

**The Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Indonesian Television Series
"Indonesian Next Top Models Season 3"****Vitha Ama Matuate**English Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business
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vitha_ama@widyadharma.ac.id**Abstract**

This study evaluates the various types of code-switching and code-mixing used in the season three episodes of the television series Indonesian Next Top Model. Three episodes are used as the sample for the data. Descriptive and qualitative research methods were used. It applies two theories, including the code-switching theory and the code-mixing theory. Descriptive and qualitative research methods were used. The research process includes several steps, such as watching the movie, transcribing the utterances that contain code-switching and code-mixing, and classifying the utterances into sorts of code-switching and code-mixing. Three types of code-switching—intersentential switching, intrasentential switching, and extrasentential switching—were used to assess the research's findings. Three forms of code mixing—insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization—were used for the analysis. Based on the findings, there are 36 occurrences of intersentential code-switching, 99 occurrences of intrasentential code-switching, and 27 occurrences of extrasentential code-switching in episode 1. Episode 2: 85 intrasentential code switches, 15 extrasentential code switches, and 23 intersentential code switches 15 intrasentential code switches, 27 intersentential code switches, and 5 extra sentential code switches are in Episode 3. For code-mixing, there were 95 usages of insertion, 45 usages of alternation, and 27 usages of congruent lexicalization in Episode 1. 85 usages of insertion, 58 usages of alternation, and 36 usages of congruent lexicalization in episode 2. In episode 3, there were 79 usages of insertion, 52 usages of alternation, and 37 usages of congruent lexicalization.

Keywords: *code switching, code mixing, Indonesian television series*

Introduction

One of the key methods for creating social bonds is communication. This is how people communicate their thoughts, emotions, or facts. This can foster positive interactions among people. Language is employed as a tool or media in communication. People can gain a great deal of information, knowledge, and ideas in communication by being fluent and mastering the language (Umami & Ghasani, 2021). Each nation has its own language. This demonstrated how language serves as both a social community's identity and a symbol. People in Indonesia often speak three different languages. The regional tongue comes first, followed by Indonesian and English or another foreign language (Umami & Ghasani, 2021). This demonstrates how bilingualism is acquired by Indonesians in their daily communication (Nababan P., 1993).

When two or more languages are used in a communication activity, it is called bilingualism. Speaking two or more languages is referred to as bilingualism (Myres, 2006). It is obvious from the way the speakers in the conversation alter their speaking styles. This occurs when speakers need to adapt to a communication medium that is intended for use in one language yet calls for the usage of two languages (Sinaga & Hutahean, 2020). Using two languages simultaneously in a conversation is acceptable as long as the speakers' chosen codes are appropriate for the context. Any type of system that is used for communication is referred to as code (Wardhaugh, 2006). To demonstrate that the communication has been successfully

delivered, it is important to use the language appropriately. In addition, bilingual speakers frequently exhibit extremely high levels of linguistic sensitivity, particularly when one language is used more effectively than another.

English is a language that Indonesians use regularly to communicate. Since English has become the international language, it plays important roles that are essential for international connections in science, technology, commerce, education, travel, and tourism (Sneddon, 2003; Rao, 2019). It is used as the nationwide official language. These days, English is extremely essential. English becomes the most widely used language in a variety of fields, including commerce and entertainment. For those who need to advance in the global workforce, it becomes a must.

People with diverse educational backgrounds and occupations frequently use language in quite different ways in their social lives, whether it is written or spoken (Nahak & Bram, 2022). In their conversations, they frequently code mix or switch between several languages. These communication techniques are referred to as code switching or code mixing. When speakers switch languages from one to another, they are consciously changing the code that is being employed (Sinaga & Hutahean, 2020). It happens when the language being used in the conversation is comprehensible by the speakers since the language will naturally be understood by the person being addressed (usually when speaking) (Wardhaugh, 2006). In reality, this method of communication is frequently employed in multilingual settings, particularly in some nations where English is widely spoken as a second language. Code-switching also involves changing the communication style in addition to the language. These are the linguistic switches, including dialectical and stylistic ones, made during communication (Mekheimer, 2023). In the case of monolingual speakers, code-switching might be defined as the switching between linguistic styles or dialects (Romaine, 1994).

Code swapping can be caused by several factors. Code-switching occurs as a result of mother-tongue similarities, the need for "fit" expression, and the daily communication habits of the speakers (Suwandi, 2008). This also occurs when a speaker is not fluent in the language because they do not fully understand it (Heredia & Altarriba, 2016). Additionally, due to the context of the communication and the speaker's habits, code-switching and code-mixing may occur (Nababan P., 1993).

Some variations of code-switching exist. They are Hamers and Blanc present the three different code-switching types. These are extra-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching (Hamers & Blanc, 2003). The clause or sentence is where the intra-sentential switching takes place. The change was made in the middle of the phrase without any interruptions or pauses. Inter-sentential switching, on the other hand, occurs when the speaker uses one phrase in one language and another in another.

It is code-switching at a clause or sentence boundary where one clause is written in one language and the other in another. The switching of one or two words is not the only limit. The other type of code-switching is Extra-sentential code-switching. It occurs when words from one language are inserted into another. It is merely an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler that has an ethnic purpose in another language. This involves adding a tag in one language to an otherwise fully foreign-language utterance.

In this research, three different forms of code-mixing were used. According to Muysken, these are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization (Muysken, 2000). Insertion is the process of mixing a word, phrase, or lexical item from one language into the structural structure of another. Alternation happens when there is a flipping between structures from two different languages in a single round utterance or sentence that uses a phrase from a different language. When two languages' grammatical structures are lexically filled with words from either language, it is known as congruent lexicalization.

The previous explanation will be used in the examination of code-switching and code-mixing in Indonesian television programs. A television series, often known as a TV show, is a collection of episodes of a program that airs on television on a regular basis (Lamorena, Garcia, & Pilar, 2021). The intervals between each group of episodes are typically quite extensive.

Methodology

The research's methodology refers to the approach for observing the practice of code-switching and code-mixing. The methodology used for this study was qualitative research. The words or phrases that made up the utterances were used as the source of the data. Three episodes of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 served as the object of the research. The first episode aired on November 5 and 6, 2022. The second episode aired on November 12–13, 2022, and the third episode on November 19–20, 2022.

The object of the research was analyzed by watching and listening to the television series and describing them in written form. The television series consisted of Judges, mentors, and Models. The Judges and mentors, namely Kimmy Jayanti, Ayu Gani, Ivan Gunawan, Panca Makmun, and two guest judges, Kimmy Jayanti and Dave Hendriek. There are 18 contestants or models, and one of them was eliminated through the episodes. This study focused on utterances that contain code-switching or code-mixing.

Direct observation was used to collect the data for this study from three episodes of the television series Indonesia's Next Top Model. The data are gathered by note-taking and transcription, and they are then analyzed using a qualitative method. The collected data were analyzed using code-switching and code-mixing theories. The first theory was used to examine code-switching by Hamers & Blanc (2003). Furthermore, code-mixing was examined using the Muysken (2000) theory.

Findings and Discussion

The data analysis revealed that code-switching and code-mixing occurred in 306 utterances in episode one, 239 utterances in episode two, and 248 utterances in episode three. Types of code switching, and code mixing are used to categorize the study's findings. The information is displayed in the table below.

Table 1: Type of code switching in INTM utterances

Types of code switching	INTM Cycle 3 eps 1	INTM Cycle 3 eps 2	INTM Cycle 3 eps 3	Total
Inter Sentential Code Switching	36	23	26	85
Intra Sentential Code Switching	99	85	86	270
Extra Sentential Code Switching	27	15	5	47

According to the table, the first episode consisted of 36 intersentential code-switching, 99 intrasentential code switching, and 27 extrasentential code switching. In the second episode, there are 23 intersentential code switches, 85 intrasentential code switches, and 15 extrasentential code switches. In the third episode, there were 26 intersentential code-switching, 86 intrasentential code switching, and 5 extrasentential code switching. In total, 85 intersentential code switching, 270 intrasentential code-switching and 47 extra sentential code-switching appear in three episodes of the Indonesian Next Top Model season 3 Television series.

Table 2: Type of Code mixing in INTM utterances

Types of code switching	INTM Cycle 3 eps 1	INTM Cycle 3 eps 2	INTM Cycle 3 eps 3	Total
Insertion	95	85	79	259
Alternation	45	58	52	155
Congruent Lexicalization	27	36	37	100

From the table above, there are 259 insertions, 155 alternations, and 100 congruent lexicalizations appeared in Indonesian Next Top Model season 3 television series utterances. According to the table, there were 95 data that indicate insertion, 45 data points indicate alternations, and 27 data points indicate congruent lexicalizations in episode one. In episode two, there are 85 data points that indicate insertion, 58 data points indicate alternations, and 36 data points indicate congruent lexicalizations. Lastly, there are 79 data points that indicate insertion, 36 data points indicate alternations, and 37 data points indicate congruent lexicalizations.

Types of Code Switching

After the data is presented, an in-depth explanation of the data analysis is described in the sentence. Related to Hamers and Blanc's (2003) theories, the findings showed that all types of code-switching appeared in three of the episodes. By understanding deeply about those types, the identification of the types of code-switching is explained below.

a. Intersentential code-switching

Internal sentential code switching happens when there is a switch in a clause or sentence. It happens from one language to another between different sentences. There are six data examples from the episodes that are explained in detail.

1. Data 1 Episode 1: *"Tetap semangat ya everybody. I'm gonna miss you all"*

In this utterance, the utterer switched the Indonesian sentence *"Tetap semangat ya everybody"* to the English sentence *"I'm gonna miss you all"*. Since this happens between sentences, this can be said to be intersentential code-switching. This happens at the end of the utterance.

2. Data 2 Episode 1: *"Kalau untuk saya, this is one good picture"*

In this utterance, the utterer switched the Indonesian clause *"Kalau untuk saya"* to the English clause *"this is one good picture"*. This can be concluded as intersentential code-switching since the switch between those two clauses occurs between both of them.

3. Data 3 Episode 2: *"Karna kita sama sama ngak ada akses ke dunia luar. we only have eachother"*

The data above is intersentential code-switching because the utterer switched the sentence from Indonesian to English. The first sentence is *"Karna kita sama-sama ngak ada akses ke dunia luar"* in Indonesian, and the next sentence is translated into English as *"we only have each other."*

4. Data 4 Episode 2: *"Ya aku bisa melihat. You really try very hard"*

The utterer switched from Indonesian to English. The first sentence is in Indonesian, *"Ya aku bisa melihat"*. The second sentence is in English, *"You really try very hard"*. This happened between two different sentences. This is intersentential code-switching.

5. Data 5 Episode 3: *"I love you so much. Sehat sehat ya beb."*

In this example, the utterer switched from the English sentence "I love you so much" to an Indonesian sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded as intersentential code-switching since the switch occurs between the sentences.

6. Data 6 Episode 3: "*Aku nggak bisa masak masak, beres beres, bersih bersih. **It's very rare for me***"

This utterance can be classified as intersentential since the utterer switched the sentence from Indonesian to English: "It's very rare for me". This shows that the switching occurs between sentences, which can be defined as intersentential code-switching.

b. Intra Sentential Code Switching

Intrasentential code switching happens when there is a switch within a clause or sentence. The switch is done in the middle of the sentence without interruption or pause. There are six data examples from the episodes that are explained in detail.

1. Data 1 Episode 1: "*Aku yakin aku bisa jadi juara di **Indonesian Next Top Model***"

In this utterance, it shows the utterer uses Indonesian, then continues it with the English clause "Indonesian Next Top Model". This happens in the middle of the sentence. This can be classified as intrasentential code switching.

2. Data 2 Episode 1: "*Aku harus bisa karakter yang **out of my comfort zone***"

In this example, the utterer switches the clause from Indonesian to English, "out of my comfort zones". This utterance can be concluded to be intrasentential code-switching since it switches the clause in the middle of the sentence. From this data, it is shown that the utterer highlighted the English phrase in her utterance.

3. Data 3 Episode 2: "*Kemarin kamu memenangkan **model of the week** nih, bagaimana caranya kamu mempertahankan untuk menjadi **model of the week***"

The clause of this utterance was changed to English "model of the week". This clause is switched to English since the clause "model of the week" was the name of the award given to the model every week. To make it sound international, they used the term in the television series. Since it switches in the middle and at the end of the sentence, it can be concluded to be intrasentential code-switching.

4. Data 4 Episode 2: "*Cuma satu yang kurang dari kamu adalah **the attitude as a model***".

The English clause "the attitude as a model" in this utterance can be interpreted to point out the attitude the model needs to add, which is the attitude as a model. This switch happened at the end of the utterance, so it can be called intrasentential code-switching.

5. Data 5 Episode 3: "*Pastinya kamu kan **keep up the fire***"

This switching belongs to intrasentential code mixing since the clause "keep up the fire" existed at the end of the utterances. The English clause can be interpreted as "mempertahankan semangat".

6. Data 6 Episode 3: "*Ini yang aku maksud **you have to try***"

The code switching in this example was "you have to try". This can be interpreted as "kamu harus mencoba" in Indonesian. This emphasizes that the person needs to show that she really tries to do the challenge.

c. Extra Sentential Code Switching

Extra-sentential code-switching is the insertion of a tag or a tag phrase from one language to another. This type of sentence filler in English serves as an identity marker. The common examples of English tags or tag phrases are "I know, right?" "Next," etc. The tag or tag phrase can be inserted in many different places in the utterance. The examples can be seen in the examples below.

1. Data 1 Episode 1 "**Oh my God**, itu pakai sepatu kets aja goyang gimana kalau misalnya pakai heels atau boots yang saat itu lagi aku pake?"
The switching is shown by the tag "Oh my God" at the beginning of the utterance. In this case, "Oh my God" is a tag phrase that means "Ya Tuhan" in Indonesian. In this situation, this tag phrase expresses frustration. Since this tag phrase was inserted at the beginning of the utterance, the switching can be classified as extra-sentential code-switching.
2. Data 2 Episode 1 "**Next**, kamu tuh harus sambil dijiwai gitu semuanya"
In this utterance, the English tag "Next" appeared at the beginning of the utterance. The tag Next is usually used in an informal context. In this case, this tag expresses the word next itself, which means "selanjutnya" in Indonesian.
3. Data 3 Episode 2 "**So**, berhasil sih kata aku ya Lun"
The English tag in this utterance is "so". It was placed at the beginning of the utterance. The tag emphasized the result of the situation. As we can see from the utterance, the word "so" is interpreted as "jadi" in Indonesian.
4. Data 4 Episode 2 "**Walaupun** kita dinotes makanan ini cuma untuk pemenang tapi aku personally sih don't mind untuk sharing ke yang ngk menang karna, **why not?**"
In this case, the English tag appeared at the end of the utterance. It is marked with "why not?" or, in Indonesian, "kenapa tidak".
5. Data 5 Episode 3 "**She never beat me** in urutan **in judges, right?**"
The English tag "right?" appeared at the end of the utterance. This showed that the utterer wanted to make sure her utterance was right and could be accepted by others.
In the data, the English tag or tag phrase was typically displayed at the beginning or end of the utterance. This means that tags contain words or phrases that are only loosely constrained by syntactic rules. It can easily be put in a variety of potential places in a sentence.

Types of Code Mixing

The results of this research showed that utterances commonly use code-mixing. Code-mixing was divided into three categories by Muysken (2000): insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Below is a description of code-mixing identification.

a. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000) insertion appears when a word, phrase, or lexical object from one language is merged into the structural arrangement of another.

1. Data 1 Episode 1 "*Situasinya* **extreme** banget ya"
The utterance above contains code-mixing "extreme". In Indonesian, the word "extreme" can be interpreted as "berbahaya/beresiko". This can be said to be an insertion since the word "extreme" is inserted in Indonesian utterances.
2. Data 2 Episode 1 "*Cukup tenang, tapi untuk di* **runway** *ini harusnya lebih* **strong**"
The utterance above contains two English words. The codes mixing here are "runway" and "strong". In this data, it was shown that the utterer used the word "runway," since it is usually used in modeling. The other word "strong" in this data can be interpreted as "kuat" in Indonesian.
3. Data 3 Episode 2 "*Oke hari ini aku akan ajar sedikit* **handling** *alat* **ribbon** *atau alat pita*"
In this utterance, the utterer used two code-mixings in her utterance. The code-mixing words are "handling" and "ribbon". The word "handling" can be interpreted as the action of handling something, which in this situation was the ribbon. The word ribbon itself refers to "pita" in Indonesian.

4. Data 4 Episode 2 “*Ekspresi **flawless** mata tajam ya*”

This utterance contains "flawless" as the code mixing. This code mixing can be interpreted as an expression of being so beautiful while posing as a model. The utterer mixed this word into her utterance since this word is commonly used in modeling.

5. Data 5 Episode 3 “*Pemenang **challenge** hari ini adalah tim satu*”

The code mixing in the utterance above is challenge," which can be interpreted as "*tantangan*" in Indonesian. In this data, this code mixing showed that the utterer preferred using the English word.

6. Data 6 Episode 3 “*Marella kamu mukanya kurang kayak mau **fight***”

The insertion of this data is the word "fight" which in Indonesian can be interpreted as "*berkelahi*". In this data, the insertion appeared at the end of the utterance.

b. Alternation

In code mixing, alternation appears when there is a switching between structures of two languages present in a single round utterance or sentence using a phrase from another language.

1. Data 1 Episode 1 “*Tapi **so far** untung banget nih di **floating runway** cukup okelah*”

In this data, the alternation appeared in the middle of the utterance. There are two alternations, and those two are the English phrases "so far" and "floating runway". In Indonesian, "so far" means "*sejauh ini*", and "floating runway" is the name of the runway.

2. Data 2 Episode 1 “*Aku punya **Indonesian Tooth***”

The utterance above contains one alternation "Indonesian Tooth". In Indonesian, it means "*lidah Indonesia*", which refers to people who like to eat Indonesian food.

3. Data 3 Episode 2 “*Kamu juga termasuk perempuan yang punya **physical ability** yang cukup **agile** ya*”

The alternation that occurred in this utterance is "physical ability". In Indonesian, the English phrase "physical ability" means "*kemampuan fisik*".

4. Data 4 Episode 2 “*Sampai di set aku bingung sih lho kok ada **property handphone** sedangkan di **Luna mail** itu ada kata kata roda*”

There are two alternations appeared in the utterance. The English phrases "property handphone" and "Luna's mail". The "property handphone" alternation refers to the property used in the photoshoot. For "Luna mail", the alternation refers to a mail given by Luna to all models.

5. Data 5 Episode 3 “*Kayak **Ice Queen** gitu ngak sih*”

The alternation above is the English phrase "Ice Queen". In Indonesian, ice Queen is "*Ratu Es*", or a heartless woman.

6. Data 6 Episode 3 “*Kenapa aku harus **overthinking**.*”

The alternation in this data is the English phrase girl band. This is located at the end of the sentence. In Indonesian, this can be interpreted as "terlalu banyak pikiran".

c. Congruent Lexicalization

According to Muysken (2000), congruent lexicalization occurs when two languages have a grammatical structure that may be filled lexically with elements either language

1. Data 1 Episode 1 “***Confidencenya** kayak wah gitu ya*”

In this data, this type of code-mixing appears at the beginning of the utterance. It is the word "confidencenya" which is a mix of the English adj "confidence" with the Indonesian suffix "-nya". In Indonesian, this can be interpreted as "*kepercayaan dirinya* (the confidence of the model)".

2. Data 2 Episode 1 "Aku kira aku kuat kayak nahan badan aku, aku udah lama banget ngak **nge-gym** aku masih percaya aku kuat ternyata aku nggak."

The word "nge-gym" is considered a congruent lexicalization. In this data, this type of code-mixing appears in the middle of the utterance. This code-mixing is the mix of the Indonesian prefix "nge-" with the Indonesian noun "gym". In Indonesian, this can be interpreted as "*melakukan kegiatan olahraga (gym).*"

3. Data 3 Episode 2 "Walaupun kita **dinotes** makanan ini cuma untuk pemenang tapi aku personally sih don't mind untuk sharing ke yang ngk menang karna, why not?"

In this data, this type of code-mixing appears in the middle of the utterance. This code mixing is the mix of the Indonesian prefix "di-" with the English noun "notes". In Indonesian, this can be interpreted as "*diperingatkan*".

4. Data 4 Episode 2 "Karena kalian harus berpose dengan meniru fitur dari Samsung Galaxy Z flip 4 5G yaitu Flex mode yaitu dimana fitur ini mampu **mengcapture**"

In this data, this type of code-mixing appears at the end of the utterance. This code mixing is the mix of the Indonesian prefix "meng-" with the English verb "capture". "Mengcapture" can be interpreted as "*mengambil gambar*" in Indonesian.

5. Data 5 Episode 3 "Trus aku dipilih untuk shopping karna aku memang dikamar itu yang selalu **stylingin** teman-teman di rumah"

From the data above, the type of code-mixing appears in the middle of the utterance. This code mixing is the mix of English verb-ing "styling" with the Indonesian suffix "-in.". In Indonesian, this can be interpreted as "*orang yang melakukan kegiatan styling.*"

6. Data 6 Episode 3 "Karena tugas kalian harus bisa **mendeliver** apa yang menyatu di badan kalian"

In this data, this type of code-mixing appears in the middle of the utterance. This code-mixing is the mix of the Indonesian prefix "men-" with the English verb "deliver".

Conclusion

In the findings, there are 85 intersentential code switching occurrences, 270 intrasentential code-switching occurrences, and extrasentential code-switching occurrences. For the code-mixing, there are 259 occurrences of insertion, 155 occurrences of alternation, and 100 occurrences of congruent lexicalization. After analyzing the types of code-switching and code-mixing, it could be concluded that the highest occurrence of code-switching in Episodes 1, 2, and 3 is intrasentential code-switching, with the highest occurrence of 270 occurrences. Meanwhile, the most frequent code-mixing occurrences in those three episodes is the insertion, with a total of 259 occurrences. Based on this conclusion, intrasentential code-switching and insertion (code-mixing) are the dominant types that appeared in episodes 1, 2, and 3 of the Indonesian Next Top Model television series.

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