

CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING IN *CRITICAL ELEVEN* NOVEL BY IKA NATASSA

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ABSTRACT

Code-switching and code-mixing are the strategies of adopting two languages in an utterance. The objective of this research is to find the reason why the characters switch or mix their speaking. Revealing and categorizing (or classifying) the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing are also the aim of this study. The writer chooses novel as the object of this study because the characters of this novel are bilingual who are able to speak more than one language. The type of this research is library research. Therefore, in conducting this article, descriptive qualitative is used as the method of the analysis. The writer collects data by reading the novel and marking them to make it easier to be analyzed. The result of this research points out that code mixing is frequently used by the character in the novel. The writer has collected about five kinds of code switching externally and ten kinds of code mixing. A further result, they are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching. They tend to choose lexical items that are appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive.

Key words: code-mixing, code-switching, novel

ABSTRAK

Alih kode dan campur kode adalah strategi dari pengadopsian dua bahasa dalam suatu tuturan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan alasan mengapa tokoh melakukan alih kode atau campur kode dalam tuturannya. Tujuan lainnya adalah pengungkapan dan pengkategorisasian (atau pengklasifikasian) jenis-jenis alih kode dan campur kode. Novel yang dipilih sebagai objek penelitian menceritakan tokoh yang merupakan penutur dua bahasa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian telaah pustaka dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca novel dan identifikasi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa campur kode merupakan fenomena yang sering dilakukan tokoh dalam novel. Analisis data menunjukkan adanya 5 alih kode eksternal dan 10 campur kode, dimana 5 diantaranya merupakan jenis campur kode internal dan 5 lainnya adalah fenomena alih kode eksternal. Penutur dalam novel cenderung menggunakan kosakata yang tepat dari bahasa yang mereka miliki secara komprehensif.

Kata kunci: campur kode, alih kode, novel

INTRODUCTION

As a mankind, it is called a social human being as well, certainly speaks, talks, or interacts to each other in every day's life. By this context, the existence of a language has a significant role underlying a mean of communication. Language lets the speakers (someone who speaks) share the knowledge, idea, or anything else.

People use a language to communicate daily. The most fundamental function of a language is to communicate. It does not need to worry about the proper structural, arrangement of language as long as the interlocutor (the second person) understands and he or she gets the comprehension about the topic which is being discussed or conveyed.

Regarding to the people (or society) and a language, absolutely, both have strong correlation or interconnection with each other. It is called sociolinguistic. The discussion about sociolinguistic will be explored and elaborated further, specifically and deeply within this article.

As the context of sociolinguistic, the language has a role to be the object of it. Inasmuch of previous statement, the presence of sociolinguistic is not viewed only as a language as any other linguists of keep focusing on, but also it has a result as a tool of communication in society.

On the other term, it is inferred as the bridge of communication, yet it can be recognized by realizing that the 'travel' for the language has many 'ways'. Language has a function to deliver specific information whether from speaker to listener, from writer to reader, or even from speaker to addressee or even more.

Nowadays, it is common to say about the era of globalization where the language has been mixed whether orally

or written. For Indonesia, as the context of the people of Indonesia often try combining or using the other language, partly or entirely, to be speaking between each other. Yet also the other word might be other languages beside English.

Furthermore, the language of English has immensely extended spread as worldwide language. It also has come or arrived to this country, Indonesia, as the context of many aspects consisting of politics, economics, sciences, technologies, educations, sports, tourism objects, and many more.

The true fact of that previously matter shows that, the language of English has affected the use of Indonesian in daily conversation. It means, there is 'naturalization of English word'. There are many of absorbed English words that, now in common, have been the habitual to be used by many people of Indonesia. Simply stated: "**I mean**, *apa sih yang nggak ada di toko buku? Mau baca bisa, tenang dan nggak berisik, bersih, mau ngopi-ngopi juga bisa.*" (Natassa, 2018) (*Page 13 of Critical Eleven*) (**I mean**, what else can't we do in a bookstore? We can read, it is quiet and clean, we can have a cup of coffee as well.)

Prior to the statement of the speaker, the reason of using mixing of a language is to give or to show about the variety of languages or language diversity. As the point of view, it might probably sound much better to hear about mixing the language where several English words have been joining and putting into that statement or utterance.

From that aforementioned statement, it is clearly stated that English plays a role as an connector of language towards Indonesian as the society. By now, at least in public

places for instance, it is easily heard someone has mixed or put altogether the languages or even for the written communication, such as: texting or messaging.

In common meaning, sociolinguistic can be stated as combination of two words; they are 'Socio', which means society, while the other one, it is 'Linguistic' which means a language. Sociolinguistic consists of two deep and broad meanings. Each of it has wide meaning or explanation, both are related or has really coorelation each other as well.

According to Herk (2018), who shares: "Sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society, but that study can take very different form depending on who's doing it and what they're interested in finding. It has a connection between a language used and the society or people". 'Socio', it is connected to the people, group of people and 'Linguistic' deals with the existence of a particular language.

As Hudson (1996), says: "Thus, the value of sociolinguistics is the light which it throws on the nature of language in general, or on the characteristics of some particular language". It is assumed that the topic of sociolinguistic also discusses and explores about the chore of a certain language and the vicinity. In additional, it is not only referring to English as the language, but it can also be the other language.

Wilson (2012), who quotes: "The relationship between language and society. It states about a study of language, and its other part, its society". It is simply stated, the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectation, and contexts, on the way

language is used, and society's effect on language.

The development of a language has certainly affected the societies. Thus, the people or society keeps upon a strong role to be the multilingual society. In addition, there are many differences backgrounds of them; therefore, they may change the word into other language (English word) only pieces word or phrase, which means a code, mixing or the whole sentence or utterance, which means codes switching.

Liu (2006), he implies: "Code Switching is not display of deficient language knowledge, a grammarless of mixing two languages." It is oversimplified, the language toward communication or spoken utterance. In addition, it does not even matter concerning the rule of grammar.

Octavita (2016), "Code-switching (CS) is one of the popular research topics in linguistics because it is a very common phenomenon in most of the bilingual societies." It is, on the other hand, used and applied by many people to communicate and having an interaction each other.

Agustina (1995), assumes: "Code switching, the alternative use of two languages within the same conversation, remains one of the central issues in bilingual research." It is interpreted that the use of two languages is used. It happens within a certain utterance of spoken communication.

Hymes (1975), he tells: "Code Switching is changing two or more languages or some variations in one language or some styles in one register." It is understood that, the code switching is a changing or alteration from one language to the other language. Here, it is changed within one utterance.

Within code switching, it consists of two aspects more beneath it.

As refers to Suwito (1985a), who shares: “*Ada dua macam alih kode yaitu alih kode intern dan alih kode ekstern.*” (They are two kinds of code switching; they are internal code switching and external code switching.)

Overall, it is drawn a conclusion that the definition of code switching is a particularly changed a word to other language within a single utterance of people when communicating or talking. Speaker or common people nowadays frequently use it, for instances, in a daily conversation or even in any informal situation or condition.

The next explanation will be dealing with the opposite of internal code switching; it is so called external code switching. The other language, which is being used as the language switches of this research, is English word. The language is switched, but it only changes one word only for the following example.

“*Aku ini nobody’s favorite, Nya.*” (Page 46) (I have nobody’s favorite, Nya.). It is seen for this utterance as the moment, the speaker mixes the language, from Bahasa into English as the language. Implicitly, it may be look like: “I have nobody.” It is defined as showing the loneliness; meaningless. That person, perhaps, does not have somebody else to be shared with.

According to Suwito (1985b), who conveys: “Code Mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance”. In other definition, it is conveying or delivering a language to other language. Apparently, in a single utterance, the whole sentence is changed into English.

Khairunnas (2016) “A speaker may similarly switch into another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with

an addressee.” It is the way of people communicates tending to a particular group of people.

Wardaugh (1986), as the writer gets the other statement from one of experts of sociolinguistic, he says: “Code mixing is the use of two languages together by the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.” Based on this statement, the languages, it could be Indonesian - English or else, occurring in one occurrence of utterance.

To conclude, overall, it is drawn the conclusion that code mixing is defined as a linguistic behavior of bilingual speaker who imports words or phrases from one of his or her language into other language, mixing the certain language. It is stated as the phenomenon that is inevitable in bilingual and communities as well.

To give comprehension more about the Code Mixing, it has deeper or further explanation regarding to the specific part of Code Mixing; there are two items underlying it, those are called External Code Mixing and Internal Code Mixing. Those subdivisions of Code Mixing will be elaborated or explained specifically in detail as below.

“*Campur kode ke dalam (Internal Code Mixing) adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan segala variasinya.*” (Internal code mixing is from the source language within its variety.) Internal code mixing occurs if the speaker inserts the elements of his or her own language into national language, the element of dialect into the own language, or element of varieties and style into the dialect. Example: “*Ya menurut lo, Le, masa cari cincin buat nimpuk maling jemuran atau melamar kerja?*” (Page 236) (“You bet, Le, how

can I look for a wedding ring for *hitting* the thief? Or applying the job?”)

This example uses Indonesian as the language, however, that person; he is Ale, inserts a word *nimpuk* which means *throw* in English. This example is classified into internal code switching. It happens, because he puts his source language referring to a vernacular language that is used by the people of Jakarta.

External code mixing occurs if the speaker inserts or says about the element of own language into foreign language, in this case, it is English as the language. For the following context is given the example about the era of technology where internet access has been easily and simply accessed by people by using mobile or even smartphone.

“Dan sampai era ketika sudah ada fasilitas wifi di pesawat, orang-orang di luar sana juga tidak tahu kabar kita bagaimana sampai mendarat nanti.” (Page 7) (Here comes the era of having *wifi* facility in a plane, the people there might not know about our current condition when landing.)

The first reason is to communicate or even share something. So, in the plane, the signal coverage network is turned off, but it is provided a *wifi* which means Wireless Fidelity, which is a popular name of networking technology that provides wireless high-speed internet and network connection. This shows the external of code mixing.

This example uses Indonesian as the language, but the speaker inserts word ‘wifi’, which constitutes the vocabulary of English. This includes into external code mixing because the speaker inserts the element of that person’s own language into pieces of foreign language.

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reason

of the speaker is an important consideration in this process. People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another.

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, He either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from His second language to his first language.

Interjection is words or expressions, which is inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Oh!, Ok!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech, so that it will be understood better, people sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that they master to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

METHOD

The writer uses the method of descriptive to obtain data as the specific information. The reason beneath using the descriptive method because it describes the exact situation and condition. The occurrence is found accurately and factually of every single utterances. The writer also uses theories related to the topic.

This research keeps focuses on the speaker and the interlocutor using the diversity of language. It is common to say as the code mixing and code switching where two languages are used occasionally. The entire data of the utterance is taken from the *Critical Eleven* novel written by Ika Natassa.

The writer collects data by reading the *Critical Eleven* novel several times, listing the whole categories of two aspects; code mixing and code switching, collecting the whole utterances of whether code switching or code mixing. Afterwards, the writer decides, next, it is revealed and categorized (or classified) into whether internal or external aspect.

The data analysis is the process of identifying and classifying the data. The mainly purpose of this research is to analyze the reason underlying the occurrence to switch or mix the language. Afterward, the writer analyzes into code mixing and code switching and the last specify them into two types of code mixing and code switching.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper is focused on the analysis of the finding data which contains code switching or even code mixing

Data 1 of External Code Switching

"Gue menonton mereka sambil tersenyum. That could have been Anya and our son, Aidan." (I watch them and I smiled, too. **That could have been Anya and our son, Aidan**) (Page 122). Here, the situational occurs when that person, he is Aldebaran Risjad, Ale is the nickname, is switching the language because Ale is feeling blue. Lately, Ale should have a baby, however God has 'is wearing black' (may the baby always happy there, beside God, amen) in short,

Ale's baby has passed d away. It seems like he talks to himself (on heart) about his gloomy. He sees Nino, his nephew, as he sees his baby.

It is read previously that almost the family member, uses two languages. Also, since Ale's pregnancy before the death of the baby, Ale seems talking or speaking by switching into English in order to be able for the baby to be used when growing up later. As it is knows as keeping along with the statement of Hoffman, which says about being emphatic or to express the ability to understand and share the feeling of another.

Data 2 of External Code Switching

"Aakhirnya gue memilih diam saja, membiarkan dia selama mungkin memanfaatkan pundak gue sebagai bantalnya. She looked tired, kasihan kalau dibangunkan." (I prefer do nothing, letting her head as long as possible to lean on my shoulder as her pillow. **She looked tired**. What a pity to wake her up.) (Page 135)

In this utterance, Ale is speaking to his plane-friend, she is Anya. The first statement, Ale is using Indonesian, but next he switches into English. The situation arises because Ale wants to add the variant of a language to his partner of speaking, the other word it is about the language diversity.

Data 3 of External Code Switching

"Dia lagi dinas di London. So? One on one, Bro." (She is on duty in London. So? **One on one**, Bro). (Page 165). The utterance is from Ale to Ale's brother, he is Harris. The utterance means Ale's wife is on duty while Harris really wants to spar basketball with Ale. One on one is a single offensive player taking on a single defender during play. The reason why Harris uses English is because both of

them are graduated from overseas university. So, it is common to say.

Data 4 of External Code Switching

"Tadinya mau nyusul kamu ke SG, tapi nggak dapet tiket. Kangen, Nya, come home soon." (I was to be with you, going to Singapore, but I could not afford the ticket. I miss you, Nya, **come home soon**.) (Page 196). The current communication shows the evidence of that English has become the global language, for instance the place occurrence is in Singapore. On the other hand, it has a role to be as an International language of using English.

Data 5 of External Code Switching

"Ngapain beli sepatu harga segitu buat diinjak-injak juga," cetus gue spontan.

"Tapi Anya seksi nggak pake itu? Goda Raisa.

Gue mengangguk. "Iya sih, tapi tetep aja..."

Raisa menepuk punggung gue. "Beauty ain't cheap, Bro."

("You purchase those pairs of shoes and you stomp on them too," I said spontaneously. However, Anya is sexy of wearing those shoes, isn't she? Teased Raisa.

I agreed. Yes, she is, but...

Raisa patted my back, "**Beauty ain't cheap, Bro.**") (Page 233)

From this contextual activity, Ale is speaking to his younger sister, she is Raisa. They are in a shopping mall heading to have shopping and walk around. In this situation, Ale thinks about his wife a glimpse, so he keeps focusing on a pair of branded, classy, and luxurious pair of shoes to be bought for his wife. Shortly, it refers to show about the prestigious sense of switching this language.

As the conclusion the writer has collected about five examples of external code switching that the speaker of character has spoken in that novel. It occurs for many different reasons; as keeping along to Hoffman (116:1991) they are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification.

After finding out the external code switching then, the writer continues describing the next discussion, it is called code mixing. Two types of code mixing are explained into two points; external code mixing and internal code mixing. The explanation will be explained as detail as below.

Data 1 Internal Code Mixing

"Mbok ya pulang lebih sering, Le, Ibu rindu. Ibu kangen dibuatkan kopi sama kamu." (Please come home here so often please Le, I miss you. I miss the moment you make me coffee.) (Page 30). From this utterance, it is shown that Ale's mother is speaking to Ale. As indicating from her word, it belongs to Javanese. Likewise, Ale's mother has the originality of Javanese, which has the similarity to *please*, so it is common to mix the language into Indonesian-Javanese.

Data 2 Internal Code Mixing

"Sebelum dia bertanya lebih jauh, aku langsung ngacir." (Before he asks further, I directly go away.) (Page 46)

This utterance refers to Ale and it is from Anya. Both of them are at home. Anya is career woman who is heading to her office soon. It is Anya's weekday daily activity to be the staff of marketing. Anya uses the Sundanese as the language that means *go away*. The

mixing code is referred to be the language shifting.

Data 3 Internal Code Mixing

"Anak lo udah nggak pernah ada lagi, udah, nggak usah ngarep!" (Your kid has passed away. Forevermore. Don't expect!) (Page 80)

Ale is, actually, talking to himself. It shows a regretfully utterance from Ale's bottom of heart. It is meant *to expect*. While Anya is, depressed, sitting over there. They are having misunderstanding, Ale's point of view, Anya never comes to the baby's cemetery, as Anya's point of view, Ale never comes in to the baby's room although God has 'picked up' the baby. Therefore, the reason of using this internal code mixing is to show the immediate situation.

Data 4 Internal Code Mixing

"... aku mikir rancangannya saja perlu dua bulan, cemananya?" (I am thinking about the design for about two months, how is it?) (Page 191) This single utterance belongs to Ale's best friend, he is Paul. In this context occurs the internal code mixing, which means *how*. Paul uses, currently, Malay as the language around Sumatera, to be used to communicate to Ale as the cultural diversity of the language.

Data 5 Internal Code Mixing

"Marah mamak aku di kampung, katanya nanti banyak kali dosa yang harus kutanggung. Makanya jadi arsitek sajalah aku." (My mother would be angry in her hometown, I am sinful to do that, that is why, and I choose to be an architect.) (Page 193)

Now, they are doing the project. Paul, Ale's best friend, mixes the language that means a *mother*. It is Minang, which located at Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia, as the language. It

has reason; it is Indonesian's diversity of language.

To draw conclusion of this sub topic of internal code mixing, it has several reasons to be done, they are the language into Indonesian-Javanese, the language shifting, the immediate situation, cultural diversity of the language, and Indonesian's diversity of language.

After finding out the internal code switching then, the writer continues describing and discussing the next discussion, it is called the external code mixing. The elaboration will be explained as detail as below.

Data 1 External Code Mixing

"Aku napping sebentar ya Le, capek," bisiknya, yang selalu gue jawab bukan dengan kata-kata..." (Let me *napping* for a while, Le, I am tired," he whispered. I do not always answer that by words...) (Page 53)

This shows Anya's statement. Anya, at the current moment, is speaking to her husband, he is Ale. The reason underlying of using the external code mixing is declared people of multilingual. Having a short and quick during the day is called napping. The word comes out straight naturally of using two languages, English-Indonesian.

Data 2 External Code Mixing

"Lantas seperti biasa, tanpa menghiraukan gue, dia buka seatbelt, turun dari mobil, ambil bungkus makanan dari Ibu di bangku belakang..." (As usual, without paying attention to, he removes his seatbelt, getting off the car; take the package from the backseat...) (Page 57)

From this utterance, Ale and Anya are in the car. Anya is going to take a package from Ale's mother. The reason Ale mixes the language, because

it says to be the need of lexical. It is to avoid longer explanation of saying it in Indonesian as the language. So, it is stated that word shortly.

c. Data 3 External Code Mixing

“*Aku cuma minta itu untuk sekarang. Please.*” (I only need that one now. Please.) (Page 82).

From this piece of conversation, occurs a complicated relationship between Ale and Anya. They are in trouble about their own problem. Ale looks like begging on Anya to forgive and understand that Ale really realizes about his mistake. So, the reason is to strengthen his opinion previously about apologizing.

d. Data 4 External Code Mixing

“*Ouuuuchhh! 8-0, Bro? ledek Harris lagi. “Apa kita mau bubar aja dan langsung ke bubur Barito nih?”*”

Trash Talk mulu lo, kayak cewek,” *ledek gue balik...* “

(Ouuuchhh! 8-0, Bro? Harris mocks him over again. “What about we end it up and directly going to Barito porridge?” (Page 180).

You **Thrash Talk** so often, just like a woman,” I mock him too...)

It is seen of the conversation, they are two people involved, they are Ale and his younger brother, and he is Harris. They are having basketball match. It seems Ale does not show his effort; Ale feels gloomy and, absolutely, is not all out of playing basketball. Thrash Talk means insulting or boastful statement intended to humiliate someone, especially an opponent in an athletic contest While Harris takes this chance away, defeating the score. So, the point is to reaffirm the statement of Ale’s brother.

Data 5 External Code Mixing

“*Bukan pejabat gue, man, nggak punya tamu juga.*” (192)

(I am not a government official, *man*, I have no guest as well.)

This utterance shows about the sense of closeness or intimacy between, actually, Ale and Paul. *Man* means the short abbreviation of *friend*. Both are now of informal, no need to speak formally talking about the project. Alex and Paul have a close and tight relationship. So, the reason is to show the people of multilingual.

There are up to 99 of code mixing and code switching within this novel. They are classified, as the writer has scoped, into five kinds of code switching externally and ten of code mixing. Further result, they are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching.

The writer has already analyzed, listed and collected of code switching and code mixing beforehand. So, the outcome states, the dominant one of the *Critical Eleven* character as the novel shows the code mixing. The use of code mixing in this novel has, absolutely, higher portion than code switching.

It is implied also, because the ability of using two languages; Indonesia – English, as showing the people of bilingual, has influenced much in writing and creating this novel. Not only from the character who speaks or uses two kinds of language, but also the narration uses, mixes, and switches into those languages.

When interacting in a certain topic, somehow, the participants of bilingual seem hard and a little confused to respond back of selecting the appropriate word. As the result, they tend to choose lexical items that are

appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive.

As the drawn conclusion, the writer has collected about five kinds of code switching externally and ten kinds of code mixing. Further result, they are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching.

CONCLUSION

As the writer has scoped, there are, in total, up to 99 code switching and code mixing. They are classified into five kinds of code switching externally and ten of code mixing. Further result, they are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching.

The writer has already analyzed, listed and collected of code switching and code mixing beforehand. So the output result states, the dominant one of the *Critical Eleven* character novel shows the code mixing usage. The use of code mixing in this novel has, absolutely, higher portion than code switching.

The characters, exactly, have purpose of switching and mixing the language. Within this novel, it is done mixing and switching the language, because they are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, and repetition used for clarification.

Thus, as the conclusion, the specific language capability is needed here. To speak, interact, and share any kind of information of nowadays might be using more than one language to be used with. Simply stated, it has important role of using the other language fluently, partly or even entirely.

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