



The Reasons and The Types of Code Switching in The Novel “Biru Pada Januari”

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Abstract

The purpose of this study to analyse the types and the reasons of Code Switching in the novel *Biru Pada Januari*. While the contribution of this study to improving the knowledge about sociolinguistics skill which is code switching and to understanding of the action with the conversational language switching in bilingual communities is orderly systematic and meaningful for the next researchers who take the same topic for their reference. In order to identify the utterances collected from the novel “Biru Pada Januari”, this study used the theory developed by Apel and Muysken (1987:117) that distinguishes into three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching and also the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) about seven reasons of Code Switching, namely talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. And from three types of code switching inter-sentential is the dominant in the novel *Biru Pada Januari* and the least dominant is tag switching. Whereas from the seven reasons the dominant types is expressing feeling about something and the least is quoting somebody else.

Keywords: *code-switching, novel, conversation*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis dan alasan dari penggunaan alih kode yang terjadi pada novel *Biru Pada Januari*. Sedangkan kontribusi dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan mengenai keterampilan dalam sociolinguistik secara khusus alih kode, dan memahami penggunaan alih kode dalam percakapan dua bahasa secara sistematis dan bermakna, serta diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi peneliti berikutnya yang mengambil topik yang sama sebagai referensi. Untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan ucapan yang dikumpulkan dari novel *Biru Pada Januari*, penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang ditemukan oleh Apple and Muysken (1987:117) yang membedakan menjadi tiga jenis alih kode yaitu *tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching* serta teori yang dikemukakan oleh Hoffman (1991) mengenai tujuh alasan penggunaan code switching antara lain *talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, dan intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor*. Dan dari tiga jenis tipe alih kode inter-sentential switching adalah tipe yang paling dominan sedangkan yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah tag switching. Sedangkan dari ketujuh alasan penggunaan alih kode tipe yang paling banyak muncul adalah *expressing feeling about something* dan yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah *quoting somebody else*.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, novel, percakapan*

Introduction

Language is the main part of humanity. Language also helps people to understand what the speaker is saying. According to Gimson, (1989:4) language is a method of familiar instruction used for communication by a whole society. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, which includes the analysis of every aspect of languages and methods for learning and modeling it Halliday (2003). And there are several branches of linguistics, one of them is sociolinguistics. Holmes in his well-known book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (1992:2) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. The basic concern is identifying the social role of language and understanding how people communicate differently in social contexts. Some aspects of sociolinguistics are language variation, language maintenance and shift, language change, and code switching. As a part of sociolinguistics code switching means a method of combining bilingualism in two or more languages in a discussion. Grosjean (1982) states that code switching is a very important aspect of bilingualism. He defined code switching as alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance conversation. He described code switching as the simultaneous employment of two or more languages in discussion.

In many parts of the world, someone who can speak more than one language is known as bilingual or multilingual. People in Indonesia often switch languages when conversing in English, considering English is an international language that many young people still find relatively simple and easy. They switch from Indonesian to English when speaking, lecturing, or engaging in other forms of communication. Because Indonesians speak multiple languages and constantly switch between them in daily life, such as when lecturing, conducting business, or speaking with one another. The writer believes that code switching is a unique problem to discuss. Code switching is more popular nowadays, as illustrated by newspaper, articles, songs, films, and social media comments and also in prose fiction like novels in Indonesian.

There were four previous journals that related to code switching analysis, those are from Marselina (2021) in the title “The study of Code Switching in the *Algoritma Rasa* novel. Her study focuses on discussing the types of code switching found in *Algoritma Rasa* novel, and uses the theory proposed by Poplack in Romaine (1995), to analyze the types of Code Switching. Descriptive qualitative method was applied in analyzing the data, while in collecting the data was used observation research method. Based on Poplack (1995), there are three types of code switching namely : tag switching, inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching. The data source in this study was taken from “*Algoritma Rasa* ” novel. The result of this study showed that all the three types of Code Switching were found in the *Algoritme Rasa* Novel. The most dominant of the types of Code-switching occurrence in *Algoritme Rasa* Novel is Intra-Sentential switching. Meanwhile, Tag Switching is the lowest dominant data used by speakers.

The second article was conducted by Adi (2017) in the title “Code Switching in the *Critical Eleven Novel* ”. The purpose of this article was to discuss various types of code switching and why characters would switch languages in their conversations. The *Critical Eleven Novel* was published in July 2015, provided as the study’s data source. In his study Adi applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data were analyzed based on the complicated types of code switching according to (Poplack in Schmidt : 2014, p.24) and the reasons for doing code switching in the conversation (Hoffman in Pardede and Kisno : 2012, p.133). Based on the findings this journal showed that the complicated types of

code switching in *Critical Eleven Novel* were tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The reason for the character to switch the language in *Critical eleven novel* was talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity.

The third journal was written by (Zainudin and Dirgeyasa, 2017) also aimed to evaluate the Code Switching that occurs in Sarah Sechan Net TV talk show program. The aims of this study are to identify the types of Code Switching that occur in talk shows, the method of code switching, and the reasons for code switching in talk shows. The result showed that all types of code switching occurred in the Sarah Sechan talk show with different proportions. The most dominant type appearing in the talk show is intra-sentential switching. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization were the code switching techniques used in Sarah Sechan's talk show. However, the reasons for using code switching were expressing solidarity, ethnic identity marker, changing the topic, switching for affective meaning, and emphasizing the meaning.

The last study conducted by Retnawati and Mujiyanto (2015) "The Used of Code Switching in conversations by an American student of the Dharmasiswa program". This study focuses on understanding the phenomenon of Code Switching among an American Dharmasiswa student. The study focused on four objectives to find out the types and the functions of code switching the possible factors that causes the occurrence of code switching and the impact of code switching to the abilities of involves languages. The result of this study there were three types of code switching found in the conversation, those are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching. The highest of significance function is to emphasize the message with percentage (27,7 %) and intention to clarify the speech content to the other interlocutors is the most significant factors reasons code switching with the percentage (40,8%). It is found that code switching gives impact to the abilities of involved languages in conversation. It results in the loss Of English language ability and again of Indonesian language ability. Based on previous related literature, the similarities analyzed focused on about the types switching. Meanwhile in this study were focused on the types and the reason of code switching in the novel *Biru Pada Januari*. This study used the novel as the data source because the novel *Biru Pada Januari* is the one of popular novels by readers especially teenagers. *Biru Pada Januari* novel talks about two people who want to married. Where their loyalty seemed to be seriously challenged Mayra is reuniting with Adam, who was her first love in university before she founds Samudra, her engagement. Then Samudra meets Camelia's his old life. In this novel the writer is a bilingualism, and the character in the novel used lot of code switching. The aims of this study are to find out the types and the reasons of code switching used by the speaker in the novel *Biru Pada Januari*. While the interest of this study is used *Biru Pada Januari* as a data source because the author in the novel is also bilingual.

Method

Library research was utilized in collecting the data and the data source in this study was taken from Aditia Yudis novel entitled *Biru Pada Januari*. This novel was first published in July 2012 for the first time by Gagas Media, Jakarta. The novel consists of 362 pages. *Biru Pada Januari* is one of a novel that is a categorized as a romance novel that can make the readers entertains and also switched to another language which in English and this phenomenon is called Code Switching or bilingualism. The data was analyzed descriptively and qualitatively and applied code switching theory and concepts. Meanwhile, the data were

presented by using two methods, which are formal and informal method. In formal method, the researcher used table to show the percentage of the data. While, in informal method the data analyzed descriptively by sentence. First the data was classified in order to find out the types of code switching: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Second, the database was analysed to find out the reasons for code switching such as: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The data was analysed using theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1978:117) to analyze three types of code switching. Meanwhile to analyze the reason of code switching was used the theory based on Hoffman (1991). The data was described factually, systematically, and scientifically in accordance with the problem of the study. The objective of the study was to find out the types and the reason of code switching in *Biru Pada Januari* novel. The first step in collecting the data, the utterance of the novel was observed by reading the novel written by Aditia Yudis in the title *Biru Pada Januari*, the second selecting the data to find out which conversation in the novel considered code switching and the last taking note of the code switching found in the conversation and identifying all the conversation which contain the types and the reasons of code switching.

Result and Discussion

In this session, the researcher was used descriptively based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (1978:117) to analyze three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Meanwhile, to analyze the reason for code switching the writer used the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) and found seven reasons for code switching. Namely: talking about a particular topic, expressing feelings about something, interjection, quoting somebody else, expressing group identity, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. There are 50 data of total occurrences in this study presented by identifying the types and the reasons of code switching found in the novel *Biru Pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis.

Discussion

There were three previous research that related with this study, those were : The first study was written by Fayz (2016) entitled” Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan on Net TV”. The aim of this research study was the first to find out the types of code switching and the second to find out the function of code switching in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan on Net TV. In his study, he used the observation to collect data and used the descriptive qualitative to analyze the data based on Hoffman (1991) and Holmes (2001) theories. According to findings and discussion Inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching were the kinds of code switching identified both in data source. For the function of code switching, covering the language problem, Indonesian decreasing and preventing face and increasing prestige were viewed as an educated person in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan. The similarities between the Fayz research study and this study is the same focus on the type of code switching and the observation method was in collecting the data and descriptive qualitative method. The difference between the Fays research study and this study can be seen in the theory. In Fays study’s he used the Hoffman (1991) about the types of code switching ,whereas in this study, it used the theory proposed by Appel and Musyken

(1987:117). It was about the three types of code switching. Namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching.

Second study is written by Saputra (2020) "An Analysis of Code Switching Found in *Breakout Music* Used by Boy William ". The writer aimed to identify various types of code switching and evaluated how the character in the dialogue used them. In his research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method in collecting the data from three episodes of the Break Out Television program, focusing on Boy William's utterances. As a result, the language uses intra-sentential code switching the most with the percentage 87.5%. In his study the writer used Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (1989) theory to find out the types of code switching and used Appel and Muysken (1987:117) to analyze the function of code switching. The similarity between this study and Saputra studies was to find out the types of code switching. The difference between this study and Saputra study is that the study used English words, phrases and sentences in the *Biru Pada Januari* novel as a data source while the previous study used *Breakout Music* as his data source. In addition, the difference between this study and previous is the use of theory. The theory used in this study was proposed by Hoffman (1991). It was about the reason for code switching. Meanwhile the previous study applied the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (1989).

The last the article was written by Adi (2018) in his study entitled "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". The focus on this article were types of code-switching and the reason for characters to switch the language in their conversation. The data source in this study is the *Critical Eleven* novel which was published in July 2015. In analyzing the data, Adi used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed based on the types of code switching proposed by (Poplack in Schmidt: 2014, p 133). The result of this journal showed that elaborate types of code-switching in critical eleven novel such as tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The reason for a character to switch the language in the Critical Eleven novel was talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing for group identity, to reinforce request or command, as it excludes others when a comment is intended for only in a limited audience or specific people. The similarities between this study and previous study were to analyse the types and the reasons of code switching used by the character in the novel. The difference between this study and previous study was this study used the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987:117) while in previous study used the theory proposed by Poplack in Schmidt (2014). There are 9 data were analyzed in this study consist of 3 data of tag switching, 3 data of inter-sentential switching, and 3 data of intra-sentential switching.

Tag Switching

Tag switching involves an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than the rest of the sentences, Appel and Muysken (1987:117).

Data 1

Wow, mengagumkan sekali. Siapa yang meminta? Apakah Mayra sendiri?

(Aditia Yudis.2012:289)

The data above can be categorized into types of **tag switching**. The speaker (Samudra) in the utterance switch the language in form of a tag by said "**Wow**, mengagumkan" in the English language. The speaker used the word "**Wow**, mengagumkan" from the data above to express surprise about what the Samudra listens from Adam if Mayra

joins her business with Adam. According to Hoffman (1991) expressing feeling about something is when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be empathy about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his or her first language. From the data above can be categorized in the types of **“expressing feeling about something”**. The data above occurs in the beginning of the sentence used by the word **“Wow, mengagumkan”** and continued by Indonesian sentence **“Siapa yang meminta? Apakah Mayra sendiri?”**. The speaker used the word **“Wow, mengagumkan”** from the data above to express surprise about what the Samudra listens from Adam if Mayra joins her business with Adam. So it means that the data above can be categorized as **expressing feelings about something** as the reasons for code switching.

Data 2

Deal, oke? sekali lagi, Samudra coba membuat Camelia meluluskan permintaan.
(Aditia. Yudis.2012:55)

In the utterance above, there were two different languages involved. The utterance was started by an English expression **“Deal, oke?”** and then continued by Indonesian sentence **“sekali lagi, Samudra coba membuat Camelia meluluskan permintaannya”**. Based on the analysis the speaker used **“tag switching”** in her utterance. From the data 2 expressing feeling about something is the reasons of code switching. According to Hoffman (1991) expressing feeling about something is when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be empathy about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his or her first language. The used of word **“deal ok?”** By the speaker from the data above to talk of someone (Camelia) that she agrees about their agreements. The speaker (Samudra) talks to Camelia about his asks.

Data 3

By the way, lu dari tadi di sini buat nunggu gue? Mayra terkesiap.
(Aditia Yudis.2012:59)

In the utterance above, is a kind of **tag switching** since the speaker uttered **“By the way”** “occurred in the beginning of the sentence and in the form of a tag. From the data above also, it could be seen there were two languages involved, the speaker uttered the word **“By the way”** above to ask someone whom waiting for her there. The reason for code switching from the data above can be categorized as **expressing feeling about something**. According to Hoffman (1991) expressing feeling about something is when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be empathy about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his or her first language. The speaker used the word **“By the way”** from the data above to ask someone who's waiting for her there.

Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is the switching that occurs between a clause or sentence boundary, as their name indicates. The language switch is done at the sentence boundary Appel and Muysken (1987:118).

Data 4

Our dream house, ucap Samudra pelan tetapi setelah pertengahan tahun nanti, penghuninya bakal tambah satu kok.

(Aditia Yudis.2012:68)

According to data 4, the types of code switching can be categorized as Inter-sentential switching. The data above occurs in the beginning of the sentence by said “**Our dream house**” then switched into Indonesian language by said “*ucap Samudra pelan tetapi setelah pertengahan tahun nanti, penghuninya bakal tambah satu kok*”. The data above involved into two difference language. English as a foreign language and Indonesian as a base language. Hoffman (1991:115) in his book *An Introduction To Bilingualism* he defined “People in some cases to talk about specific topic in one language to using another language. In some cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language”. The speaker from the data above talking about specific topic by said “**Our dream house**” then switched into Indonesian sentence by said “*ucap Samudra pelan tetapi setelah pertengahan tahun nanti, penghuninya bakal tambah satu kok*”. So it means that the data above can be categorized as **talking about particular topic** as the reasons of code switching.

Data 5

Tawa Seruni yang terdengar nyaring terasa bagai sembilu yang menyayat diri Mayra, *look infotainment now. There is you and Adam!*

(Aditia Yudis.2012:330)

The data above can be classified into **Inter-sentential switching** because the data above occurs in the last of the sentence boundaries. In the utterance above the speaker involves two difference language, the first language the speaker used Indonesian language as the base language by said “*Tawa Seruni yang terdengar nyaring terasa bagai sembilu yang menyayat diri Mayra*” then switched into English language as the foreign language by said “**look infotainment now. There is you and Adam!**” and in the last of the sentence the speaker also used exclamation mark. Hoffman(1991:116) suggest that the use of language-switching and language-mixing among bilingual or multilingual people sometimes mark an interjection or a connector of the sentences. Based on the explanation by Hoffman (1991), so the data above can be categorized as **Interjection** as the reasons of code switching because the speaker from the data above used the exclamation mark in the last of the sentence to conector of the sentence.

Data 6

Terasa angin masuk menyapa di dalam ruangan itu. **Feels better ya?**

(Aditia Yudis.2012:95)

The data above categorized as **inter-sentential switching** because the data occurs between a sentences boundary. According to Appel and Muysken (1987:118) Inter-sentential switching is the switching that occurs between a clause or sentence boundary, as their name indicates. And based on the stagnant by Appel and Muysken, so the data above do as well. Based on the data 6 **expressing felling about something** as the reasons of code switching. Expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something, Hoffman (1991:116). Based on the first sentence were uttered by Indonesian sentence “**Terasa angin masuk menyapa di dalam**

ruangan itu” and then continued by English sentence **“Feels better ya?”**. It used by the speaker to express the speaker felling and empathy to his friend.

Intra-sentential switching

According to Appel and Muysken (1987:118) intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs in the middle of the sentences with the same clause or sentence boundary.

Data 7

Jadi, ngapain aja? **Romantic dinner** atau sesuatu yang lebih gitu.

(Aditia Yudis.2012:239)

Based on the data above the speaker did some code switching between Indonesian and English language. It can be categorized as **Intra-sentential switching** because the data above appears in the middle of the sentence boundary by said **“Romantic dinner”**. The speaker used Indonesian language from the beginning of the sentence by said *Jadi, ngapain aja?* then switched into English language by said **“Romantic dinner** and switched again into Indonesian language by said *atau sesuatu yang lebih gitu?* Hoffman (1991:115) in his book *An Introduction To Bilingualism* he defined “People in some cases to talk about specific topic in one language to using another language. In some cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language”. The speaker (Seruni) from the data above express her emotion feelings to her friend Mayra for asks what she does. So the data above can be categorized as **talking about particular topic** as the reason of code switching.

Data 8

Di halaman rumah sudah terparkir manis sebuah **sport car** berwarna merah menyala.

(Aditia Yudis.2012:258)

In the data above, it could be seen there were two languages involved. The speaker uttered the phrase **“sport car”** in the middle of the sentence boundary it can be categorized as **Intra-sentential switching** as a types of Code Switching. Hoffman (1991:115) in his book *An Introduction To Bilingualism* he defined “People in some cases to talk about specific topic in one language to using another language. . In some cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language”. Based on the explanation by Hoffman (1991), the data above can be categorized as talking about particular topic as a the reason of code switching, because the speaker from the data above talks about specific topic by word **“sport car”**.

Data 9

Ya, meskipun ada beberapa tempat di sekitar pantai Melawai yang lebih **private** seperti restoran tempat Samudra dan Camelia duduk sekarang.

(Aditia Yudis.2012:163)

Based on the data above can be classified into types of code switching as **Intra-sentential switching**, because the data above occurs in the middle of the sentence. The speaker from the data above is involved in two different languages, the first language is

Indonesian language as the base language and the second English language as the foreign language. The speaker used the word “*private*” from the data above to show about some place in the Melawai beach which still not famous. Hoffman (1991:115) in his book *An Introduction To Bilingualism* he defined “People in some cases to talk about specific topic in one language to using another language. In some cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language”. Based on the explanation by Hoffman (1991), the data above can be classified as **talking about particular topic** as the reason of code switching. Because the speaker from the data above talks about Melawai beach and the other place around there is still not famous or private.

Conclusion

Based on result of the analysis, it can be concluded that three types of code switching are found in the novel *Biru Pada Januari*. Those are tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. From the results of the analysis inter-sentential switches are the most dominant data with an occurrence percentage of 25 (50%), followed by intra-sentential switching 16 (32%) and the least data is tag switching with a percentage only 9 (18%). Inter-sentential switches became the most dominant occurrence because the speaker from the novel in their utterance they often switched their language between a clause or sentences boundary, and when they speak, they always change and combines Indonesian and English in their utterance. Meanwhile, tag switching became the lowest occurrence because the speaker from the novel in their utterance they used these types to emphasize the spoken sentence and this one type which least used by the speaker from the novel *Biru Pada Januari*. Regarding of the seven reasons of code switching, the result shows, there were only found five reasons of code switching from the novel *Biru Pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis those were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification. Expressing feeling about something is the most dominant reasons of code-switching phenomenon in the novel because the speaker in the novel always uses a second language when the speaker wants to be empathetic about something. Meanwhile the lowest occurrence was obtained by quoting somebody else because this reason was the least used by the speaker from the novel to make a quoting to someone or something with the famous expression.

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