CODE MIXING ON KRISTO IMMANUEL'S TWITTER ACCOUNT

Sani Ambarita[1], Nurma Dhona 2[2]
[1] University of Putera Batam
[2] University of Putera Batam

Abstract

This research is sociolinguistics research which identified code-mixing on Kristo's Twitter account. The aim of this research is to know the type of code-mixing on Kristo's Twitter account. This research used Wardaugh's theory. The researcher used observational method with non-participant techniques in collecting the data by Sudaryanto. This research applied sociolinguistics identity method and sociolinguistics-competence in equalizing to analyze the data. When people want to interact with each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. Related to this, the research is written based on code-mixing as a means of language variation in sociolinguistic, and it is used in social media. The researcher found all the type of code mixing on Kristo's twitter account. Each of the data divided into type of code mixing there are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving of pronunciation code-mixing. Code mixing could happen everywhere with any condition and situation. In other words, in this situation many people are using social media and making posts that mix their language.

Keywords : code mixing, sociolinguistic, twitter

I. Introduction

In many parts of the world, One of the nations with many different languages is Indonesia, which is home to numerous ethnic groups, cultures, and tongues. In order to communicate in society, Indonesians frequently use a language other than their mother tongue, their national language, or even a foreign language. nations with many different languages is Indonesia, which is home to numerous ethnic groups, cultures, and tongues. In order to communicate in society, Indonesians frequently use a language other than their mother tongue, their national language, or even a foreign language. This phenomenon called linguistic. According to Holmes (2000) The study of the interaction between language and society, as well as how language is utilized in multilingual speech communities, is known as sociolinguistics. Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of how languages change and frequency of linguistic use in society, and bilingualism is a topic of discussion within this field.

Mashiri (2002) stated that bilingual language is the use more than one language by a speaker during communicating with others. Moreover, in term of bilingualism code switching often occur. Switch code a language into another language is common situations in Indonesian without seeing gender, age, status and society. The code means how to express something through the language using certain dialect, style, register or variety of language. (Hudson, 2000).

Code mixing occurs in a daily life such as in conversations, an event like speeches, in a media (mass media and electronic media

(Ayeomoni, 2006). In this research, the researchers chose twitter social media as the source of data. In this case, the twitter is from the influencer who is Kristo Imanuel. From his twitter account can be found some code mixing. Kristo Imanuel is one of the famous influencers that can impersonate people such as President Jokowi, Judika, Iwan Fals, and the characters of animation. He also posts some tweets that contain code mixing.

This research focused to the analysis of code mixing. Wardaugh (1987) classified types of code mixing into three, intra- sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. These types were analyzed in this research to know the kind of code mixing found in the twitter. In supporting this research, researchers found two journals which conducting the same topic. Researchers picked two journals which focused on code mixing. Agustina (2012) described the factors of code mixing in the process of teaching and learning. Octavita (2017) analyzed the type code mixing in the novel The Devils Wears Prada by Lauren Weisberger.

Code mixing phenomena can be found on Kristo's twitter account. One of the example is :

*Kok dia gak **say bye** ke kita ya*

This is one of the data who explained when meeting up with friends and one of them did not say good bye. The data mixed Bahasa as the base language with English as the foreign language. This type can be categorized as intra-sentential code mixing because the data used phrase of English **say bye**.

The researchers were interested to discuss this topic because this phenomenon often happened in Indonesia where people mixed their language to English in conversation.

2. Research Method
2.1. Sociolinguistics

The study of the relationship between society and language is called as sociolinguistic. Trudgill (2000) stated that the characteristics of language variants are the focus of sociolinguistics. In order to gain a greater knowledge of linguistic structure and how languages function in a community, sociolinguistics studies the interaction between language and culture. Language comes in a wide variety. Language is a tool for communication and information-sharing. As a result, the researchers came to the conclusion that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, its function, and its use. According to Spolsky (1998) defines Bilingual is defined as having a specific level of functional proficiency in a second language as well as the linguistic grouping in which two languages are spoken side by side, allowing for a combination of two different coding systems.

2.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing usually happens in bilingual or multilingual communities. A transitory event from one code or language to another is called code mixing. According to Yule (2016) Code mixing is a condition of language where two or more languages are mixed in a language act (speech act or

discourse) without something in a language situation requiring language mixing. When a sentence or phrase is mingled with another, it is said to be "coded," meaning that each clause or phrase no longer serves its intended purpose. Language was used to describe a sentence and a word in a mixed language. The speakers mixed language A to B at the clause or phrase level it is called code-mixing. Hudson (2000) states Code mixing is the practice of changing the language of a discussion between two people who are fluent in both languages without changing the context.

2. 3 Types of code mixing

Wardaugh (1987) shows that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, for the further explanation can be seen as below

1. Intra-sentential code mixing

Such code mixing, such as English-Indonesian, takes place within the boundaries of a phrase, a clause, or a sentence:

A: *its okay*, aku bisa paham kok (it's okay, I understand).

B: semua itu bisa berhasil karena *team work* dan juga *lucky* (all can be successful because of team work and lucky)

(Prihandoko, 2014)

This morning saya antar my baby. (This morning I drive my baby.)

(Fanani & Ma'u, 2018)

In the previous example, speakers A and B mix the languages of English and Indonesian at the boundary of a sentence. This mixing is known as intra-sentential code mixing because speaker A mixes the words "its okay" and "lucky" in her/his utterance.

Speaker B mixes the words "team work" and "lucky" in her/his utterance.

2. Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundaryWhen speakers include a word boundary in their utterance, intra-lexical code mixing takes place. The researcher divided the data into two categories, such as prefix and suffix, to categorize it according to the types of intra-lexical code mixing. It is because intra-lexical occurs in someone utterance when he or she puts affixation into his or her utterance. Here the affixation is Indonesian affixation.

1) Prefix

A prefix is a group of letters placed before the root of a word (Raihany, 2018).For the example is the word of *"Retell"* (Niesler & de Wet, 2009). Here the prefix is *"re"* and the original word is *"tell"* both of them if become a word will have different meaning. In Indonesian word the example is the word of *"membuka"*. The prefix is *"mem"* and the original word is *"buka".* So, from the explanation about prefix, the researcher found a data which is indicated as inter-lexical of code mixing in the affixation of prefix.

2) Suffix

A suffix is a group of letters placed after the root of a word (Yule, 2014). In English word, the example is *"feeling"* (Raihany, 2018), the suffix occurs after the original word *"feel"* and gets suffix *"ing"*. In Indonesian language, the example of the word is *"manusiawi"*, the

original word is *"manusia"* and get Indonesian affixation of suffix *"wi".*

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This code mixing occurred at the Indonesian phonological level. People speak English words with Indonesian phonological change. For instance, the word "**telephone**" is said "**telpon**" or the word "**television**" is said "**televisi**" in Indonesian. (Ayeomoni, 2006). The word "**team**" is said "**tim**" in Indonesian (Agustina, 2012).

3. Method

This is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative is used to identify the phenomena occurring to daily life (Creswell, 2012). This research used qualitative descriptive research by Sudaryanto (2015) with explaining the type of code mixing on Kristo Imanuel's twitter account. The researchers found the data from the Kristo's tweet on twitter. The types of code mixing were classified based on Wardaugh's theory. To collect the data, the researchers used observational method and non-participatory technique. This research was analyzed based on the theory of type code mixing by Wardaugh (1987).

4. Finding and Data Analysis
A. Finding
1. There were 30 data expressing code mixing on Kristo's twitter account.
2. The data shown intra-sentential code mixing are;

a. ..... Kok opsi snap camera ga muncul ya.
b. … Mohon bedakan antara inspired sama plagiat ya teman-teman.
c. …Wkwkwk yang paling denial yang paling ngegas.
d. …Itu yang kemaren minta tolong hand sign di tiktok jadinya gimana sih kelanjutannya?
e. … Ya iya sih jangan toxic positivity, tapi jangan ngatain juga.
f. …Dah lama ga "rap request" ini.
g. …Ternyata yang kuliah online masih tetep ada pemilihan ketua kelas.
h. …Open minded tapi pas di kritik dibilang hate comment
i. …Buat yang mulai hopeless, yuk belajar impersonate yuk.
j. …Yauda la ya emang gw tadi insecure, mau gimane wkwk
k. …Sadar ga sih pas masih kecil kalau ada masalah pengen kabur karna butuh space?
l. …Kalo memaksa anak untuk jadi content creator. Apa bedanya sama orang tua yang maksa anak jadi dokter?
m. …Teman2 makasih atas pujian dan sudah mention.
3. The data shown intra-lexical code mixing are;
a. … Buat yang udah suka productsnya makasih ya
b. … Mengambil konten luar lalu ditranslate ke bahasa Indonesia…
c. … Ngelatih mental kok ospek, pas kecil dibully gak berani bales pas gede dibully ketawa…
d. … Kali ini pas temanya lagu lagu disuggest.
e. … Pernah gak sih lo sangkin cringenya mukul mukul kepala sendiri
f. …. Ga tau kenapa malam ini feelingnya gak enak.

g. … Rasa kangen yang muncul setelah baru ketemu itu justru damagenya paling ngena.

h. … Silahkan didrop disini, saya akan baca lawakannya

i. … Kalau mau jadi selebgram lookingnya harus bagus itu salah.

j. … Untuk orang tua yang udah ngepush anaknya untuk dapat nilai bagus mtk itu salah.

k. … Yang tipenya suka ngedelete masalalu, kita sama.The data happened when

l. Berhenti ngejudge orang, kalian juga belum tentu benar.

4. The data shown involving of pronunciation code mixing.

a. … Enak ini pagi pagi senam aerobic

b. … Pas gue tinggal di apartment ini serasa ada yang aneh.

c. … Saya team singlet nimbus seragam sekolah

d. … Untuk yang bosan boleh test menirukan suara kayak saya.

e. … Banyak access jalan yang ditutup karna virus ini.

The researchers determined the types of code mixing that used in the Kristo's twitter account. The findings of the research finally were done by the researcher. The types of code mixing can be found from the data in discussion.

B. Data Analysis

1. Intra-sentential code mixing

Data 1:

Kok opsi **snap camera** *ga muncul ya.*

From the data above, Kristo tweeted on twitter and said about zoom application that could not appear. The data contained a code-mixing because it used two different languages which Bahasa is base language and then it mixed with English. The data mixed phrase of English **snap camera**. Phrase is a group of words that acts in a sentence as a single part of speech. Because the data mixed with a phrase of English so it can be defined as intra-sentential.

Data 2:

Mohon bedakan antara **inspired** *sama plagiat ya teman-teman.*

In this data, Kristo tweeted this because he felt that there were some people trying to be plagiarism his content but they called them as inspired. The word **inspired** can be classified as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential code mixing because Kristo did language mixing in the form of word. The word inspired can be classified as adjective.

Data 3:

Wkwkwk yang paling **denial** *yang paling ngegas.*

In this data, Kristo tweeted this to tell followers that sometimes people did wrong, they were also angry with it. The word **denial** can be classified as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential code mixing because Kristo mixed the language in the form of word. The word **denial** can be classified as adjective.

Data 4:

Itu yang kemaren minta tolong **hand sign** *di tiktok jadinya gimana sih kelanjutannya?*

Kristo tweeted this when he saw tiktok, there was girl giving the hand sign with saying help. He was curios what happened next. The phrase **hand sign** can be called as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential code mixing by looking at Kristo's

tweet. He made language mixing in the form of phrase. The word hand sign has translation in Indonesian "tanda tangan."

Data 5:

Ya iya sih jangan **toxic positivity**, *tapi jangan ngatain juga.*

From the data above, Kristo made tweet on his twitter. He tweeted like that because there was someone who did body shamming to others. This phrase **toxic positivity** can be called as code mixing with the type intra-sentential code mixing. He made language mixing in the form of phrase. The word hand sign can be classified as adjective phrase with has translation in Indonesian "kepositifan toksik." In easy word, Kristo meant that someone was trying to be positive but it became toxic.

Data 6:

Dah lama ga "**rap request**" *ini.*

From the data, Kristo said on twitter that he used to have rap request from his followers. This data contained a code-mixing because it used two different languages which Bahasa is base language and then it mixed with English. The data mixed phrase of English **rap request**. Phrase is a group of words that acts in a sentence as a single part of speech. Because the data mixed with a phrase of English so it can be defined as intra-sentential.

Data 7:

Ternyata yang kuliah **online** *masih tetep ada pemilihan ketua kelas.*

From the data, Kristo said on twitter that looked his followers still had class leader. This data contained a code-mixing by looking at two different languages which Bahasa is base language and then it mixed with English. The data mixed word of English **online**. Because the data mixed with a word of English so it can be defined as intra-sentential

Data 8:

Open minded *tapi pas di kritik dibilang* **hate comment**

Kristo tweeted this when he faced someone who wanted to be criticized. The phrase **open minded** can be called as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential code mixing by looking at Kristo's tweet. He made language mixing in the form of phrase. The word open minded has translation in Indonesian "berpikiran terbuka." There were two codes mixing in this tweet. The second was **hate comment**. He made language mixing in the form of phrase. The word hate comment has translation in Indonesian "komentar jahat."

Data 9:

Buat yang mulai **hopeless**, *yuk belajar impersonate yuk.*

Kristo tweeted this to people who had not inspiration to make a thing. He suggested them to make impersonate. The word **hopeless** can be called as type of code mixing in the intra-sentential code mixing by looking at Kristo's tweet. He made language mixing in the form of word. The word hopeless has translation in Indonesian "kecewa."

Data 10:

Yauda la ya emang gw tadi **insecure**, *mau gimane wkwk*

From the data, Kristo said on twitter that he felt insecure about something and he did not know what to do. This data contained a code-mixing because it used two different languages which Bahasa is base language and then it mixed with

English. The data mixed word of English that is **insecure**. Word is a group of letter that acts in a sentence as a single part of speech. Because the data mixed with a word of English so it can be defined as intra-sentential.

Data 11:

Sadar ga sih pas masih kecil kalau ada masalah pengen kabur karna butuh **space**?

From the data above, Kristo made tweet on his twitter. He tweeted this because he remember his childhood when leaving home to get space. This word can be called as code mixing with the type intra-sentential code mixing. He made language mixing in the form of words. The word **space** can be classified as noun with has translation in Indonesian "ruang." In easy word, Kristo meant that someone needed to think without any distraction.

Data 12:

Kalo memaksa anak untuk jadi **content creator**. *Apa bedanya sama orang tua yang maksa anak jadi dokter?*

Kristo tweeted this when he saw many parents forced the children to do like what they said, and he was pity of them. The phrase **content creator** can be called as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential by looking at Kristo's tweet. He made language mixing in the form of phrase. The word content creator has translation in Indonesian "pembuat konten."

Data 13:

Teman2 makasih atas pujian dan sudah **mention**.

In this tweet, Kristowanted to say thank you to his followers because they supported him too much. This can be called as the type of code mixing in the intra-sentential by the word "**mention**". He made language mixing in the word. The meaning of mention is "menyebut" or tag him on twitter with his impersonate.

2. Intra-lexical code mixing

Data 14:

Buat yang udah suka **products***nya makasih ya*

From the data above, Kristo made tweet on his twitter. He tweeted this because he wanted to say thank you for his followers that had liked his products. By seeing the data "**productsnya**" can be called as code mixing with the type intra-lexical code mixing. He made language mixing in the form of words. The word productsnya can be classified as Indonesian affixation "nya" after the word "products".

Data 15:

Mengambil konten luar lalu **ditranslate** *ke bahasa Indonesia…*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo was concerned because he thought making a content was not easy. Intra- lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen that Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "di" on the word "**translate**." "Di" as prefix and "translate" as word. It became intra-lexical "ditranslate."

Data 16:

Ngelatih mental kok ospek, pas kecil **dibully** *gak berani bales pas gede dibully ketawa…*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo was concerned because there were many schools that still using hard way during ospek. Intra-lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen when Kristo gave

the Indonesian affixation "**di**" on the word "**bully**." "Di" as prefix and "bully" as word. It became intra-lexical "dibully."

Data 17:

Kali ini pas temanya lagu lagu **disuggest**.

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo wanted his followers to request what song that would be singing. Based on the tweet Intra-lexical code mixing can be seen that Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "**di**" on the word "**suggest**." "Di" as prefix and "suggest" as word. It became intra-lexical "disuggest."

Data 18:

Pernah gak sih lo sangkin **cringe***nya mukul mukul kepala sendiri*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo was asking to his followers to tell about how people's feeling when they felt angry. Intra-lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "nya" on the word "cringe".

Data 19:

Ga tau kenapa malam ini **feeling***nya gak enak.*

From the data, Kristo said that he felt something strange this evening. And he did not know what happened. This data contained an intra-lexical code-mixing by looking at Indonesian affixation "**nya**" on the word "**feeling**." It became intra-lexical "feelingnya."

Data 20:

Rasa kangen yang muncul setelah baru ketemu itu justru **damage***nya paling ngena.*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo was asking to his followers to tell that missing someone would appear after first meeting is the better one. Intra-lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "nya" on the word "damage." "Nya" as suffix and "damage" as word. It became intra-lexical "damagenya."

Data 21:

Silahkan **didrop** *disini, saya akan baca lawakannya*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. Kristo said that he wanted his followers to give some funny jokes in this evening because he was bored. Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "di" on the word "drop." "**Di**" as prefix and "**drop**" as word. This can be called as intra-lexical code mixing.

Data 22:

Kalau mau jadi selebgram **looking***nya harus bagus itu salah.*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. He denied that to be a selebgram must have a good looking. Intra- lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "nya" on the word "looking." "**Nya**" as suffix and "**looking**" as word. It became intra-lexical "lookingnya."

Data 23:

*Untuk orang tua yang udah **nge**push anaknya untuk dapat nilai bagus mtk itu salah.*

The data was taken from Kristo's tweet. He did not agree if parents pushed their children to be clever in some subject, because all children had their own capacity in studying. This tweet can be called as intra-lexical code mixing based on the tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "**nge**" on the word "**push**." "nge" as prefix and

"push" as word. It became intra-lexical "ngepush."

Data 24:

*Yang tipenya suka **nge**delete masalalu, kita sama.*

The data happened when he tweeted that he was the person who liked to forget his past memory if it was unnecessary. This tweet can be called as intra- lexical code mixing. The tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "**nge**" on the word "**delete**." "nge" as prefix and "delete" as word. It became intra-lexical "ngedelete."

Data 25:

*Berhenti **nge**judge orang, kalian juga belum tentu benar.*

The data happened when he tweeted that he did not like person who judge person without knowing background of that person before. This tweet can be called as intra- lexical code mixing. The tweet can be seen when Kristo gave the Indonesian affixation "**nge**" on the word "**judge**." "nge" as prefix and "judge" as word. It became intra-lexical "ngejudge."

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

Data 26:

*Enak ini pagi pagi senam **aerobic***

This tweet told that Kristo wanted to do aerobic in the morning. Kristo mixed his language because he felt that was a good idea. This data used code mixing which is involving a change of pronunciation that happened at the phonological level, when Kristo said an English word "**aerobic**", but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure "**erobik**." It was just having the different letter front.

Data 27:

*Pas gue tinggal di **apartment** ini serasa ada yang aneh.*

This tweet happened when he moved to apartment and saw many strange things near the apartment. This data used code mixing, the type is involving a change of pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level, when Kristo said an English word "**apartment**", but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure "**apartemen**." It was just having the different letter front.

Data 28:

*Saya **team** singlet nimbus seragam sekolah*

From the data, Kristo made tweet on his twitter. He tweeted that he remembered when he was in school and used the thin uniform. This code mixing happened if the phonological level in Indonesian. People say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word "**team**" is said "**tim**" in Indonesian.

Data 29:

*Untuk yang bosan boleh **test** menirukan suara kayak saya.*

This tweet happened because of corona, so many people were bored in house. Kristo is a good impersonator and he asked people to do it. It happened when Kristo spoke the English word "test" but modified it to the Indonesian phonological structure "tes." This is one of the data that uses code mixing, the type involving a change of pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level. The only difference was the letter front.

Data 30:

Banyak **access** *jalan yang ditutup karna virus ini.*

This tweet happened when Kristo went to somewhere and he found out that there were many access closed. This is one of the data that using code mixing, with type involving a change of pronunciation that occurred at the phonological level, when Kristo said an English word "**access**", but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure "**akses**." It was just having a few different letter.

5. CONCLUSION

From all the explanation above, the researchers concluded that code mixing is a transitional event from one code to another or from one language to another. It means it mixed with two languages in a sentence. From 30 data of code mixing, the researcher found all the type of code mixing. By analyzing this topic in the Kristo's twitter account, there are intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing and the last is involving of change pronunciation. The code mixing that dominant is intra-sentential code mixing.

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