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English-Indonesian Hybrid Language Practices among Indonesian Youth on TikTok

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Abstract. The rapid development of digital communication has significantly influenced contemporary language practices, particularly through social media platforms such as TikTok. As a multimodal digital environment, TikTok provides a space where users creatively combine linguistic resources and develop new forms of communication. This study investigates the use of English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse by examining their forms, integration patterns, and communicative functions. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, this research analyzes publicly available TikTok discourse produced by Indonesian users through purposive sampling. The data were collected from TikTok captions, comments, and interactions containing English elements embedded within Indonesian discourse. The analysis was conducted using the theoretical frameworks of code-mixing, code-switching, and translanguaging. The findings reveal three major patterns of English integration: single-word insertion, phrase insertion, and hybrid expressions. The results indicate that English elements are not only incorporated as lexical additions but are also adapted into Indonesian grammatical structures to create context-specific meanings. Furthermore, English usage in Indonesian TikTok discourse serves various communicative functions, including emotional expression, humor creation, meaning emphasis, identity construction, and social interaction. The study demonstrates that Indonesian-English hybrid expressions represent dynamic multilingual practices shaped by globalization, digital culture, and online community interactions. This research contributes to digital sociolinguistics by providing insights into how global linguistic resources are creatively adapted within local digital communication contexts.

Keyword: Code-Mixing; Digital Sociolinguistics; Hybrid Expressions; Translanguaging; Tiktok Discourse

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has significantly transformed contemporary communication practices, particularly in the way individuals use, negotiate, and construct meaning through language. Social media platforms have developed beyond their original function as channels for information exchange and have become complex communicative environments where users express identities, establish social relationships, and participate in cultural interactions. Unlike traditional forms of communication, digital platforms enable users to combine multiple linguistic and semiotic resources, including written texts, images, emojis, hashtags, audio, and videos, creating new forms of language practices (Androutsopoulos, 2015; Page, 2013). Consequently, social media has become an important site for investigating language variation, multilingual practices, and ongoing processes of language change.

The emergence of digital communication has also influenced how individuals perceive and use language in everyday interactions. In online environments, language users are no longer restricted by geographical boundaries or conventional communication patterns. Instead, they are exposed to diverse linguistic resources through global networks, online communities, and international media. This condition has encouraged the development of flexible language practices in which speakers combine different languages to achieve particular communicative purposes. Such practices are especially common among younger generations who actively participate in digital cultures and frequently encounter multiple languages through social media platforms (Seargeant & Tagg, 2014).

Furthermore, social media has accelerated the process of language innovation by allowing new expressions, vocabulary, and communication styles to spread rapidly among users. Digital interactions often encourage creativity, informality, and experimentation with language, resulting in the emergence of new linguistic forms that may not appear in conventional communication settings. These forms may include slang, abbreviations, borrowed expressions, and hybrid constructions that combine elements from different languages. According to Crystal (2011), internet communication has contributed to significant changes in language behavior by creating spaces where users develop unique styles of expression based on their social contexts and communicative needs.

In multilingual societies such as Indonesia, these developments have created new opportunities for interaction between local languages and global languages, particularly English. The increasing visibility of English in digital spaces reflects not only its international status but also its symbolic association with globalization, modernity, education, and popular culture. As Indonesian users engage with global digital content, English elements are increasingly incorporated into everyday online communication, producing new forms of hybrid language practices that reflect both local identity and global influence (Seargeant & Tagg, 2014).

Among various social media platforms, TikTok has emerged as one of the most influential digital spaces, particularly among younger generations. The platform provides a highly interactive and multimodal environment in which users communicate through short videos, captions, comments, and other participatory features. These characteristics allow users to creatively manipulate linguistic resources according to their communicative purposes, social relationships, and cultural contexts (Kress, 2010; Vessey, 2015). Therefore, TikTok represents not only a platform for entertainment but also a digital environment where new linguistic forms and communication styles emerge, circulate, and become normalized within online communities.

One prominent phenomenon in Indonesian TikTok discourse is the increasing incorporation of English elements into Indonesian communication. Indonesian users, particularly younger generations, frequently combine English words, phrases, and expressions with Indonesian structures in their online interactions. Expressions such as *worth it banget*, *make sense nggak*,

and other hybrid constructions demonstrate that English is no longer used exclusively in formal educational or professional contexts but has become part of everyday digital communication. This phenomenon reflects the influence of globalization, international media exposure, and digital culture on language practices among Indonesian youth (Crystal, 2011; Seargeant & Tagg, 2014).

The integration of English elements into Indonesian discourse has commonly been examined through the concepts of code-switching and code-mixing. Code-switching refers to the alternation between two or more languages within a communicative event, whereas code-mixing involves the incorporation of linguistic elements from one language into another (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). In multilingual communication, speakers may intentionally combine languages to express particular meanings, accommodate social situations, establish identity, or achieve communicative effectiveness.

Several scholars have proposed different perspectives on the classification and analysis of code-mixing. Musyken, (2000) explains that code-mixing can be categorized into three major patterns: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion occurs when lexical items or phrases from one language are inserted into the grammatical structure of another language. Alternation refers to the switching between languages at larger structural levels, while congruent lexicalization occurs when elements from different languages share a similar grammatical structure and become integrated within the same linguistic system. This framework is useful for analyzing how English elements are incorporated into Indonesian discourse.

Similarly, Poplack (2020) identifies three types of code-mixing based on the position of language alternation: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Although originally developed to examine code-switching, this classification has been widely applied in studies of bilingual speech because it explains the level at which different languages interact within an utterance. Among these categories, intra-sentential mixing is particularly relevant to digital communication because users frequently insert English words or phrases directly into Indonesian sentences.

Hoffmann, (2014) further explains that code-mixing may occur at different linguistic levels, including lexical, syntactic, and intra-lexical levels. Lexical mixing involves the insertion of individual words from another language, while syntactic mixing involves the combination of grammatical structures from different languages. In digital communication, lexical mixing is commonly found because social media users often adopt foreign terms that are considered more expressive, trendy, or appropriate for specific contexts.

Beyond structural classifications, code-mixing also has important sociolinguistic functions. According to Gumperz (1982), the use of multiple languages in communication can serve as a contextualization strategy that conveys social meanings beyond the literal message. Speakers may use language mixing to signal group membership, express solidarity, create emphasis, show familiarity with particular cultures, or construct social identities. Therefore, code-mixing should not be viewed merely as a combination of linguistic elements but as a meaningful communicative practice shaped by social and cultural factors.

In the context of Indonesian TikTok discourse, these theories provide a foundation for understanding how English elements are integrated into Indonesian expressions. The occurrence of English words, phrases, and hybrid constructions may represent not only structural language mixing but also broader practices of identity construction, creativity, and adaptation within digital communication environments. Therefore, analyzing code-mixing in TikTok requires attention to both linguistic forms and the social meanings attached to their use.

However, contemporary digital communication practices suggest that multilingual language use cannot always be fully explained through conventional classifications of code-switching and code-mixing. García & Lin, (2017) introduced the concept of translanguaging to describe how multilingual speakers utilize their entire linguistic and semiotic repertoires to construct meaning. From this perspective, multilingual communication is viewed as a dynamic practice in which

speakers strategically combine available resources according to social situations and communicative intentions (Wei, 2018). Therefore, Indonesian-English hybrid expressions found on TikTok may represent more than simple combinations of two languages; they may reflect creative linguistic practices shaped by identity, social interaction, and digital culture.

Previous studies have extensively examined Indonesian-English language mixing in digital communication, particularly focusing on social media interactions and TikTok discourse. These studies demonstrate that English elements in Indonesian online communication are not merely instances of vocabulary borrowing but represent complex linguistic practices influenced by social, cultural, and communicative factors.

Muhari (2023) conducted a sociolinguistic investigation of English code-mixing in Indonesian TikTok discourse and identified various forms of English elements, including words, phrases, abbreviations, and other linguistic expressions. The study revealed that English usage among TikTok users was influenced by several factors, including language habits, communication efficiency, and digital trends. These findings highlight that TikTok has become an important space where Indonesian users actively incorporate English resources into everyday communication practices.

Similarly, Putri & Sulistiyono (2023) examined code-switching and code-mixing in TikTok comment sections and found that users frequently inserted English elements into Indonesian discourse for expressive, stylistic, and interactional purposes. Their study demonstrated that language mixing in TikTok environments is not random but is shaped by users' intentions to create particular impressions, emphasize meanings, and establish social connections within online communities.

Research focusing on TikTok creators has further expanded the understanding of the social functions of language mixing. Hartawan & Hikmaharyanti (2023) investigated English elements used in TikTok content and found that code-mixing frequently occurred at the word and phrase levels. Their findings indicated that creators employed mixed-language expressions to develop engaging communication styles and maintain interaction with audiences. Meanwhile, Mufarrokha (2024)showed that Indonesian-English code-mixing among TikTok creators was associated with identity expression, audience engagement, and topic-specific communication. These studies suggest that language choice in digital environments functions not only as a linguistic strategy but also as a resource for constructing digital identities.

Beyond structural classifications, recent studies have emphasized the relationship between multilingual practices and social meanings in digital communication. Seargeant & Tagg (2014)argue that English usage in online environments often carries symbolic meanings related to globalization, modernity, education, and social positioning. Therefore, the use of English elements in Indonesian social media discourse should be understood as a social practice through which users negotiate identity and demonstrate affiliation with particular communities.

Furthermore, Androutsopoulos (2015) highlights that digital communication is characterized by networked multilingualism, where users combine linguistic resources with multimodal features such as images, emojis, audio, and visual representations. This perspective is particularly relevant to TikTok because meaning construction on the platform does not depend solely on written or spoken language but also involves interactions between linguistic and non-linguistic elements. Therefore, analyzing TikTok discourse requires consideration of both linguistic forms and the broader digital contexts in which communication occurs.

From a translanguaging perspective, García & Lin (2017) provide a broader framework for understanding multilingual communication by arguing that bilingual speakers do not simply alternate between separate language systems but strategically utilize their complete linguistic repertoires to construct meaning. Wei (2018) further emphasizes that translanguaging reflects the dynamic nature of multilingual practices in contemporary societies. This perspective is particularly

relevant to Indonesian-English hybrid expressions on TikTok, where users creatively combine English and Indonesian resources to express ideas, emotions, humor, and social meanings.

Although previous studies have provided valuable insights into Indonesian-English code-mixing and multilingual practices on TikTok, several limitations remain. Most existing studies have primarily focused on identifying linguistic forms, classifying types of code-mixing, or explaining general motivations behind language choice. Limited attention has been given to emerging hybrid expressions that combine English lexical resources with Indonesian grammatical structures and develop context-specific meanings within TikTok communities.

Therefore, the present study extends previous research by examining English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse from both structural and pragmatic perspectives. Unlike previous studies that mainly categorize forms of language mixing, this research explores how English elements are integrated into Indonesian expressions, how these hybrid forms acquire meanings in specific contexts, and what communicative functions they perform within digital interactions.

The present study is expected to provide several theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study contributes to the fields of digital sociolinguistics, multilingualism, pragmatics, and language contact studies by providing a deeper understanding of how English elements are incorporated into Indonesian digital discourse. While previous studies have mainly focused on identifying the forms and categories of code-mixing, this research extends the discussion by examining how hybrid expressions are constructed, interpreted, and used within specific social and digital contexts. Furthermore, this study contributes to the understanding of translanguaging practices by demonstrating how Indonesian TikTok users creatively utilize multiple linguistic resources to construct meaning, express identities, and participate in online communities (García & Lin, 2017; Wei, 2018).

From a practical perspective, this study provides valuable insights for English language educators, students, and digital communication researchers. For language educators, the findings may help them understand how social media exposure influences students' English vocabulary development, language choices, and pragmatic awareness. By recognizing the distinction between informal digital expressions and appropriate academic or professional English usage, educators can develop strategies to improve students' digital language literacy. For students and social media users, this research may increase awareness of how language choices function in online interactions, particularly in relation to identity construction, social relationships, and cultural expression.

In addition, this study may benefit future researchers by providing a foundation for further investigations into emerging language practices in digital environments. The findings may encourage additional research on language change, online multilingualism, and the development of hybrid expressions across different social media platforms and user communities. More broadly, this research contributes to a better understanding of how globalization, technology, and youth culture influence contemporary language practices in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive research design to investigate the use of English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse (Creswell & Clark, 2017). A qualitative approach was appropriate because the study aimed to explore naturally occurring language practices and interpret the meanings and communicative functions of Indonesian-English hybrid expressions. An exploratory perspective was adopted because emerging social media language practices may not always fit established categories of code-switching and code-mixing (Langman & Sayer, 2020; Wardaugh & Fuller, 2021).

The data consisted of publicly available TikTok comments, captions, and other textual interactions produced by Indonesian users. TikTok was selected because it is a highly interactive and multimodal platform where users frequently engage in creative language practices. Data were

selected through purposive sampling based on four criteria: (1) the content was produced by Indonesian TikTok users; (2) Indonesian was the dominant language but contained English words, phrases, or expressions; (3) the English elements occurred naturally in authentic digital interactions rather than in language-learning or translation contexts; and (4) the data represented emerging or recurring patterns of Indonesian-English language use.

The selected data were documented through screenshots and transcription. Contextual information, including the topic of the content, type of interaction, and communicative situation, was also recorded to support interpretation of the linguistic forms and their social meanings. The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis through several stages. First, English elements were identified and classified into single-word insertion, phrase insertion, and hybrid expressions. Second, the data were analyzed using the theoretical perspectives of code-mixing, code-switching, and translanguaging. Musyken (2000) was used to examine structural patterns of code-mixing, while García & Wei (2013) provided the translanguaging perspective for understanding how multilingual linguistic resources are creatively combined to construct meaning. This analysis examined whether English elements functioned as lexical insertions or reflected broader hybrid language practices. Third, the contextual meanings and communicative functions of the identified expressions were examined. Particular attention was given to their use for expressing emotions, creating humor, emphasizing meanings, constructing digital identities, demonstrating familiarity with global culture, and establishing social relationships. Finally, the findings were interpreted in relation to language change, identity construction, and social interaction in Indonesian digital communication.

The credibility of the findings was supported through the use of naturally occurring data, established theoretical frameworks, and contextual interpretation. Ethical considerations were maintained by using only publicly available TikTok content, avoiding disclosure of users' personal information, and focusing on linguistic patterns rather than individual identities. Examples were presented solely for academic purposes with consideration of digital privacy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of Indonesian TikTok discourse reveals that English elements are frequently incorporated into Indonesian communication through various linguistic patterns. The findings indicate that Indonesian TikTok users do not merely borrow English vocabulary but actively adapt English resources into Indonesian structures to achieve particular communicative purposes. Based on the analysis, three major patterns of English integration were identified: single-word insertion, phrase insertion, and hybrid expressions. The detailed examples of these integration patterns are presented in Table 1.

The first pattern is single-word insertion, where individual English lexical items are inserted into Indonesian sentences. Examples of this pattern include expressions such as *healing*, *relate*, *update*, and *support*. The following examples illustrate this phenomenon.

Table 1 Single-Word Insertion, Phrase Insertion, and Hybrid Expressions

No.	Data Example	Form of Mixing	Analysis
1	*"Aku lagi healing dulu dari kerjaan yang bikin stress."*	Single-word insertion	The English word *healing* is inserted into an Indonesian sentence to express emotional recovery or self-care.
2	*"Konten ini relate banget sama kehidupan aku."*	Single-word insertion	The word *relate* is used to express personal connection with an experience or situation.
3	*"Jangan lupa update terbaru dari aku."*	Single-word insertion	The word *update* is used because it is commonly associated with digital communication contexts.

The use of these English words demonstrates that certain English terms have become familiar within Indonesian digital communication. Although equivalent Indonesian expressions exist, users often prefer English terms because they are perceived as more concise, contemporary, and connected to online culture. This finding supports Muysken's (2000) concept of insertional code-mixing, where lexical elements from one language are inserted into the grammatical structure of another language while maintaining the dominant language framework.

The second pattern identified is phrase insertion, in which English phrases are combined with Indonesian linguistic elements. Examples include:

Table 2 Phrase Insertion Data

No.	Data Example	Form of Mixing	Analysis
1	"Menurut aku outfit ini worth it banget."	Phrase insertion	The English phrase *worth it* is combined with the Indonesian intensifier *banget* to emphasize evaluation.
2	"Aku so proud sama pencapaian ini."	Phrase insertion	The English expression *so proud* is used to strengthen emotional expression.
3	"Ini make sense nggak menurut kalian?"	Phrase insertion	The English phrase *make sense* is combined with the Indonesian question marker *nggak*.

These examples demonstrate that English phrases are not used independently but are integrated into Indonesian sentence structures. The combination of English phrases with Indonesian modifiers indicates that users adapt foreign expressions according to local grammatical and pragmatic patterns. This finding corresponds with Poplack (2020) explanation of intra-sentential mixing, where two languages appear within a single sentence while maintaining recognizable linguistic boundaries.

The third pattern involves hybrid expressions, which represent more complex forms of Indonesian-English language mixing. Unlike simple borrowing, hybrid expressions combine English lexical resources with Indonesian structures and create meanings that are understood within specific digital communities.

Table 3 Hybrid Pattern Data

No.	Data Example	Hybrid Pattern	Interpretation
1	"Kadang orang need waktu sendiri."	Indonesian noun + English verb	The English verb *need* is integrated into an Indonesian sentence structure to express personal needs.
2	"Aku proud banget sama diri sendiri."	English adjective + Indonesian modifier	The expression combines English and Indonesian resources to emphasize emotion.
3	"Dia terlalu overthinking sampai lupa bahagia."	English-derived expression + Indonesian structure	The expression reflects popular psychological vocabulary used in digital culture.

The emergence of these hybrid expressions suggests that TikTok users do not simply switch between two separate languages but creatively combine available linguistic resources. This finding supports García & Lin (2017) concept of translanguaging, which views multilingual communication as a dynamic process where speakers use their complete linguistic repertoire to construct meaning. In this perspective, Indonesian-English hybrid expressions represent creative adaptations rather than incomplete language use.

Beyond linguistic forms, the findings reveal that English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse serve several important communicative functions. The analysis identified five major

functions: expressing emotions, creating humor, emphasizing meaning, constructing identity, and establishing social relationships.

Table 4 Communicative Function

Function	Example	Discussion
Emotional expression	*"Aku proud banget sama diri sendiri."*	English elements strengthen emotional expression and provide emphasis.
Humor creation	*"In this economy masih mau healing terus?"*	English expressions are used to create irony and humorous effects.
Meaning emphasis	*"Ini literally mimpi aku."*	English intensifiers strengthen the message conveyed by users.
Identity construction	*"My era sekarang adalah self-love."*	English reflects modern lifestyle, global awareness, and digital identity.
Social connection	*"Anyone relate nggak?"*	English expressions invite interaction and create a sense of community.

These findings indicate that English usage in Indonesian TikTok discourse is not motivated solely by linguistic convenience but also by social and cultural meanings. As Seargeant & Tagg (2014) explain, English in digital environments often functions as a symbolic resource associated with globalization, modernity, and social positioning. Therefore, the use of English elements allows users to express not only information but also personal identity and group membership.

Furthermore, the findings highlight the importance of understanding TikTok communication as a multimodal practice. Androutsopoulos (2015) argues that digital communication enables users to combine linguistic resources with visual, audio, and symbolic elements. In TikTok environments, the meaning of an expression is often constructed through the interaction between language, video content, audience responses, and digital trends. Therefore, analyzing English elements in TikTok discourse requires attention not only to linguistic structures but also to the broader social context in which they occur.

The findings also extend previous research on Indonesian-English code-mixing in social media. Previous studies have mainly focused on identifying forms of code-mixing and describing factors influencing language choice (Dinah Amiroh et al., 2025; Harianja et al., 2025; Haryati & Prayuana, 2020; Muhari, 2023; Putri & Sulistiyono, 2023). Research on TikTok creators has further demonstrated that mixed-language practices contribute to audience engagement, communication style, and identity expression (Hartawan & Hikmaharyanti, 2023; Mufarrokha, 2024). The present study expands these discussions by showing that some expressions develop beyond conventional code-mixing patterns and become hybrid forms with context-specific meanings within TikTok communities.

The study also reveals that English elements are integrated through flexible multilingual practices. Expressions such as *worth it banget*, *make sense nggak*, and other hybrid constructions show that TikTok users combine English and Indonesian resources according to their communicative needs and social contexts. These practices support the perspective of translanguaging, which views multilingual communication as a dynamic process where speakers utilize their entire linguistic repertoire to construct meaning (García & Lin, 2017).

Overall, the findings demonstrate that Indonesian TikTok discourse represents a dynamic space where English and Indonesian interact to create emerging language practices. English elements found in TikTok communication function not only as linguistic additions but also as resources for creativity, identity construction, emotional expression, and social interaction. Therefore, Indonesian-English hybrid expressions should be understood as meaningful forms of

digital multilingual communication that reflect ongoing language change in contemporary Indonesian society.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the use of English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse by examining their forms, integration patterns, and communicative functions within digital interactions. The findings demonstrate that Indonesian TikTok users actively incorporate English resources into Indonesian communication through various forms, including single-word insertion, phrase insertion, and hybrid expressions. These forms indicate that English usage in TikTok discourse is not limited to direct borrowing but involves creative adaptation of English elements into Indonesian linguistic structures.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that English elements in Indonesian TikTok discourse serve several communicative functions, including expressing emotions, creating humor, emphasizing meaning, constructing digital identity, and establishing social relationships. The use of English on TikTok therefore represents more than a linguistic phenomenon; it reflects broader social practices related to globalization, digital culture, and identity construction. English expressions become symbolic resources through which users demonstrate creativity, social belonging, and participation in global digital communities.

This study contributes to digital sociolinguistics by expanding the understanding of language mixing in online environments. While previous studies have mainly focused on identifying forms of code-mixing and code-switching, this research highlights how hybrid expressions develop contextual meanings and social functions within TikTok communities. The findings demonstrate that Indonesian-English language practices in digital spaces should not be viewed merely as deviations from standard language use but as evolving forms of multilingual communication shaped by technological and cultural changes.

However, this study is limited to Indonesian TikTok discourse and focuses primarily on publicly available linguistic data. Future research may expand the investigation by examining other social media platforms, different user communities, or multimodal aspects of digital communication, including the interaction between language, visual elements, and audio features. Further studies may also explore how these emerging hybrid expressions influence language learning, identity formation, and broader patterns of language change among Indonesian digital users.

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