

WHAT TYPES OF CODES ARE MIXED IN INDONESIA?: AN INVESTIGATION OF CODE MIXING IN A MAGAZINE

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ABSTRACT

Mass media have been regarded as playing crucial roles in introducing and promoting foreign terms into Indonesian. It can be seen that many magazines have been mostly influenced by English through code mixing to make the writing become more prestigious and cool. This present study aims at investigating the types of code mixing used in a magazine. It employs the three types of code mixing, proposed by Musyken's (2000), which are: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The data were taken from *Aplaus* magazine in four editions from April to July 2016 on the Journey Section. In collecting the data, the occurrence of English code mixing in one of the sections in the magazine was noted, and the data were then classified and tabulated. The results of this research show that not all of three types of code mixing by Musyken (2000) were applicable in the *Aplaus* magazine. There are 36 insertion types found or about 76.6%, 11 or about 23.4% for alternation, and no case of congruent lexicalization appeared. Thus, the dominant type of code mixing used in the magazine was insertion.

Keywords: *code mixing, magazine, types of code mixing, Bahasa Indonesia – English.*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian people are typically bilingual or multilingual because they can master more than one language or even more. However, they are united by a national language, Bahasa Indonesia. It has been always difficult to find the purity of Bahasa Indonesia due to the mix of code in the language either from local language or foreign language which leads to the occurrence of code mixing phenomenon. Hamers and Blanc (2000, p. 41) define code mixing as the use of elements of one language in another language. Code mixing occurs not only in oral form, but also often in the form of writing such as in magazine, newspaper, etc.

Information is one of the most important needs in the globalization era. Moreover, people are demanding the actual, up-to-date and factual information. One form of the written media widely read by people to obtain information is the magazine. In writing a magazine article, an author is required to use attractive words in order to encourage people to read. The author of a magazine article seems to use English intentionally as the way to be attractive because people may think the language is prestigious. Nevertheless, English is not used throughout, yet rather the author mixes it with the main language of the magazine. One of such magazine is *Aplaus*, the object of this study. Bahasa Indonesia is used as its main language. However, some words from English can also be found in articles published in the magazine.

Aplaus magazine, a Medan-based monthly publication carries the theme about food, travel, and inspiration. This magazine is the pioneer of a local magazine that specializes in the discussion of the theme of lifestyle or urban lifestyle. This magazine uses Bahasa Indonesia as the main language. Published in 2005, it is initiated by *Harian Analisa*, the largest newspaper that has 65.000 copies in North Sumatra. Since the first publication, it has undergone several changes with the development of social dynamics and lifestyle of the Medan city. Based on the geographical aspects, the researchers assume that Medan is dynamically more influenced by Singapore and Kuala Lumpur lifestyles than Jakarta, and its targeted audiences are teenagers.

Initially, *Aplaus* magazine had become bi-weekly tabloid, weekly magazine, and now it has become a monthly magazine that contains approximately 80 pages. Furthermore, the main principle of the magazine is becoming a media that supports the development of Medan lifestyle by raising figures, topics, or activities that appropriate to get applauded. Thus, this magazine is named *Aplaus* magazine.

In this study, the code mixing phenomena that occurs in the *Aplaus* magazine are discussed. By reading the magazine, it is readily apparent that the authors use more English than other languages in code mixing. Sometimes they mix the language in the article with English to refer to some terms that can be found in Bahasa Indonesia. For instance, they use “guide” to refer to “*pemandu*.” This kind of code mixing phenomenon in the magazine attracted the researchers’ attention.

The forms of code mixing found in the *Aplaus* magazine are classified by adopting the theory of Musyken (2000) as the framework of this research. He classified code mixing into insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language Contact and Bilingualism

In the era of globalization, mastering many languages is very important. Rohmani, et al. (2013, p. 2) state that in the globalization era, global community is obligated to maximize their potential especially in language acquisition. Therefore, most people in the world use more than one language in everyday life.

Using more than one language is called bilingualism. Trudgill (2003, p. 24) defines bilingualism as ability of a person to speak two or more languages. People who use two languages are called bilinguals. Brown and Attardo (2000, p. 81) state that bilingual is a speaker who can speak two languages.

There are some different arguments about a person who can be referred to as a bilingual based on the proficiency in mastering the language from the definition of bilingualism. According to Yuwono (2007, p. 28), there are two types of bilinguals. First, the proficiency of mastering first language and second language are the same, and it is called balanced bilingual. The second type of bilingual is a person who cannot master both languages well. For example, he/she has the proficiency of mastering first language more dominantly than the second one. It is also regarded as bilingual, that is, dominant bilingual. Strazny (2005, p. 140) says that the speakers who master one language dominantly over the other are also regarded as bilinguals. In addition, Grosjean as cited in Maftoon and Shakibafar (2011, p. 84), argues that it is a rare phenomenon to find a person who has the same proficiency in both languages. For him, a person who is considered as a real bilingual has proficiency in both languages well. Therefore, Baker

(2006, p. 16) assumes that defining exactly who can actually be said to be bilingual is difficult to be understood. In short, from the above discussion, it can be concluded that any person who is able to understand two languages, regardless of the proficiency level, can be labeled as a bilingual.

There are also people who can speak more than two languages, and it is called multilingualism. Aronin and Hufeisen (2009, p. 34) argue that multilingualism is a human ability in mastering a number of languages. Multilingualism usually occurs to a person who has knowledge of two or more foreign languages (Tokuhama-Espinosa, 2003, p. 2).

The shift of one language to another by language users is a cause of the occurrence of language contact. As pointed out by Jendra (2001, p. 67), language contact means the use of two or more different languages simultaneously or mixed one over the others for particular reason or even for no obvious reason. It can be interpreted that language contact and bilingualism are strongly associated. Thomason (2001, p. 198) adds that the result of language contact is bilingualism and mixed languages. Therefore, there will be language mix among the languages used when the language contact occurred such as code mixing, code switching, borrowing, and so on. In conclusion, language contact occurs because of the ability of people use the languages in the interaction.

Code Mixing in Context

Code mixing is a product of bilingualism which causes language contact. Indonesian people as bilingual or multilingual speakers will be faced with the problem to choose a specific code (can be a dialect or language) when they speak fitting to the situation, their needs, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or mix code either in oral or written form.

The activity of using two or more codes is called code mixing. Hamers and Blanc (2000, p. 41) say that code mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language. Code mixing is usually used in informal and relaxed situation. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in the target language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other languages.

Bilingual situation may lead to the use of language in turn. This phenomenon is called as code mixing and code switching. It is sometimes confusing to determine the different meaning between code

switching and code mixing. Either code mixing or code switching uses two or more languages or two variants of a language in a speech community. Code mixing is one of bilingualism products that often occurs besides code switching. Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 114) states that code mixing and code switching are very thin difference. Meanwhile, Wardhaugh (2010, p. 101) states that code switching (also called code mixing) can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. Therefore, he argues that there is no difference between both of them.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010, pp. 106-108) code switching is defined as the event of language change or language diversity by speakers due to specific causes and done consciously. In addition, Brown and Attardo (2000, p. 84) underline that code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair. Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007, p. 85) define code switching as a transitional phenomenon of language usage that occurs due to the change of situation and occurs among diverse languages of one language. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences. Therefore, some experts agree on defining code switching as the alternating use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation (Najwa, 2009).

Meanwhile the definition of code mixing, according to Ho (2007, p. 1), is the mixing of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text. This opinion does not show a clear distinction between code mixing and code switching. In addition, Fasold cited in Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 115) offers criteria for distinguishing grammatical code mixing and code switching. If someone uses a word or phrase from one language, he has done code mixing. However, if the clause has one grammatical from one language, and the next clause drawn up according to the structure of other languages, the phenomenon that occur is code switching.

In addition to code mixing and code switching, there is also borrowing. Previously, Sumarsono (2011, pp. 202-203) has explained above that the code mixing occurred in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. Then, he added that if it occurs in the word form, the phenomenon is called borrowing. This opinion is clarified by Yendra (2016, p. 124) who says that borrowing is the process of word formation by taking vocabulary from other languages. This process is commonly referred to as adoption or uptake as pointed out by Hoffer (2002, p. 1) that borrowing is defined as a process of adopting words

from one language into another. For example, the word ‘*aplikasi*’ is absorbed from English word ‘application’. Thus, there is changing of word formation from its original word when borrowing occurred while code mixing is not. Borrowing is occurred due to the need to name a new object that the vocabulary does not appear in the target language.

However, Musyken (2000, p. 4) only uses the term code mixing to mention the phenomenon of language. According to him, code-mixing has a neutral meaning. He adds that the term code switching is only suitable for use as a term to describe the type of alternation of code mixing process. In this study, the researchers agree with Musyken to not distinguish the terms of code switching and code-mixing. Therefore, researchers use the term code-mixing to mention all the phenomena of language such as code mixing, code switching and other phenomena like borrowing.

Types of Code Mixing

Musyken (2000) explains that code mixing is typically divided into three main types; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is defined as the process of inserting elements such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other languages. It occurs in many communities with colonial background and also new migrant communities. The element entered in this type is a constituent. This type is divided into two types; well-defined constituent which inserts single constituent and multiple contiguous insertion which inserts some constituents. Alternation is defined as the process in which speakers switch one language into another language in a piece of utterance. This type appears in one clause but still relatively separated. Alternation is divided into two; flagging and doubling. On flagging, Musyken (2000) states that this feature shows that there will be other language uttered by the speakers by giving flagging marker uttered by the speaker while doubling means the repetition of the same meaning in another language. It is done because the speakers feel need explaining again about what they mean but using a different language. Congruent lexicalization is a process when the two languages share grammatical structure which can be replaced lexically with elements from either language.

Magazine

According to Assegaf cited in Fatkhiyah (2012, p. 18), the magazine is a periodical publication which contains some articles from various authors. Muhtadi cited in Fatkhiyah (2012, p. 20) asserts that the functions of the magazine are to transmit information, educate, entertain, and influence the readers. The *Aplaus* magazine as the data source for this research is an example of monthly magazine focused on the themes of food, travel and inspiration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method applied in this research was descriptive qualitative approach supported by simple statistic calculation (percentage) because the researchers described the types of Bahasa Indonesia – English code mixing form in *Aplaus* magazine based on Musyken's (2000) theory and looked for the most dominant type by comparing the highest percentages of each type.

The data of this research were Bahasa Indonesia – English code mixing that were found in the *Aplaus* magazine on the Journey section. The data were obtained from several editions in some publications of the *Aplaus* magazine from April 2016 to August 2016 by using purposive sample technique. This technique means that the data were taken intentionally.

After the data were obtained, the researchers inserted them into the data card continued by classifying them in the classification table (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 153) based on the time of publication to simplify the identification or the description of data on the problems that would be investigated. After the data were noted and inserted in the data card, the number of data were given. The number of data consists of two main things; time of publication and the page number of magazine. The time of publication was written firstly followed by the page number of magazine, for instance, (Apr, 12), meaning that the data was published on April and on page 12.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the data were obtained, they were entered into the classification table. In this table, the data were analyzed and classified based on Musyken's (2000) theory which divides code mixing into

three types. The data were initialized by a, b, and c in which a represents insertion, b represents alternation, and c represents congruent lexicalization. After that, the total frequency of each type was calculated into percentage by using Sudijono's (2006, p. 43) formula as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage of Code Mixing Used on *Aplaus* Magazine

Type	Frequency	Percentage
a	36	76.5%
b	11	23.4%
c	-	-
Total	47	100%

The table above shows that 36 out of 47 data (76.5%) is insertion; 11 out of 47 data (23.4%) is alternation and no data for congruent lexicalization. The headings and subheadings in the article were not included. As the result, it was obtained that insertion was the dominant type used by the author in *Aplaus* magazine on Journey section.

The result reveals that there were some languages inserted in Bahasa Indonesia sentences in which English elements were inserted more than others such as Tagalog or other local languages. The code mixing between Bahasa Indonesia and English is called as outer code mixing. This is relevant with Sujana and Hartati's (2009, p. 11) statements that outer code mixing is the code mixing between Bahasa Indonesia and foreign language (English). In this study, the researchers focused mainly on analyzing the code mixing phenomena in the *Aplaus* magazine between Bahasa Indonesia and English.

Insertion Category

Based on the analysis of the four editions from April 2016 to July 2016 on the Journey Section in *Aplaus* magazine, it was found that from 47 code mixing, there were 36 data (76.5%) categorized as insertion. It means that insertion is the most dominant type of code mixing found in the *Aplaus* magazine. The insertion category of code mixing is divided into two: well-defined constituent insertion and multiple contiguous insertion. From the data obtained, there were 32 data as well-defined constituent insertion while multiple contiguous insertion was only 4 data.

- (1) *Saya bergegas menuju pintu keluar untuk mencari taksi karena **shuttle bus** ke pusat kota sudah tidak lagi beroperasi malam itu.*
'I rushed to the exit for a taxi as the **shuttle bus** to the city center was no longer operating that night'
- (2) *Dengan senyum hangatnya, Sri Wahyuni selaku sang pemilik **cottage** keluar untuk menyambut kedatangan Aplaus.*
'With a warm smile, Sri Wahyuni, the owner of the **cottage** came out to welcome the arrival of *Aplaus*'

Sentences (1) and (2) above are categorized as well-defined constituent insertion because there are one English phrase and one word inserted in the Bahasa Indonesia sentence. In the example (1), the phrase 'shuttle bus' is an English noun phrase inserted into the sentence. Meanwhile, in the example (2), the English word 'cottage' is a noun.

The article writers used Aplaus code mix for a number of reasons. For example, in the sentence (3), the English word 'backpacker' does not have equivalent word in Bahasa Indonesia, but the word is quite familiar and understandable for Indonesian speakers. Meanwhile, the English word 'bar' in the example (4) has equivalent word in Bahasa Indonesia but the word 'bar' is considered more concise and practical or more prestigious than the use of the equivalent word 'rumah minum' in Bahasa Indonesia.

- (3) *Tentu jumlah ini terbilang masih relatif terjangkau untuk **backpacker**.*
'Of course this amount is still relatively affordable for **backpacker**'
- (4) *Anda tetap bisa menelusuri **bar** dan restoran lokal karena banyak yang ditawarkan.*
'You still can explore the local **bars** and restaurants because there are a lot that is offered'

From 20 data of insertion in the form of word, one of them has morphological processes as shown in the example (5) below. In the example, there is an English word 'background' gets Bahasa Indonesia suffix *-nya* so that it become 'background-nya'.

- (5) *Sebagai **background**-nya ada bangunan pencakar langit di utara dan Laguna de Bay di sisi selatan.*

‘As its **background** there are skyscrapers in the north and Laguna de Bay in the south side’

In insertion data, from 36 data only two of them are adjective words. The examples are as follows.

- (6) *Aplaus diajak menumpang Cessana Grand Caravan untuk merasakan pengalaman seru mengudara dengan pesawat **turboprop** kebanggaan Susi Air itu.*

‘Aplaus invited to ride the Cessana Grand Caravan to feel the exciting experience flying with the pride **turboprop** of Susi Air’

- (7) *Teh susu manis berbumbu Masala dan beraroma **spicy**.*

‘The sweet milk has Masala seasoning and **spicy** flavor’

In the example (6) and (7) above, the English adjective words ‘turboprop’ and ‘spicy’ were inserted in the sentences. Then, among 16 phrases two verbal phrases were found. Both of them were ‘check-in’, as can be seen below.

- (8) *Hal pertama yang ingin segera dilakukan usai **check-in** tentu saja adalah melihat langsung keindahan pantai terdekat.*

‘The first thing to be done immediately after **check-in** of course is to see the beauty of the nearest beach directly’

- (9) *Usai **check-in** eksplorasi Aplaus yang sesungguhnya pun dimulai.*

‘After **check-in**, the real exploration of Aplaus was begun’

The English phrase ‘check-in’ in (8) and (9) is a two-word verb ‘check’ and ‘in’ that means register or ‘mendaftar’ in Bahasa Indonesia. This phrase is often used at the hotel and the airport. Although the phrase has equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia but the use of ‘check in’ is more familiar. Thus, Bahasa Indonesia speakers tend to use it since it is more prestigious than ‘mendaftar’.

Furthermore, an abbreviation that gives further explanation is also included as well-defined constituent insertion as the example below:

- (10) *Kenya juga memiliki gedung-gedung yang tinggi menjulang di daerah **CBD** (**Central Business District**).*

'Kenya also has towering high buildings in the **CBD (Central Business District)** area'

In the example (10) above, the inserted form is CBD, which is an abbreviation of the phrase 'Central Business District'.

The four examples below are categorized as multiple contiguous insertion. In the example (11) and (12), there are two English words inserted in one sentence. In the example (13), the sentence gets two English phrases 'standard room' and 'super deluxe' which describes the type of rooms in a hotel. Inserting one phrase and word are also included as this feature. In the example (14), the phrase 'scuba diving' and the word 'diving' are two constituents inserted in the sentence.

(11) *Karena menyuguhkan panorama **sunrise** dan **sunset** terbaik di pulau ini.*

'Because it presents the best panoramic **sunrise** and **sunset** on the island'

(12) *Bagi pengunjung yang hendak melakukan **snorkeling**, peralatannya telah tersedia untuk disewakan, sementara peminat olahraga **diving** dapat menghubungi pengelola penginapan.*

'For visitors who want to go **snorkeling**, the equipment has been available for rent, while people who are interested in **diving** can call the cottage manager'

(13) *400 ribu rupiah untuk **standard room** hingga yang **super deluxe** senilai 800 ribu rupiah per malam.*

'400 thousand rupiahs for **standard room** to the **super deluxe** as much as 800 thousand rupiahs per night'

(14) *Anda bahkan bisa belajar **scuba diving** di bawah bimbingan salah satu dari tiga klub **diving** berpengalaman di desa ini.*

'You can even learn **scuba diving** under the guidance of one of the three experienced **diving** clubs in this village'

Alternation Category

Alternation is found to be the second most frequently used code mixing type in the magazine. The finding showed that there were 11 data (23.4%) categorized as alternation. Alternation is also divided into two, flagging and doubling. Flagging means that there will be other

language uttered by the speakers. In this feature, there is always flagging marker uttered by the speaker. There were two examples of data categorized as flagging alternation because there were flagging markers such as 'seperti' (15) and 'misalnya' (16). The two models of alternation inserted an English word to refer to some other words in Bahasa Indonesia such as the English word 'artisan' refers to the words in front of it, 'kerajinan tangan, aksesori, dan pakaian'. In the example (16) the sentence inserts the English word 'snorkeling' that aimed to explain the example of 'olah raga air' (water sports). Therefore, by reading the words entirely in the sentence the reader could know the meaning of the word 'snorkeling'.

- (15) *Lagazpi adalah pasar dengan stan-stan yang sebagian besar menjual produk **artisan** seperti kerajinan tangan, aksesori, dan pakaian.* 'Lagazpi is a market with booths that mostly sell **artisan** products such as crafts, accessories, and clothing'
- (16) *Daerah pesisir Mombasa yang berbatasan langsung dengan Samudera Hindia adalah tempat untuk beragam olahraga air, **snorkeling** misalnya.* 'The coastal area of Mombasa that borders directly with the Indian Ocean is a place for a variety of water sports, **snorkeling** for example'

The same word in different edition as alternation is also found such as the following two code mixing phenomena below.

- (17) *Selain **cottage** milik Sri Wahyuni, ada juga dua penginapan sederhana lainnya.*
'In addition to Sri Wahyuni's **cottage**, there are also two other simple cottages'
- (18) *Dengan konsep **cottage** yang diusungnya, inilah penginapan yang nyaman.*
'With the concept of cottage taken, this is a comfortable cottage'

From the two examples above, the English word 'cottage' was inserted into each sentence. The word was re-explained in another language. In the example (17), the English word 'cottage' was re-explained by using Bahasa Indonesia 'ada juga dua penginapan sederhana lainnya'. Similarly, the example (18), the English word 'cottage' was also mentioned in the sentence 'inilah penginapan yang

sama'. The authors of the article did it because they felt that they need to explain again about what they mean but using the English term.

Alternation was mostly found in *Aplaus* July edition. Below are three-sixths of them.

(19) *Kota ini juga menyajikan daging hewan liar hasil buruan (lazimnya disebut **game meats**).*

'The city also serves the hunted wild animal meat (usually called **game meats**)'

(20) *Saya masih berharap untuk melihat **The Big Five** dalam perjalanan saya di Kenya, yaitu singa, macan tutul, gajah, kerbau Afrika, dan badak hitam.*

'I still hope to see **The Big Five** on my way in Kenya, the lion, the leopard, the elephant, the African buffalo, and the black rhinoceros'

(21) *Danau Nakuru mendapat julukan **pink lake***

'Lake Nakuru gets the cognamen as **pink lake**'

From all data in the three sentences above, the inserted English words and phrases are a cognomen of Bahasa Indonesia words. The phenomena are also included as Flagging alternation. The cognomens in phrase form were inserted in the examples (19) 'game meats' for 'daging hewan liar hasil buruan', (20) 'The Big Five' for five animals that have big body as mentioned in the sentence, namely 'singa, macan tutul, gajah, kerbau Afrika, dan badak hitam'. Then, in example in (21), the phrase 'pink lake' is for *Danau Nakuru*.

As mentioned before, there was also 2 data of alternation in the form of clause in the form of word and phrase as the examples below.

(22) *Bahkan bisa berciuman dengan si jerapah sembari memberinya makan....and **yeah, I did it!*** 'Even you can kiss the giraffe while feeding him...**and yeah, I did it!**'

(23) *Apabila Anda seorang pecinta **wildlife** dan menabalkan diri sebagai seorang petualang sejati, **Kenya is truly a place to die for.*** 'If you are a **wildlife** lover and recognize yourself as a true adventurer, **Kenya is truly a place to die for**'

In two examples above, there are clauses inserted in the sentences. In the example (22), it is categorized as doubling alternation because the clause 'yeah, I did it' means that what the subject (I) did is re-

explained by ‘*berciuman dengan jerapah sembari memberinya makan*’. Thus, what the subject (I) did is kissing the giraffe while feeding it. For the example (23), the clause ‘Kenya is truly a place to die for’ is a statement addressed to the words ‘*seorang pecinta wildlife dan menabalkan diri sebagai seorang petualang sejati*’. Therefore, this phenomenon is categorized as flagging alternation.

The third type code mixing, congruent lexicalization category, was not obtained in this study. The findings of research reveal that the *Aplaus* magazine uses English to act as lingua franca to make the writing become more interesting and modern by doing code mixing. Initially, based on three types of Musyken (2000), insertion is the most dominant type used in the *Aplaus* magazine, followed by the use of alternation. However, there is no use of congruent lexicalization in the magazine because this type needs grammatical adjustment so that the authors require higher language proficiency.

CONCLUSION

Having conducted the study, it was found that only two types of code mixing by Musyken (2000) were applicable in *Aplaus* magazine on Journey section article in which insertion 36 data (76.6%) was the most dominant type among all the types, followed by alternation 11 data (23.4%), but no data for congruent lexicalization used by the author of Journey section article in *Aplaus* magazine.

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