Code Mixing in Episode 4 - Blind Audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019"

Sri Rahayu*[1], Hotni Rambe[2]

[1,2] Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan

e-mail: *srirahayu13091996@gmail.com, [2]hotnirambe172@gmail.com

Abstract   The purpose of this research was to know the types of code mixing that used in episode 4–blind audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019". The researcher used four videos as data from youtube channel. This research used library research. The data analysis used the following steps: organize and prepare the data for analysis, watching the videos in many times, coding the data use coding process to generate a description and give the description of the data findings. The result was found there are 87 data that contains code mixing. From 87 data of code mixing that found by the researcher, there are 72 data that include to intra sentencial code mixing, 8 data include to intra lexical code mixing, and 7 data include to involving a change pronounciation. The dominant code mixing was intra sentencial code mixing

Keywords: *Code Mixing; Episode 4; Blind Audition; The Voice Indonesia 2019;*

Abstrak   Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis campur kode yang digunakan pada episode 4–*blind audition* "The Voice Indonesia 2019". Peneliti menggunakan empat video sebagai data dari *channel youtube*. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan. Analisis data menggunakan langkah-langkah berikut: mengatur dan menyiapkan data untuk analisis, menonton video berkali-kali, mengkodekan data menggunakan proses pengkodean untuk menghasilkan deskripsi dan memberikan deskripsi temuan data. Hasilnya ditemukan ada 87 data yang mengandung campur kode. Dari 87 data campur kode yang ditemukan, terdapat 72 data yang termasuk dalam campur kode intra kalimat, 8 data termasuk ke campur kode intra leksikal, dan 7 data termasuk dalam melibatkan perubahan pengucapan. Campur kode yang dominan adalah campur kode intra kalimat

Kata Kunci: *Campur Kode, Episode 4, Blind Audition, The Voice Indonesia 2019*

***Corresponding author :** srirahayu13091996@gmail.com*

INTRODUCTION

People use language to communicate daily, either in spoken and written form. Spoken language is produced in spontaneous form, which found in speech and conversation. While the written language is provided directly by the text through a certain media such a novel, book, newspaper, article and others. Both spoken and written language makes people easy to communicate and to get information.

Many Indonesian people use Indonesian and English in the same time. This condition is called code mixing because people use more than one language in one sentence. As stated by Harya (2018) Language as the identity of the nation that every country in this world. Language makes a characteristic of the country itself. According to Rodman (2003) Language is the source of human life and power. Language is one of the crucial things for human life, because by using language people can express their ideas, feelings to another person. Knowing a language also means knowing its structure and how to use them appropriately.

According to Fanani (2018) Code mixing plays the role in different levels and manners on spesific bilingual background, such mixing word, phrase, suffix and other. People can mix and switch their language to make them more comfortable when speaking or even they do not know the words that they want to say in the language. Girsang (2015) There are some common reasons why billingual used words from the other language because they do not know the proper word in the language they are currently using. Another reason is people will feel more prestigeous when they can mix some languages when people speak especially when it is mixed with English, because English is an international language.

Mixing languages can be found in daily communication of the people both in oral and written. According to Wardaugh (2015) In mixing languages there are some types of mixing that commonly used by people, like insertion word, clause or phrase and insertion sentence. Phrase or clause, consist of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function it is called code mixing.

According to Holmes (2013), code mixing is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two

codes. So, based on those defenitions about code mixing, the researcher concluded that code mixing is mixing two codes in a sententence or in an utterance.

Study about code mixing can enchange our understanding of the natures, processes and constrains of language. According to Barman (2014) code mixing is a normal, natural product of bilingual and multilingual language use. It becomes phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Code mixing can found in daily communication in oral and written.

There are some types of code mixing. According to Hoffman (2014) there are three types of code mixing, they are; intra sentential code mixing (ISCM), intra lexical code mixing (ILCM) and involving a change pronounciation (ICP). According to Novarita (2019) Intra Sentential Code Mixing (ISCM) occurs within a word, a clause or a sentence boundary. For instance, Indonesian – English: *Disana gak **comfort** gitu* (Over there did not comfort). The word "*comfort*" in the sentence is English, where the other word is Indonesian language. Another example are: *Keren amat, **colourfull** gini vespa lo* (Amazing, your motor is colourfull) The word "*colourfull*" is a clause that insert to the sentence, and it comes with different language. *Kapan lagi kamu mau mulai, **this is the time bro*** (When will you try, this is the time bro) The first sentence and the second sentence is different language, where the first sentence is Indonesian and the second sentence is English.

Intra-lexical code mixing appears when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance by adding suffix and prefix. For instance, Indonesian – English: *Jangan suka **nge-claim** oranglain lah* (Don't like to claim another people). The word "*nge-claim*" is using prefix "*nge*" that followed by "*claim*" where they are in different language but combining as a clause in that sentence. Another example is "*Menghabiskan **weekend-nya** untuk liburan*" (Spending the weekend for holiday). The word "*weekend-nya*" is using word "*weekend*" and followed by a suffix "*nya*" where they are in different language but combining as a clause in that sentence.

According to Novarita (2019) Involving a Change Pronounciation (ICP) occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance : the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian people.

The voice Indonesia is one of TV program that has purpose to looking for the new singer in Indonesia. It is one of the singing contest in indonesia that lead

once a year in many countries in this world. This contest was adapted from the western contest. In this research the researcher analyzed Indonesian – English code mixing in in 6 random videos in episode 4 of blind audition "the voice Indonesia 2019". Ansyaruddin (2013) The contestants of the voice Indonesia come from many genres of music, which are pop, rock and many others. In this competition there are four format of the programme, they are : blind audition, battle round, knockout round, Live performance shows. There are 22 episodes in The Voice Indonesia 2019. Episode 1 to 9 is blind audition, episode 10 to14 is knockout round, episode 15 and 16 is battle round, episode 17 to 20 is live performance round, episode 21 is semifinal and episode 22 is grand final.

In the blind audition session, the commitee chose teams of contestants randomly and devided them into 9 teams which each team consists of 12 contestant. So, all the contestants in this session were 108 contestants. In this session, the judges allowed to block another judges to get a contestant. The blind audition ended when each coach had a set a number of contestants to work with. Each team of contestants would be mentored and developed by their coach.

The second is battle round. In this round, the coaches had two of their team members to battle them by singing the same song with their own version. Where the coach chose which one from each member would go to the next stage. There was another session which called season two where in this session the coaches gave to "steals', which allowing each coach to select two contestants who had eliminated during a battle round by another coach.

The third round was knockout round. In this session same with the battle round, where every contestant of the team would be mentored and developed by their coach. The knockout round was determines which three contestants from each team would contonoud their struggle to the final round of the competition, where the live showed.

The last session was live performance shows. In this session, the remaining contestants would compete against each other in live broadcasts. The television audience would helps the judges to choose the contestants who could go on to the final round. When one of the team members remained for each coach, the contestants would competed against each other in the final round. Then, they

would find the winner as the new singer in Indonesia. In this research, the researcher focused in 4 random videos in episode 4.

Episode 4 was one of the episode in the voice Indonesia 2019, where it is in blind audition session. In episode 4 there were 12 contestants, where there were 2 boys and 10 girls. They were; Naja Dewi, Rhientsanie Melia (Cunit), Ical Jenggo, Agisnia Azizah, Glorivay assa, Nadia, yosep, Yudi Mindria, Mutiara Azka, Elshara Dwi, Rafi Hamzah, Fahmi Muliazir and Elsha Graciella. The contestants in this competition was came from different age and city.

According to Agussalim (2021) states that the host on the voice Indonesia 2019 was Ananda Omesh and Co-Host was Gracia Indri. The judges were Armand Maulana, Titi Dwi Jayati (Titi DJ), Isyana Sarasvati, Vidi Aldiano and Anindyo Baskoro (nino).

The focus of this research was to analyze the types of code mixing in youtube channel of The Voice Indonesia. It was shown on Friday, 6th September 2019 at 20.00 p.m. in the youtube channel of the voice Indonesia, especially for the voice Indonesia 2019.

METHOD

This research employed library research to expand the theories and the references to support the analysis. The source of the data in this research was by watching the youtube video of the voice Indonesia, especially in 4 random videos in episode 4 -Blind Audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019". In this research, the researcher applied a blank checklist to interpret the data.

There were several procedures in collecting the data. First found youtube channel of "The Voice Indonesia". Second, watched "The Voice Indonesia 2019". Third, watched the Blind Audition session. Fourth, watched episode 4 of the blind audition of The Voice Indonesia 2019. Fifth, chose 4 random videos in episode 4 of blind audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019". Final, chose Rintsanie Melia, Agisnia Azizah, Glorivay Assa and Yudi and download the videos to save the data.

The researcher applied the theory from Cresswell (2014) for the technique of data analysis. According to Cresswell, there are some steps in analysing the data, they are: Organize and prepare the data, Read or look at all the data, Coding all of

the data, Use the coding process to generate a description for analysis and The description and themes represented in the qualitative narrative.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This discusses data analysis, which is involved with the data collected from the youtube videos in episode 4 of blind audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019".The research was on the types of code mixing and the dominant code mixing in the youtube videos in episode 4 of blind audition "the voice Indonesia 2019".

The result of data analysis were : nineteen data in the first video. The types of code mixing found i.e intra sentential code mixing and intra lexical code mixing. Fifteen data was include to intra sentencial code mixing where eight data was include to word and seven data was include to phrase. Then, two data was intra lexical code mixing that consist of prefix and two data in involving a change pronounciation.

Datum 1: *Oh, oke **fine**.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there was insertion of word in English *fine* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 2: *Hai!,* *asal aku dari Bandung, umur 16 tahun*. This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word hai is used instead of *Hi* in this sentence. It happened because the speaker was influenced by the mother tongue which is Indonesian language.

Datum 3: *Taunya aku **di block***. This is classified as intra lexical code mixing in form prefix, because in this sentence a prefix from Indonesian *di* continued by English language *block*.

Datum 4: *hey anda di block*. This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word *hey(Indonesian)* had the same pronounciation as *hey* in English.

Datum 5: *Mereka baru ngasih tau, hey anda **di block***. This is classified as intra lexical code mixing in form prefix, because in this sentence a prefix from Indonesian *di* continued by English language *block*.

Datum 6: *Oke sama-sama, **you are welcome***. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 7: *Kamu harus memilih* **coach** *yang terbaik untuk kamu*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *coach* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 8: *Iya* **coach** *Armand*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *coach* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 9: *Mengarungi* **the voice** *Indonesia*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 10: *Tehnik lo untuk umur 16 tahun itu* **way beyond** *sih,* **way beyond** *banget*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

In second video, there were eleven data. Where all the types of code mixing found in this video, with eight data was intra sentencial code mixing (six data was include to word and two data was include to phrase). Then, two data was intra lexical code mixing that is prefix and one data in involving a change pronounciation.

Datum 11: *Feeling* *aja, bias ya beneran ya?*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *feeling* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 12: *Serius?* **Waw** *ekstra lagi nih*. This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word *Waw (Indonesian)* had the same pronounciation as *Wow* in English.

Datum 13: *Ekstra lagi, nilai* **plus** *lagi.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *plus* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 14: *Agis kita bener-bener butuh banget di tim Vidi Nino penyanyi dengan karakter* **powervocal** *seperti kamu*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 15: *semuanya kamu tembak, bahkan lebih dari yang kita* **expect** *gitu*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *expect* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 16: *Jadi pilih timVidi Nino* **please**. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *please* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 17: *mengatur* **management** *emosi kamu terhadap itu lagu*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *management* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 18: So, *silahkan Agis*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *so* to Indonesian.

Datum 19: *Aku* **ngefans** *semua ne loh*. This is classified as intra lexical code mixing in form prefix, because in this sentence a prefix from Indonesian *nge-* continued by English language *fans*.

Datum 20: *Wah,* **oh my God**. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

In the third video, there were fourty four data, where the types of code mixing found are intra sentential code mixing and intra lexical code mixing, and involving change pronounciation. Thirty seven data was intra sentencial code mixing thirty three data was include to word, three data was include to phrase and one data include sentence. Four data was intra lexical code mixing that is one incude to prefix and three include to suffix, and three data in involving a change pronounciation.

Datum 21: *Ada nih* **feeling nya** *kayanya nih*. This is classified as intra lexical code mixing in form prefix, because in this sentence started by English language *feeling* and continued by Indonesian suffix *nya*.

Datum 22: *setengah* **happy** *tau gak*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *happy* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 23: *Halo* **coach.** This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *coach* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 24: *Waw, 16 tahun?.* This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word *Waw(Indonesian)* had the same pronounciation as *Wow* in English.

Datum 25: Iya *coach*. This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *coach* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 26: *Tadi kan kita sempet kan, feeling nih kayanya.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *feeling* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 27: *Iya feeling iya.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *feeling* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 28: *Walaupun mungkin tadi ada sedikit nada yang pitchy yang gak nyampe.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *pitchy* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 29: *Ini tuh soundtrack nya deadpool kan.* This is classified as intra lexical code mixing in form prefix, because in this sentence started by English language *soundtrack* and continued by Indonesian suffix *nya*.

Datum 30: *Iya coach.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *coach* to Indonesian sentence.

The fourth video, there were thirteen data. The types of code mixing found are intra sentential code mixing with eleven data was intra sentencial code mixing five data was include to word, six data was include to phrase, two data for involving a change pronounciation and no one for intra lexical code mixing.

Datum 31: *Hai.. selamat malam.* This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word hai is used instead of *Hi* in this sentence. It happens because the speaker is influenced by the mother tongue which is Indonesian language.

Datum 32: *kayanya ada banyak hal yang bias saya sharing ke kamu.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *sharing* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 33: *selain nyanyi lu bisa ada keahlian apalagi gak sih, mungkin jadi apa pelatih surving atau apa gitu.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *surving* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 34: *Enggak si, karna di Gili Trawangan itu selain nyanyi kita biasa* **breakdance** *sih,* **breakdance.** This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 35: *karna di Gili Trawangan itu selain nyanyi kita biasa* **breakdance** *sih,* **breakdance.** This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 36: **Breakdance** *di party.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 37: *Breakdance di* **party.** This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form word, because there are an insertion of word in English *party* to Indonesian sentence.

Datum 38: *B-boy ya* **breakdance.** This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence.

Datum 39: *oh ya?* **Waw!.** This is classified as involving change pronounciation. The word *Waw (Indonesian)* had the same pronounciation as *Wow* in English.

Datum 40: *Coba aja* **breakdance** *dong.* This is classified as intra sentential code mixing in form phrase, because there are an insertion of phrase in English that started by Indonesian sentence. Finally, there were 87 data of code mixing in 4 random videos in episode 4 of blind audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019". The dominant code mixing is intra sentential code mixing with 72 data from 87 data findings. It shown in this table below!

Table 1
Dominant Code Mixing

Subject	Types of Code Mixing			Total
	ISCM	ILCM	ICP	
Video 1	15	2	2	19
Video 2	8	2	1	11
Video 3	38	4	2	44
Video 4	11	-	2	13
Total	**72**	**8**	**7**	**87**

The study by Novarita (2019) was different. In her thesis, the result of the data colection shows the code mixing that Agnez Monica used in that competition. She found 21 intra sentential code mixing, 2 intra lexical code mixing and 7 involving a change of pronounciation. The conclusions of her thesis were given below: All types of code mixing used in the voice Indonesia Contest namely: intra sentential mixing, intra lexical mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. The result showed that the most dominant type of code-mixing used by Agnes Monica is intra sentential mixing.

The study by Wibowo (2017) was different. They found that code switching occurred 18 times in intra sentential switching. As the result, the writer found the data to be discussed. The dominant type of code switching was intra sentential. It was used by eighteen times. The other two types were not used. Another result finding was code mixing. The president also used code mixing on his speech. In fact, the president used kind of insertion-code mixing on his speech which occured six times. While, the two others code mixing were not used.

The study by Putri (2020) from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta was different. In her thesis she found the types of code mixing and reasons of using code mixing on youtube channel the connell twins. The result of her thesis shows, that there are two types of code mixing. The intra sentential code mixing (ISCM) is found 21 data or (95, 4%). The Intra-Lexical Code Mixing (ILCM) is found 1 data or (4, 5%). It can be stated the dominant type of code mixing used on video "Everyday Makeup Routine" is intra-sentential with 95, 4% of percentage.

The study by Wulandari (2016) was different. The findings showed that there were 65 sentences or utterances consisted English nouns as code mixing divided into countable nouns (87.69%), uncountable nouns (3.08%), abstract nouns (6.15%), concrete nouns (1.54%), and plural nouns (1.54%). Based on the result, it shows that the countable nouns used were more dominant than others.

The study by Sihite (2018) from Jambi University was different. The result that she gets that there were 29 occurrences of code mixing, then there were 15 occurrences happened for IH, and the last, there are only 3 idioms found by the writer.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research based on the analaysis and discussion explained the previous was English code mixing in 4 random videos in episode 4 of blind audtion "The Voice Indonesia 2019" are: Code mixing found in 4 random videos in episode 4 of blind audtion "The Voice Indonesia 2019" are intra sentencial code mixing, intra lexical code mixing. The dominant code mixing in 4 random videos in episode 4 of blind audition "The Voice Indonesia 2019" is intra sentencial code mixing with total is 72 data from 87 data that found by the researcher.

REFERENCES

Agussalim (26 Agustus 2019), "*Isyana Sarasvati Jadi Juri The Voice Indonesia, Armand Maulana Merasa Terancam*", retrieved on Saturday, 10 july 2021 at 8.07 p.m., https://akurat.co/isyana-sarasvati-jadi-juri-the-voice-indonesia-armand-maulana-merasa-terancam.

Ansyharuddin, L. (10 February 2013). "*Saksikan The Voice Indonesia Malam Ini di Indosiar*" (in Indonesia), Retrieved on Saturday, 10 July 2021 at 7.10 p.m., https://m.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/508742/saksikan-the-voice-indonesia-malam-ini-di-indosiar.

Barman, U. "*Code Mixing : A Challenge for Language Identification in the Language of Social Media,*" (Doha, Qatar, 2014): 13-23, https://www.computing.dcu.ieamitava.das@unt.edu.

Craswell, J. W.,"*Reseach Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches,*" ed. Vicki Knight and Jessica Young, Fourth (United States of America: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2014), http://fe.unj.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Research-Design_Qualitative-Quantitative-and-Mixed-Methods-Approaches.pdf

Fanani, A. "Code-switching and code-mixing in English learning process", *LingTera*, (Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat, 2018): 68-77, http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/ljtp.

Girsang, M. L. "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement," Code Mixing and Code Switching Study VII, *The Explora Journal, Journal of English Language Teaching*(ELT), (Graduate School of HKBP Nommensen University Medan, 2015) : 50–64, https://uhn.ac.id/files/akademik_files/1712071009.

Ghony, M. D. and Almanshur,F. "*MetodologiPenelitianKualitatif* "(Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2009), https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=853632.

Harya, T. D. "*Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing),"Lentera: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* Vol. 11 (2018), http://jurnal.stkippgribl.ac.id/index.php/lentera.

Hoffmann, C."*An Introduction to Bilingualism (Longman Linguislics Library)"*, ed. R.H. Robins and David Denison, Seventh Ed (New York, USA: Routledge, 2014), www.routledge.com.

Holmes, J. "*An Introduction to Sociolinguistics"*,ed. Taylor & Francis, 4th edition, Roudledge Taylor and Francis Group, (New York, USA: Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, 2013),https://www.routlegde.com/p/book/9781138845015.

Novarita, P. "*The Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Agnez Monica in Commentating the Participants of The Voice Indonesia Contest* Paulina Novarita Islamic University of Nusantara Faculty of Teaching and Training English Teaching Departement Soekarno Hatta Street No . 530," *International Journal* 6, no. 2 (2019), https://doi.org/10.30845/ijll.v6n2p8

Putri, N. D. "*Code Mixing On Youtube Channel The Connell Twins: A Sociolinguistics Perspective*", Department of English Education, School of Teacher Training and Education (Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2020):1-8, http://eprints.ums.ac.id/id/eprint/84024.

Rodman, R., *An Introduction to Language*, ed. Stephen Dalphin, 7th ed. (boston: Michael Rosenberg, 2003), www.thomsonrights.com

Sihite, D. R., "Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by English Lectures at Jambi University", English Study Program, Department of Language and Art,Teacher Training and Education Faculty (Jambi University, 2018):1-91, https://www.pdfdrive.com/e41566206.html

Wardhaugh, R and Fuller, J. M., *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, ed. Willie Rodger, Seventh Ed (United Kingdom: Wiley Blackwell, 2015), www.wiley.com/wiley-blackwell

Wibowo, A. I., Yuniasih, I and Nelfianti, F., "Analysis of Types Code Switching and Code Mixing By the Sixth President of Republic Indonesia's Speech at the National of Independence Day" XII, no. 2 (2017): 13–22, https://doi.org/19794975

Wulandari, S. "Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika ' s Manusia Setengah Salmon," *Journal on English as a Foreign Language* 6, no. 1 (2016): 71–82, http://e-jounal.iain-palangkaraya.ac.id/index.php/jefl