

Code Mixing Analysis on Buying and Selling Interactions at Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant

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Abstract- This study aims to describe the form of code mixing in buying and selling interactions at Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, as well as the factors causing code mixing in buying and selling exchanges at Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant. The method used in this study is a descriptive method, a qualitative approach because the object under study arises naturally, namely the conversation between sellers and buyers. The data collection techniques used are record, listen, and record techniques. Data analysis used in this study is reducing data and describing data. From these findings, it is known that there are code mixing findings in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and word loops. Factors that cause code mixing include linguistic elements such as low word frequency, destructive timing, Oversight, and End Goal (intent and purpose).

Keywords : Code Mixing, Buying and Selling Interactions

I INTRODUCTION

Human daily life is never separated from language; when we read exciting stories, watch movies, listen to melodious songs and talk to family and friends are some human activities that can be enjoyed through language. Therefore, language plays an essential role in everyday life. However, many people ignore the language. Language is a fundamental need that plays a vital role in communication. Language is to have more than one meaning or sense (Chaer, 2014).

Indonesian society is very diverse. Therefore many language variants are used. As a result of that society's multilingual, occasional language use not by the existing rules

determined, thus resulting in code-mixing and code-switching. By that's why a study was conducted (Indriyani, 2019)

A language is a tool for interacting between one individual and another that can convey specific intentions and goals to others (Aisyah & Sari, 2020) . According to Sumarsono, language is a communication tool that allows humans to convey ideas, express feelings, or explain something (Effendi & Wahidy, 2019). Language has an essential role in interacting. In addition to functioning as the primary communication tool, language is also a skill that only humans have; this is what distinguishes human interaction from the interaction of other creatures on earth.

Language has three functions, namely the ideal function, the textual function, and the interpersonal function. These three functions (Wiratno & Santosa, 2014) are called superfunctions, and the three functions represent different realities. The ideal function of language is used to express physical-biological truth and involves interpreting and representing experience. The function of text language is to describe the reality of symbols or semiotics about how the text is produced in context. The interpersonal communication function of

language serves to reveal social truth and involves the interaction between speakers or interlocutors.

The state of Indonesia is a country with a variety of people, especially in terms of the use of language because the use of language is very plural found in Indonesia. Indonesian is extensive in use, and the variety of speakers is diverse. In communicating using only one language. What Indonesians use when interacting has expertise in conducting citizen relations, expertise in literacy, and at least knowing two languages. The ability to dominate more based on one language is claimed to use the word bilingualism.

“Kedwibahasaan” is the ability of speakers to use two languages (Wilian, 2010). His fluency in the language is different. Indeed, the process of acquiring the language of each individual is different. In this context, language is essential in communication, functioning as a unitary multilingual society.

Using language in a multilingual society does not rule out the possibility of using language that is not by the applicable rules due to mixing codes. Code mixing is a phenomenon carried out by people who use one language for another to carry out their interactions.

Moreover, Thelander says when in a speech event, there clauses or phrases used consists of clauses and phrases mixed (hybrid clauses, hybrid terms), and each clause and term is not longer support single function, then this event is mix code (Yusnan et al., 2020).

The prominent feature of occurrence of mixed code of decency or situation informal. This is the most frequent cause of a mix-up. Mix the code. There are two kinds, namely mix code into regional languages or incorporate the code into the outside or language foreign. Even so, mixed code is not it only happens in conversation, but it can occur in texts or other discourse, as in the novel or song lyrics

(Ardiyanti & Setyorini, 2018).

Mixed code in the top condition is the convergence of Language (linguistic convergence), whose elements of several languages, each of which has been stripped of its function and support the part of the inserted Language. The details are divided into two: (1) sourced from the original Language and its variations, and (2) from foreign languages. The first one can be called inner code-mixing, the second one can be called outer code mixing (Susylowati & Wisudawanto, 2021)

The phenomenon of code mixing in the context of language research is in the field of sociolinguistic research. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and social factors. Daily communication in society often occurs in code-mixing. For example, in the interaction carried out between sellers and buyers at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant. Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant is a Padang Restaurant located at Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani No. 6, 13 Ulu, Kecamatan. Sebrang Ulu II, Palembang City, South Sumatra 30116.

Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant is the right picture to see how the situation of using mixed codes is because Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant is a place that is crowded with buyers. For example, the author has seen firsthand the activities during the buying and selling transaction at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, carried out by a buyer from Pagar Alam to buy food menus there using the Palembang language every day the following sentence. Example: “Here is apo bae food?” (Here there is food) is an Indonesian (apo bae) of the Palembang language. From the example above, it can be seen that the use of mixed codes occurs in Indonesian and Palembang languages. Thus it can be known that code-mixing can be carried out by heterogeneous societies of different ethnicities, ages, genders, and levels of education.

Therefore, in the description above, the author is interested in conducting a study titled “Code Mix Analysis on Buying and Selling Interactions at Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant.” This research is very important because it can be useful for knowledge readers to use language that good and right. Besides that, with this research is expected that communication will be clearer and more focused.

II. METHODS

This research is qualitative. Because qualitative research is considered to provide a more detailed picture of the research object. Qualitative research is based on existing facts or phenomena that live empirically on its speakers (Fitriani & Nurlaili, 2021)

Bogdan in saying that qualitative is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behaviors. Qualitative research is carried out on natural conditions and is discovery-based. In qualitative research, the researcher is a crucial instrument (Murdiyanto, 2020)

This study examines the mixing of codes in the interaction of buying and selling at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant through a case study approach based on the reality in the field.

Then, the data is described descriptively. This research also uses research methods based on its strategic stages consisting of three: 1) the stage of providing data, 2) the stage of data analysis, and 3) the stage of presenting the results of data analysis. The first method of providing data uses the listening method with tapping, free listening, proficient involvement, and recording techniques.

The second method of providing data is to find the factors behind the language selection by sellers and buyers. The data analysis method uses the intralingual method with its techniques to solve the first problem, namely, to analyze the lingual elements of different languages contained in the language. This study also uses extra lingual methods to analyze trilingual elements, such as linking language problems with things outside the language, to determine social factors and situations behind the occurrence of code-mixing, code-switching, and a single language. In the final stage, namely the stage of presenting the results of data analysis using informal methods, namely methods using words and or sentences.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

People generally do not feel that using language is a challenging skill; the use of language feels commonplace because, without being taught by anyone, a baby will grow along with the growth of his speech. From one to a half years, a baby emits forms of language that we can already identify as words.

This one-word speech grows into a two-word and eventually becomes a complex

sentence by the age of four or five. As adults, we use language without thinking. As soon as we want to express something, at that moment, we also emit sounds called language, but if we reflect deeply, then we can feel that the use of language is a reflection of the ability that only humans can do.

Language contact occurs when more than one language is spoken simultaneously by the same speaker. Language contact raises the presence of bilingual speakers and is established in an atmosphere of social contact language contact includes all occurrences of contact between some languages that have an impact on the alternation of language used by speakers in social contact and is observed in homogeneous bilingualism, then a concrete form of language called parole, becomes non-uniform.

Code-switching is the switching of usage from one language or dialect to another language or dialect (Sukmana et al., 2021) Discussing code transfer issues can never be separated from Code mix matters. They are like two inseparable sides of a coin. Code-switching and mixing the code has substantial similarity, so it is often difficult to distinguish between the two. The unifying similarity between code-switching and code-mixing lies in the use of two or more languages simultaneously, or two language variants simultaneously in certain speech situations in society (Liyana, 2018)

Code-switching is the event of mixing two different languages or varieties of languages. Still, it has its autonomous function, consciously, deliberately, and based on specific reasons or causes. While coding is the use of two or more languages by inserting elements of one language into another language consistently and systematically (Nur, 2020)

Analysis of the data collected in the form of code transfer involving the use of two languages, namely: Indonesian and regional languages (Padang). As for the Padang language is more dominant because it serves as a language of instruction in the sale and purchase transaction activities at Bintang Kejora Jaya restaurant, then the padang language as well as the base language (base language) which is used as the focus of the code transfer events that occur. Thus, this code switching focuses on switching between Padang and Indonesian.

The following is recorded data regarding the form of code mixing and the factors causing code mixing found in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya

Restaurant. The data is presented in the following table.

- **Transcription data 1, Monday, June 6, 2022, Time 10.00 to 13.00 WIB.**

Table 1.
Transcription Results 1.

Utterances/ Sentence	Code Mix Form			
	Words	Waived	Klaus	Word Iteration
T1.Pb1.Pj1	5	2	-	-
T1.Pj2	1	1	-	-
T1.Pb3.Pj3	2	-	1	-

T : Transcription
Pb : Buyer
Pj : Seller

From the table above, it can be seen that many code mixtures are found in the form of words as many as 8 (eight) words, phrases as many as 3 (three) phrases, clauses as many as 1 (one) clause, while word loops are not found.

- **Transcription data 2, Tuesday, June 7, 2022, Time 10.00 to 13.00 WIB.**

Table 2.
Transcription Results 2.

Utterance s/ Sentence	Code Mix Form			
	Words	Waived	Klaus	Word Iteration
T2.Pb1.Pb1	3	2	-	-
T2.Pb2.Pj2	3	-	4	1
T3.Pb3.Pj3	5	2	-	-

T : Transcription
Pb : Buyer
Pj : Seller

From the table above, it can be seen that many code mixtures are found in the form of words as many as 11 (eleven) words, phrases as many as 4 (four) phrases, clauses as many as 4 (four) clauses, while word loops as many as 1 (one) word loop.

- **Transcription data 3, Wednesday, June 8, 2022, Time 10.00 to 13.00 WIB.**

Table 3.
Transcription Results 3

Utterances/ Sentence	Code Mix Form			
	Words	Waived	Words	Word Iteration
T3.Pj1.Pb1	5	3	-	-
T3.Pb2.Pj2	4	1	1	1
T3.Pb3.Pj3	3	2	-	-

T : Transcription
Pb : Buyer
Pj : Seller

From the table above, it can be seen that many code mixtures are found in the form of words as many as 12 (twelve) words, phrases as many as 6 (six) phrases, clauses as many as 1 (one) clause, while word loops as many as 1 (one) word loop.

Table 4.
Code Mix Form

No	Code Mixing	Total	Percentage
1.	Word	31	59,6%
2.	Phrases	13	25%
3.	Klaus	6	11,5%
4.	Repetition	2	3,8%

Based on the table above, The form of code mixing on buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, there are 31 (thirty-one) words, 13 (thirteen) phrases, 6 (six) clauses, and 2 (two) word loops. In this case, the use of the word is more dominantly used, namely as many as 31 (thirty-one) words with a percentage of as much as (59.6%).

The factors causing the code mix carried out at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant consist of non-linguistic factors and happiness factors. However, non-linguistic factors were not found in this study, because the language used by individuals in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant was still using the local regional language. As for the linguistic factor, researchers found 1) Low frequency of word, 2) Pernicious humanity, 3) Oversight, 4) End (purpose and goal).

Table 5.
Factors Causing Code Mix

No	Factors Causing	Sum	Percentage
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Code Mix			
1.	<i>Low frequency of word</i>	17	39,5%
2.	<i>Pernicious humanity</i>	2	4,7%
3.	<i>Oversight</i>	21	48,8%
4.	<i>End (purpose and goal)</i>	3	7%
Grand Total		43	100%

Based on the table above, the factors causing code mixing in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, there is a Low frequency of words, as many as 17 (seventeen), Pernicious humanity as much as 2 (two), Oversight as many as 21 (twenty-one), End (purpose and goal as much as 3 (three). In this case, the word is more dominantly used, namely as many as 31 (thirty-one) words with a percentage result of as much as (59.6%).

In this discussion, the researcher showed the form of code mixing and the factors causing code mixing based on data analyzed with relevant theories and research carried out previously. The following is a discussion of the form of code mixing and the factors causing code mixing in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Restaurant from June 6 to June 8, 2022.

Code Mix Form

Insertion of elements that are tangible words

“Om mau pesen, jingok menunyo?”

The example above is a mixture of code in the form of words. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for conversation. The example of mixing the code above is in the form of the word pesen—the message in Indonesian, pesen in Palembang.

“Nasi apo dek??”

“Bungkus apo makan disini?”

“Minumnya apo buk?”

The example above is a mixture of code in the form of words. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for conversation. The example of mixing the code above is in the form of the word apo. What in Indonesian, apo in Palembang.

“Makan disini iyo buk?”

The example above is a mixture of code in

the form of words. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for conversation. The example of mixing the code above is in the form of the word iyo. Yes in Indonesian, iyo in Palembang.

“oh iya, nasi perkedel sikok”

The example above is a mixture of code in the form of words. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for conversation. The example of mixing the code above is in the form of the word sikok. One in Indonesian, sikok in Palembang.

Insertion of elements that are in the form of word loops

“Om mau pesen, jingok menunyo?”

The example above is a mix of phrase-tangible codes. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for the conversation. The code in the example above is the phrase jingok menunyo. See the menu in Indonesian, jingok menunyo in Palembang.

“Kalau lele berapa hargonyo?”

“oh iya, nasi perkedel berapa hargonyo?”

The example above is a mix of phrase-tangible codes. Indonesian such as (B1) and Palembang (B2) are suitable for the conversation. The code in the example above is the phrase berapa hargonyo. How much does it cost in Indonesian, berapa hargonyo in Palembang.

Insertion of elements that are in the form of word loops

“Mas, Ayamnyo pesen banyak ya”

The example above is a mix of clause-tangible code. Palembang languages such as (B1) and Indonesian (B2) were inserted into the conversation. Mix the code in the form of clauses “Mas, Ayamnyo pesen banyak ya”

“Limo belas porsi, saya dan keluarga mau makan-makannyo disini soalnya”

The example above is a mix of clause-tangible code. Palembang languages such as (B1) and Indonesian (B2) were inserted into the conversation. Mix the code in the form of Limo belas porsi, saya dan keluarga mau makan-makannyo disini soalnya.

“Pak, pesen ikan gulai kuningnyo yang banyak”

The example above is a mix of clause-tangible code. Palembang languages (B1) and

Indonesian (B2) were inserted into the conversation. Mix the code in the form of Pak, pesen ikan gulai kuningnyo yang banyak.

Insertion of elements that are in the form of word loops

“*Limo belas porsi, saya dan keluarga mau makan-makannyo disini soalnya*”

The example above is a mixture of code in the form of word iteration. Palembang languages such as (B1) and Indonesian (B2) were inserted into the conversation. The code mix in the example above is a phrase in the form of a word loop makan-makan.

“*iyu pak, makan disini bersama anak-anak pak*”

The example above is a mixture of code in the form of word iteration. Palembang languages such as (B1) and Indonesian (B2) were inserted into the conversation. The code mix in the example above is a iteration tangible phrase anak-anak.

Code mixing forms on buying and selling interactions at the Morning Star Restaurant. Based on the analysis results, researchers found mixed forms of word codes, phrases, clauses, and word loops.

The factors causing the code mix in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant from June 6 to June 8, 2022. Code mixing can occur due to several things, namely non-linguistic factors and linguistic factors.

Non-linguistic factors

Non-linguistic factors were not found in this study because the language used by individuals in buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant still uses the local, regional language.

Linguistic factors

Pesen : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors. Because in speech, speakers only use the word pesen because of the limitation of the words possessed by the speaker's language.

Samo, iyo, bae, iyo, apo, apo, iyo : Researchers classify the low frequency of word factors because the words in the language are easier to remember and have a stable meaning.

Jingok menunyo, sambel ijo, pake galo : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors due to the limitations of the words

possessed by the language of the speakers.

Mas, minta nasi rendang tigo, ayam bakar duo sama pepes : Researchers classify into End language factors (purpose and goal) because the speaker explains and convinces the buyer more to persuade the seller to buy the order.

Apo, iyo, apo, iyo : Researchers classify the low frequency of word factors because the words in the language are easier to remember and have a stable meaning.

Duo, idak, berapo, idak, berapo, berapo, sikok : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors due to the limitations of the words possessed by the language of the speakers.

Berapo hargonyo, limo belas, tigo belas, duo belas : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors due to the limitations of the words possessed by the language of the speakers.

Mas, Ayamnyo pesen banyak ya : Researchers classify pernicious human linguistic factors because such speakers use words whose own language can give rise to ambiguous meanings.

Limo belas porsi, saya dan keluarga mau makan-makannyo disini : Researchers classified into End language factors (purpose and goal) because the speaker explained that fifteen people wanted to eat there.

Oh iya, es jeruk limo belas jugo : Researchers classify into End language factors (purpose and goal). Because the speaker explained that he wanted to buy fifteen iced oranges

Apo, iyo, iyo, apo, iyo, bae : Researchers classify the low frequency of word factors because the words in the language are easier to remember and have a stable meaning.

Jingok, berapo, sikok, berapo, limo, galo : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors due to the limitations of the words possessed by the language of the speakers.

Berapo hargonyo, duo belas ribu, duo puluh duo ribu, tigo puluh ribu : Researchers classify into oversight linguistic factors due to the limitations of the words possessed by the language of the speakers.

Pak, pesen ikan gulai kuningnyo yang banyak : Researchers classify into pernicious humanity linguistic factors. Because such speakers use words whose own language can give rise to ambiguous meanings.

Based on the results of recordings on buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, researchers found several factors causing code-mixing, such as Low frequency of the word, Pernicious humanity, and Oversight, End (purpose and goal).

The emergence of mixed code forms is influenced by factors outside the language (Mileh, 2020) analysis of the prominent factors affecting the event of code interference in transaction activities in the restaurant. According to Hymes (D. Oktarina, 2020) in detail formulated with the abbreviation SPEAKING, namely Setting and Scene, meaning the place and atmosphere of speech, participants are speakers (P) and speech partners (MT), End or purpose of Speech, Act means speech events, Key means a variety of language and how to express speech, instruments or tools used to communicate, norms or rules that must be adhered to, and Genre is the type of speech activity. In Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant, the tendency to use two languages occurs in oral communication.

In the code mix, the characteristics of dependence are marked by the reciprocal relationship between the role (who uses the language) and the linguistic function (what the speaker wants to achieve with his speech) (Djarot, 2020) In a mixed-Code event, language elements or variations inserted in another language no longer have their function. Those elements have been fused with the language inserted in and only support one function (Nuwa, 2017) According to Suwito, in the maximum condition, mixed code is a linguistic convergence whose elements come from several languages, each of which has stripped its function and supports the function of the language it inserts (Al et al., 2022)

Mixing codes can be divided into two groups: (1) mixing codes inside, namely mixing codes whose elements are sourced from native languages with all their variations; and (2) mixing codes outside, namely mixing codes whose elements are sourced from foreign languages (Tyas Palupi et al., 2022). In this study, mixing the code found is mixing the code into the code that occurs between elements of cognate languages, for example, mixing the code between elements of regional languages with elements of Indonesian. Meanwhile, which includes a group of mixed code to the outside, for example, mixing the code between the

elements of the Indonesian language with elements of Arabic or English, was not found in this study.

There are actual words, phrases, rewords, idioms, and clauses in terms of language units. This study follows The lander's view (Fajrul Alfien et al., 2022) identifying a mixed-code phenomenon, i.e., the most significant element possible to insert into a mixed-Code event is limited at the clause level. That is, if the element of language that is inserted (mixed) in the mixed code is a unit of language above the clause (for example, a sentence, a series of sentences, or even a paragraph), it will not be identified as a symptom of mixing the code. However, it is a symptom of code transfer.

IV. CONCLUSION

Mix codes on buying and selling interactions at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant totaling 52 data. The results of this finding, it was identified that there were 31 findings of mixed codes in the form of words (59.6%), hybrid principles in the form of phrases, as many as 13 findings (25%), mixed code clauses as many as six findings (11.5%), word repeating as many as two results (3.8%). The factors causing the code mix in buying and selling at the Bintang Kejora Jaya Restaurant are non-linguistic and linguistic. Still, linguistic aspects were not found in this study. Meanwhile, the linguistic factor researchers found several factors that caused the mixing of codes, such as Low frequency of words 17 findings (39.5%), Pernicious humanity as many as two findings (4.7%), Oversight of as many as 21 results (48.8%), End (purpose and goal) as many as three findings (7%).

Suggested future research to developers of studies in sociolinguistics, especially in code-mixing research, to expand the range of research objects. Such as taking objects with broader community interaction, such as tourist attractions, markets, schools, rural areas, etc. It is expected to re-develop this research.

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