfess Twitter account, which contains information related to the Muham-madiyah University of Surakarta, predominantly use bilingual language, which triggers code-switching and mixing from Javanese to Indonesian and vice versa. In the tweet, there are 8 data analyzed, each consisting of 5 code-switching data and three code-mixing data. This code-switching and code-mixing on the @UMSfess auto base are used to communicate and reply to tweets on the @UMSfess page to facilitate user communication and to find out the factors that cause code-switching and code-mixing in the speech of students at the Muham-madiyah University of Surakarta (UMS).

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