



## **THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN PODCAST ON ALVIN IN LOVE YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**Fariska Wulandari<sup>1</sup>, Sonia<sup>2</sup>, Gregorius Subanti<sup>3</sup>**

*RiskaDiandra0212@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, sonia050102@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, gregorius.subanti@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>*  
Politeknik Tonggak Equator<sup>1,2,3</sup>

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to identify the types of code mixing and code switching used in the YouTube video conversation on Alvin in Love between Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka. Additionally, this study seeks to understand the functions of using code mixing and code switching in the context of the conversation. The research method employed is qualitative descriptive, focusing on the analysis of conversations between Alvin and Chef Marin to uncover patterns of code mixing and code switching usage. The research findings reveal that the types of code mixing used include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Furthermore, the study identifies types of code switching such as tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Moreover, this study uncovers various functions of using code mixing and code switching, such as enhancing communication flexibility, facilitating effective information delivery, representing speaker identity, increasing spontaneity in communication, and adapting to different audiences. Thus, this research provides an understanding of how and why code mixing and code switching are used in the context of informal communication on social media.

**Keywords:** code-mixing, code-switching, podcast.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is the unifier of the nation because it serves as an instrument in communication among people in the world. Sociolinguistics is the scientific study of language as a social communication instrument. According to Oyam IBIS (2008), it is explained that there are three basic types of language commonly used: mother tongue (L1), second language (L2), and foreign language (FL). Mother tongue (L1) is that it is the first language learned which individuals identify with as native speakers and may be the language they are most competent in or use the most. Second language (L2) is acquired after the mother tongue, typically used in the environment and sometimes in school (national language). Foreign language (FL) is that it is a language primarily learned in a classroom setting, often for reading texts or communicating with speakers outside of one's native context.

Quoting from Asrifan, Abdullah, Muthmainnah, Yunus, & Patil (2021), the beginning of bilingualism lies in the existence of language communities, which means the agreement of language communities as a means of communication. From these language communities, new theories about bilingualism and monolingualism will emerge. Monolingualism refers to language communities that use only one language, while bilingualism refers to the habit of using two languages in interaction with others.

Bilingual speakers possess a complex cognitive domain with various lexical and structural features, which cannot be reduced to just two separate linguistic systems as stated by the theory of double correspondence. In reality, their bilingual language abilities reflect complex interactions between the two languages they master, resulting in various unique cognitive aspects. This includes not only lexical aspects but also structural, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of both languages they use. Thus, bilingual speakers form a rich and complex cognitive

system, shaped by their language experience and cultural interactions (Otheguy, García, & Reid, 2018). Bilingualism, code-mixing and code-switching have a relationship where individuals who actively use two languages often engage in code-mixing, which is one of the elements in communication.

The use mixing of foreign (FL) languages not only occurs in schools and society but also in social media. Nowadays, a large number of individuals are active users of social media platforms. These platforms provide quick access to a wide range of information. Social media enables people to freely express their thoughts, opinions, and experiences related to their daily lives. With numerous options available such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and more, users have various channels through which they can share their views and ideas.

According to Ensour (2015), YouTube stands out as one of the premier platforms globally for uploading and distributing videos, establishing personal channels, and facilitating live broadcasts for organizations. Through YouTube, individuals can experience numerous benefits, including accessing a diverse range of content, sharing and uploading various types of videos, and establishing their own personalized channels. YouTube hosts a wide array of video genres, spanning from gaming and music videos to podcasts and beyond.

Alvin Adam is a Professional Host, TV Personality, Brand Ambassador, Public Speaking Trainer, and Author. He started as a famous journalist in Indonesia and then became a successful YouTuber making podcast content on his channel called "Alvin in Love." Alvin now hosts a podcast about love, where he talks about current issues with famous people and explores emotions that have not been discussed before. Alvin often mixes Indonesian and English when talking, which is called code mixing and code switching.

Quoting from Asrifan, Abdullah, Muthmainnah, Yunus, & Patil (2021), the beginning of bilingualism lies in the existence of language communities, which means the agreement of language communities as a means of communication. From these language communities, new theories about bilingualism and monolingualism will emerge. Monolingualism refers to language communities that use only one language, while bilingualism refers to the habit of using two languages in interaction with others.

Bilingual speakers possess a complex cognitive domain with various lexical and structural features, which cannot be reduced to just two separate linguistic systems as stated by the theory of double correspondence. In reality, their bilingual language abilities reflect complex interactions between the two languages they master, resulting in various unique cognitive aspects. This includes not only lexical aspects but also structural, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of both languages they use. Thus, bilingual speakers form a rich and complex cognitive system, shaped by their language experience and cultural interactions (Otheguy, García, & Reid, 2018). Bilingualism, code-mixing and code-switching have a relationship where individuals who actively use two languages often engage in code-mixing, which is one of the elements in communication.

Code-mixing is the phenomenon where speakers who are proficient in multiple languages borrow and combine words from different languages, which often occurs in social media content. This phenomenon reflects the cultural and linguistic richness of multilingual users, who creatively blend elements from various languages in their daily communication, especially in the fast-paced and dynamic environment of social media (Bali, Sharma, Choudhury, & Vyas, 2014).

Quoting from Laila, Hadinata, Umiyati, & Budiarta (2022), there are several types of code-mixing as follows.

a) Insertion

The concept of this type refers to the act of inserting material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into the structure of another language. Insertion can be explained as the process in which a word or phrase from one language is inserted into another language, resulting in a merging or mixing of language elements from both languages. This

reflects the complex interaction or relationship between the two involved languages, where elements from one language are used to enrich or expand the structure of another language.

b) Alternation

According to Tololiju, Marentek, & Lasut (2018), alternation occurs when the language structures of two languages unexpectedly change, both at the grammatical and lexical levels, among and from each language. This mixing phenomenon is often considered a characteristic of individuals who master more than one language but may have difficulty in smoothly mixing between the two. Alternation is also known as a characteristic of less fluent bilinguals who tend to move back and forth between two languages.

c) Congruent Lexicalization

This type refers to the condition where two languages collaborate or share in grammatical structures that can then be filled with lexical elements from different languages. In this context, there is synergy between the two involved languages, where the grammatical structures of each language complement each other and allow the use of lexical elements from different languages. In other words, in one sentence, there is the presence of two words or phrases representing each involved language, creating rich linguistic diversity in communication expression.

In bilingual or multilingual communities, people might switch between different languages when they talk. This happens depending on the situation and what's going on around them. According to Afifah, Ys, & Sari (2020), code-switching happens when people intentionally change languages during a conversation. It involves using two languages or language styles in the same talk or chat. Codeswitching occurs when the situation changes, leading to a language switch.

According to Jendra as mentioned by Rohmani, Fuady, & Anindyarini (2013), code switching is when a speaker deliberately changes the language they're using for a particular reason. Based on Chaer and Agustina as cited in Amri (2019), code switching doesn't only occur between languages, but also between language varieties and styles within one language. Therefore, code switching is a language phenomenon that happens due to situations between languages and between language varieties within one language. Rahardi as cited in Amri (2019) defines code switching as a general term for the interchange or transition of using two or more languages, several variations of one language, or even several styles of a language variety. Quoting from Afifah, Ys, & Sari (2020), there are several types of codeswitching as follow.

a. Tag code-switching

Tag code-switching is a phenomenon where a bilingual person inserts a short expression (tag) from a different language at the end of their utterance. This can occur due to habit, a desire to emphasize, or to add a certain nuance in communication.

b. Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching occurs when a person switches between two different languages by speaking a complete sentence in a foreign language within a conversation that primarily takes place in the base language. This phenomenon typically happens to express a specific idea or emphasize certain aspects of the conversation.

c. Intra-sentential code-switching

Intra-sentential code-switching occurs within a single sentence when a speaker incorporates a word, phrase, or clause from a foreign language into the base language. This phenomenon often arises when the speaker finds that the foreign language term better conveys the intended meaning or when they are more comfortable expressing certain concepts in the foreign language.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research applies descriptive research. The writer set the focus on the findings of code-mixing and code-switching in videos titled "Gak Nyangka Kisah Cinta Chef Marinka Seperti

Ini". To compile the analysis, the writer utilizes descriptive qualitative study. This method is chosen because the writer believes it is the most suitable method for analysis based on the chosen titles. The writer compiles it descriptively with the research material from YouTube video content of Alvin Adam. That is why the place where this analysis is conducted is online-based. This research start from April 2024 to June 2024. In detail, the research will commence after the completion of the final project seminar process.

The first step will involve data collection from both videos uploaded by Alvin Adam, which is estimated to take place within the first two weeks. Once the data is gathered in transcript form, the subsequent process is anticipated to take approximately one month, during which the writer will classify the forms of code-mixing and code-switching found in the transcripts based on the existing types of code-mixing and code-switching. In the final stage, the classified types of code-mixing and code-switching will be analyzed for their functional usage. This final process is expected to last for about one month. Any remaining time will be allocated for grammar refinement, additional guidance, and preparation for the final presentation.

The subject of this research is the videos from Alvin Adam's YouTube channel with the titles "Gak Nyangka Kisah Cinta Chef Marinka Seperti Ini" uploaded on August 9, 2023. This study will examine the code-mixing and code-switching found in the video. The primary data used for this analysis is the video uploaded by Alvin Adam, and the secondary data used for this analysis are some of journal, articles, internet, and thesis. To collect the data, the writer will do it manually by watching and taking notes on the code-mixing found in the videos uploaded by Alvin Adam. The results of the collected data will then be identified based on their types and meanings. Subsequently, the data will be presented in table format.

According to P. Hayashi (2019), qualitative research should adopt a procedural perspective on the concept of validity. This is because this approach not only establishes criteria or standards for validity but also recognizes that validity is a dynamic process that evolves over time. By adopting this approach, researchers can better understand the complexities and contexts involved in qualitative research, and gain deeper insights into how data is obtained, analyzed, and interpreted. Thus, a procedural approach to validity not only supports quality research but also helps researchers reflect on and guide their research processes more effectively.

This validity process includes presenting the thesis to experts; the experts in question are supervisors and examiners by providing responses, suggestions and criticism of the research report. Feedback from these experts is then used by researchers to improve and perfect the thesis before being submitted at the final stage. Thus, expert reviews aim to improve the quality of research and ensure that the conclusions drawn are trustworthy and have strong validity.

In order to ensure validity and reliability, the writer will be taking various structured and measurable actions. Firstly, an in-depth analysis of the data sources being used will be conducted, ensuring their reliability and relevance to the topic at hand. The writer will also be employing research methods appropriate for gathering data with high accuracy. Additionally, a process of verification and validation will be undertaken for every piece of information presented, based on data, journals, and expert opinions from experienced professionals, ensuring that each claim will be supported by strong and trustworthy evidence. The entire process will be carried out meticulously and carefully, considering that the benchmarks for validity and reliability in qualitative research are quite complex, so that the information presented can possess high validity and reliability.

The most suitable technique for this analysis is qualitative descriptive, where the writer will manage the data by describing the code-mixing and code-switching found in YouTube content uploaded by Alvin Adam. The code-mixing and codeswitching will then be processed by grouping them based on their appropriate types according to the outlined theory. The identified code-mixing and code-switching will be manually determined to ascertain the number of each type of code-mixing, namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent

Lexicalization and also type of code-switching, namely Tag code-switching, Inter-sentential code-switching, and Intra-sentential code-switching.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this research, sociolinguistics and bilingualism become relevant for studying code-mixing and code-switching in conversational uploads on YouTube because both fields provide insights into how and why code-mixing and codeswitching occur in conversational contexts. According to Siregar (2021), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the values of life reflected in language, focusing on the role of language as an aspect of culture and social systems. Citing Asrifan, Abdullah, Muthmainnah, Yunus, and Patil (2021), bilingualism lies in the presence of language communities, meaning the community's agreement on language as a communication tool. Bilingualism itself refers to the practice of using two languages in interaction with others.

An example of bilingualism that occurs in the conversation from the video being researched is as follows.

- a) Conversation no. 5, Speaker C said “Ngga bisa lah gila. Kayaknya kalau orang yang ngga suka makan itu *for me* tuh sedih gitu, iyakan penting gitu.”
- b) Conversation no. 6, Speaker A said “Iyalah. *Not just for you*. Gua juga pengen makan kalau gitu.”

In the conversation above, Chef Marinka uses the phrase 'for me,' referring to her habit of using English to explain something that could actually be explained in Indonesian without changing the meaning of the sentence. However, since Chef Marinka is bilingual, she engages in code-mixing to facilitate the explanation. This is also done by Alvin Adam, who responds with 'not just for you' to indicate his agreement with Chef Marinka's statement without questioning the code-mixing used. To gain a deeper understanding of the code-mixing and code-switching performed by Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka in the video under study, it will be analysed as follows.

Based on the content analysis conducted by the writer on the YouTube content 'Alvin in Love,' the findings of code-mixing have been categorized based on the quotes from Laila, Hadinata, Umiyati, & Budiarta (2022), who divides code-mixing types into three categories namely Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. The categorization of code-switching has also been conducted referring to the types of code-switching quoted from Afifah, Ys, & Sari (2020), which include Tag code-switching, Inter-sentential code-switching, and Intra-sentential code-switching.

### 1. Insertion

The concept of this type refers to the act of inserting material such as lexical elements or entire parts of one language into the framework of another language. Insertion can be described as the process where words or phrases from one language are incorporated into another language, resulting in the mixing or blending of linguistic elements from both languages. This reflects a complex interaction or relationship between the two languages involved, where elements from one language are used to enrich or expand the language structure of another. Here is an example of insertion code-mixing in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

- a) Conversation no. 4, Speaker C said “Iya, makan bareng. Itu yang bikin *happy*, makan itu. Buat pecinta makan ya”

In this example, code-mixing type insertion occurs when the English word "happy," which means a positive emotional condition is inserted into an Indonesian sentence as shown in the example above, and identified as insertion in code-mixing.

### 2. Alternation

According to Tololiju, Marentek, & Lasut (2018), Alternation occurs when the language structures of two languages undergo sudden changes, both grammatically and lexically,

between and within each language. This code-mixing is often seen as a characteristic of individuals who master more than one language but may struggle to switch smoothly between them. Alternation is also known as a feature of bilinguals who switch less fluently and tend to alternate between two languages. Here is an example of Alternation code-mixing in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

a) Conversation no. 54, Speaker C said “Keluarganya emang religius tapi *not because of that it is formed in the family.*”

In this example, an unexpected shift occurs from the initial Indonesian phrase "Keluarganya emang religius tapi" to English "not because of that it is formed in the family" within the same sentence, identified as alternation in code-mixing.

### 3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization refers to a situation where two languages cooperate within grammatical structures that can be filled with lexical elements from different languages. In this context, there is cooperation between the two languages involved, where the grammatical structures of each language complement each other and allow for the use of words or phrases from different languages. In other words, within a single sentence, there is the use of two languages that enriches the communication expression with linguistic diversity. It involves alternating patterns between the languages. Here is an example of Congruent Lexicalization code-mixing in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

a) Conversation no. 126, Speaker C said “*I think all of those* ya harus tetap *practice* sih.”

In this example, there is two languages such as English and Indonesian from the conversation no. 126 alternate in the middle of a sentence to form an a-b-a-b pattern, such as: “I think all of those- ya harus tetap- practice- sih,” this is classified as congruent lexicalization in code-mixing.

### 4. Tag Code-Switching

Tag code-switching occurs when a bilingual person inserts short words or phrases from another language at the end of their utterance. This phenomenon often occurs out of habit, to emphasize a point, or to add nuance in communication. It serves as a subtle way to integrate linguistic elements from another language into speech, reflecting the speaker's ability to navigate between languages fluidly. Tag code-switching can enhance expression by drawing on the nuances and specificities of different languages, enriching communication in contexts where both languages are relevant and understood by the participants. Here is an example of tag codeswitching in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

a) Conversation no. 2, “Sehat. *Yeah, really?*”

The characteristic placement of a tag occurs at the end of a sentence as a form of expression with the short English word "really" followed by a question mark, indicating it is spoken with a curious intonation. This is identified as a tag in code-switching.

### 5. Inter-sentential Code-Switching

Inter-sentential code-switching is the practice of using two or more different languages between different sentences in a conversation. This means that someone consistently changes the language used from one sentence to another, so each sentence can be entirely in one language or in a mixed language. This practice is often used for specific communicative purposes, such as conveying precise ideas or emphasizing particular aspects of the message. Here is an example of inter-sentential code-switching in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

a) Conversation no. 1, “Sehat, Rin. *You look happy, honestly*”

The focus of this code-switching occurs between two different sentences: the Indonesian sentence "Sehat, Rin" in the first sentence and the English sentence "You look happy, honestly" in the second. This is identified as Inter-sentential code-switching.

### 6. Intra-sentential Code-Switching

Intra-sentential code-switching occurs when within a single sentence, a speaker uses words, phrases, or clauses from a foreign language into the base language. This often happens because the speaker feels that terms in the foreign language are more suitable for conveying the intended meaning or because they are more accustomed to expressing certain concepts in that foreign language. Here is an example of intra-sentential code-switching in the video content featuring Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka.

a) Conversation no. 28, “Mungkin gini sebetulnya *marriage* itu nggak *solve any problem* tapi itu *basically* apapun yang kita *problem* yang misalnya umur 40.”

The free placement in this type can be found anywhere within a single sentence in English and Indonesian: "Mungkin gini sebetulnya - marriage - itu nggak - solve any problem - tapi itu - basically - apapun yang kita - problem - yang misalnya umur 40." It occurs interchangeably in the middle of the sentence and is identified as Intra-sentential code-switching.

In general, the functions of code-mixing and code-switching in bilingual communication are as follows:

a) Communicative Flexibility: Enables speakers to express themselves more precisely and flexibly depending on the context and audience they are addressing.

Example: Conversation no. 180

“jadi kita enggak pakai basa-basi *you need to cook oh you cook*, enakya kayak gitu jadinya kayak kita saklek aja semuanya dan dia itu suka masak banget, *that's a good thing* jadi malah kebanyakan Dia masak tuh. Kan gua udah masak dikerjakan udah enggak cukuplah dia yang masak dan dia jago banget yang namanya *barbeque and smoking* bukan *smoking* rokok ya tapi *smoking* daging”

b) Effective Information Delivery: Enhances clarity and understanding of the messages conveyed to listeners by using the most appropriate language for the context or idea being communicated. Example: Conversation no. 123

“Terus akhirnya lama-lama bisa. *Learning by doing*”

c) Identity Representation: Conveys the social, cultural, or ethnic identity of the speaker, as well as indicating affiliation or identification with specific groups through the use of relevant languages.

Example: Conversation no. 140

“Tapi *or even* misalnya kayak teman aku kemarin belajar Le Cordon Bleu *both* loh ngga cuman yang cuisine tapi patisserie juga akhirnya jadi istri aja tapi maksudnya dia buat *happy husband* gitu kan”

d) Spontaneity in Communication: Facilitates more natural and spontaneous expression in everyday communication.

Example: Conversation no. 100

“Jadi dia itu dia dulu yang bener-bener membantu *managing* kan dia bantu *mapping*, itu yang paling *important* dari *management*.”

e) Adaptation to Audience: Adjusts to different audiences, especially in situations where multiple languages may be understood or used by different listeners.

Example: Conversation no. 91

“Tapi kalau *traveling* di kalau misalnya Desember gitu”

Therefore, the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the video serves not only as communication tools but also as complex strategies to meet various communicative needs and enhance the interaction dynamics between Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka. This reflects how language functions not just as a tool to convey information, but also as a medium to express identity, style, and interpersonal relationships in diverse contexts. As a result, code-mixing and code-switching not only facilitate cross-language communication but also contribute to building stronger interpersonal relationships and conveying information most effectively in multilingual contexts.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The purpose of this research is to identify the types of code mixing and code switching, and understand their functions both individually and in general. Based on the findings and discussions the writer concludes as follows.

1. In the YouTube video Alvin in Love, three types of code-mixing were identified as Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Additionally, three types of code-switching were found namely Tag-switching, Inter-sentential, and Intra-sentential.
2. In the Alvin in Love video, Alvin Adam and Chef Marinka demonstrate the function of using code-mixing and code-switching to enrich their interaction. Language switches are based on lexical needs, using English for clarity and emphasizing specific concepts. This adaptability not only enhances communication effectiveness but also engages the audience, showcasing individuals' ability to navigate diverse linguistic contexts to convey information and identity effectively. Furthermore, the use of code-mixing and code-switching enhances spontaneity in daily communication.

Therefore, these are the suggestions addressed to readers, especially researchers and academics who are interested in studying these aspects.

1. Exploring Diverse Contexts: Expand the research to explore various contexts where code-mixing and code-switching occur, both in daily conversations and formal settings in digital media or academic presentations. This exploration can deepen understanding of how language flexibility impacts communication effectiveness.
2. Further Research and Collaboration: Continued research collaboration among academics from diverse linguistic backgrounds and geographic regions can provide a deeper understanding of code-mixing and codeswitching on a global scale. This collaboration can also foster the development of standard methodologies and theoretical frameworks in the study of language variation and communication strategies.

## REFERENCE

- Afifah, N., Ys, S. B., & Sari, D. F. (2020). An Analysis of Code Switching Used by an English Teacher in Teaching Process. *Research in English and Education (READ)*, 19-25. Alalloh, R. M. (2023). Code Mixing in Female Teenagers' Daily Conversation at An English Dormitory. *Language Horizon: Journal of Language Studies*, 50-57.
- Amri, Y. K. (2019). Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Pada Media Sosial. *FBS Unimed Press*, 173-174.
- Ana Claudia Souza, N. M. (2017). Psychometric properties in instruments evaluation of reliability and validity. *Epidemiologia e servicos de saude: revista do Sistema Unico de Saude do Brasil*, 649-659.
- Asrifan, A., Abdullah, H., Muthmainnah, Yunus, M., & Patil, A. (2021). An Analysis of Code Mixing in the MOVIE "From London to Bali". *English Franca: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 318- 338.
- Bali, K., Sharma, J., Choudhury, M., & Vyas, Y. (2014). "I am borrowing ya mixing?" An Analysis of English-Hindi Code Mixing in Facebook. *Proceedings of The First Workshop on Computational Approaches to Code Switching*, 116-126.
- Balqis, H. A., Anggoro, S. D., & Irawatie, A. (2023). Bahasa Gaul "Jaksel" Sebagai Eksistensi Di Kalangan Remaja Jakarta. *Jurnal Ikraith-Humaniora*.
- Dr. Nuryani, S. M., Dr. Siti Isnaniah, S. M., & Ixsir Eliya, S. M. (2014). *Sosiolinguistik Dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Berbasis Multikultural: Teori dan Praktik Penelitian*. Bogor: In Media.
- Emike, A. J., Sanni, A., Agu, M. N., & Olusanya, A. M. (2021). Introducing Sociolinguistics. *Bulletin of Advanced English Studies (BAES)* , 36-44.

Wulandari, F. Sonia. Subanti, G. Manurung, S, T. (2024). The Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching in Podcast on Alvin in Love Youtube Channel. *ELSA Journal*, 5(1), 8-16.

- Ensour, H. S. (2015). The Effect of Using YouTube on Youth Worst and Best Case. *British Journal of Applied Science & Technology*, 286-304.
- Laila, D. P., Hadinata, I. M., Umiyati, M., & Budiarta, I. W. (2022). Code Mixing Used in Instagram Account's Vj. Daniel. *International Student Conference on Linguistics: Trends and Future Perspectives in Linguistics Study*, 1-9.
- Lal, Y. K., Kumar, V., Dhar, M., Shrivastava, M., & Koehn, P. (2019). De-Mixing Sentiment from Code-Mixed Text. *Association for Computational Linguistics*, 371-377.
- Otheguy, R., García, O., & Reid, W. (2018). A translanguaging view of the linguistic system of bilinguals. *De Gruyter Mouton Applied Linguistics Review*, 625-651. Ocam IBIS. (2008). *Mother Tongue Bilingual Education*. Denmark: Uddannelsesnetvaerket.
- P. Hayashi, G. A. (2019). Validity in Qualitative Research: A Processual Approach. *The Qualitative Report*, 98- 112.
- Rohmani, S., Fuady, A., & Anindyarini, A. (2013). ANALISIS ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA NOVEL NEGERI 5 MENARA KARYA AHMAD FUADI. *BASASTRA Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia dan Pengajarannya*, 1-16.
- S. Thara, P. P. (2018). Code-Mixing: A Brief Survey. *International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communications and Informatics (ICACCI)*, 2382-2388.
- Salsabila, Siregar, I., & Sosrohadi, S. (2021). Analysis of Code Mixing in Jerome Polin Youtube Content "Nihongo Mantappu". *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*, 1-8.
- Siregar, I. (2021). Epistemological Challenges Against Sociolinguistics. *International Journal of Linguistics Studies (IJLS)*, 37-42. Smarter, S. (n.d.). Dua Bahasa. pp. <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english/internationalenglish/bilingualism/>.
- Tololiju, A. J., Marentek, A., & Lasut, T. M. (2018). *Campur Kode Pada Media Sosial "Facebook"*. Manado: Universitas Sam Ratulangi.