

## EXPLORING THE MULTILINGUAL DELIGHT: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN LIVY RENATA'S YOUTUBE VIDEOS

<sup>1</sup>Nabila Farah Abidah, <sup>2</sup>Margaretha Jihad Fitri Sabilillah, <sup>3</sup>Alfy Rifngatul Habibah

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<sup>1</sup> [210302110198@student.uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:210302110198@student.uin-malang.ac.id)

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Fakultas Humaniora  
UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim  
Malang, Indonesia

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**Abstract:** This paper aims to analyze code mixing and switching used in one of the question-and-answer YouTube videos between Livy Renata and Chateez, along with the types of code. In this study, researchers used theories by Muskeyn (2000) to analyze code-mixing types and theories by Holmes (2013) to analyze code-switching types. Musyken (2000) explained three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. As for code-switching theory, Holmes explained three types of code-switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. This research raises the problem of what types of code-switching and code-mixing are used by Livy Renata and Catheez on the Livy Renata YouTube channel. There are several methods carried out by researchers in collecting data, such as video search, watching videos, listening to audio, and identifying code switching and code mixing. The researchers obtained that six sentences use code-mixing with insertion type, five sentence uses alternation type, and four sentence uses congruent lexicalization type. This research also shows the use of code-switching found in the video: there is a type of tag switching of 1 sentence, then a kind of inter-sentential switching of 4 sentence, and a type of intra-sentential switching of 1 sentences.

**Keywords:** Code-Mixing, Code-Switching, Livy Renata's Youtube video.

### INTRODUCTION

Hutajulu and Hermann (2019) stated that language is a means of communication that plays an essential role in communication. According to Fernandez and Helen (2011), without language, a person cannot communicate. As communication, language has sounds, gestures, or signs that convey meaning (Kempson, 1977). However, not everyone speaks the same language or dialect. Therefore, humans cannot be separated from language. It is because of a system for communication between people.

According to Herman and Rarajukjuk (2019), communication is the way people interact with each other. Communication is a form of information that conveys information to recipients both verbally and non-verbally. Giffin & Patten (1976) also state that communication is the process of creating meaning as well as assigning it. In the past, communication was usually verbal, so distance was the prominent problem people faced when interacting or communicating (Fujinshin 2005). From the above explanation, language is a tool for conveying and

expressing what a person is feeling and thinking. It can certainly be understood by others and used to respond to them. In other cases, we often see people directly change the language in which they are conversing to another language when someone else from another region asks them about something (Kreidler, 1998). Then these alternative phenomena are known as code-mixing and code-switching.

Code-mixing occurs when both languages are used in a conversation and a single utterance switches from one language to another (Wardhaugh, 2014). It means changing only a few elements of speech during a conversation. According to Muysken (2000), there are three types of code mixing: insertion, substitution, and joint lexicalization. Code-switching occurs when a speaker switches speech from one language to another (Holmes, 2013). In comparison, code-switching is when a speaker intentionally changes the code by switching between codes. Wardaugh (2010) explains that code exchanges are conversations designed to set, cross, or break boundaries and build, create, or change relationships with rights and obligations. Kale and Himes (2010) describe how code-switching has become a general term for the alternative use of two or more languages, language variants, and even language styles. According to Holmes (2013), people may switch domains or social situations. Switching on when things change, like when someone new comes along, is easy. Code-switching is the variation of codes in social communication or language that causes the speaker to choose different language codes based on the context and knowledge of communicating with the interlocutor (Eliya & Zulaeha, 2017). Currently, the phenomenon of code mixing and switching is often found in the content on Youtube Indonesia, especially those that feature content creators whose mother tongue is English, one of which is Livy Renata.

Livy Renata is one of the young content creators in Indonesia of Chinese descent. As reported by Kompas.com (released on March 26, 2023), in an article entitled Livy's Profile, it was written that Livy's father came from Taiwan, and Livy even has a Chinese name, Yang Lifei. Not only Livy, but Catherine Alicia, often known as Chateez, is also of Chinese descent, according to Popmama.com (released on February 2023). However, Livy and Chateez come from different regions and backgrounds. Mengerti.id (January 28, 2023) wrote that Livy grew up in Jakarta and was educated at an international school, so Livy is more fluent in speaking English. Meanwhile, Chateez comes from Surabaya and has a solid Javanese accent. It is not impossible that the conversation that took place between the two of them could not be separated from code-mixing and code-switching.

Livy Renata's Youtube account has been active for two years since 2021. Various content was available on the Livy account. Reporting from Uzone.com (retrieved on March 25, 2022), Livy's Youtube channel has diverse content, ranging from daily vlogs, *mukbang*, challenges, and question and answer sessions. In one of the question-and-answer videos, Livy presented Chateez as a guest star. In the video, they discuss the hot news about the content of Deddy Corbuzier's

podcast, who had invited Livy and Chateez to a different video. It is known that Livy and Chateez often satirize Deddy Corbuzier on Twitter because they often ask about taboo matters such as virginity to their podcast source.

This research is not the first to focus on code mixing and switching. Many other studies, including research by Pusfitasari (2010), analyzed the types and purposes of code mixing in several novels, such as Donna Talitha's Novel *Snack Club*. The study finds that literary works, primarily novels written by Indonesian writers, often use code-mixing. The second is research from Delifah (2011), which found that the choice of inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching in the novel *My Stupid Boss meets Thelander* and Suwito's criteria. The findings show that 44 utterances contain code switching and code mixing. There were 13.63% intra-sentential code-mixing, 65.90% inter-sentential code-mixing, 2.27% intra-sentential code-switching, 18.18% inter-sentential code-switching, and 2.27% code intra-sentential switching. Then the third research is Meilisa (2013), which focuses on identifying various types of code-switching and code-mixing (from Hoffman's theory) that occur in the dialogues spoken by the main characters in the *Supernova* novel and *Puteri and the Falling Star* novel. This study found that the novels include code-switching and mixing, with four different types and nine reasons. The fourth piece of research is by Degaf and Rofiq (2015), which analyzes code mixing in the *OVJ* comedy program using Suwito's theory. The results of this study indicate that code-mixing in the comedy program takes the form of words and phrases. In addition, this study also found two forms of code mixing, namely lexical and phrasal, and two types of code mixing, namely inner and outer code-mixing. The fifth study is Isna (2012), which examines the types of code mixing and switching in advertisements on Indonesian television and the reasons for their use. The findings of this study show that 74 utterances from 63 Indonesian television advertisements use three types of code mixing and switching, and there are seven reasons why code mixing and switching are used in these advertisements.

From the previous studies described above, this study has several differences. First, previous studies used the theory from Suwito (1997) and Hoffman (1982), while this study used the code-mixing theory from Wardhaugh (2014) and the code-switching theory from Holmes (2013). Second, several previous studies have focused on the types and reasons for using code-mixing or code-switching, while this research only examines the types of code-mixing and code-switching. Third, the previous research used data sources from novels, comedy shows, and television commercials. Instead, this study uses a more current data source, namely YouTube.

## **METHOD**

The research methodology used in this study was descriptive content

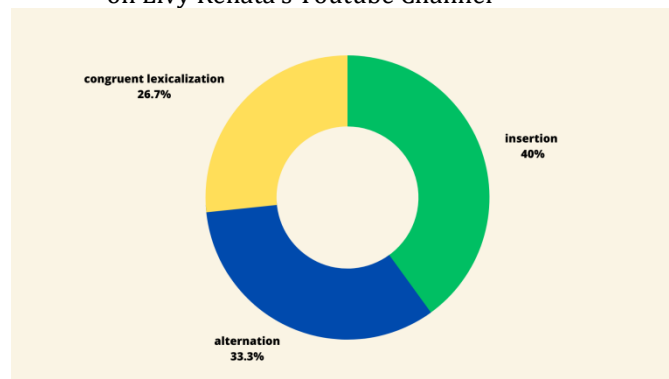
analysis, a research method applied to written or visual materials for identification purposes. Data sources were obtained from a video Q&A on Livy Renata's YouTube channel titled "Ngomongin yang Kemaren Rame." To collect data, the researchers used documented techniques. Start by searching for a video on Youtube, watching a video, listening to the audio, and taking notes. Observational methods were used to identify code switching and code mixing by Livy Renata and Chateez. This study used non-participant observation methods to observe research objects from Livy Renata's YouTube channel videos.

The researchers used media as a secondary instrument, including a laptop, pen, book, mobile phone, and digital dictionary. Data analysis is the systematic processing, searching, and organizing of data. There are three stages of data analysis in qualitative research: familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing. Familiarizing and organizing is the first step; coding and reducing is the core; and interpreting and representing is the third step.

#### **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS (Cambria 11 Capital Bold, Space 1,15) (no numbering) Types of Code Mixing Found in Livy Renata's Video QnA with Catheez**

Code-mixing occurs when both languages are used in a conversation and a single utterance switches from one language to another (Wardhaugh, 2014). It means changing only a few elements of speech during a conversation. According to Muysken (2000), there are three types of code mixing: insertion, substitution, and joint lexicalization. As reported in a Kompasiana.com article retrieved on August 15, 2020, code-mixing has become a common phenomenon in Indonesia, as YouTuber Livy Renata does on her podcast often.

Chart 1. The Percentage of Code Mixing Used by Livy Renata and Catheez on Livy Renata's Youtube Channel



According to the chart, three types of Code Mixing appear in dialogues between Livy Renata and Catheez. There is an Insertion as one of the Code Mixing types that is the most dominant used by speakers that, reach 40%. We found six utterances of Code Mixing type Insertion in the middle of a conversation between

Livy and Catheez. The use of Insertion by speakers is not without reason. Researchers found that the background of the speakers is influential in how they use a lot of Insertion types. In one of the talk show videos on Tema Indonesia's youtube channel, Livy explains that she grew up using English as her mother language and always uses "I" and "you" in the middle of her utterances, even when she talks in the Indonesian language. This habit may be why she uses Insertion the most in her utterances. Besides Insertion, there is Alternation and congruent lexicalization as the types of Code Mixing. Type of Alternation appears 33,3% in the middle of dialogues as five utterances. In contrast, Congruent Lexicalization appears 26,7% as four utterances in the middle of speakers' conversations.

### Insertion

Insertion is a type of code-mixing that inserts words into oral and written conversations (Holmes, 2013). Insertion code-mixing often occurs when speakers lack the exact equivalent word or phrase in the target language or when they want to emphasize a certain concept or add a touch of familiarity. It is commonly observed in multilingual communities or individuals who are fluent in multiple languages. It's worth noting that code-mixing practices can vary across different communities, and the acceptance of code-mixed utterances depends on cultural, social, and linguistic factors. Some communities may embrace code-mixing as a natural part of their linguistic repertoire, while others may view it differently or discourage its usage in certain formal settings.

The example of the analysis is as follows:

Livy	: I udah sering liatin <i>you</i> punya konten tau sama si cepmek.
Catheez	: Okee

Based on the data above, it can be seen that in the beginning and middle of Livy's utterance, she inserted English words in her dominant language. She inserts the word "I" and "you". That is why this utterance includes in the code-mixing type insertion.

Livy	: I tuh kan jarang <i>collab</i> sama orang orang <i>E- sports</i> ya
Catheez	: Cewek?
Livy	: Iya bener sih cewek

Based on the conversation above, it can be seen that in the middle of Livy's speech, English words were inserted into her dominant language. Livy says "collab" and "E-sport." This mix-up included code-mixing insertions.

Catheez	: Kamu ulang tahun kapan?
Livy	: 26 Maret, <i>you</i> ?
Catheez	: Oh Maret aku November
Livy	: Brati <i>you</i> Capricorn?
Catheez	: Capricorn <i>ndase!</i>

Livy : Eh, kok Capricorn, hehe.

Catheetz used the Javanese word "Ndase" as the insertion. She inserts that word to express disagreement with Livy's thought.

Livy : Kita ngomong *hypothetical*...  
 Catheetz : Apa *hypothetical*?  
 Livy : *Hypothetical* itu kalau.  
 Cameramen : Misalnya.  
 Livy : Kalau misalnya dia masih *single*.

Based on the conversation, it can be seen that in the middle and at the end of their utterance, they inserted English words in her dominant language. The term "hypothetical" is used by Livy in the first dialogue to give a suppository to Catheetz. Then Catheetz used that word to reply to Livy with a question. The term "hypothetical" is also used by Livy to explain. Besides "hypothetical" there is the word "single" that Livy inserts to complete her suppository. That is why this utterance is included in the code Mixing type Insertion.

Livy : I *dm* dia!  
 Catheetz : IG!  
 Livy : I chatted with her through *dm*.  
 Catheetz : Iya dia follow aku kan, kayak dia bilang I *follow you* yah! abis itukan ada tulisan "Follow Back" aku bilang anjay screenshot dulu.

From the utterance above, In the beginning, Livy inserted her utterance into the English word " I " in her dominant language . Therefore, this utterance is included in the Congruent Lexicalization type of Code Mixing.

Livy : You ada nama cina gak sih?  
 Catheetz : Ada Chen Hueling.  
 Livy : Udah pernah di *expose*?  
 Catheetz : Udah  
 Livy : Udah? *I* punya Yang Lifei

Based on the data above, it can be seen that at the end of Livy's utterance, she inserted English words in her dominant language. She inserts the word "expose" to ask about Catheetz's action. Then in the following utterance, Livy inserts "I" in the middle of the sentence as her habit.

### **Alternation**

Alternation occurs between clauses, meaning the replacement is used when the speaker mixes his language with phrases. In alternation code-mixing, speakers seamlessly switch between languages, often combining grammatical structures and vocabulary from different languages within the same sentence. This mixing

can occur at various linguistic levels, including morphological, syntactic, and even phonological aspects.

The examples in data analysis are as follows:

- Catheetz : Aku sepanjang nonton video Raditya Dika ga ketawa anjay.  
 Livy : Hah masa? Terus you punya *sense of humor* tuh gimana sih?  
 Catheetz : Iya.. Kenapa ya?

Based on the dialogue above, we can see that Livy mixes the utterance with a phrase in English that is "sense of humor" in the middle of her interrogative sentence to question Catheetz's sense of humor and was an unexpected expression of Catheetz's answer.

- Cameramen : *Be yourself* menurut Livy dan Catheetz itu apa?  
 Catheetz : *Be yourself* ya jadi diri sendiri gak usah dengerin kata orang.  
 Livy : Gitu doang? Ga ada yg lebih wise gitu?  
 Catheetz : Engga aku bukan orang bijak.

From this utterance above, there is the phrase "be yourself" that is mentioned twice, which is located in the first sentence. The first mention is by the cameraman asking Livy and Chateez's opinions. Chateez also says the phrase to explain what she thought.

- Livy : *My favorite food* itu I really like ini kayak nya udah I sering ngomong is sushi, steak, sama apa lagi ya?. Pokoknya anything Japanese or Korean is *my favorite foods*. I think that is my go to. Ramen mungkin? Kok you punya cuman ayam goreng? Ga ada yang lain?  
 Catheetz : Ya soalnya aku lebih suka Indonesia. Mungkin gara-gara aku dari kecil udah makan Indonesia terus.

From the conversation examples, the dominant speakers use Indonesian, and at the beginning and the middle of their speech, they mix utterances to the English phrase "Favorite food". By identifying the conversation examples above, it can be clarified that the type of code-mixing that appears in the conversation is a type of alternation

- Livy : Kalau ga salah hobi itu xiumi gak sih?  
 Catheetz : Gatau. Aku taunya buku. Buku itu bahasa Mandarin-nya *shuu*.  
 Livy : Coba I liat dulu *hobby in chinese*. Ooh Aihao, xiumi bahasa apa? Kok I bisa kepikiran xiumi?

This utterance is classified as code-mixing type alternation because there is a phrase "hobby in Chinese." that is said by Livy. She uses this phrase to tell Catheez what she will do after they get confused about "hobby in Chinese".

Livy : *Tongue twister* tau ga?  
 Catheez : Enggak.  
 Livy : Itu yang kayak kalau you ngomong kecepetan, terus habis itu you belibet.  
 Catheez : Ooo tau tau.

There is a phrase that Livy said, "Tongue twister" in the utterance above. It shows that the above is included in the Code Mixing type Alternation. Livy uses this phrase to make sure Catheez knows the information she talks about.

### **Congruent Lexicalization**

Congruent lexicalization is when two languages share a grammatical structure that can fill lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000, p. 122). Congruent lexicalization allows bilingual or multilingual speakers to select lexical items from either language while maintaining the underlying grammatical structure. This phenomenon is often observed in code-mixing situations where speakers have a high degree of proficiency in both languages and can seamlessly integrate lexical items from either language based on their preference, convenience, or communicative goals.

Any examples of analysis as follows:

Livy : I tuh jarang banget dm orang kayak buat ngajak *collab* tapi ini kayak my first time soalnya I liat kita kayaknya bakal *se-frequensi* gitu lo.  
 Catheez : Amin!

The utterance above is included in Code Mixing type Congruent Lexicalization. The reason behind it is because of the word "collab" which is the shortened form of the word "collaboration", and the phrase or word "se-frequency," which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Livy : Oh iya *you fire sign I fire sign*. Buat kalian yg percaya zodiak I Aries.  
 Catheez : Anjir Aries sama Scorpio ga cocok lo, ngawur.  
 Livy : Cocok tau, eh ngawur itu bahasa jawa bukan sih?  
 Cameramen : Iya

That utterance above is included in Code Mixing type Congruent Lexicalization. It is proven by the phrase that Livy said, "You fire sign, I fire sign." Livy uses this phrase to clarify that she has the same fire sign as Catheez. This



phrase shares grammatical structures between the languages of Indonesian and English.

- Catheez : Harusnya kita tadi pake jersey Neymar terus bikin tiktok.  
 Livy : Tapi kita kalau kayak gitu kayak basic banget cewek-cewek basic ga sih?  
 Catheez : Ya gapapa lah yang penting *FYP* bro.

From the utterance above, there is a "FYP" word that is shortened by the words *for your page* in Tiktok. Therefore, it includes in Congruent Lexicalization type of Code Mixing

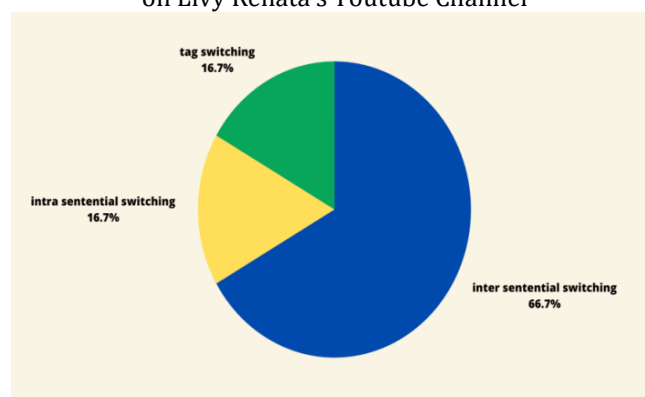
- Cameramen : Cape ga kalian jadi artist/influencer?  
 Livy : Ada capenya sih. You sering *di-ship* gitu gak sih?  
 Catheez : Ga usah jauh-jauh sama Cepmek aja di ship.  
 Livy : I juga sering di ship-ship gitu dan itu suka bikin I sedikit uncomfortable. Soalnya banyak yang komen terus mereka jadi professional expert di feeling gitu.

From this utterance, there are phrases "di-ship" and "di ship-ship." These phrases come from the word ship shared in grammatical structures with other languages. This utterance is included in the Congruent Lexical type in Code Mixing. Although it has the definition as water transportation, the ship itself could be meant as betrothed or supported to have a relationship. Generally, the word ship is aimed at famous artists or influencers with many fans.

### **Types of Code Switching Found in Livy Renata's Video QnA with Catheez**

Code-switching occurs when a speaker deliberately transitions from using one language to another. Wardaugh (2010) explains that code-switching establishes, crosses, or breaks boundaries in conversations. It helps build, create, or alter relationships involving certain rights and obligations. Poplack (1995) identifies three types of code-switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. In multilingual communities, individuals are proficient in more than one language and may seamlessly switch between languages during conversation. Code mixing can occur at various linguistic levels, including vocabulary, grammar, and even pronunciation. It can involve the insertion of individual words or phrases from one language into another, or it can involve the alternation of entire sentences or phrases between languages.

Chart 2. The Percentage of Code Switching Used by Livy Renata and Catheez on Livy Renata's Youtube Channel



According to the chart, there are three types of Code Switching that appear in dialogues between Livy Renata and Catheez. There are Inter-Sentential Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Tag-Switching. Inter-Sentential Switching appears 66,7% as 4 utterances in the middle of dialogues which occupy a dominant position. Moreover, Tag Switching and Intra Sentential Switching show the same presentation in the chart. Each of those two types appears 16,7% as 1 utterance. Unlike Code Mixing, the amounts of Code Switching's data are slightly appeared or used by speakers. Researchers found that speakers tend to use other language words or phrases in their conversations.

### Tag Switching

Tag-switching is the insertion of a tag in one language in utterances entirely in another language. According to Holmes (2013: 35), switching tags are just interjections or linguistic tags in other languages. Tag switching can occur for various reasons. It can be used to add emphasis, convey a specific cultural nuance, demonstrate identity or affiliation with a particular linguistic community, or simply reflect the speaker's personal linguistic repertoire. Al Heeti and Al Addely (2016) state that tag switching involves inserting short tags or phrases in one language into utterances entirely in another. In short, tag switching is a type of sentence interjection where speakers using tag switching will not change the meaning of the speaker's speech.

An example of the analysis is as follows:

Catheez	:	Daripada kita repot sendiri mending kita fokus kerjaan kita, ngapain kita fokus mikirin orang?
Livy	:	<i>Out of sight, out of mind</i> gitu ya?
Catheez	:	Iyaa

From the dialogue above, it can be classified as tag-switching. Livy switches the code in her utterance in other languages. She used interjection at the end of her statement to make sure whether Catheez had the same opinion as her or not.

### Inter-Sentential Switching

According to Holmes (2013: 35), inter-sentential switching is a switch at the boundary of a sentence, or usually only a short fixed phrase in one language at the end of a sentence in another language. Inter-sentential switching allows speakers to draw on the linguistic resources of multiple languages to express themselves more effectively, convey certain nuances, or accommodate the linguistic preferences of their interlocutors. It can contribute to maintaining or strengthening social bonds, demonstrating cultural identity, or highlighting shared knowledge between speakers. Al Heeti and Al Addely (2016) added that intentional switching involves switching at the boundary of a sentence where one clause or sentence is in one language, and the following clause or sentence is in another language.

An example of the analysis is as follows:

Livy : *Hi, everyone. Welcome back to my channel!* Jadi hari ini, sesuai request I udah balik sama Catheez!

Catheez : Catheez..

From the conversation, it shows that Livy uses inter-sentential switching in her utterance by started with the first sentence, "Hi everyone, welcomes back to my channel!" with English as the primary language. They were then continued with the sentence "Jadi hari ini, sesuai request I udah balik sama Catheez!" with Bahasa as the other language. They do tag-switching at the end and beginning of their utterance.

Livy : Sebenarnya I udah ajak si Meyden cuman dia hari ini gak bisa.

Catheez : Jadi dia hari ini sok-sok photoshoot guys.

Livy : Jadi yang bisa cuman Catheez sama I, *so I hope u guys are fine with that.*

The conversation above is classified as intersentential switching because Livy switches her language into English in the end statement, which aims to show his hope that the audience can understand it.

Livy : Naah I juga tau salah satu Indonesian's joke. Kuda liat ikan besar. Coba you translate ke bahasa cina!

Catheez : Ma kan yí ta? Apa ma kan yí ta?

Livy : Engga dong terbalik. *Ma kan ta yí.*

Catheez : Oo kamu ngelawak?

The conversation above shows that Livy uses inter-sentential switching in her utterance by starting with the first sentence, "Engga dong terbalik." to clarify that Catheez's answer is incorrect. Then Livy continued with the sentence "Ma kan ta yí." with Mandarin as the other language to give the correct explanation of her riddle.

Livy : Pronunciation I katanya my mama itu jelek banget.  
 Catheez : Yaudah coba-coba. *Ni jiao shen me ming zi?*  
 Livy : Wo jiao Yang Lifei.

The conversation above can be classified as inter-sentential switching because Catheez switch the sentence "Yaudah coba-coba." to the sentence "Ni jiao shen me ming zi?" which is used in Mandarin to ask Livy's name in Chinese.

### **Intra-Sentential Switching.**

Intra-sentential transitions refer to transitions that occur within the same clause or sentence and then contain elements from both languages. (Holmes, 2013:44–45) The transition occurs only in sentences, so you can only switch between adjectives and nouns if both languages use the same sequence of nouns and adjectives. It's worth noting that the acceptance and frequency of intra-sentential switching can vary across different communities and linguistic contexts. Some communities may embrace and encourage intra-sentential switching as a natural and accepted form of communication, while others may have different attitudes or norms regarding code-switching practices. In addition, Wardhaugh (2006: 108) says that intra-sentential switching can also be in the form of code-switching in simple utterances without any related topic changes.

The examples in data analysis are as follows:

Livy : Jadi itu aja for our Q and A. *Thank you, guys for watching.* Jangan lupa like, comment, and subscribe. Follow my instagram di Livy Renata, follow instagram dia di?  
 Catheez : Chaterine Alicia.  
 Livy : And see you guys in the next content, bye-bye!

The example of the conversation above shows that the speaker switches her language in the middle of her speech. Speakers speak Indonesian and then switch to English. "Thank you for watching" is a sentence inserted by Livy in English. Therefore, English words that come from their utterances in code-switching are referred to as Intra-sentential code-switching.

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