CODE MIXING IN A NOVEL *CELEBRITY WEDDING* BY ALIAZALEA

Fitri Ermawati
SekolahTinggi Bahasa Asing- IEC Jakarta

Mangantar Sitohang
SekolahTinggi Bahasa Asing- IEC Jakarta
mangantar@stibaiec-jakarta.ac.id

Abstract: This study is aimed to describe code mixing facts or presence in the novel *Celebrity Wedding* by AliaZalea. In fact, there are a lot of factors that influence people using code mixing, to mention one or two, can be due to someone's bilingualism or multilingualism condition. The writers use descriptive and content analysis method to analyze the forms code mixing, the types of phrases and compound of code mixing found in the novel *Celebrity Wedding*. The (English) data taken from the Novel are phrases, compounds. The writers then identified, collected, sorted and classified all the data, and made the analysis to find and determine the types of the phrases and the forms/types of modifiers present in the novel itself. From the result of analysis/discussion there are more Noun Phrase Types than Verb Phrase Types. There are five Noun Phrases containing premodifiers and four postmodifiers five containing both premodifiers, the dominant modifiers are Adjective followed by Noun the Preposition Phrases.

Key words: code mixing, bilingualism, types of phrases and compounds.

INTRODUCTION

Where ever group of people, as social creatures live, they always need means of communication to interact. As a medium/means to communicate with each other, they use language. As Wardhaugh says, when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call language (Wardhaugh, 2006:1). So it is through language, people could express their feelings, hopes/desires and ideas to others in the hope to meet their goals, desires or needs.

In many parts of the worlds, it is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages (Wardhaugh, 2006:96). People who master more than one language are called bilingual or multilingual. One of the countries with bilingual or multilingual people is Indonesia. With a population of around 253 millions, Indonesia is fourth most populous nation in the world after China, India, and United States. There are more than 700 living indigenous languages spoken by over 400 ethnic groups with Indonesian as its national language (Luise-Pitzl dan Osimka-Teasdale, 2016). Due to such statistics it is obvious that Indonesia allows its people to speak more than one language. Therefore, the emergence of language phenomenon known as bilingualism and multilingualism cannot be avoided.

Being a bilingual or multilingual people enable themselves to use more than one code or language. People, then, are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to

switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching (Wardhaugh, 2006:101). Code switching and code mixing have become a language phenomenon in a bilingual or multilingual community. A lot of people in a bilingual or multilingual society use code mixing to communicate with others. Code mixing is an important social aspect to bridge the diversity of languages appearing in bilingual or multilingual society. A speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. Even speaker who are not very proficient in a second language may use brief phrases and words for this purpose (Holmes, 2013 : 35).

In general, when doing an interaction with others, people will choose a code that could be understood by each other. Therefore, in Indonesia, the use of a language is associated not only in interaction with others but also the certain contexts. For example, they use Indonesian in a formal environment, such as in school or at the office. They also often use/mix their local languages such as Javanese, Betawinese, or Bataknese with Bahasa Indonesia when communicating with other people in their society or with their family. Or in non- formal situations

Additionally, code switching and code mixing can be used to build a relationship/intimacy or to distant themselves in their communities. As Gal says, code switching/code mixing is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations (Wardhaugh, 2006). Meaning, code switching /code mixing can be used to create intimacy in a society. People tend to change the way they speak in line with the persons they are talking to. In communication accommodation theory, it is explained that people will converge or adopt their interlocutors' way of speaking to eliminate the social distance one to another. In another situation, it may be necessary to maintain a distinctive identity without necessarily implying hostility towards the interlocutor, for example in interactions between teacher and pupil or doctor and patient (Mesthrie et al, 2009: 151). In this case, to show their distinct status divergence or speak differently from their interlocutors.

Also, code switching / code mixing is used as a strategy among the speakers and their interlocutors to get closer to each other. As an act of positive politeness, code switching and code mixing are used to get the same understanding between speaker and hearer. Or else, in the term of negative politeness the speakers will create a distance with their hearers. They are also regarded as an action that people use to differ their hierarchy in society or show their prestige and stress their social identity.

For literary works writers, there are a lot of factors affecting them to switch or mix the code, such as, their education, culture, social background, or related with certain topics. One of the Indonesian novelists using code switching and code mixing in the novel *Celebrity Wedding* is AliaZalea. As she had lived in America for years, allowing her to use code switching and code mixing in her writing works, including her novels.

So *Celebrity Wedding*, the object of the analysis, was published on September 22nd 2011. Like all her novels, this novel tells about love story, containing romantic love story, consisting of 328 pages and very interesting to read. As a metropop genre novel, it was composed for young readers. With a fascinating main idea, appealing story line, and strong character descriptions, there are a lot of things that can be observed in this novel. However, the most appealing aspect for the writers is the use of English Indonesian code mixing as a phenomenon in daily conversation of urban people shown in the novel as they often look unique.

So the novel tells about the love story of a famous singer named Revel with Inara. In order to clear his name and save his carrier as there is one untrue story about him, accused impregnating a woman, he asks Inara, his public accountant, to do a marriage contract. At the end, they finally fall in love with each other. Once again by reading this novel, we could see that the use of Indonesian English codemixing and code switching. In the novel, it also tells that Inara is the public accountant of one of the biggest public accountant firm in Jakarta, while, Revel is a famous singer from a rich family. Both of them graduated from the top universities abroad, no wonder the presence code switching and code mixing seem natural and unique.

There are many forms of code mixing found in the novel entitled *Celebrity Wedding* but the writer would focus on;

1. What types of phrases, compounds do the forms of code mixing consist of in the Novel used/described?
2. What forms / uniqueness of modifiers are there in the Noun Phrases in the Code mixing?

LITERATURE REVIEW
Language

As mentioned earlier, the main topic discussed here is code mixing, which relates with language phenomena in a novel, so for that reason, the writers would quote some experts' insight about it. Language is something taken for granted. Yet without it government could not operate, business would ease, trade could not be carried on, and science and industry would be hopeless tangle. In fact, without language most human activity would ease (The New Book of Knowledge, 2013).

In addition to that, Hall also defined that language is the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols (Lyon, 2002:4). Moreover, Henry Sweet, described that a language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts (Sweet, 2014:6). The above experts' opinion show to all people, that people's needs much depend on the language. Meaning almost all people's activities with their surrounding would automatically need language or language code / variety.

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:13). Gumperz has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur (Wardhaugh, 2006:11).

Then, according to William Downes, sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation (Downes, 1998:9). While Trudgill states that sociolinguistics is work which is intended to achieve a better understanding of the nature of human language by studying language in social context and/or to achieve a better understanding of the nature of the relationship and interaction between language and society (Trudgill, 2003:123).

Based on the above insights, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics analyzing about the language in relation with the society. Meaning, there many factors that people should keep in mind when wanting to communicate or convey their messages, desires, hopes or goals to others.

Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism and multilingualism are a normal and unremarkable necessity of everyday life for the majority of the world's population.

Linguists estimate that there are roughly 6,700 languages in the world, but only 200 nation-states. This means that there are over 30 times as many languages as there are countries, or in other words that bilingualism or multilingualism is present in practically every country in the world, whether it is officially recognized or not (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2006:388).

Bilingualism can be defined as psychological and social states of individuals or groups of people that result from interactions via language in which two or more linguistic codes (including dialects) are used for communication (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2006:115).

The concept of multilingualism is to be understood as the capacity of societies, institutions, groups, and individuals to engage on a regular basis in space and time with more than one language in everyday life.

Bilingualism and Multilingualism refer to the coexistence, contact, and interaction of different languages. The coexistence may take place at the societal level or the individual level. The coexistence of different languages in society or in an individual presupposes or has in mind these three things:

a. There are different languages;
b. Different languages have the opportunity to get into contact with each other.
c. Humans being are capable in learning and using multiple languages and human societies are capable of accommodating and managing multiple languages (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2006:115).

Therefore, bilingualism and multilingualism relate with the capability of an individual or groups in a society to communicate in two or more linguistic codes.

Code Choice

The presence of bilingualism and multilingualism affecting the way people communicate in society. People can choose to speak a variety of language according to their interlocutors. A term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety is known by code (Mestherie, Swann and Deumert, 2009:488).

Code refers to a variety of language. It can refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:88). In addition; Wardhaugh (2016) also states that the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties.

Based on those explanations, it is concluded that code is a variety of a language that a person chooses to employ in communication.

Code Mixing

The term of code mixing is used following Muysken to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000:1). In code mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language (Lucas, 1990:310). Wardhaugh also cites that code mixing occurs when during conversation, speakers use both languages together to the extent that they shift from one language to the other in the course of the single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2011:98).

In code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrases (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base (Jendra, 2010:78). Fasold also stated that if the person uses a word or a phrase from another language he has mixed not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and in the next is constructed of one language and the text is constructed according to the grammar of another, a switch has occurred (Fasold, 1984:182).

Form of Code Mixing

Code mixing, based on theories above, happens when bilingual speakers mix fragments of one language that can be smaller than clause to another language. And the forms of code mixing are in phrases, compounds, and the writers would focus on types of phrase and compound also the forms modifiers for noun phrases present in the novel.

Definition of Phrase

Noun Phrase and its types

It can be defined that phrase is a group of words which functions as a unit and, with the exception of the verb phrase itself, does not contain a finite verb (Loreto Todd, 1987:61-62). So a phrase must be more one word, can be two, three etc., but one is called as head/core. And there are five commonly occurring types of phrase in English: noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases and preposition phrases.

1.1. A noun phrase is a group of words with a noun as its headword,

Ex. the sexiest *man* alive (p.25)

1.2. An adjective phrase is a group of words which modifies a noun

Ex. an *overrated spoiled* man-boy (p. 94)

1.3. A verb phrase is a group of words with a verb as a headword.

Ex. *take* advantage (p. 1830.)

1.4. An adverb phrase is a group of words which functions like an adverb, it often plays the role of telling us when, where, why or how an event occurred.

Ex. The most eligible bachelor *in town* (p. 9).

1.5. A preposition phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition.

Ex. *in a good hands* (p.37)

Definition of Compound.

Compound, that is words formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of phrasal words, that is items that have the internal structure of phrases but functions syntactically as words both compounds and phrases look no different, but compound words have the following characteristics (Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:60-61) :

a. Compound words behave grammatically and semantically as a single word.

b. Since compound words behave as units, between their component element no affixes.

c. Compound words , can be written in three different ways: (1) Open, i.e., with a space between parts of the compound; e.g., toy store, flower pot etc.; (2) Hyphenated, i.e, with a hyphen (-) separating the elements of the compounds; e.g. flower pot, air-brake; (3) Solid, e.g., without a space or hyphen between components of the compounds, e.g , flowerpot, washrooms

d. Compound words usually have primary stress on the first element of the compound. e.g. **white** house while phrase words usually have primary stress /accent on the second element.

Actually there are many types compounds; *compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective* but the types of compounds and their characteristics discussed here are the ones present in the novel, namely compound noun and compound adjective.

1. dreadlocks (compound noun)
2. super-smart (compound adjective).

Modifier

The word modifier is always present, when talking about phrase, so for that reason, So it needs to show what modifier is word or group of words which gives further information about (modifies) another word or group of words (the head) (Jack C. Richards et al, 1992:234),. Modification may occur in a Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase and an Adjective Phrase, etc.

a. Modifiers before the head are called **premodifiers**, for example **arrogant** in *this arrogant son of bitch.*

b. Modifiers after the head are called *postmodifiers* for example, ***of bitch*** in *this arrogant son of bitch.*

So it can shortened that every head present in phrases will always have modifiers functioning to give more information to head/core, and the forms of the modifiers themselves can be adjective, noun, adverb (preposition phrase).

METHODOLOGY
In this research, the writers use qualitative research with descriptive content analysis method. Therefore the data concerned present in words (phrase and compound words). As known that, the phrase *qualitative methodology* refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data-people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (Taylor et all, 2015:7).
The study that the writers have conducted is the description and analysis of code mixing in the novel, especially relating phrase and compound types. The writers had to identify the relevant data and make a classification by coding the data into the categories of code, focusing on types of phases and compounds switching and code mixing.

The code mixing data taken from the novel are in the forms phrases and compounds. To get the relevant data, the writers read the novel repeatedly, sorted and classified them as phrases along with their forms modifiers, and also / findings as compounds belonging to code mixing and made analysis and conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
In this part, the writer shows relevant data based on the analysis of code mixing and code switching in the novel *Celebrity Wedding* by AliaZalea. Containing / having phrases and compounds**.**
1.   Forms of Code Mixing Data.
a). Code mixing in the form English of phrase found in the novel.

Table 1. Code mixing in the form of phrase

No	Data	Page
1	Seperti biasa, hari jumat adalah hari paling sibuk sepanjang minggu karena semua orang mencoba untuk menyelesaikan pekerjaan mereka agar bisa mendapatkan *weekend off*.xx	5
2	Ina, tentunya kamu kenal dengan Revelino Darby, musisi paling berbakat and *the most eligible bachelor in town*	9
3	Pak Sutomo, maaf sebelumnya, tapi kedatangan kami hari ini adalah untuk memberitahukan bahwa pihak manajemen Revel bersedia untuk *do business* dengan firm ini.	13
4	Saya yakin kita bisa *work something out*.	14
5	Nah, sekarang kita tahu kan kenapa dia dibilang ***the sexiest man alive*?**	25
6	***Video shoot*** merangkap liburan ke Inggris, Amerika, dan Australia; bolak-balik terbang Singapore dan Hong Kong untuk sound mixing.	27
7	Video shoot merangkap liburan ke Inggris, Amerika, dan Australia; bolak-balik terbang Singapore dan Hong Kong untuk ***sound mixing***.	27
8	***This arrogant son of a bitch*** dan ina menarik napas panjang sebelum dia memulai omelannya.	85
9	***All the more reason*** bagi kamu untuk menikah dengan saya.	89
10	Revel itu ***an overrated spoiled man-boy*** yang ngerasa bahwa dia punya hak untuk memperlakukan perempuan like shit.	94
11	Satu hal yang disadari Revel selama dua minggu	101

	belakangan adalah bahwa Ina adalah seorang perempuan yang selain pintar, mandiri, cute as hell, dan memiliki *sense of humor* dia juga Memiliki kecenderungan mengeluarkan komentar yang agak-agak sarkatis.	
12	Boneka *gives me the creeps*.	105
13	Satu detik mereka *having a good time* ngobrolin tentang keluarga.	111
14	Dia mungkin berpikir kalau saya sudah *take advantage* dari kamu.	183
15	Dia takut Ina akan memberikannya *the silent treatment* dan melarangnya masuk ke kamar tidur mereka.	187
16	*A very brave woman*, kalau mengingat sejarah tingkah laku saya sebelum saya menikah.	207
17	Mama saya memang *a cold-hearted bitch*, tapi dia tahu cara membesarkan anak laki-lakinya menjadi orang yang bermoral.	234
18	Omong-omong tentang *the whole story*, kalau papa menceraikan mama untuk menikahi tante Vero, kenapa aku nggak pernah melihat tante Vero lagi setelah papa dan mama cerai?	264

Table 2. Code mixing in the form of compound

No	Data	Page
1	Sekarang Revel membiarkan rambutnya dipotong pendek, tapi dulu rambutnya panjang dengan *dreadlocks* ala Lenny Kravitz.	10
2	Tapi kelihatan *super-smart* dan sedikit cute kalau saja dia	11

	mau mengoleskan sedikit *make-up* pada wajahnya yang pucat itu.	
3	Dasar Pak Sutomo, kalau sudah urusan *bullshit* paling jagonya.	11
4	Tapi Ina adalah *control freak*, yaitu seseorang yang harus selalu memiliki kontrol dalam situasi apapun.	121
5	Dia sudah menikahi seorang *neat freak* yang kemungkinan besar juga seorang obsessive compulsive yang harus memastikan bahwa semuanya teratur dengan rapi karena kalau tidak, dia bisa stres.	180
6	Dia sudah menikahi seorang neat freak yang kemungkinan besar juga seorang *obsessive compulsive* yang harus memastikan bahwa semuanya teratur dengan rapi karena kalau tidak, dia bisa stres.	180
7	Ouch, kayaknya saya perlu *band-aid* deh.	192
8	Dibawah *headline*, Ina melihat tiga foto yang kelihatannyadiambildengansembunyi sembunyi.	277
9	Dia kemudian menelpon *front-desk*, meminta mereka agar mengonfirmasi penerbangannya.	302

In this part each data above will be discussed / analyzed to determine to what types of phrase and compound they belong and what their functions are.

1.1 weekend off is noun phrase, *weekend* is the head (noun) and *off* is adv / prep and it functions as postmodifier,

1.2 The most eligible bachelor in town is noun phrase, the head is *bachelor* (noun) and *the most eligible* (adjective phrase consisting article and adjectives) is premodifiers and *in town* (prep.phrase) is postmodifiers and this is a noun

phrase having both premodifiers and postmodifiers.

1.3 the sexiest man alive is a noun phrase, *man* is the head (noun) and *the sexiest* (consisting of article followed by adjective) is premodifiers and *alve* (adjective) so this noun phrase has both premodifiers and postmodifiers

1.4 Video shoot (Noun Phrase), *shoot* is the head (noun) and *video* (noun) is premodifier

1.5 Sound Mixing (Noun Phrase), *mixing* is the head (noun) and *sound* (noun) is premodifier so this is a Noun Phrase

1.6 A cold son in the bitch (Noun Phrase), *son* is the head (noun) *a cold* (article + adjective) is premodifier and *of a bitch* (prep.+ article + noun) is preposition phrase functions as postmodifiers.

1.7 In a good hands (Noun Phrase), *hands* is the head (noun) and *in a good hands* (prep + art + adj or preposition phrase) functions as postmodifiers.

1.8 This arrogant son of a bitch (Noun Phrase), *son* is the head and *this arrogant* (det + adjec) is a premodifier and *of a bitch* (prep+ art. + noun) is postmodifiers, so this has both premodifiers and postmodifiers.

1.9 All the more reason (Noun Phrase), *reason* is the head and *all the more* (det + det + adj) is premodfiers.

1.10 An overrated spoiled man-boy (Noun Phrase) *man-boy* is the head (noun) and *an overrated spoiled* (art + adj = adj) is premodifiers.

1.11 sense of humor Noun Phrase) *sense* is the head and *of humor* (prep + noun) is postmodifiers.

1.12 The silent treatment (Noun Phrase), *treatment* (noun) is the head and *the silent* (art + adj.) is premodifiers.

1.13 The whole story, *story* is the head and *the whole* (art + adj) is premodDo business (Verb Phrase), *do* is the head (verb) and *business* is a noun is it is postmodifiers.

1.14 Work something out (Verb Phrase), *work* is the head and *something* (noun) *out* (adverb) is postmodifiers.

1.15 Gives me the creeps (Verb Phrase), *gives* is the head and *me the creeps or as Noun Phrase.* (pro + art + noun) is postmodifiers

1.16 Having a good time (Verb Phrase), *having* is the head and *a good time* (art + adj + non) is postmodifiers

1.17 Take advantage (Noun Phrase), *take* is the head and *advantage* (noun) is postmodifier.

Discussion about the compound present in the novel.

2.1 Dreadlocks (compound noun) having combination verb +noun

2.2 Super-smart (compound adjective) having combination adjective + adjective

2.3 Bullshit (compound noun), having combination noun + noun

2.4 Control freak (compound noun), having combination Noun/verb + noun

2.5 obsessive compulsive (compound adj) Band-aid (compound noun), having combination noun + noun

2.6 Headline (compound noun), having noun + noun.

CONCLUSION

Types of phrases present in code mixing are *noun phrases* and *verb phrases*. From the data analyzed thirteen (13) out of eighteen (18) belonging to *noun phrases* with different forms modifiers. From all the thirteen phrases analyzed, *there five modifiers functioning as premodifiers* *four functioning as* *postmodifers* and *the four functioning both as premodifiers and postmofiers belonging to noun phrases*. So out of eighteen data shown and analyzed above, there are five (5) verb phrases. And the forms modifiers belonging noun phrases are;
1) Noun Phrases

There are eight (8) modifiers, (present as premodifiers and as postmodifiers) in the forms of adjective (phrases) ; There are four (4) modifiers (present as postmodifiers) in the form preposition (phrases); There is one (1) modifiers (present as postmodifier) in the form of adjective. So it can be paraphrased that the dominant form modifiers are adjectives, present both as pre and postmodifiers, followed by modifiers (postmodifiers) in the forms of preposition phrases and the last one modifier (postmodifier) in the form of adjective.

2) Verb Phrase.

There are five Verb Phrases and all the modifiers are postmodifiers precisely in the forms of noun (phrases).

3) Types of Compound.

4) Compound Noun.

From the six compound present in code mixing, five are compound nouns with the types/combinations as follow; There are four having noun + noun combination; There is one having adjective + noun combination

5) Compound Adjective.

The combination of compound adjective above is adjective + adjective. So the dominant compound noun combination is noun + noun combination. So those are phrases and compound specifications or characteristics seen from the forms and the use of phrases and compound along with their uniqueness.

REFERENCES

Appel, R.P. M. 2006. *Language Contact and Bilingualism*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

Aronin, L.B. H. 2009. *The Exploration of Multilingualism*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.

Auer, Pr. 1999. *Code Switching in Conversation: Language, Interaction, and Identity*. Canada: Routledge.

Azar, B. S. 2002. *Understanding And Using English Grammar*. New York: Longman

Bhatia, T. K. & Ritcjie, W. C. 2006. *The Handbook of Bilingualism*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Chierchia, G. S.. 2000. *Meaning an*

Downes, W. 1998. *Language and Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Eldin, A. A. T.S. 2014. *Sociolinguistic Study of Code Switching of The Arabic Language Language Speakers on Social Networking*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ijel/article/viewFile/42623/23305

Fasold, R. 1984. *The Sociolinguistics of Society*. New York: Basil Blackwell.

Finegan, E. 2008. *Language: Its Structure and Use*. Boston: Thomson Wadsworth.

Gardner-Bonneau, D. & Blanchard , H E.. 2007. *Human Factors and Voice Interactive System*. New York: Springer.

Hoffman, Ce. 2014. *Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Routledge.

Holmes, J. 2013. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. USA: Routledge.

Huerta-Marcias, Anna Elizabeth Quintero. 1992. *Code Switching Bilingualism and Biliteracy: A Case Study.* Retrieved August 10, 2016, from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.20.8491&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Jendra, M.I. I 2010. *Sociolinguistics The Study of Societies' Language*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Kantone, K. F. 2007. *Code Switching in Bilingual Children*. Dordrecht: Springer.

Lucas, C. 1990. *Sign Language Research: Theoritical Issues*. Washington DC: Gallaudet University Press.

Luise-Pitzl, Marie Ruth Osimka -Teasdale. 2016. *English as a Lingua Franca: Perspectives and Prospects*. Southampton: De Gruyter.

Lyon, J. 2002. *Language and Linguistics an Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Manser, M. H. 1991. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Mesthrie, R. J. S, Deumert, A & Lep, W.L.. 2009. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Muysken, Pr. 2000. *Typology of Code Mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Percel, J. S. 1999. *Pragmatics*. London: Routledge.

Schmidt, A. 2014. *Between the Language : Code Switching in Bilingual Communication*. Hamburg: Anchor Academic Publishing.