

Analysis of Code Mixing in *Catatan Najwa* by Nadiem Anwar Makarim (Minister of Education and Culture in Indonesia)

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Abstract. Code mixing is one linguistic phenomenon in bilingual/multilingual communities. In bilingualism, code mixing is something that usually occurs in dialog/conversation. People can blend languages in a single speech because of their language variance. In the field of sociolinguistics, merging two languages is referred to as "code-mixing." Code-mixing is a social technique that many individuals all around the world have employed. This phenomenon can also occur in the *Catatan Najwa Talkshow*, so the researcher is interested in conducting a study about code mixing used by Nadiem Makarim in the *Catatan Najwa Talk show*. This research aims to identify the types of code mixing used by Nadiem Makarim in the *Catatan Najwa* talk show. The researcher employed the descriptive qualitative design as a tool. As part of the data collection process, the researcher watched the video, created a transcript of the conversation, read the discourse in its entirety, and noted any instances in which code mixing occurred. Along with these actions, the researcher also listed the data contained in Nadiem Makarim's statements, analyzed the data about the various sorts of code-mixing, and came to certain conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: *Phenomenon, sociolinguistic, Code Mixing, Talkshow*

1. Introduction

Language is a tool that is used by humans to communicate with others since language is a tool of communication both spoken and written. Communication is very important for each aspect of life because the main necessity of humans is a friendly social relationship which can only happen in a good social relationship with other people. When an individual speaks, others can identify him based on his language use. By using appropriate language in appropriate situations without breaking people's hearts, it has been demonstrated that people have positive identities in their lives. People with high language skills can communicate with others. When people's language mastery is more than two languages or more, they tend to mix code when speaking. Indonesian society as a bilingual society can master two or more languages and become multilingual. Sociolinguistically, bilingualism is generally defined as using two or more languages by a speaker in their interactions with other people in turn [1].

The use of multiple languages by a speaker in interpersonal communication is referred to as bilingual or multilingual language. Additionally, code-mixing frequently occurs in terms of bilingualism and multilingualism. Mixing one language with another is a regular situation among modern Indonesians. It occurs in every age group, social class, and gender in the world. Recent developments make life easier for people who are proficient in technology. Understanding code-mixing occurrences anywhere is made easier for humans by the recognition of various languages and their application to daily life. In daily life, speakers and speech partners frequently participate in code-mixing, both publicly and in writing.

Code mixing is the phenomenon of code choice. The code is the way to express something through the language using a certain dialect, style, register, or variety of language [2]. The use of code happens in many contexts in daily existence, including speeches, media (both mass and electronic), seminars, and a lot more. In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing code mixing and decided to choose Nadiem Makarim's utterances in *Catatan Najwa* as his data for the thesis, because the researcher found many kinds of code mixing in

that speech. Further, the researcher wants to know more about code-mixing, and how it can give contribute to learners learning English.

Nadiem Makarim is the Indonesian Minister of Education. He has the power to deliver education decisions and policies in Indonesia. Since he became minister, he has made many decisions that aimed to increase education in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society [3]. "Sociolinguistics is inter-disciplinary between sociology and linguistics which have a close relation.' It means that sociolinguistics connects sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics creates the language itself and also its usage in society due to their relation to each other [4]. Sociolinguistics investigates and discusses the various phases of language society, with a particular focus on those influenced by social circumstances. Consequently, sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that investigates how language functions in society, especially how linguistic variations reflect social realities inside that culture. Sociolinguistics provides us with guidance for communication by illustrating the language and range of languages that a particular person uses.

Nevertheless, Wardhaugh and Fuller [5] said that "Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives showed in language works i.e. our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language". This indicates that sociolinguistics is the study of concepts on how members of a specific society may affect the terminology that we use while using language, rather than the study of facts.

2.2 Code Mixing

Code-mixing is one of the bilingual phenomena. When one language is used heavily in speech and then other language aspects are added, this is known as code-mixing. the notion of code-mixing as the mixing of two or more languages in the act of language without any situation requiring such mixing [6]. In addition, code-mixing is a symptom of using two or more languages by incorporating one language element into another language [7]. It means that there are items of language from English that are interconnected with Indonesian, and the other way around. Furthermore, language mixing typically takes place in informal settings and is brought on by the speaker's casualness or habit. From the previous definition, it can be inferred that code-mixing refers to the usage of two or more languages in speaker interactions when it is necessary to mix the codes.

Code-mixing is divided into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization [8]. These three categories are constrained in different ways in particular multilingual contexts. The process of combining two or more terms, phenomena, expressions, reduplications, and idioms from different sources was highlighted in this study as code-mixing [9].

In unconventional contexts, code-mixing refers to the combination of two or more languages of different linguistic units when speakers employ both languages to the point where they turn between them in a single sentence. Furthermore, code-mixing happens in bilingual or multilingual communities as a result of the conversant's propensity to speak many languages.

2.3 Types of Code Mixing

English is taught in Indonesia mainly as a subject at school and seldom practiced in the broad social environment. The majority of English language teachers are Indonesian native speakers, and their command of the English language varies greatly. We should keep in mind,

in particular, that these foreign language teachers may not be considered true bilinguals who can freely switch between multiple codes or languages. Instead, they are monolingual individuals who have skills and knowledge in a foreign language and are responsible for teaching that language to monolingual learners.

Muysken [10] classified code mixing into three primary categories:

- a. Insertion
approaches that deviate from the idea of inserting new constraints based on the structural characteristics of certain base or matrix structures. In this case, code-mixing is thought of as a borrowing process. For example : tolong segera bawakan segelas *hot chocolate* di meja saya ya
- b. Alternation
Approaches that deviate from alternation perceive the limitation of mixing in terms of the language's equivalency or capability at the conversion point. For example: dalam pelayanan di perlukan adanya *analyze* dan juga *priority*
- c. Congruent Lexicalization
Rather than correct bilingual language use, the study of style shifting and dialect/standard diversity is based on the idea of congruent lexicalization. Example: Bahrun sudah sejak lama dikenal seorang *playboy*

3. Method

This study is descriptive by definition and employs qualitative research methodologies; that is, it describes the results of analytical data analysis based on research findings. "Qualitative research is research which uses natural background to interpret the phenomena and it was done by involving various methods [11].

Transcripts of the original conversations were used to collect data. It had been selected and sorted according to the listed variables. Getting qualitative data is more challenging than getting quantitative data. In qualitative research, there are no explicit constraints on what constitutes data.

Oversampling can be a major issue in qualitative research, as "qualitative data are filthy records," typically involving a combination of field notes, transcripts of different recordings, and whether or not insertion, alternation, or congruent lexicalization is related to the linguistic typology of the language in question.

Based on the justification presented, the methodology for this research's analysis starts with locating the appropriate object analysis from *Catatan Najwa's* talk show with Nadiem Makarim on YouTube. Next, it examines the speaker's words from the TalkShow recording, tabulating the data analysis into multiple topic discussion items. Finally, it examines the content of the sentences to identify instances of appropriated code-mixing. Finally, it completes the data analysis with library research, identifying the various forms of code-switching and code-mixing in the data collected.

4. Finding and Discussion

In the bilingual/multilingual community, code mixing is a common occurrence. We do it purposefully or unintentionally as bilinguals, especially when it comes to Indonesia. There were two participants in the "Catatan Najwa" program at this time. As a result, the researcher analyzed the utterances/speeches of the participants that involved code-mixing phenomena in the data analysis.

In this section, the researcher presented the findings of types of code mixing as used by Nadiem Makarim at *Catatan Najwa Talkshow*. The tables showed 3 types of code mixing as well as the roles of participants in code mixing in the dialog. There were 3 types of code

mixing, according to the types of code mixing by Muysken. Insertion Code Mixing(ICM), alternation Code Mixing(ACM), and congruent lexicalization Code Mixing(CLCM) are the three. The detailed explanations of those types will be described as the following.

Table 1. The Percentage of Code Mixing

No.	Code mixing Class	Sum	Percentage %
1	Icm	28	54,90%
2	ACM	11	21,56%
3.	CLCM	12	23,52%

Table 2. The classification of Code Mixing Based on the Utterance

No.	Utterance	Speaker	Code Mixing	Reason
1.	Saya selalu menggunakan akal sehat dalam mem- <u>filter</u> informasi. (00.02.39)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Because while he was speaking, Nadiem merged the word “filter” into one utterance.
2.	Dan itu mungkin merupakan tantangan utama adalah untuk tidak <u>lose control</u> . (00.02.58)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	Nadiem uses the phrase “lose control” as lexical meaning to describe a condition that is uncontrollable moment.
3.	Sedangkan, kalau kita percaya kepada <u>scientist-scientist</u> yang sudah berbicara, ini sudah di prediksi bertahun-tahun. (00.04.48)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “scientist-scientist” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
4.	Kita sudah banyak sekali <u>scientist</u> dan <u>researcher</u> dan dokter-dokterpun yang bilang bahwa <u>pandemic</u> seperti ini bukan masalah apakah akan terjadi tapi kapan akan terjadi. (00.04.57)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	The words “scientist” and “researcher” are borrowed words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
5.	Jadinya kalau mendengarkan orang terpintar dan paling <u>scientific</u> paling rasional kita ini adalah satu	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "scientific" into the Indonesian language structure, and the word is borrowed.

	fenomena yang harusnya kita e..e.ee sudah mengerti bahwa ini akan terjadi. (00.05.15)			
6.	Tapi untunglah kita belajar dari <u>trailer-an</u> ini.(00.05.29)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "trailer" by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure.
7.	Tapi yang terpenting kita belajar dari pada <u>experience</u> .(00.05.33)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "experience" at the end of the sentence by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure. The experience itself is an adverb in English.
8.	Yang pertama tadi kan kita <u>mention</u> dari penggunaan akal sehat.(00.06.43)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "mention" by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure.
9.	Kita berperang suatu <u>virus</u> yang tidak mengenal <u>border</u> . (00.06.56)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the word "virus" that has already accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly shared processing system between languages
10.	Jadinya solidaritas kita sebagai spesies, sebagai satu kemanusiaan <u>global</u> itu luar biasa pentingnya. (00.07.14)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the word "global" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing of processing systems between languages.
11.	Jadinya ini menjadi satu <u>defining moment</u> buat banyak sekali pemimpin-pemimpin politik, pemimpin-pemimpin masyarakat kita mau pilih jalur yang mana(00.07.20)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	A defining moment clause is a dependent clause that indicates a statement relating to a particular circumstance. Nadiem shows the effectiveness of the word in its translation.
12.	Anda bayangkan kalau semua negara melakukan melakukan efektif <u>meng-containment covid</u> , tapi ada satu negara yang tidak melakukannya. (00.07.53)	Nadiem Makarim	Alternation	A COVID containment clause is a dependent clause that indicates a statement relating to an action to be taken. The context of its transmission focuses on the emphasis on action.
13.	dan harapan saya, kelihatannya trend kolaborasi antar negeri negeri mulai positif, <u>in general</u> ya. (00.08.10)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	The phrase "in general" is a dependent phrase intended to give a broad and non-specific description.
14.	Menurut saya, <u>stage</u> yang lebih penting lagi	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "stage" by incorporating it into the Indonesian

	daripada risiko kesehatan adalah apa perubahan yang terjadi setelah itu. (00.08.54)			language structure. The stage itself is a noun in English.
15.	Mungkin kita mulai dari <u>micro</u> ya, sebagai individu dulu.(00.10.00)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "micro" by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure.
16.	<u>Value</u> daripada keluarga, itu.. itu luar biasa sih. (00.10.12)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "value" by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure.
17.	Kesehatan itu suatu hal yang kita taruh di <u>background</u> ya. (00.11.19)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	Nadiem inserts the word "Background" by incorporating it into the Indonesian language structure. The background itself is an adverb in English.
18.	Jadinya kepentingan teknologi dalam <u>private sector</u> , <u>social sector</u> , dan <u>public sector</u> akan meningkat secara drastis.(00.12.03)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the words "Private sector, social sector, and public sector" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
19.	Dan apa yang tadinya kita lakukan <u>face to face</u> , itu akan berubah selama lamanya. (00.12.17)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	A "face-to-face" clause is a dependent clause that indicates a condition related to an action. The context of its transmission focuses on the form of activity in it.
20.	Di pendidikan, karena dengan <u>tools-tools software</u> ada berbagai macam yang tadinya tersekat-sekat karena <u>ter-constrain</u> dengan <u>classroom</u> dan lain-lain. (00.12.30)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrases "Tools-tools software" and the word constrain, classroom" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
21.	Kita sekarang bisa <u>ber-hyper</u> inovasi karena kita bisa lebih <u>personalized</u> , lebih <u>segmented learning-nya</u> dengan multimedia. (00.12.45)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the word "hyper, personalized" and phrases "segmented learning" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
22.	Dan ini membuktikan bahwa satu satunya cara untuk benar benar belajar dan <u>grow</u> , tumbuh sebagai individu mau itu murid mau itu orang dewasa adalah	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word "grow" are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>

	untuk keluar dari zona nyaman kita. (00.14.30)			
23.	Cara kita mengajarkan <u>science</u> itu harus berubah juga. (00.15.34)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “science” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
24.	Seperti banyak kita mengajarkan ada acara acara yang menjelaskan mengenai <u>covid</u> tapi sebenarnya itu sebagai <u>bio chemistry</u> . (00.15.45)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	The phrase "biochemistry" is a dependent phrase that refers to a special term in the world of science. The context of its transmission is focused on the emphasis of material in it.
25.	Kita harus menjadikan <u>science</u> itu sesuatu yang menyenangkan dan riil. (00.16.04)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “science” is borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
26.	Sesuatu yang punya <u>benefit</u> , yang <u>tangible</u> di dunia nyata.(00.16.07)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The words “benefit” and “tangible” are borrowing words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
27.	Kita tidak mendengarkan <u>scientist</u> .(00.16.36)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “scientist” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
28.	Marilah kita belajar dari <u>covid</u> . (00.16.39)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrase "Covid" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
29.	Kita sekarang mendengarkan seluruh <u>scientist</u> dunia yang sudah sepakat bahwa <u>climate change</u> itu merupakan problem utama manusia kedepan ini. (00.16.43)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	The phrase "climate change" is a dependent phrase that indicates a certain condition. The context of the transmission focuses on the characteristics of the action.
30.	Bukan hanya pandemi, tapi juga ada satu krisis lagi yang potensinya lebih besar lagi yaitu <u>climate change</u> . (00.16.56)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	The phrase "climate change" is a dependent phrase that indicates a certain condition. The context of the transmission focuses on the characteristics of the action.
31.	Apakah kita sebagai manusia akan <u>ignore</u> ?. (00.17.06)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “ignore” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
32.	Perubahan iklim harus kita <u>tackle</u> sebagai <u>species</u> manusia secara	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The words “tackle” and “species” are borrowing words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>

	serentak, sekarang. (00.15.37)			
33.	Pembelajaran nomor satu adalah <u>gap</u> , ke-tidak merataan di Indonesia itu luar biasa. (00.18.49)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “gap” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
34.	<u>Digital gap-nya</u> juga widen, <u>economy gap-nya</u> juga lebih widen lagi. (00.19.08)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrases "digital gap, economy cap" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
35.	Dan itu menjadi suatu <u>wake up call</u> bagi kita. (00.19.14)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	A "wake-up call" clause is a dependent clause that indicates a statement relating to an action to be taken. The context of its transmission focuses on the emphasis on action.
36.	Ini benar-benar gap antara <u>the have</u> sama <u>the have not</u> itu besar sekali. (00.19.18)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrases "they have, they have not" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian and comparing something, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
37.	Memang pembelajaran <u>face to face</u> itu banyak positifnya.(00.19.35)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	A "face-to-face" clause is a dependent clause that indicates a condition related to an action. The context of its transmission focuses on the form of activity in it.
38.	Tapi kalau kita menggunakan dan menjadikan <u>hybrid di-combine</u> dengan teknologi, potensinya menjadi luar biasa. (00.19.42)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The words “hybrid” and “combine” are borrowing words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
39.	Kalau ada kombinasi antara <u>meeting</u> bertemu <u>face to face</u> , tapi juga ada dengan <u>remote learning</u> dan <u>online learning</u> , itu potensinya jauh lebih efektif. (00.19.52)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrases "meeting, face to face, remote learning, and online learning" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
40.	bagaimana koordinasi atau komunikasi anantara guru dengan orang tua, itu kan semuanya bisa di <u>digitize</u> . (00.20.18)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “digitize” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>

41.	Jadinya itu merupakan suatu akselerasi di tim kami untuk <u>men-digitize</u> berbagai macam hal. (00.20.24)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “digitize” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
42.	Bukan untuk malah konsepnya untuk <u>me-replace</u> guru, tapi malah untuk memperkuat potensi guru. (00.20.31)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “replace” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
43.	Harapannya begitu, <u>insya Allah</u> bisa terjadi. (00.21.02)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the word "Insya Allah" which from Arabic has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages
44.	Tapi harapan saya dengan kita menaruhkan <u>emphasize</u> kepada teknologi, harapannya perubahan itu tidak bisa diputar balik. (00.21.12)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “emphasize” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
45.	Suatu hal yang saya secara <u>personal</u> belajar adalah mau ada teknologi seperti apapun, secanggih apapun, inovasi sebesar apapun ujung ujungnya yang benar benar melakukan perubahan dilapangan adalah hati nurani seorang penggerak. (00.22.53)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “personal” are borrowing word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
46.	Dan itu merupakan suatu hal yang sangat <u>inspiring</u> buat saya melihat guru guru seperti itu.(00.23.29)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “inspiring” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
47.	Kita <u>empower</u> mereka untuk menjadi pemimpin pemimpin pendidikan di masa depan kita. (00.23.42)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The word “empower” are borrowed word that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
48.	Kita memberikan berbagai macam opsi di <u>online learning</u> . (00.24.03)	Nadiem Makarim	ACM	frasa “online learning” merupakan frasa dependen yang menunjukkan suatu kegiatan tertentu. Konteks penyampaianya terfokus kepada bentuk kegiatan di dalamnya.

49.	Dimana juga kemampuan pemerintah juga <u>limited</u> untuk bisa <u>meng-handle</u> 260 juta orang di sejumlah kepulauan terbesar. (00.25.55)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The words “limited” and “handle” are borrowing words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
50.	Karena kalau itu terus terjadi itu melatih <u>muscle</u> kita, itu tadi melatih <u>social capital</u> , modal sosial kita. (00.26.50)	Nadiem Makarim	ICM	The words “muscle” and “social capital” are borrowing words that inserted into a structure in <i>Bahasa</i>
51.	Kita <u>nge-gym-nya</u> ini pada saat krisis kaya gini mba Nana. (00.27.15)	Nadiem Makarim	CLCM	Nadiem uses the phrase "gym" which has accumulated its structure into Indonesian, so indirectly there is a sharing processing system between languages

As can be seen from the table above, Nadiem Makarim created a variety of code-mixing styles during his appearance on the Mata Najwa Talkshow. It demonstrates that Nadiem generated 51 utterances with three different mixed code types: 12 congruent lexicalization sentences with a percentage of 23,52%, 11 alternation sentences with a percentage of 21,56%, and 28 insertion sentences with a percentage of 54,90%. Furthermore, we can conclude that Nadiem is more certain and correct when he combines two languages, which improves his ability to explain things. He can target and scale up a more concise phrase more easily when code-mixing is used.

5. Conclusion

According to the previous discussion, language use in society is influenced by linguistic and cultural globalization. It makes code-mixing more common in spoken or written communication daily. Various sorts of code-mixing can be distinguished when examining the phenomenon of code-mixing in communication. Other researchers have looked at this subject from a different angle and in a different area. Gender, age, or social class have no bearing on the application of code-mixing. It happens both organically and purposefully between multilingual speakers of the same language. According to the aforementioned research, there are the types of code mixing were used by Nadiem Makarim; Insertion with 28 data, Alternation with 11 data, and Congruent Lexicalization with 12 data. Nadiem's code-mixing techniques were primarily classified as insertion code-mixing. Words, phrases, and other linguistic aspects are frequently incorporated into the original language.

Research on code-mixing Nadiem Makarim's talk show performances on "Mata Najwa" can be a vital source of information for sociolinguistics researchers. Additionally, this study can be read and consulted for tasks that delve into the topic of code-mixing. Extra research can be done on the following Talk Show by reviewing the semantic analysis and mistakes in grammar in the speaker's remark.

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