

Code Mixing in *Talk Show Program* on Radio between Indonesian and English

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the code mixing events in the language used by the broadcasters and the guest stars in a talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio and describes the contributing factors of code mixing in the language used by the broadcasters and the guest stars in the talk show program in 106.6 FM of V Radio. The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative. This research data is sourced from 106.6 FM of V Radio station. This research data is in the form of broadcasters and guest speakers that contains mixing elements of English into the structure of the Indonesian language. The data collection method used in this research is the method of listening not participating. The results showed that the mixing code that occurs during the talk show program is the code mixing that is the insertion of elements of English into the Indonesian language. The code mixings found are in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. The causal factors that cause the code mixings are the factors of (1) habit, (2) informal situation and topic of conversation, and (3) background of the speaker and the language. Some code mixings in the dialogue using Indonesia and English language found in conversation between Guest and Broadcaster are: booming, memorable, virgin, view, listener, next time, wish, etc.

Keywords: *code mixing, talk show program, language, Radio 106.6 FM Meda, Indonesia*

1. Introduction

Language has functions in conveying ideas, expressions even in conveying science. Essentially, language is used to interact with others. A social relation will be established each other through language. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI, 2008:116) language (*Bahasa*) is an arbitrary system of symbolic sounds, used by members of a society to cooperate, interact, and identify.

One of the human interactions takes place through radio media. The broadcasters are generally very good at speaking, even though most of them use more than one or two languages in broadcasting activities. This illustrates clearly the diversity of languages. The diversity of languages is what causes the creation of bilingual or multilingual communities, such as the broadcasters who use more than one language. Those who are bilingual or multilingual must choose the appropriate language for the situation. According to Mackey and Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 84-85), bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in association with others in turn. Meanwhile, multilingual (diversity) is the use of more than two languages by someone in association with others in turn.

Bilingual or multilingual is included in the bilingual scope. This bilingualism will lead to mixing code events. Kachru (in Rokhman, 2011: 107) explains that the code mixing is the use of two or more languages by consistently inserting the elements of one language into another language. Based on observations, some broadcasters and guest stars use more than one language in some programs, especially on radio broadcasts 106.6 FM of V Radio. The language used besides Indonesian as the main language is English.

Radio media is a medium of communication and entertainment, with a wide reach, the information conveyed through the radio media can also be easily dispersed. Radio media can also be enjoyed by broadcasters as a

means of entertainment in the form of music, radio dramas, or jokes from the announcers. Each event of the radio show is planned, produced and presented to listeners with informative, educative, persuasive, simulative, and communicative messages (Wahyudi, 1996: 7).

In formal programs, the language used by the broadcasters is formal languages such as news broadcasts, but in informal programs such as talk show programs with the guest stars on a common topic, the language used is relaxed language. In the program, the broadcasters and the guest stars on the 106.6 FM of V Radio release freely expresses their feelings, ideas in the language they use. That is when the code mixings occur frequently. The V Radio Broadcaster on a talkshow program that has good, conscious or unconscious English skills will use some English vocabulary, phrases, or vocabulary in its English language.

The broadcaster and the guest star of V Radio on the talkshow program featured the bilingual character. They often engage between Indonesian and English. Therefore, the topic of code mixing in the language of the broadcaster and the star is interesting to be studied. The formulation of the problem in this study is (1) how is the code mixing event that occurs in the language used by the broadcaster and the guest star in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio? (2) What are the factors that cause the occurrence of code mixing events occurring in the language used by the broadcasters and the guest stars in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio?

Based on the problem statements, the purpose of this study is (1) to describe the code mixing events that occur in the language used by the broadcaster and the guest star in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio; (2) to describe the factors that cause the occurrence of code mixing events occurring in the language used by the broadcaster and guest star in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics when compared with other studies, such as economics, sociology, or linguistics itself, is a relatively new science. Viewed from its name, sociolinguistics concerns about “sociology” and “linguistics”. Therefore, sociolinguistics has a close connection with both studies. “Socio-” has meaning as a society, whereas “linguistics” has the meaning of a study of language. Thus, sociolinguistics is a study of the language associated with social conditions (studied by social sciences, especially sociology) (Sumarsono and Partana, 2002).

Fishman (in Sumarsono and Partana, 2002) says that sociolinguistics is known as the “sociology of language”. Fishman (in Kridalaksana, 1974) states that sociolinguistics is commonly defined as a science that studies the features and functions of various language variations, as well as the relationship between the subjects and those characteristics and functions in a language society. Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) argues that in sociolinguistics, there is a study that studies the use of language as a verbal interaction system between its users in a society called interactional sociolinguistics or micro sociolinguistics.

Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007) say that the word of sociolinguistic is a combination of two of sociological and linguistic words. Sumarsono and Partana (2002) say that sociology is a study that studies social structure, community organization, community relations, and community behavior. Concretely, sociology is a study that studies groups within society, such as families, clans (sub-tribe), tribes, and nations.

2.2. Bilingual

Based on KBBI (2008), bilingualism can be defined as a matter of usage or mastery of two languages (such as the use of regional languages besides

national language); bilingualism. Bilingualism is seen as a manifestation in an event of a language contact. Suwito (1982) explains that the term of bilingual is a term whose meaning is relative or relative. This is because the notion of bilingual changes from time to time. The changes here are influenced by a different perspective or understanding base of the language itself. Furthermore, the relativity is due to the limit of a person to be called bilingualism is arbitrary or almost indeterminate. Here are some explanations about the bilingual by the experts, among others, are as follows (Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007: 23-24).

... Weinreich ... bilingual is the practice of alternately using two languages (the habit of using two or more languages interchangeably)

... Bloomfield ... bilingual is native like control of two languages (the equally good mastery of two languages)

... Mackey (in Rusyana ... bilingualism is the alternative use of two languages by the same individual (the habit of using two or more languages by someone)

Although there is an unapproved opinion, the opinion of Bloomfield is due to the requirement of “native like control of two languages” which means every language can be used in every circumstance with the same smoothness and accuracy as those used by its speakers. However, this assumption is impossible or difficult to measure. Therefore, the opinion of Bloomfield is also regarded as one kind of bilingual. In the meantime, Mackey (in Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007), says that in discussing bilingualism it includes several meanings, such as level problems, functions, code exchange, code mixing, interference, and integration.

Weinrich (in Hymes, 1961) divides the type of bilingualism into two kinds, namely coordinate bilingualism and subordinate bilingualism. The coordinate bilingualism is a type of bilingual in which an individual learns one or more languages as his second language, one or more of the languages he or she learns are the income learned since childhood. So the language he

mastered is known as “perfect” mastery of a language other than the native one.

2.3. Forms of Communication Language

1) Formal Language Form

Poedjosoedarmo (1976) argues that the language used in various formal is usually full and coherent, in accordance with the demands of applicable grammatical rules. Furthermore, this variety is named the official language variety, in accordance with the tone of its usage. This variety of languages is taught in schools and is a benchmark for a clean and correct language. Therefore, this variety is often also referred to as the standard variety. Formal language is often used in formal or varied forms of business, such as in ordinary talks at schools, sermons in mosques, meetings, or on results-oriented or production-oriented conversations (Martin Joos in Chaer and Agustina, 2004)

2) Informal Language Form

The informal language form is often used in a familiar variety. Martin Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) suggests that the familiar variety is used by speakers who already have close relationships, such as conversations between family members, friends, and so on. Poedjosoedarmo (1976) suggests that the language used in an informal atmosphere usually has certain abnormalities when compared to the language used in formal (formal) situations. Casual languages are usually not found in the writings. Therefore, many people call this variety of language as the spoken language variety.

2.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing events occur when a language speaker, for example, incorporates regional languages or even incorporates foreign language

elements into the speech of the Indonesian language. In other words, a person who speaks the main code of the Indonesian language has economic function, while the local language code or foreign languages involved in the main code is only pieces without function or economy as a code (Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007). Moreover, they explain that the prominent feature of code interference events occurs in a variety of casual or informal situations. In the formal language situations, it is very rare to see code mixing events as he said. Even if there is a code mixing event in such circumstances, it is because there is no proper word or phrase to replace the language they are using. So it is necessary to use a word or phrase from the local language or even a foreign language (Nababan, 1984). There are three types of code mixing according to Jendra (in Santosa, 2005). The three types of code mixing are as follows:

a) Inner Code Mixing

The code mixing here is a code mixing that uses elements of the original language or the language of origin in the code mixing event that is still in contact with the mixed language. For example, some elements are still related in the mix of Indonesian code, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, and so forth.

b) Outer Code Mixing

This code mixing type is a code mixing that uses elements from a foreign language in its code mixing event. For example is an Indonesian speaker who in his communications inserts the elements from French, English, Dutch, and so forth. Thus, the speaker has outer code mixing.

c) Hybrid Code Mixing

The code mixing type here may accept any element in the code mixing event, either the element of the original language or the element of the

foreign language in the sentence or clause. In a sentence, surely there are elements (constituents) that form the sentence. The sentence-forming elements can be words, phrases, or clauses. Each of these elements can be differentiated by category, function, or role in the sentence. Some types of categories that can be elements in a sentence are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, and words of the word such as prepositions, conjugations, and particles (Arifin and Junaiyah, 2008).

3. Research Methods

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. This research data is sourced from radio station 106,6 FM of V Radio Medan in talk show program which broadcasted on Sunday 15 October 2017 at 15.00 WIB. This research data is in the form of the broadcasters and guest speakers that contains mixing elements of English into the structure of the Indonesian language. The data collection method used in this study is a method of listening not participating. The researcher listens to the talk show program which is broadcasting not participating in the process the conversation. The filtering data to the data source is conducted by recording the data source with voice recorder with the aim that the recording can be repeated so that it can facilitate the process of writing data that will produce data in the form of language.

The data processing is conducted by describing, classifying, and analyzing the data based on theory. The data analysis techniques in this research is the process of searching and compile systematically data obtained from field notes and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which is important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so easily understood by themselves and others (Sugiyono, 2013: 335). The data analysis techniques in this study are as follows:

- (1) Recording the radio broadcasters and guest guests in a talk show program on 106.6 FM of V radio broadcasts at a single event session on 15 October 2017 using an electronic device in the form of a voice recorder;
- (2) Transcribing the data by recording the speech on the broadcaster 106.6 FM of V radio;
- (3) Reading carefully the transcribed data;
- (4) Translating the data into English which is the code mixing data spoken by the subject of research into the Indonesian language;
- (5) Marking the code mixing form used by the research subjects;
- (6) Classifying data in the form of code mixing based on their forms;
- (7) Analyzing the code mixing causes used by the radio broadcasters 106.6 FM of V radio and guest stars based on the context;
- (8) Checking or rechecking the data and the research results obtained;
- (9) Drawing conclusions based on the results of identification and classification data.

4. Discussion and Research Result

4.1 Word Code Mixing

Code mixing that often occurs in the talk show program on broadcast 106.6 fm V Radio Medan is usually due to the insertion of elements of English. Thus, code mixing that are commonly found in language use by the V radio broadcaster especially in the talk show program on broadcast 106.6 FM of V Radio is outer code mixing which comes from a foreign language. The V radio broadcasters generally possess excellent English skills; this is because one of the qualifications that must be possessed by these radio broadcasters is a good command of English. Habit in using English, this is what causes the interference of the English code into the structure of the Indonesian language in the form of words, phrases, or English clauses. Here

is the data along with the analysis.

- (1) Guest 1: Kita waktu itu pergi ke Nusa Penida, Richies waktu itu baru-baru *booming* kan di Nusa Penida, itu bagus banget deh pokoknya,
- (2) Guest 2: Itu menjadi *memorable* juga yang di Bali itu.
- (3) Broadcaster: Dari *vlog* kalian yang di Bali apa sih yang ngebuat orang harus mendatangi tempat baru yang kalian datangi?
- (4) Guest 1: Karena di Nusa Penida itu mamang masih tradisional, tapi alamnya tu asri banget, masih *virgin* gitu.
- (5) Guest2: Jadi kita di sana bisa ke pantai yang *view*-nya itu bagus banget.
- (6) Guest2: Aku harus dapat ni *shoot*-nya, pikirku karena bagus banget pemandangannya.
- (7) Broadcaster: Jadi buat *listener yang next time* ada rencana ke Bali kayaknya mesti banget deh buat kamu bisa ngunjungi Nusa Penida. Untuk Mas Ricky, apalagi nih rencananya ke depan?
- (8) Guest 1: Kalau bisa tercapai tahun depan aku pengen ke New Zealand. Masih *wish* sih gitu untuk bikin kompilasi, masih planing.
- (9) Broadcaster: Ok, compilation gitu ya, ok. Apa nih pesan yang ingin kalian sampaikan buat para *listener*?
- (10) Guest 1:... jangan pernah menyerah, konten apapun yang kalian tarok di youtube pasti bakalan ada yang *notice* nanti.
- (11) Guest 2:... tetap fokus aja, jadi nanti viewer kalian bisa *appreciate*.
- (12) Broadcaster: ... bisalah buat kamu yang mencari *inspiration* di youtube-nya Mbak Desi dan Mas Ricky.

The above data is a word-shaped code mixing from guest stars named Ricky and Desi in the talk show program broadcasted by 106.6 FM of V Radio. The code mixing is used when Ricky recounts his experience on his vacation while making a video footage in Nusa Penida, Bali. The code mixing in the data above is classified as a word-shaped code mixing because it is a unit of language that contains the meaning without juxtaposed

by other forms. It is also based on the statement of Yanti, et al (2017: 7) that the inserted element is a stand-alone language unit and a single morpheme is a word-class code mixing. The inserted words belong to the free morpheme because the morpheme can stand on its own, a morpheme without attachment to another morpheme, can be directly used in speech and contains its own lexical meaning.

The code mixing in the data (1) are seen in the word *booming* which is derived from English meaning large lexical, in the context of data (1) the meaning of *booming* here refers to a famous artist named Richies. The mixing between Indonesian and English occurs due to the informal situation and the topic of conversation, so the broadcasters and the guest stars are free to mix any language in Indonesian in the disclosure of ideas, and expressions. Many code mixing events occur mainly in the atmosphere of informal events. In addition, there is a factor of habitual where the speakers without conscious use the language mixing.

Similarly with the data (1), on the other data, the broadcasters and the guest stars also use language mixing in expressing their ideas and expressions. As in data (2), there is a *memorable* word which in Indonesian means '*keangan yang mengesankan*'. The word describes the expression of the speaker's satisfaction with an event that he or she has experienced. Meanwhile, in the data (3) there is the word *vlog*. The word is a new word equivalent that actually comes from the abbreviation of *video* and *blog* which means the form of blogging activity by using video. *Vlog* is a language used in the field of information technology. In the data (4), there is a *virgin* word which in Indonesian means '*perawan*'. The use of the word *virgin* by the speakers is to draw the state of a place that is still very natural, untouched by humans, or still beautiful. The use of *virgin* in English is intended to make the speakers' narrative of the place visible (as well as the expression of admiration).

In the next data there is also the use of the English word *view*

'*pemandangan*', *shoot* (*tangkapan*) (in this case a movie shooting), *listener* (*pendengar*), *wish* (*keinginan*), *planning* (*rencana*), *compilation* (*kompilasi*), *notice* (*perhatian*), *viewer* (*penonton*), and *inspiration* (*inspirasi*).

All the English equivalent words in a particular field mixed in the Indonesian language are used by the speakers based on the topic of the conversation (context).

4.2 Phrase Code Mixing

The insertion in phrase also occurs during the broadcasting. The phrase-shaped code mixing is the insertion of language fragments in the form of a foreign language phrases or a cognate into the speaker's language structure (Yanti, et al, 2017: 7). Mixed phrase code used in the talkshow program on broadcast 106.6 FM of V Radio is the insertion of phrases originating from English. Here is the data along with the analysis.

- (13) Guess star 1: ... aku harus bawa motor, sambil terbangin drone, *at the same time* dan kanan kirinya tu jurang.
- (14) Guess star 1: Jadi buat listener yang *next time* ada rencana ke Bali ...
- (15) Broadcaster: Apa sih next project-nya mungkin dari masing-masing kalian?
- (16) Guess star 1: Rencananya sih ini masih rencana ini, *planning* pengen *road trip* ke New Zaeland.
- (17) Guess star:... dalam waktu dekat aku masih mau bikin kompilasi atau *show real* dari seluruh travel aku.
- (18) Broadcaster: Apa sih pesan kalian buat para youtuber yang baru mulai menjadi seorang *content creator*?

Data (13) is a mixed code used by Ricky (guest star) as he recounts his experiences while on vacation and making videos on Nusa Penida Bali. The phrases shape code mixing inserted in the Indonesian structure in the data (13) are visible on the phrase *at the same time*. In the data (13) there

are two inserted words, they are *at* and *the same time*. Both words have their own meaning, but on the data (13), the two words are combined so that it contains one meaning *at the same time*. The fragments of the inserted phrase are combinations of two or more words that are not predicative, but only as a description only.

In the data (14) and (15) there are also phrases insertion, they are *at next time* phrase which in Indonesian means *lain kali* and *next project* phrase which means *proyek selanjutnya*. In the data (16) the phrase insertion occurs on *the road trip* phrase. The words *road* and *trip* have their own meanings, but when they are combined it will have one meaning. The words *road* (*jalan*) and *trip* (*perjalanan*) when they are combined, they will mean *travelling by car* (*perjalanan dengan menggunakan mobil*). One of the phrases is insertion. Similarly, the phrase shaped code mixing can be inserted in other words, such as the word with between the two words. The data (17) and (18) also include phrases insertion in Indonesian structure, that is *show real* (*pertunjukkan yang nyata*) and the *content creator* (*pembuat konten*).

4.3 Clauses Code Mixing

The insertion of grammatical units in the form of groups from foreign language elements into Indonesian can be said to be a clauses code mixing. This is in line with the opinion of Yanti, et al. (2017: 9) that the clauses code mixing is an insertion of elements of a foreign language or a cognate of insertion of grammatical units of a group of words that have the potential to be sentences into the speaker's language structure. The clauses shaped code mixing used in the talk show program broadcasted on 106.6 FM of V Radio is a clause insertion derived from English. Here is the data along with the analysis:

(19) Guest star 2: Kemungkinan besar bakal ada *upload beauty vlog* dalam waktu dekat ini

- (20) Guest star 2: ... jadi semuanya *all about a beauty of the few* gitu.
- (21) Guest star 1: Kalau aku sih *no matter what you do ,always do the good thing, always do the best.*

The data (19) is a code mixing used by Desi (guest star) when answering the broadcaster's questions about the next project plan. Desi uses English in the mention of her activity plan. In her speech there is a *beauty vlog upload* clause. The word *upload* is English in the field of informatics technology which means *upload (unggah)*. The word is then combined with a *beauty vlog* phrase which means *video about beauty (video mengenai keindahan)* becomes *upload beauty video*. *Upload* is a predictive word and the video is a noun word, when it is combined, it will be a clause with the subject (I) which is vanished, so that the code mixing occurs in the form of insertion of clauses in English into the structure of the Indonesian language.

In the data (20), the code mixing in the form of a clause seen in *all about a beauty of the few* which means *All about the beauty of the scen (Semua tentang keindahan pemandangan)*. The speech is included in the clause shaped code mixing because the inserted part is a grammatical unit of a group of words that has the potential to be a sentence. The code mixing in the data (20) is potential to be a sentence because there are words that can be subject and predicate.

In the data (21), the code mixing in the form of a clause seen in the speech *no matter what you do, always do the good thing, always do the best*. There are three clauses of the English elements inserted in the Indonesian structure, they are *no matter what you do (tak peduli apa yang kau lakukan)*, *always do the good thing (selalu melakukan hal yang baik)*, *always do the best (selalu lakukan yang terbaik)*. The speech is a code mixing in the category of clauses form because the inserted part is a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words that at least consists of a subject and a predicate. The subject and the prediate are in *what you*

d. In the second speech is *always do the good thing*, the subject of *you* is vanished, while the predicate is in *always*, as well as the clause of *the always do the best* in which the subject is vanished, while the predicate is in the word *always*.

4.4 Causes of Code Mixing

The factors that cause the interference of the code in the talk show program broadcasted on 106.6 FM of V Radio is the habit factor of the broadcaster and the guest star in the daily communication. There are informal situations and the topics of the conversation, so that the freedom of either conveying ideas or expressing the expression in using any language can support or sharpen his expression. In addition, the more influencing facts are the background factor of the speaker and the language. The speakers who often socialize or live in an English-speaking environment, will affect their language skills and the use of their everyday language.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results, the conclusions of this study are as follows.

- 1) Code mixing events occurring in the language used by the broadcaster and guest star in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio is a code mixing in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. Code mixing that many found in the program is to mix the code out, which is code mixing that comes from a foreign language. Language mixing that occurs is usually due to the insertion of English elements into the structure of the Indonesian language.
- 2) The factor causes the occurrence of code mixing events that occur in the language used by the broadcaster and the guest star in the talk show program at 106.6 FM of V Radio that is the habit factor of the broadcaster and the guest star in daily communication, informal situation and topic of conversation , the background factor of the

speaker and the language.

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