

CODE SWITCHING FOUND IN RESEARCHERS' WHATSAPP GROUP “SITADEWIKU”: HOW DOES CODE SWITCHING OCCUR?

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Abstract

This study focuses on the analysis of code-switching of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar's Synergy of Bird Conservation with Customary Village Community to Promote Demulih Bangli as a Green and Harmonious Virtual Educational Tourism or in *Indonesian is Sinergi Konservasi Burung Bersama Desa Adat dalam Mempromosikan Bukit Demulih Bangli sebagai Kawasan Wisata Edukasi Virtual yang Hijau dan Berkicau* (henceforth *SITADEWIKU*) researchers. This study aimed at identifying the types and the function of code-switching on the Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar's researchers WhatsApp group. It was found that 15 text messages show code-switching. The descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. The types of code switching were analyzed using Romaine's (1995) theory, and the function of code-switching was analyzed using the theory of there were three types of code-switching found by the researchers: tag-switching, inter-sentential, and the last one is intra-sentential. The results showed that from 15 data texts the majority of the data used by the members of the research was intra-sentential switching. In terms of function, based on the theory used there were six functions of code-switching from the data above, namely referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. The expressive function is the most commonly used function of code-switching found.

Keywords: Code-switching, WhatsApp Group, Researchers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication in two languages is a common phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual nations. Switching between languages can be used to demonstrate expertise in two or more languages. According to Trudgill (2003) bilinguals are people who can speak two or more languages. It refers to a bilingual or multilingual person's capacity to speak many languages at the same time. Conversations, speeches, lectures, and other types of communication are all conducted in English. In this situation, code selection is crucial since we need to choose a certain language to avoid misunderstanding. This is considered as

code-switching. It is not surprising that individuals can speak many languages because they may be easily taught from a variety of sources and methods

Since there are no boundaries in today's language especially English. With the expanding use of the English language in people's lives, its usage in both formal and informal situations is increasing daily Chughtai et al., (2016). As a result, code-switching is becoming more popular and has formed a new style in everyday communication, and is a typical phenomenon in cyberspace, whether in communication or while posting anything on social media. The

use of social media programs on the internet, such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Line, Facebook, and other popular communication tools nowadays. WhatsApp is the most popular social media platform that could be used for communication (Rahartri, 2019). Without face-to-face communication, WhatsApp may give a comfortable and simple environment for individuals to share their thoughts, send messages, interact with messages, and engage in conversation with others.

It is occasionally very interesting to research code-switching since the various phenomena that cause code-switching are becoming increasingly diversified. This is proven by the number of researchers who conduct studies on the case of code-switching. Many studies on code-switching from various aspects with many different data sources to the literature issue have been conducted. In a research conducted by Sinaga & Hutahaean (2020) to analyse code-switching on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel, The researchers used a variety of data analysis procedures, including familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, interpreting and representing. The researcher collected 25 data from Deddy's YouTube channel and examined them using Wardhaugh's theory, giving the following results: situational and metaphorical, with situational accounting for 15 and metaphorical accounting for 10.

Another research is from Nurmalia & Purwaningrum (2019), the study is about code-switching usage in 50 first Dates Movie. In this study, the researcher found 23 cases of switching dialogues in 50 First Date Movies. The final finding shows that the most common type is tag switching. The most common reason for altering the language is that the speaker wishes to change the perspective of the listener, and the

function of switching the code is mostly to immediately include the listener in the conversation.

Hanafiah et al., (2021) also created a study to analyze code-switching that occurs in lecturer students' interaction in thesis examination. The study found that code-switching happens during thesis examination. It may be determined that lecturers and students in thesis examinations aim to avoid using code-switching during communication. Even if the guideline is to speak complete English, code-switching is nevertheless employed to maintain the continuity and fluidity of the interaction as well as to guarantee that the messages are well comprehended.

And the last study conducted by Adi (2018) analyzes code-switching occurs in the Indonesian novel Critical Eleven. The writer found that there are three types of code-switching (inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching) and reveals the novel's essentially inter-sentential change of utterances. And there are eight reasons why the novel's characters switch languages.

In the aforementioned study above, code-switching usage in diverse contexts, such as in YouTube, movies, thesis examinations, and novels had been studied. However, the usage of code-switching on WhatsApp has not been focused on, particularly in the researcher WhatsApp group. WhatsApp may be used for a variety of purposes and groups, including family, college or school groups, office teamwork, and even research groups. People that use code-switching when talking online are regularly found in this application. In this study, code-switching cases in the messages of WhatsApp Group of the Synergy of Bird Conservation with Customary Village Community to Promote Demulih Bangli as a Green and

Harmonious Virtual Educational Tourism or in *Indonesian is Sinergi Konservasi Burung Bersama Desa Adat dalam Mempromosikan Bukit Demulih Bangli sebagai Kawasan Wisata Edukasi Virtual yang Hijau dan Berkicau* (henceforth *SITADEWIKU*) researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar are studied. The recent studies attempt to discover a phenomenon that has never been studied before, the subject of this study is a research WhatsApp group.

The objective of this research is to identify and characterize various types and functions of code-switching used by all members of the *SITADEWIKU* research WhatsApp group. This study mainly focuses on Indonesia-English switching. In addition, the author uses the three types of code-switching based on Romaine's (1995) theory to categorize the types of code-switching. Meanwhile, to find out the function of code-switching contained in the *SITADEWIKU* researcher WhatsApp Group, using the theory of Appel & Muysken (2006)

Members of the *SITADEWIKU* group come from a variety of backgrounds, including sixth-semester students and facilitators, who are the lecturers from three different programs of study. Six of the researchers and two lecturers have degrees in English Literature and English Education, while three others have degrees in Biology Education. As a result, researchers must be multilingual for extra learning and new knowledge to be shared within the study team. The current study is worthwhile since because the object of study is derived from researchers' activities with different educational backgrounds then it is easier to find the object of study drawn from the actions of researchers with diverse educational backgrounds,

making it simpler to detect code-switching in group conversations.

2. CODE SWITCHING

Code-switching is the process of switching between two types of languages within an utterance or dialogue, whilst at the bilingual level, it includes changes in the language of style at the monolingual level (Hoffmann, 1991). Unconscious code-switching occurs as a result of their capacity to use more than one language, while another can appear code-switching to repeat what was spoken previously. On the other hand, Romaine (1995) defined code-switching as the employment of more than many languages, varieties, or dialects by a speaker within an expression or discourse, or between various interactants or circumstances. In line with Romaine's definition, Ayeomoni, (2006) defined code-switching as the use of two or more languages, dialects, or even speech styles alternately. While according to Trousdale (as cited in Ameliza & Ambalegin, 2020) stated that Code switching is a language scenario in which the speaker switches between two kinds (codes) in a dialogue with another person who has the same language skills.

It can be inferred that code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon that is classed as a change of language and is sometimes characterized as the transition between two or more languages in a single utterance. For different reasons, the speaker will frequently switch from one language to another without impacting the content of the dialogue. The context, the interlocutor, and the topics spoke all have a direct influence on language transmission.

According to Romaine (1995), there are three types of code-switching (tag-switching, inter-sentential and intra-

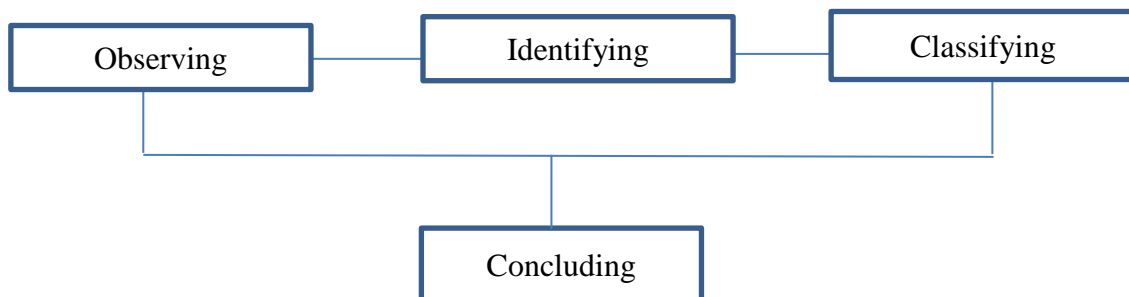
sentential). The insertion of a tag or an interjection in one language into an otherwise entirely in the other language speech is known as tag switching. Inter-sentential switching is a switch that happens between clause or sentence boundaries and is in any language. When transitioning between sentences, the majority of the utterance should comply to the standards of both languages. Inter-sentential switching is a switch that happens between clause or sentence boundaries and is in one or either language.

Appel & Muysken (2006) divided the code-switching functional model into six functions which are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function. A referential function is linked to a lack of linguistic proficiency. The directive function is to add or subtract a person from a discussion part. An expressive function focuses on self-identification or emotion. Phatic function is to indicate a shift in tone and emphasize important parts of a conversation. The metalinguistic function of code-switching is frequently employed for

comments or the statement of something in another language. Poetic function is frequently employed for enjoyment or entertainment purposes in the form of jokes, stories, songs, and poetic quotes

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method with message analysis was adopted in this study. Qualitative research is a technique for exploring and comprehending the importance that individuals or groups place on a social or human issue (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The descriptive research technique is a fundamental research method that analyzes the issue as it now existed (Williams, 2018) The data were gathered from a WhatsApp Group message sent by *SITADEWIKU* researcher. *SITADEWIKU* is an Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar scientific research group that undertakes bird conservation studies in Demulih Village, Susut District, Bangli, Bali. Their WhatsApp group contains information about their studies and other activities. However, this analysis is limited to English Indonesia code-switching.



The data collection process consists of some steps: 1) Observing the data that occurs in the *SITADEWIKU* WhatsApp group; 2) Identifying messages that applied code-switching and screenshot the selected message; 3) Classifying the type and the function of code-switching based on theory; 4) Concluding the types and function of code switching

were applied in *SITADEWIKU* WhatsApp group. The data will be reported accurately, systematically, and scientifically by analyzing the types of code-switching which were assessed by employing Romaine's theory (1995). Meanwhile, the theory of Appel & Muysken, (2006) will be applied to analyze the function of code-switching.

Sudaryanto (2015) proposed two methods for presenting data analysis. They have both informal and formal processes in place. He argued that the informal strategy uses verbal assertions, whereas the formal style employs signs and symbols. The findings of this study are presented informally. Because the outcomes of the analysis are in the form of language without numbers, signs, or symbols, the informal technique is utilized

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

The researcher uncovered data that was used as code-switching based on the data that was analyzed. The researcher classifies the data based on the type and function of code-switching. Code-switching is classified into three types, the first one is tag switching, second is inter-sentential switching, and the last one is intra-sentential switching (Romaine, 1995). Referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function are the six code-switching functions (Appel & Muysken, 2006). There were 15 data found in the *SITADEWIKU* WhatsApp Group. For the types of code-switching, the results showed that the majority of the data used was intra-sentential switching which is 7 data. The researcher also discovered 3 data categories as tag-switching and 5 data categories as inter-sentential switching, which is 2 data from inter-sentential can also be classified as intra-sentential switching. In terms of function, it has been revealed that expressive function is the most commonly found data, encompassing up to 5 data, followed by 4 data classified as phatic function. There are 3 data code-switching with referential functions, in addition to 1 data each for a directive, metalinguistic, and poetic functions One

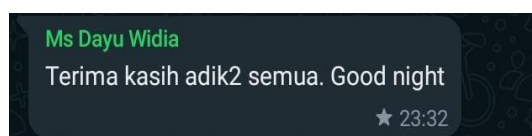
data can be classified based on its type, and it can also be classified based on its function; the types and functions contained in code-switching will always be related to one another, because every code-switching that occurs will certainly have a type and function.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Tag Switching and Its Functions

Tag switching is the most basic type of code switching since it inserts speaker tags and specific specified phrases or words in one language through an utterance that would normally be in the other. Tag switching employs an interjection, tags, and phrases.

Data 1



Terima kasih adik2 semua, good night
(Thank you everyone, good night)
(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

This message can be classified as a tag switching message, because there is a “**Good night**” greeting at the end of the message delivered, the data above is a tag switching, where “**Good night**” is part of the interjection commonly used in code switching. Because it was late at night, one of the lecturers who is a member of the *SITADEWIKU* congratulated all students before retiring to bed.

There is an English term “**Good night**”, the data shows / belongs to expressive function, code-switching has an expressive function when it contains an intent to transmit sentiments or emotions. It appears to be a greeting, command, congrats, astonishment, and several replies to utterances. “**Good night**” is a word given to others before going to bed.

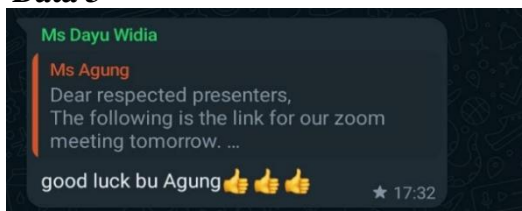
Data 2



Woowwww...kereeen Rai Good job
(Woowwww...cool Rai Good job)
(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

Inserting a tag Wooww in the first sentence and adding word good job in the end on the sentence. The word “wow” and “good job” is a categorize as tag switching because tag-switching employs an interjection, tags, and phrases and is often seen at the beginning or end of a phrase. In this data, a lecturer reacts to a message conveyed by professor where one of the team members won the debating competition. She expresses happiness and appreciation for what his students can accomplish, consequently it is argued that the tag switching expressive function is present in this data.

Data 3



Good luck *bu Agung*
(Good luck Ms. Agung)
(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

Code-switching appears in the first phrase of the above-mentioned message. “Good luck” tag switching is present in this utterance, because the word “good luck” is a part of interjection. As we know tag switching employs an interjection, tags, and phrases and is often seen at the beginning or end of a phrase. Because one of our lecturers will

be guiding a seminar, we all encourage her as well as another lecturer who urge her to use the sentence above.

This data contains the referential function, which happens when the speaker does not understand the terms or ideas conveyed in a certain language. “Good luck” is referred to as “*Semoga beruntung*” in Indonesian, however, the phrase has become rare, particularly among those with English education. Because the sender is a lecturer with an English background, the expression “good luck” is almost definitely more frequently used than the phrase “*Semoga beruntung*”.

4.2.2 Inter-Sentential Switching and Its function

Inter-sentential switching is a switch that happens between clause or sentence boundaries and is in one language or the other. People who can speak two or more languages will often use this type, but people who are not bilingual will tend to avoid this language change.

Data 4



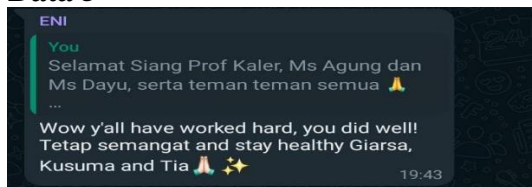
Selamat pagi. Terima kasih untuk acara dua hari ini dan semua tugas tugas2nya. Looking forward to the next agenda.
(Good morning. Thank you for organizing this two-day event and all of the tasks.)
(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

The type of code switching in the following data is inter-sentential switching. There is one message in these communications that uses two languages. The first and second sentences are in Indonesian, while the third sentence is in English. In the context of the message above, one of the research supervisors expressed his

appreciation for the work done over the previous two days and encouraged all participants to look forward to the next agenda.

In terms of function, the above message is a phatic function. This function attempts to show a change in the tone and emphasizes crucial topics in a discussion. The phatic function appears at the end of the sentence in the data above. Which is this one of the sentences that highlights imported portions, it emphasized here that all members will soon receive a new task after finishing the previous task.

Data 5



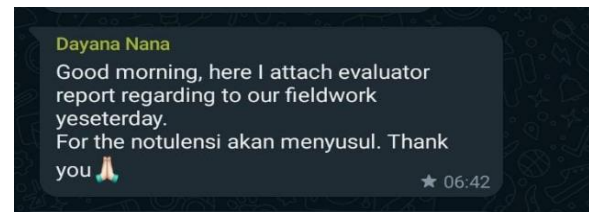
Wow y'aal have worked hard, you did well. *Tetap semangat* and stay healthy *Giarso, Kusuma and Tia* (Wow you all have worked hard, you did well. Keep spirit and stay healthy *Giarso, Kusuma and Tia*) (Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

As with the previous message, there is an inter-sentential transition of two languages in one message in a different sentence. Then, in the second sentence, she encourages her friends in both Indonesian and English, indicating that there is intra-sentential switching in this communication due to the presence of two languages in the second sentence.

The context provided in focus on the topic is an excellent alternative for friends who worked hard to obtain one of the results of the *SITADEWIKU* scientific research in the form of videos published on the YouTube channel. The sender then encourages and prays for friends to be passionate and in excellent condition. As a result, the data could be categorized as an expressive function.

Every sentence expresses feelings or emotions.

Data 6



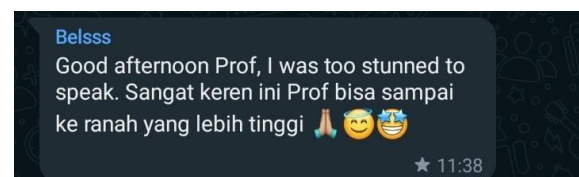
Good morning, here I attach evaluator report regarding to our fieldwork yesterday. For the *notulensi akan menyusul*. Thank you (Good morning, here I attach evaluator report regarding to our fieldwork yesterday. The notes will be followed. Thank you)

(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

Inter-sentential switching is the classification of the data. The messages are intended in a combination of English and Indonesian. The first sentence is in English, the second sentence is a mixing of Indonesian and English, and the last sentence is in English. This data can also be classified as intra-sentential code-switching since, in addition to language changes between sentences, language changes inside the phrase occur.

This message is a send from one of the English literature study program students or member of *SITADEWIKU* she states that she will provide a report and evaluation of *SITADEWIKU* activities that day. The first and the second sentence emphasize important parts of a conversation, based on this, the data presented above can be categorized as a phatic function.

Data 7



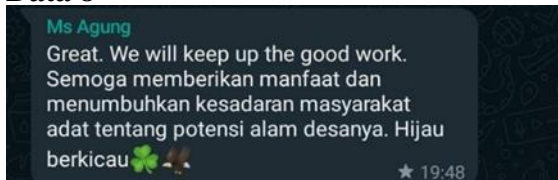
Good afternoon Prof, I was too stunned to speak. *Sangat keren ini Prof bisa sampai ke ranah yang lebih tinggi* (Good afternoon, Prof, I was too stunned to speak It's fantastic Prof can advance to a higher realm.)

(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

This message contains inter-sentential code-switching, where the sender opens her sentence in English and then switches to Indonesian in the second sentence. In this situation, the sender is overjoyed and unable to say anything because the team's achievements are amazing.

This sentence serves as a metalinguistic function, as there is a re-emphasis in two languages. The context in the first phrase is that the sender is speechless due to extremely amazing achievements. While the second sentence shares the same sense of appreciation as the first. As a result, the admiration expressed in the first sentence is reiterated in the second.

Data 8



Great. We will keep up the good work. *Semoga memberikan manfaat dan menumbuhkan kesadaran masyarakat adat tentang potensi alam desanya. Hijau berkicau*

Great. We will keep up the good work. Hopefully, it will bring advantages and improve indigenous peoples' knowledge of their village's natural potential. Green and chirping

(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

The message above shows inter-sentential switching, as well as a change in the verbal phrases. The first and second sentences are written in English,

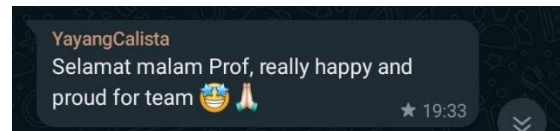
while the third and fourth sentences are written in Indonesian. The message above shows a lecturer who stated that they would continue to make progress so that it can later bring advantages and make the local community aware of the possibilities of the area where we are doing research.

The data presented here is categorized as a directed function, because not everyone in the research group is fluent in English as a result, language-based activities are employed to engage all participants. The aims of the directive function are to Including or remove a person from a discussion part

4.2.3 Intra- Sentential Switching and Its Function

Intra-sentential switching is defined as change of language in a sentence. Because it occurs within a phrase, intra-sentential switching presents the greatest risk in syntactic rules

Data 9



Selamat malam Prof, really happy and proud for team

(Good afternoon, Prof, really happy and proud for team)

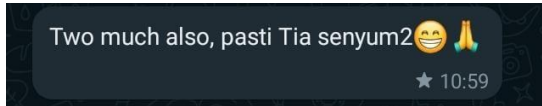
(Source: SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group)

Intra-sentential occurs in the message above because there is a switch in the language in a sentence; the phrase begins with Indonesian and finishes with English. One of the students greeted in Indonesian and expressed his delight in using English. The context of the statement above is the message communicated when the team's video project arrived at the government.

The expression “really happy and proud for team” expresses a student's emotion of joy and pride for a

corporation. As a result, this is an intra-sentential switching with an expressive function. As we know expressive function contains an intent to transmit sentiments or emotions.

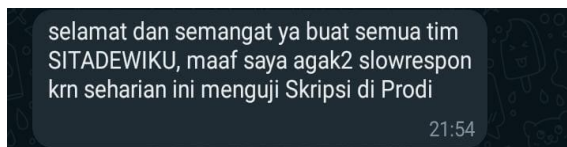
Data 10



Two much also, *pasti Tia senyum2*
(Too much also, Tia must be smiling)
(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

The data above shows an intra-sentential kind of code-switching, with a language change, occurring in one sentence. The phrase begins in English and then moves on to Indonesian. The sender's background is a professor who jokingly blamed the English used and stated that English Education students laughed at the language. In reality, he is a foreign graduate professor with excellent English. The above message shows that intra-sentential has a poetic function because the poetic function is commonly used for amusement or enjoyment in the form of jokes, tales, songs, and poetic phrases.

Data 11



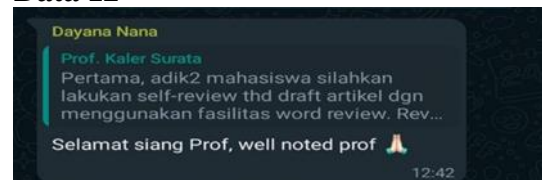
Selamat dan semangat ya buat semua tim SITADEWIKU, maaf saya agak slowrespon krn seharian menguji Skripsi di Prodi

Congratulations and keep your spirits up for all the *SITADEWIKU* team, sorry I'm a bit slowrespon because all day testing thesis in Study Program
(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

There is a "slow respond" word in the middle of the phrase, this message is classified as intra-sentential switching. English language word was

inserted into an Indonesian phrase. As a result, the following data was identified as a **referential function** because the English term "**slow respond**" was inserted in the middle of an Indonesian utterance. It occurred as a result of a lack of knowledge of the Indonesian language on the term "slow response." It is translated as "*menanggapi dengan lambat*" in Indonesian. However, most Indonesians are unfamiliar with the term. As a result, many Indonesians tend to employ the English term "slow response" when speaking the Indonesian language.

Data 12



Selamat siang Prof, well note prof
Good afternoon Prof, well noted prof
(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

In this data, a student greets the professor and expresses his appreciation for a message delivered by the professor previously. "**Well noted**" is an emphasis in the phrase that indicates the student completely understands what the professor is saying. Because of the emphasis on important parts of the phrase, the functions in the following data can be classified as phatic functions.

Data 13

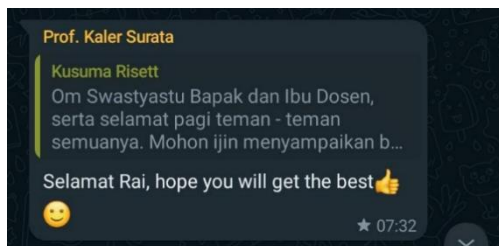


Tim Sita tlg share catatan notulis dan evaluator ke WAG ini
Sita team please share the note and evaluator to this WhatsApp Group
(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

The addition of the word "**share**" in the message above classifies this data as

intra-sentential code switching. The professor asked that the Sita Team divide their notes and evaluator into groups. The word “share” was inserted into Indonesian which means “*bagikan*”. In comparison to the Indonesian language, the term “**share**” is more known or often used. As a result, the data can be categorized as a referential function.

Data 14

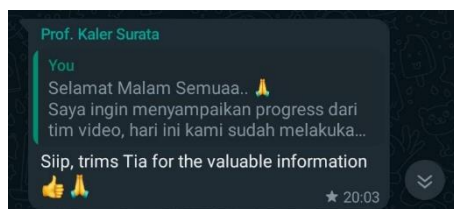


Selamat Rai, hope you will get the best
Congratulation Rai, hope you will get the best

(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

In the data above, the type of intra-sentential code switching occurs again; the sentence is started in Indonesian and then continued by English; the context of the message is a professor congratulating one of the students on advancing to the final round, thus she will be absent from class today. The professor congratulates her and wishes her the best of luck, therefore based on this explanation, it can be determined that the data above can be classified as intra sentential switching with an expressive function.

Data 15



Sip, trims Tia for the valuable information

Alright, thanks Tia for the valuable information

(Source: *SITADEWIKU WhatsApp Group*)

The use of Indonesian at the beginning of the sentence followed by English categorizes the message above as intra-sentential switching, in which a professor thanks for the information shared about team progress, he says that the information was very useful because it was good news, then he gives the emphasis of the important part using English, the data above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching with a phatic function.

5. CONCLUSION

Following the findings of this study, it is possible to conclude that code-switching occurred in the Mahasaraswati Denpasar University researcher WhatsApp group and that several types and functions of code-switching are interesting to be analyzed were discovered. The data above show three types and six functions of code-switching use. Based on the analysis above, it is clear that with the rapid development of languages, code-switching can occur anywhere. We can use code-switching to improve our ability to learn a language in addition to facilitating communication. We can learn to be bilingual or multilingual in a variety of ways, one of which is by having a conversation in various languages. Particularly if we have a group whose sole purpose is to teach a lesson. Surely, this researcher may be beneficial to readers and future researchers interested in the same subject. The phenomena of code-switching will continue to increase in line with the advancement of technology and language. It is envisaged that researchers may discover new occurrences in code-switching that can be examined directly rather than only

through digital and print media. Particularly in educational environments.

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