



Code Switching Found in Cinta Laura on Program Trans TV Youtube Channel

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Abstract

This study aimed (1) to find out the types of code switching found in Cinta Laura's utterances on Deddy's corner program in Trans TV and (2) to analyse the reason of code switching found in Cinta Laura's utterances on Deddy's corner program in Trans TV. The data were utterances spoken by Cinta Laura in four videos taken from Trans TV Youtube Channel. This study used qualitative method in analysing the data. The data were collected by observation method through watching, listening and transcribing the utterances. There were two basic theories used in this study. The first theory is taken from Poplack (1980) about types of code switching and the second theory is taken from Hoffman (1991) about reasons of code switching. For the results three types of code switching were found with dominant type was Intra-sentential and seven reasons of code switching were found with dominant reason was intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors with total 32 utterances.

Keywords: *code switching, types and reasons of code switching, deddy's corner program*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis alih kode yang terdapat pada tuturan Cinta Laura pada program Deddy's corner di Trans TV dan (2) untuk menganalisis alasan alih kode yang terdapat pada tuturan Cinta Laura pada program Deddy's corner di Trans TV. Datanya adalah tuturan yang diucapkan oleh Cinta Laura dalam empat video yang diambil dari Channel Youtube Trans TV. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi melalui mengamati, mendengarkan, dan mentranskripsikan ujaran-ujaran tersebut. Ada dua teori dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Teori pertama diambil dari Poplack (1980) tentang jenis-jenis alih kode dan teori kedua diambil dari Hoffman (1991) tentang alasan alih kode. Dari hasil ditemukan tiga jenis alih kode dengan jenis dominan adalah Intra-sentential dan tujuh alasan ditemukan alih kode dengan alasan dominan adalah maksud memperjelas isi tuturan bagi lawan bicara dengan total 32 tuturan.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, jenis dan alasan alih kode, program deddy's corner*

Introduction

Communication helps human beings to expand their knowledge through receiving a lot of information around their environment. Communication can also be described as a method of transferring and obtaining information among people. In the system of communication, each direct and indirect conversation requires language. Sapir (1921) described that “language a cultural, now not a biologically inherited, function”. Sirbu (2015) stated that within the cultural context, language delivered values and traditions among the organization of society. It causes human beings to communicate more than one language wherein it is commonly called bilingual. We may additionally hear a few bilingual people switch their language with different languages when speaking. That phenomenon known as code switching in sociolinguistics. Myers - Scotton (2006) defined that “Code switching is using two language sorts within the same conversation”. In this era so many humans do code switching include public figures, we frequently discover some public figures do code switching on social media, magazine, newspaper or television.

Endra, et.al (2020) conducted an analysis of code switching among Indonesian Youtubers. The data were the utterances uttered by three YouTubers namely B, S, and A in three separated videos. They ended up concluding that 86 utterances of B, 68 all out utterances of S and 30 utterances uttered by A and the most dominant one intra-sentential switching it was used 61 utterances. Four functions of code switching are found in their utterances, there are 9 utterances expressive function, 38 utterances metalinguistics function, 13 utterances phatic function, and 3 utterances poetic function. Retnawati and Mujiyanto (2015) conducted research about code switching used in conversations by an American student of the Darmasiswa program. The study done by Retnawati and Mujiyanto has two objectives, namely to find out the types of code switching and also to analyse the function of code switching found in the conversation of Darmasiswa program. findings of this study suggested that 3 types of code switching found inside the conversations; inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and tag switching. They're used for various functions due to several reasons. The most significant function is to emphasize the message which receives the highest percentage (27.6%) and aim to clarify the speech content material to the opposite interlocutors is the most significant factor causing code switching which gets highest percentage (40.8%). It's far discovered that code switching gives impact to the abilities of worried languages in conversations.

Another related research was done by Sinaga and Hutahaeon (2020). They conducted An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. That research used the theory by Wardhaugh (2006) to analyse types of code switching. There are two types of code switching such as; situational and metaphorical. Qualitative research based on content analysis was applied in this research. The finding of Sinaga and Hutaheon research found 25 data of code switching; 15 or (60%) of situational code switching and 10 or 40% data of metaphorical code switching.

Kasim, et.al (2019) conducted the acts of code switching through teachers and student in thesis defence exam at a college in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. The observation concerned with five participants (four lecturers and one student). Information from

recordings were used to examine the types and reasons of code switching that occurred throughout the defence. The types of code switching were analysed based on Poplack theory, and the reasons of code switching were analysed based on Gumperz, Hoffman and Holmes theory. The result shows that there were three types of code switching found in 109 examples throughout the interactions among the lecturers and the student, they had been: intra-sentential switching (77.06%), inter-sentential switching (15.59%), and tag switching (7.33%). In term of the reasons of code switching, 10 reasons were identified from 68 switches, they were: addressee specification at 22.05%, followed through interjections (16.17%), loanwords (16.17%), message qualifications (11.76%), transfer of the unconscious markers (8.82%), proper names (8.82%), quotations (5.88%), message reiteration (4.41%), personalization as opposed to objectification (2.94%) and specific functions of Islamic terms (2.94%) because the least. it can be concluded that during this example, code switching allowed the participants gain a wide variety of important and interesting ends in their discourse in the course of the thesis defence exam. Based on those research we can concluded that qualitative method were used for analysed the data. Generally, there are three types of code switching namely, Intra-Sentential, Inter-Sentential and Extra-Sentential. Three of research were analysed the functions of code switching as their second problem and only one research analysed the reasons of code switching. On the two previous study analysed types and function of code switching, and the last previous study analysed reason of code switching by used Gumperz, Hoffman and Holmes theory, meanwhile this study used Hoffman (1991) theory. The aims of this study was to analysed the types of of code switching and the reasons of code switching found in Cinta Laura on Program Trans TV Youtube Channel by used theory from Poplack (1980) and Hoffman (1991).

Method

The data were taken from four videos and the subjects of this study were interviewers from Deddy's Corner Program Trans TV YouTube Channel named Cinta Laura. Due to her parents are from two different countries it makes Cinta Laura as one of bilingual person who practically uses two languages, Indonesian-English. She is also one of public figures who intense switched languages. The data were obtained by observation method through watching the video, note taking the utterances, transcribing the utterances and classifying them into the types of code switching. The data were analysed through descriptive qualitative analysis by applying the theory of types of code switching proposed by Poplack (1980) and the reason of code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991).

Finding and Discussion

This section details the types and reasons for Code Switching seen in Cinta Laura's video and provides an analysis of each attached utterances.

The Types and Reasons of Code Switching

The theory from Poplack (1980) was used for analysing type of code switching and the theory from Hoffman (1991) for analysing reason of code switching. Poplack (1980) stated that three types of code switching there are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and extra-sentential switching or as known as tag switching. Hoffman (1991) stated that there seven reasons of code switching there are Talking about a Particular Topic, Quoting Somebody Else, Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity), Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors), Repetition Used for Clarification, Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content, Expressing Group Identity.

The result of this study found that the most dominant one in type of code switching is Intra-Sentential Switching with 10 utterances with percentage 43,49, the second Extra-Sentential Switching or Tag Switching 9 utterances with percentage 39,13% and the lowest Inter-Sentential 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%. Table 1 is explained about the result of type code switching with frequency and percentage. Based on the data the result showed the most dominant reason is Interjection (inserting sentence filler and sentence connector) 8 utterances with percentage 34,79%, second Being Emphatic about Something 5 utterances with percentage 21,74%, third Talking about Particular Topic 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%, the lowest are Repetition Used for Clarification and Intention of Clarifying Speech Content 3 utterances with percentage 13,04 for both of them. Table 2 is explained about the result of reasons code switching with frequency and percentage.

Types of Code Switching

The total types of code switching are 23 utterances, for most dominant is Intra-Sentential Switching with 10 utterances with percentage 43,49, the second Extra-Sentential Switching or Tag Switching 9 utterances with percentage 39,13% and the lowest Inter-Sentential 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%. Table 1 is explained about the result of type code switching with frequency and percentage.

Table 1. Types of Code Switching

No.	Types of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inter-Sentential Switching	4	17,39%
2.	Intra-Sentential Switching	10	43,49%
3.	Extra-Sentential Switching	9	39,13%
Total:		23	100%

Reasons of Code Switching

The most dominant reason is Interjection (inserting sentence filler and sentence connector) 8 utterances with percentage 34,79 %, second the second Being Emphatic about Something 5 utterances with percentage 21,74%, third Talking about Particular Topic 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%, the lowest are Repetition Used for Clarification and Intention of Clarifying Speech Content 3 utterances with percentage 13,04 for both of them. Table 2 is explained about the result of reasons code switching with frequency and percentage.

Table 2. Reasons of Code Switching

No	Reasons of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about Particular Topic	4	17,39%
2	Quoting Somebody Else	0	0%
3	Being Emphatic about Something	5	21,74%
4	Interjection	8	34,79%
5	Repetition Used for Clarification	3	13,04%
6	Intention of Clarifying Speech Content	3	13,04
7	Expressing Group Identity	0	0%
	Total:	23	100%

Inter-Sentential Switching

Poplack (1980) stated that Inter-Sentential Switching is language changes are made at sentence boundaries. That is, the first or last word or phrase in a sentence. This type is most commonly found in fluent bilingual speakers. Inter-Sentential Switching appeared in 3 pages of magazine, it appeared 6 times.

Data 1 “**There two types of binge eating disorder.** *Kenapa aku tahu sekali tentang binge eating disorder karena aku sendiri pernah ngalamin.*”

(Video II, 6:40)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The English utterance was used in the beginning ‘there are two types of binge eating disorder’ and then it was followed by Indonesian utterance “*Kenapa aku tahu sekali tentang binge eating disorder karena aku sendiri pernah ngalamin*”. This utterance was uttered by Cinta Laura when she talked about the disease and she told that she had that disease. Cinta switched from English into Indonesian. The changes are made at sentence boundaries and it can be categorised the switching was categorized inter-sentential switching. The English utterance ‘There are two types of binge eating disorder’ uttered in the beginning of the utterance it expressed that when Cinta talked about the topic of binge eating disorder she switched the language because she felt free and comfortable. The reason of switching above is categorized as talking about particular topic because as Hoffman (1991) theory it is stated that people sometimes select to speak in one language instead of another while discussing a specific topic. Speakers may feel free and comfortable by expressing their emotional feelings in a language other than their everyday language.

Data 2 “**In my opinion yes.** *Jadi kalau buat aku makanan aku dari protein ayam dan juga ikan terus sayur sayuran yang banyak dan kalau mau gula dari buah buahan tapi makannya tiga kali sehari, aku gak akan membuat aku lapar*”

(Video II, 2:39)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The utterance was started in English ‘in my opinion yes’ and then it was followed by Indonesian utterance “*Jadi kalau buat aku makanan aku dari protein ayam dan juga ikan terus sayur sayuran yang banyak dan kalau mau gula dari buah buahan tapi makannya tiga kali sehari, aku gak akan membuat aku lapar*” when she talked about her opinion she switched from English into Indonesian. The changes are made at sentence boundaries therefor the switching was categorized inter-sentential switching. The English utterance “in my opinion yes” is inserted into a sentence to convey attention when she gave her opinion about what kind of healthy life and the

switching above was categorized as interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector) as according to Hoffman (1991) interjection is a word or phrase that is inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or attention.

Data 3 “*Gak, tapi dampaknya ke **negative** segala hal, mau ketemu teman teman kita isolasi diri, kita benci diri kita sendiri merasa jelek. **It’s an awful disorder.***”

(Video II, 8:48)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

From data 3 it can be seen that Cinta started her utterance in bahasa ‘*Gak, tapi dampaknya ke negative segala hal, mau ketemu teman teman kita isolasi diri, kita benci diri kita sendiri merasa jelek*’ then it was followed by English utterance ‘It’s an awful disorder’. The utterances were uttered by Cinta when she talked about the disease and the negative impact. She switched between two languages English and Indonesia, the changes are made at sentence boundaries and showed the switching was categorized inter-sentential switching. The English utterance “It’s an awful disorder” in the end of sentence showed that she wanted to emphasize about the disease and the switching above was categorized as being emphatic about something, as Hoffman (1991) theory, when people speak a language other than their mother tongue suddenly want to emphasizes something, they, as always, intentionally or unintentionally switch from a second language to a first language.

Data 4 “*Sayang dong rambutnya udh bagus bagus, **oh my god.***”

(Video III, 2:31)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #3 *Didepan Cinta Laura dan Aming Dinar Malah..*)

The utterance above was started in Indonesian ‘*Gak, Sayang dong rambutnya udh bagus bagus*’ then it was followed by English utterance “oh my god”. Cinta switched the language from Indonesian into English when she felt shocked about her friend did to her hair. She switched between two languages English and Indonesia, the changes are made at sentence boundaries and showed the switching was categorized inter-sentential switching. The English utterance “oh my god” in the beginning of sentence showed that she repeated her utterance to clarify her speech in Indonesian utterance ‘*Sayang dong rambutnya udah bagus bagus*’. The English utterance also can be interpreted as Indonesian utterance and the switching above was categorized as repetition used for clarification as according to Hoffman (1991) bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that the listener can better understand it, he may be able to use both languages (codes) that he can speak to say the same message.

Intra-Sentential Switching

Poplack (1980) stated Intra-Sentential code switching, the switch is done in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a switch. The speaker is usually unaware of the switch.

Data 6 “*Itukan promosi **gym** nya*”

(Video II, 1:05)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The insertion of English word ‘gym’ occurred in the middle of a sentence without interruptions to indicate a switch and Cinta was unaware of the switch when she talked about the gym promotion. The switching above was categorized as intra-sentential switching. The English word ‘gym’ in the middle of sentence showed that when Cinta talked about the topic of place to go doing exercise she switched the languages. She feels free and comfortable and the switching above was categorized as talking about particular topic as Hoffman (1991) explained that people sometimes select to speak in one language instead of another while discussing a specific topic. Speakers may feel free and comfortable by expressing their emotional feelings in a language other than their everyday language.

Data 7 “*Dan aku rasa **mood** aku membaik, aku ngerasa kulit aku sangat bagus gak perlu sering sering **facial***”

(Video II, 3:10)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The insertion of English words ‘mood, facial’ in the middle of a sentence without interruptions indicated a switch. The speaker ‘Cinta’ was unaware of the switch when she talked about the positive impact she got when doing healthy life. Since the speaker switched the code in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a switch, the switching above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching. The English word ‘facial’ showed about the positive impact of being healthy to her skin then she switched the language and make the content of her speech goes smoothly and easier to understand by the listener. The reason of switching above is for intention of clarifying speech content, as what Hoffman (1991) stated bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual person,

there are many chord changes and chord mixes. That means that the content of his speech goes smoothly and is understandable to the listener.

Data 8. “*Tapi bukan berarti kita men **treat** badan kita secara tidak baik dan seenaknya gemuk gak papa selama kita berusaha memberikan tubuh kita nutrisi yang baik buat tubuh kita*”

(Video II, 7:00)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The insertion of English word “treat” occurred in the middle of sentence without interruptions to indicate a switch. Cinta was unaware of the switch when she talked about how should we do to take care of our body in a right way. The switching above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching. The English word “treat” in the middle of sentence showed that the speaker wanted to emphasize about how we should treat our body in right way. The switching above occurred because of being emphatic about something. As what Hoffman (1991) explained when people who speak a language other than their mother tongue suddenly want to emphasizes something, they, as always, intentionally or unintentionally switch from a second language to a first language.

Data 9. “*Dan cara aku nge **cope** kesedihan itu adalah dengan makan*”

(Video II, 7:00)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #2 *Apa Yang Membuat Cinta Gak Mau Ketemu Temen-Temennya?*)

The insertion of English word ‘cope’ occurred in the middle of a sentence without interruptions to indicate a switch and the speaker was unaware of the switch when talked about how she took down her sadness by eating too much. The switching above was categorized as intra-sentential switching because it occurred in in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a switch. The use of English word ‘cope’ in the middle of sentence showed that the speaker wanted to emphasize about how we should treat our body correctly. The switching occurred because the speaker wanted to show being emphatic about something. Hoffman (1991) stated that when people who speak a language other than their mother tongue suddenly want to emphasizes something, they, as always, intentionally or unintentionally switch from a second language to a first language.

Extra-Sentential Switching/ Tag Switching

This is the switching of either a single word or a tag phrase (or both) from one language to another. This type is common in intra-sentential switches. It involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance in another language.

Data 10. “**Hi**, *apa kabar?*”

(Video I, 1:50)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #1 *Cinta Laura dan Deddy Berdebat Soal Kriteria Kecantikan Di Indonesia*)

The insertion tag of English word “Hi” occurred in the beginning of sentence and then switched into Indonesian utterance “*apa kabar*”. The utterance uttered by Cinta when she greeted the audience and then she switched the language. The word ‘Hi’ can be categorised as a tag. Therefore the switching above is categorized as extra-sentential switching or as known as tag switching. The English utterance “hi” is word that is inserted into a sentence to convey attention when she greeted others. The switching above occurred as interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector) as according to Hoffman (1991) interjection is a word or phrase that is inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or attention.

Data 11. “*Iya lebih ada lengkungannya*, **right?**”

(Video III, 1:16)

(Source: Deddy’s Corner #3 *Didepan Cinta Laura dan Aming Dinar Malah..*)

The insertion tag of English word “right?” occurred in the last of sentence and the beginning of sentence started with Indonesian utterance “*Iya lebih ada lengkungannya*” when she wanted to clarify something she switched the language by saying ‘right’ which is equivalent to ‘benarkan’. The switching above is categorized as extra-sentential switching or as known as tag switching. The English utterance “right?” in the end of sentence showed that she repeat her utterance to clarify her speech in Indonesian utterance “*Iya lebih ada lengkungannya*” the English utterance also can be interpreted as Indonesian utterance ‘benarkan’. The switching above occurred because of repetition used for clarification as according to Hoffman (1991) bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that the listener can better understand it, he may be able to use both languages (codes) that he can speak to say the same message.

Conclusion

In this chapter the writers concluded the result of this study found that the most dominant one in type of code switching is Intra-Sentential Switching with 10 utterances with percentage 43,49, the second Extra-Sentential Switching or Tag Switching 9 utterances with percentage 39,13% and the lowest Inter-Sentential 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%. The most dominant reason is Interjection (inserting sentence filler and sentence connector) 8 utterances with percentage 34,79%, second Being Emphatic about Something 5 utterances with percentage 21,74%, third Talking about Particular Topic 4 utterances with percentage 17,39%, the lowest are Repetition Used for Clarification and Intention of Clarifying Speech Content 3 utterances with percentage 13,04 for both of them. This show Cinta Laura is a Bilingual speaker and have ability using English. And Cinta feels free and comfortable to express his emotional feelings. The writers hope this research could give some knowledge about Code Switching for linguistics students and it can be used as a source of literature review for those who will take research about this topic.

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