

The Indonesian-English Code-Mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel

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Abstract. Nowadays, it is common that bilingual speech occurs conversation, in this case Indonesian-English. The process of mixing languages is called code-mixing. The phenomena of code-mixing occurred on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel named Close the Door. This channel invites speakers with diverse educational, social, economic, and cultural backgrounds that cause the speakers mix languages in their speech. Thus, it is interesting to analyze the types of code-mixing and the reasons the speakers do code-mixing. This study aims to analyze and explain the types of code-mixing and the reasons for speakers to code-mix the utterances in the conversations in the podcast. This research uses descriptive qualitative method by analyzing the transcription of conversations on the podcast. Data was determined using purposive sampling technique. The results show that there are three types of code mix and five reasons for bilingual speakers to mix codes in their speech. Based on the results of this study, even though bilingual speakers speak spontaneously, it turns out that they have certain reasons when mixing speech in conversations.

Keywords: *English, Code-Mixing, YouTube, Deddy Corbuzier, Bilingualisme*

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INTRODUCTION

The development of science and technology as well as entering the Society 5.0 era led to the development of communication. English has been used as an international language and is one of the official languages of the United Nations (UN). In Indonesia, people commonly use English for communication besides Bahasa Indonesia, both in formal and informal situations. According to [Bhatia & Ritchie \(2008\)](#) in global bilingualism, English is an important vehicle. It serves a major contribution to the success and fluency of communication. Otherwise, a monolingual speaker is regarded as a misfit and lack an important skill in society ([Wardhaugh, 2006](#)). Therefore, English becomes an important role in many aspects such as economy, politics, tourism, education, and many more.

Bilingualism

Bilingualism in Indonesia was initially in the use of Bahasa as official language of the country and vernacular language. As time goes by, this phenomenon has shifted into English and Bahasa which nowadays are more often used for communication. [Saville-Troike \(2003\)](#) stated that bilingual speakers choose interaction strategies in certain contexts. The strategies are code-switching and code-mixing. Those strategies are often used unconsciously by the speakers. In the end, this phenomenon has become common and naturally happened in bilingual conversation.

Code-Mixing

The term *code* is considered as neutral and refer to a language or a variety of language ([Wardhaugh, 2006](#)). Many linguists defined the definition of code-mixing and code-switching. [Kridalaksana \(2008\)](#) explained that code-switching is a self-adjustment strategy by using other variations of language due to certain things, like formal conditions, topic switching, participants, and others. Meanwhile, code-mixing is the use of certain languages mixed with elements of another language. The statement is supported by [Meyerhoff \(2006\)](#) who explained that code-mixing occurs when codes of languages mix in a phrase and clause in sentences. Yet not all linguists differentiate between code-switching and code-mixing.

Code-mixing is regarded as a neutral term since code-switching is considered an alternation ([Muysken, 2000](#)). That is why the term code-mixing is used to refer to all code-switching and code-mixing phenomena. There are three types of code-mixing, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The element of another language in insertion is called constituent. A constituent is a syntactic unit in the form of a lexical or phrase element. The elements inserted in utterances are mostly nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Insertion is characterized by single constituents and double constituents. As mentioned before, single constituent is marked by noun, adjective, and verb. Meanwhile, double constituent is marked by word-word, word-phrase, or phrase-phrase. The second type is alternation which is the most common type of code-mixing existing in clauses yet remains relatively separate. In alternation, there are several transitions of constituents in one utterance since the speakers switch the variety of language simultaneously. The more words contain in a mixed

fragment, the more it is alternation. Alternation is indicated by some features involve discourse particles, adverbs and adverbial modification, interjections, marking, doubling, and embedding in discourse. AThe last type is congruent lexicalization. In this type, there are linear and structural parallels at the syntactic level of language varieties. One of its characteristics is the mixing of constituents and marked by function words. Another characteristic is the mixing of idioms and collocations because of the structures involved in it having a shared lexicon that is connected. Back-and-forth switches can be found in congruent lexicalization.

The Social Factors of Code-Mixing

Bilingual speakers sometimes mix code within a social situation (Holmes, 2001). There are some factors why speakers mix code in a conversation, namely participants, solidarity, status, topic, affective functions, metaphorical switching, and lack of vocabulary. The first major factor is participants, solidarity, and status. The presence of other participants. The presence of other participants can trigger code-mixing in a conversation. Besides, solidarity from the same background of language and social status may affect speakers to mix code. Next, affective functions may cause code-mixing when the speakers quote speeches from famous people and when the speakers express their emotions in a conversation. Meanwhile, metaphorical switching is one of the social factors of code-mixing. Speakers are code-mixing for rhetorical reasons meaning to create dramatic effects in their utterances. The last factor is a lack of vocabulary. It does not mean the speakers are incapable to speak in another language. It means they mix code because they cannot find the best words to express in the first language. That is why they mix code so their purpose can be delivered and understood well by their partners.

Components of Speech Events

The use of language in conversation is not only determined by linguistic factors but also by nonlinguistic or extralinguistic factors, such as social and cultural factors. Extralinguistic factors are regarded as speech events that determine the use of language in conversation (Rahardi, 2010). According to Hymes (1967) there are eight components of speech events as a framework called the SPEAKING model. SPEAKING stands for scene and setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. This model is used to identify the context of bilingual conversations where code-mixing occurs. In addition, Wardhaugh (2006) stated that context determines language choice since it is part of the speaker's social identity. Context affect speakers to choose language to be used in the conversation with considering some aspects, like what, when, and for what purpose the language is chosen.

State of The Art

Code-mixing and code-switching studies have been conducted mostly in verbal aspect like bilingual conversation. Code-mixing research in television talkshow showed that there are two types of code-switching involving inner and outer code switching and some factors underlied the code-switching (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). In the recent years, code-mixing & code-switching studies have mostly

highlighted bilingual conversations on podcasts or YouTube broadcasts. Code-mixing and code-switching research in bilingual conversation on YouTube channel identified types and functions of code-mixing and code-switching (Agus Suardiana & Agoes Caskara Suya Putra, 2023; Sinaga & Hutahaean, 2020).

According to the previous research explained, the code-mixing and code-mixing studies focus on bilingual conversation in talkshow and YouTube broadcasts. This code-mixing research also focus on analyzing the types and the functions of code-mixing in the conversation on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel, namely *Close the Door*. This channel contains videos of talk show that talk about the current condition in Indonesia. The host, Deddy Corbuzier, invites many guest stars from different backgrounds. Those guest stars may have different background of education, social, politics, and so on. In some videos, Deddy and the guest stars discuss about various topics, and they often mix code of language during conversation.

The types of code-mixing used for analysis in this research are from Muysken (2000) involving insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This theory is considered as appropriate since all types of code-mixing analyze all constituents from words, phrase, clause, and sentences. Furthermore, the functions of code-mixing are identified based on theory of the social factors of code-mixing from Holmes (2001). This theory involves all social aspects of code-mixing since they are based on bilingual phenomena in various languages in the world. Along with the development of time and science, there are new findings besides the theories that have been presented previously. Many factors may affect bilingual speakers mix code in their conversation which lead to different findings. Therefore, it is interesting to study and research the phenomenon of code-mixing in more depth.

This research aims at analyzing the types and the functions of code-mixing in conversation on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube channel. By identifying the types and functions of code-mixing, bilingual speakers, especially in Indonesia, can gain information about code-mixing and choose the best strategy when being involved in bilingual conversation. Furthermore, this research may lead to other research such as language mapping and language maintenance.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Creswell (2014) explains that qualitative research is research that explores a concept of a phenomenon. The code-mixing phenomenon in this research is investigated in depth. This statement is in lines with Hariwijaya (2007) who states that qualitative research aims at explaining phenomena in depth through data collection. The data of this research is collected from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel through online access from August until November 2022. During that periode, there were 74 videos in the channel yet there were only some data chosen to be analyzed.

The source of data is conversation transcription of *Close the Door* channel from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. Purposive sampling is used as research technique. Purposive sampling or judgemental sampling is sampling taken according to criteria or requirement set by the researcher. In addition, in purposive sampling, th data is selected according to the knowledge of the population and is intended to be representative (Mackey & Gass, 2005). Therefore, the criteria of the research

sample involve: (1) the speakers are mixing code of language Indonesian – English in the conversation; (2) the speakers were graduated from overseas university; (3) and master English well. Based on the criteria, two videos have been identified and selected, namely “AKHIRNYA CERITA!! SETELAH DIA SIMPAN LAMA KEJADIAN INI” and “DOSEN KOK NAPSUAN!! SIKAT!!” and the speakers are Cinta Laura (CL), Nadiem Makarim (NM), and Widi Viera (WD).

The chosen videos were watched, listened and the conversations were transcribed. After that, the transcription containing code-mixing are identified. Then code-mixing transcription will be identified and categorized in a table based on the types of code-mixing (insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization). After that the researcher identified the context of conversation where code-mixing took place using SPEAKING model consisting of setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. The analysis of SPEAKING model is integrated in the analysis of the reason of code-mixing. Then the researcher continued to analyze the reasons why the speakers mix code in the conversation based on the social factors of code-mixing. New findings of this research were also analyzed and described in the result and discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to the data analysis, there are three types of code-mixing namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The data and analysis of each type and characteristics are described as follows.

Insertion

In insertion, the single constituents inserted in the conversation involve nouns, verbs, and adjectives (Muysken, 2000). The speech fragments of insertion are in the following.

- (1) Dari segi **music** lagu-lagu aku jaman dulu.
- (2) Yang lu pikir bisa lu **share**.
- (3) Itu perasaan yang **valid**.

The data (1) shows single constituent *music* as noun is inserted in the middle of speech fragment. Meanwhile, in (2) and (3) single constituent *share* as verb and *valid* as adjective are inserted at the end of the speech fragment. Not only word classes, but here are also some phrase classes inserted in the speech and they can be seen as follows.

- (4) Ya udah mereka **pick up** gue aja.
- (5) Saking takutnya untuk **speak up**.
- (6) Menurut aku sangat salah karena mereka menggunakan **suppression of evidence**.
- (7) Lu suka nembak di **shooting range**.

In data (4) verb phrase *pick up* is inserted in the middle of speech fragment as well as verb phrase *speak up* in data (5) which is inserted at the end of the speech fragment. Meanwhile, noun phrase *suppression of evidence* inserted in the speech fragment is found in data (6). In addition, insertion code-mixing of adjective phrase is found in data (7) in the end of the speech fragment.

Another type of insertion found in the data is double constituents which mean there are two constituents occurred in a sentence. The constituents can be form of word-word, phrase-phrase, or word-phrase. The double-constituent insertion can be identified in the following data.

- (8) Kasus lain beda lagi, bukan **sexual** tapi **harassment**.
- (9) enggak punya **back-up**, enggak punya **support**.
- (10) Salah satu **values** yang dimiliki kalau enggak salah nomor dua adalah kesetaraan **gender**.

Data (8) - (10) show fragments with double-constituent insertion. In data (8) the constituents inserted in the speech are adjective *sexual* and noun *harassment*. While in data (9) the double constituents inserted involve verb phrase *back up* and verb *support*. The last speech fragment in data (9) show double constituents inserted are noun *values* and *gender*.

The other feature of insertion morphological integration which is found in the following data.

- (11) inilah **generational gap**nya ya cukup besar.
- (12) ada **exponential factornya**.
- (13) setelah gue dipick up.

According to data (11)-(12), noun phrase *generation gap* and adjective phrase *exponential factor* are added Indonesian suffix *-nya* in the speech fragments. Meanwhile, in data (13) verb phrase *pick up* is added prefix *di-* the fragment “setelah gue dipick up.

Alternation

The second type of code-mixing found in the data is alternation. The indicative features of alternation involve discourse particles, adverbs and adverbial modification, interjections, marking, doubling, and embedding in discourse (Muysken, 2000). The data are explained in the following speech fragments.

- (14) **well**, RUU TPKS udah jalan dan itu langkah awal.
- (15) **when you say you're weak**, tadi Widi bilang aku kelihatan lemah, **no**.
- (16) mayoritas perempuan, **absolutely**, tapi laki-laki pun mengalami hal tersebut.

- (17) **hey, come here**, lakukan perbuatan yang salah.
 (18) karena satu, **it's not my genre** yang sesungguhnya.
 (19) terus saya bilang, **no, I didn't do it**. Saya enggak ngelakuin.
 (20) dari situ lah tindakan buruk dinormalisasi, **our media is making our society dumber**.

Data (14) shows alternation is marked by discourse marker 'well' in the beginning of the fragment. While alternation indicated by adverb 'when' and adverbial modification 'absolutely' is shown in data (15) and (16). Another feature of alternation indicated by interjection 'hey' is shown in data (17) and marking indicated by 'it's' is shown in data (18). Doubling has become another feature of alternation that is indicated as repetition of two code of language as shown in data (19). Doubling is the best indication of alternation because it contains an adjustment in the sentence planning (Muysken, 2000). Finally, the last feature is embedding in discourse shown in data (20) which alternation is indicated by a clause of code 1 (Indonesian) is followed by another clause of code 2 (English).

Congruent Lexicalization

The third type of code-mixing is congruent lexicalization that is marked by function words, idioms, and collocations as described in the following data.

- (21) **there's so many ways** - jadi gini ya sebagai cowok- **there's so many ways to get that**, kalau yang lo lakuin ini sudah kejahatan
 (22) enggak **worth it**
 (23) berarti **to show off?**

Data (21)-(23) shows the speech fragment of congruent lexicalization. In data (21), congruent lexicalization is indicated by pronoun 'there' as function word. While idiom 'worth it' and collocation 'show off' also indicate congruent lexicalization in data (22) and (23).

Functions of Code-Mixing

There are some functions of code-mixing identified in the data, involving conversation topic, metaphorical switching, affection functions, message emphasizing, and repetition. The analysis and discussion of those functions are described as follows.

Conversation topic

The speakers may mix code to adjust to conversation topic. Code-mixing aims to ease the speakers to convey utterances, terms, and referential words that are

considered more appropriate if conveyed in another language. The following is the speech fragment.

- (24) DC: Memang - memang keluarga, ya semuanya dari *top to down* kan gua bilang begitu kan. **Cancel culture**nya juga banyak, **netizen** juga gitu. **Netizen** juga bisa – bisa lari ke satu arah ke arah lain. Belum berita **hoax** yang keluar, kalau berita ini keluar apa. Memang semuanya tidak mendukung. Makanya *sometimes* kita punya **platform** ya kita ngomong sendiri. Kadang-kadang kita harus ngomong sendiri. Karena kalau kita enggak ngomong orang lain pada ngomongnya ngaco semua. Saya dari kemarin bermasalah dengan **netizen-netizen** yang *speak up* adalah **netizen-netizen** yang tidak ngerti masalahnya apa, enggak ngerti urusannya apa, belum **buzzer** yang keluar –

In the speech fragment (53), DC uses the terms *cancel culture*, *netizen*, *hoax*, *platform*, and *buzzer* while discussing topics about social media phenomena in Indonesia. DC talks about this topic using those terms since he is comfortable to express what is in mind. It is in lines with Hoffman (1991) who states that speakers may mix code because they tend to feel free to use other language to talk about certain topics. Besides, the topic about social media is closely related with those terms mentioned by DC. Code-mixing can be triggered by a particular topic in conversation (Holmes, 2001). DC mixes the code using those terms, so the speech partners understand the topic of the conversation.

Metaphorical switching

Bilingual speakers are mixing code of utterances for rethorical reasons and to represent social meanings. Metaphorical switching is not only to achieve the purpose of conversation but also to express the speakers's feelings that are contrary to the conversation topics (Holmes, 2001). In the data, it's found that alternation utterances indicate metaphopical switching.

- (25) DC: **There is** – pakai bahasa inggris aja biarin enggak ngerti, enggak ngerti {TW} **There is so many way** – gini yah sebagai cowok –
 WD: **So many ways to get a girl, to get laid. I know.**
 DC: **There's so many ways to get that.** Enggak – kayak yang lo lakukan ini sudah – kejahatan gitu maksudnya. Ini udah kriminal gitu. Dan kalau lu melakukan itu ya emang ya elu **low life** banget gitu ya – hidup lu di bawah banget

Data (25) shows the conversation of DC and WD who talk about the sexual harassment experienced by WD. The perpetrators forced WD who was walking on the side of the road and put her in a car. However, after realizing that WD was a singer, the perpetrators put her down then apologized and claimed they did not know her. DC comments by altering his utterances that if the perpetrators wanted to have sex, they could find a better way without having to kidnap random woman in the street. DC alters his utterances to say that there many ways to get women and have sex. In the conversation, the speakers regret the incident of kidnapping and sexual harassment experienced by WD. DC is mixing code to express his feelings regarding to the conversation topic about sexual harassment.

Affective functions

Code-mixing in conversation aims to express the speakers' feelings. In addition, code mixing can aim to give dramatic impressions. The following data shows that code-mixing has affective function.

- (26) CL: Widi yang tidak diperbolehkan misalnya pergi ke tempat tembak yang biasanya dia datangi. Dia di – you know – dijahatin oleh *colleague*-nya – teman-temannya di tempat itu. ***Wha – what kind of nation are we becoming? Wow.*** And you're right. Makanya kita harus ***speak up*** tapi kita butuh *support* dari misalnya *someone like you* untuk bisa korban-korban tahu bagaimana caranya untuk mengemas apa yang dalam pikiran mereka supaya dapat dimengerti masyarakat agar masyarakat juga ngerti ini adalah sebuah kejahatan, sebuah kesalahan, sebuah ketidakadilan yang harus diberantas –

According to data (26), CL discusses how WD's colleagues treat WD in the shooting range. This happened because WD reported on of the senior shooter who acted unpleasantly and sexually assaulted her. Manwhile, CL was furious since no one supported WD to report it to the authorities. CL mixed code by saying “*what kind of nation are we becoming? Wow*” to express her annoyance at the attitude of WD colleagues at the shooting range. CL considered this harassment as ironic incident because it was perpetrated by someone who understood the law, but he chose to violate the law. This code-mixing utterance aims to express her feelings of anger. It is in line with [Holmes \(2001\)](#) that speakers may code mix when they are angry.

Based on the data analysis, there are two new findings regarding to code-mixing. The findings involve message emphasizing and repetition to clarify utterances. The analysis of the findings is described as follows.

Message emphasizing

In addition to the three factors of code-mixing that have been analyzed and described before, there are other factors that cause speakers mix code in their utterances. One of the factors is message emphasizing. The following is the speech fragment that contains code-mixing to emphasize message.

- (27) CL: ***Can I tell you something?*** Sebenarnya waktu Widi nangis buat aku – apa ya – terharu dan bangga sama Widi. Kenapa? Karena langkah pertama untuk bisa sembuh atau melewati sebuah rintangan memori pahit itu dengan merasakan perasaan pahit itu dengan menyadari bahwa hal itu terjadi. Tapi dari situ kita ada pilihan, apa yang kita lakukan dengan rasa sakit ini. Terus diam dan merasa terpuruk atau menggunakan rasa sakit ini untuk bersuara ***and that's what you are doing today and that's why you're not weak. When you say you're weak – Widi bilang “aku kelihatan lemah”, no. You're very strong and right now millions of women are watching*** dan mereka berpikir “wow” –

In data (27) CL shared her feelings when she saw WD cry when she remembered the sexual harassment she had experienced. CL said that everyone has a choice with their pain and bad memories, whether to have silent slumps or to voice what they feel. CL altered her speech by emphasizing the message that WD is not a weak woman. The story was repeated, and it was emphasized that WD was very strong because she dared to talk about the incident of sexual harassment that he experienced in the podcast. Speakers may mix code to emphasize important points to make sure other speakers understand what has been explained (Hutauruk, 2016).

Repetition to Clarify Utterances

Another finding regarding the factors that cause code-mixing is that speakers can alter their utterances with the aim of explaining their utterances. The data found utterances containing repeated utterances with a specific purpose. Fragments of the conversation and its analysis are presented as follows.

- (28) CL: ***But do you see the cycle?*** Kita sekarang melihat siklus ini – ini hanya satu kejadian ya. Aku yakin ada beratus-ratus bahkan mungkin beribu-ribu kejadian yang lumayan sama dengan apa yang terjadi sama Widi. Di mana seseorang seperti Widi, mungkin ***ok, she was able to get away from the problem*** tapi Widi pun takut untuk melapor ke pihak yang berwenang –

- (29) CL: When are you getting married? Kapan menikah? Kapan punya anak?
- (30) NM: Dan argumen itu, oh ini *he says, she says* gitu kan. Argumennya begitu. Itu lah yang menyebabkan gunung es ini terjadi. Makanya enggak nongol di atas, semuanya di bawah. Padahal tidak ada insentif untuk orang sebenarnya berbohong sebenarnya, mayoritas ya. Mayoritas situasi karena sanksi sosialnya di saat ini sangat disayangkan tapi itu realitanya adalah itu akan selalu dituduh-tuduh sama orang, menjadi korban, menjadi korban. Dan mas Deddy dari *research* dari Komnas Perempuan eee dan beberapa – si pelaku si pelaku ini – ini single time – bukan cuma sekali –

Based on data (28), speakers and partners discussed incidents of sexual harassment that occurred many times, but victims were reluctant to report this to the authorities. CL delivered her story by asking "But do you see the cycle?" which is then repeated by alternating her utterance "We are now seeing this cycle". CL altered her speech to clarify her previous speech regarding the cycle of sexual harassment experienced by victims. Bilingual speakers may repeat the information in the native language to express empathy about something and to clarify for speech in interlocutor (Falentino & Jurianto, 2018). Repetition by alternating speech is also found in conversation fragments (29) and (30). In data (29) CL alternates his speech "When are you getting married?" followed by "When did you get married". Similarly, data (30) NM discusses perpetrators of sexual harassment and violence who commit acts more than once. NM alternates his speech by saying "this is not a single time" then alters his speech by saying "not just once".

CONCLUSION

In informal conversations, bilingual speakers mix code in speech naturally and spontaneously. Speakers do not realize that they are mixing speech codes in conversations without them knowing or being arranged by other parties. The results of the analysis show that there are three types of code mixing which include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The first type, insertion, is indicated by noun, verb, and adjectives in word and phrase levels. Second type, alternation, is indicated by discourse particles, adverbs and adverbial modification, interjections, marking, doubling, and embedding in discourse. The last type is congruent lexicalization which is indicated by function words, idioms, and collocations. In addition, the reasons of speakers do code mixing involve topic of conversation, metaphorical switching, and affective functions. In addition, new findings for reasons speakers mix code were discovered in this study involving message emphasis and repetition to clarify speech. Based on this research, bilingual speakers who mix code their utterances are not speakers who have limited vocabulary. On the other hand, they master both languages well and most of them have sufficient english background from their education or jobs yet in certain situations they have difficulty in consistently using one language for certain reasons. Although they mix code in their utterances during conversation, does not mean the

utterances cannot be understood by other speaker and viewers. In fact, the conversations were running smoothly, and the message of the conversation is delivered to all viewers.

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