

Code Mixing Used by Cinta Laura and Luna Maya in the *Bicara Cinta* Podcast

Novriza Ramadhani Putri¹, Sultan Shofwatul Anam², Muhammad Gibran Ardianto³, Roza Amelia Putri⁴, Hannahn Hazrawih⁵

¹²³⁴⁵Universitas Pamulang

Corresponding Author

novrizaputri29@gmail.com

Abstract: This study investigates the types and functions of code mixing used by Cinta Laura and Luna Maya in the *Bicara Cinta* podcast episode *Toxic Relationships Pernah Bikin Aku Mati Rasa*. The study aims to identify the types of code mixing based on Muysken's (2000) theory and analyze their communicative functions in the conversation. A descriptive qualitative method was employed in this research. The data were obtained from the utterances containing code mixing in the podcast and were analyzed using Muysken's classification of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The findings revealed a total of 111 instances of code mixing. Insertion was the most dominant type with 58 occurrences (52.25%), followed by alternation with 49 occurrences (44.14%), and congruent lexicalization with 4 occurrences (3.60%). The results also showed that code mixing was mainly used to emphasize certain meanings, express feelings and opinions, create a more relaxed atmosphere, and make the conversation more engaging. These findings indicate that code mixing serves as an important communication strategy in bilingual podcast interactions, enabling speakers to convey ideas and emotions more naturally and effectively.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Insertion, Podcast, YouTube

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in everyday life as a tool for communication used by people to interact with one another. Through language, people are able to convey thoughts, ideas, feelings, opinions, and information in various situations. In the process of communication, people do not always use only one language, but may also use more than one language depending on the context and the people they interact with. This condition is commonly found in Indonesia because Indonesia is known as a multilingual country with various regional languages from different ethnic groups and cultures. Besides using Bahasa Indonesia as the national language, many people in this country also use local languages in their daily communication. The ability to use more than one language is commonly referred to as bilingualism (Rapini, 2022). As a result of bilingualism, people often combine two or more languages in communication, which is known as code mixing.

Code mixing, according to Holmes (2013), is the incorporation of words from a different language to communicate an idea or describe something when the speaker's first language lacks a clear term for it. Meanwhile, Suwito (1985) explains that code mixing occurs when speakers insert linguistic elements from another language into the main language being used without changing the topic of discussion. In communication practice, this phenomenon may appear in different forms depending on how speakers combine



languages in their utterance. To explain these variations, Muysken (2000) classifies code mixing into three main types, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

The first type of code mixing, insertion, refers to the use of linguistic elements from one language that are inserted into another language without changing its grammatical structure. Muysken (2000) defines insertion as the embedding of words or short expressions from one language into the grammatical frame of another language. In this type, the structure of the main language remains dominant while elements from another language are added into the utterance. Sari et al. (2021) relate insertion to borrowing as a similar process. Although they share similar characteristics, insertion is generally analyzed as part of bilingual language use. El Fasah et al. (2025) further explain that insertion may involve not only single words but also larger linguistic units within an utterance. This shows that insertion can appear in various forms depending on how speakers combine languages in communication.

The second type of code mixing is alternation, which occurs when speakers switch from one language to another within a sentence or clause. Muysken (2000) describes alternation as the switching of languages at the level of clauses or larger syntactic units within a discourse. This language switch is usually more noticeable because it involves larger linguistic units than insertion. Afryanti et al. (2021) state that this type of code mixing involves the insertion of phrases while shifting from one language to another within a stretch of speech. As a result, speakers may move between two languages while maintaining the flow of the conversation. Wulandari et al. (2024) further explain that alternation is commonly found among bilingual speakers, although their language-switching ability may vary.

The third type of code mixing is congruent lexicalization, which refers to a situation where two languages are combined more freely within the same sentence because they share similar grammatical structures. Muysken (2000) explains that congruent lexicalization involves the merging of two grammatical systems with similar structures, resulting in flexible patterns of code mixing. This flexibility allows speakers to use elements from both languages without clearly separating them. Zalukhu et al. (2021) describe this type as the use of two languages that share a common grammatical structure, where lexical items from either language can appear in the same utterance. Therefore, congruent lexicalization is often associated with speakers who are highly familiar with both languages.

The use of code mixing has become a common phenomenon in bilingual communication. People often combine two languages not only to deliver information but also to express ideas, feelings, and opinions more effectively. In addition, code mixing can

be used to emphasize certain meanings, show identity, create a more relaxed atmosphere, and make conversations more engaging. For many bilingual speakers, mixing languages has become a natural part of everyday communication, especially when interacting with people who share similar linguistic backgrounds.

Nowadays, code mixing is not only found in daily conversations but also in digital media. One of the most popular digital platforms today is YouTube. YouTube is a video-sharing platform in the digital world that enables users to upload, share, and access various types of content (Wulandari et al., 2021). One type of content that has gained significant popularity on this platform is podcasts. In recent years, podcasts have become increasingly popular because they provide a space for speakers to discuss different topics in a relaxed and conversational way. This speaking style often encourages the use of mixed languages, making code mixing a common feature in podcast interactions.

One example can be found in the *Bicara Cinta* podcast on Cinta Laura Kiehl's YouTube channel, featuring Luna Maya in an episode entitled *Toxic Relationships Pernah Bikin Aku Mati Rasa*. In this episode, both speakers discuss topics related to toxic relationships, mental health, self-worth, and personal growth. Throughout the conversation, they frequently combine Indonesian and English expressions such as "toxic relationship," "self-worth," "healing," "trauma," and "overthinking." The frequent use of code mixing in this podcast makes it an interesting source for analyzing how bilingual speakers use language in digital communication.

Several previous studies have also examined the use of code-mixing in digital communication. For example, Utari and Zulferdi (2026), in their study entitled *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-Mixing in Youtube Podcast Discourse: The Case of Naura Ayu*, investigated the types and factors of code-mixing used by Naura Ayu in the Puella ID YouTube podcast. The study employed a qualitative descriptive method and analyzed the data using Hoffman's (1991) theory of code-mixing. The findings showed that intra-sentential code mixing was the most frequently used type, followed by intra-lexical code-mixing and code mixing involving changes in pronunciation. In addition, the researchers found that the use of code-mixing was mainly influenced by discussing particular topics and emphasizing certain ideas. The study concluded that code-mixing serves as a communicative strategy to express identity, emphasize ideas, and enhance discourse fluency in podcast interactions.

Furthermore, another study was conducted by Chaniago et al. (2025) entitled *Code-Mixing Analysis in Bilingual Conversations on Podcast Media*. The study aimed to analyze the forms and distribution of code-mixing in bilingual conversations between Cinta Laura and

Maudy Ayunda on the Puella podcast. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and Muysken's (2000) theory, the researchers analyzed 77 utterances from the Puella YouTube channel. The findings revealed that Alternation was the most dominant type of code-mixing, followed by Congruent Lexicalization and Insertion. The study concluded that code-mixing serves as a strategy for self-expression, audience engagement, and the representation of bilingual identity in digital communication.

In addition, Kulsum et al. (2024) conducted a study entitled *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-Mixing in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's Utterance on Puella Id Podcast*. The study aimed to describe the types and reasons for code-mixing in the podcast using a descriptive qualitative method and Hoffmann's (2014) theory. The findings revealed that intra-sentential code-mixing was the most dominant type, followed by code-mixing involving a change of pronunciation and intra-lexical code-mixing. The study also identified four reasons for code-mixing, namely talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition for clarification, and expressing group character. The researchers concluded that all types of code-mixing proposed by Hoffmann (2014) were found in the podcast conversation.

Although several previous studies have discussed code mixing in podcast conversations, most of them focused on the types, forms, reasons, or factors of code mixing. In addition, many of these studies used Hoffman's theory, while studies that apply Muysken's (2000) theory are still limited. Previous studies using Muysken's theory have also mainly focused on identifying the types of code mixing, with less attention given to how each type functions in the conversation. Although some studies have examined Cinta Laura's podcast interactions, they were conducted in different conversational contexts and with different interlocutors. Therefore, further research is needed to examine both the types and functions of code mixing in bilingual podcast interactions by applying Muysken's (2000) theory more comprehensively.

Based on this gap, this study addresses the following research question: (1) How are the types of code mixing based on Muysken's (2000) theory used by Cinta Laura and Luna Maya in the *Bicara Cinta* podcast, and (2) what functions do they serve in the conversation? To answer this question, Muysken's (2000) theory is applied to identify the types of code mixing and analyze their communicative functions throughout the conversation. Unlike previous studies that mainly used Muysken's theory to classify the types of code mixing, this study also explores how each type functions in bilingual interaction. Therefore, this study extends the application of Muysken's theory by demonstrating that its typology can be used not only to classify code mixing but also to explain its communicative role in bilingual

podcast conversations.

METHOD

In conducting this research, a descriptive qualitative method was employed to analyze the types and functions of code mixing found in podcast conversations. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research focuses on understanding and interpreting social phenomena through the analysis of words, utterances, and meanings. This method was considered appropriate because the research emphasizes how language is used naturally in communication. The subjects of this research were Cinta Laura and Luna Maya as the speakers in the *Bicara Cinta* podcast. The object of the research was the types and functions of code mixing found in their utterances. The data source was taken from the *Bicara Cinta* podcast episode entitled *Toxic Relationships Pernah Bikin Aku Mati Rasa* uploaded on Cinta Laura Kiehl's YouTube channel. The research was conducted from May to June 2026.

This study employed purposive sampling because only utterances containing code mixing were selected as the research data. The research instruments consisted of the researcher as the primary instrument, a transcript sheet used to record the utterances, and a classification table used to categorize the data based on Muysken's (2000) theory. The data collection was conducted through several steps. First, the researcher watched the podcast video repeatedly to understand the context of the conversation. Second, the utterances were transcribed into written form. Third, utterances containing code mixing were identified and selected as the research data.

The collected data were analyzed using Muysken's (2000) theory of code mixing, which consists of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The analysis was carried out by identifying the utterances containing code mixing, classifying them into the three types proposed by Muysken, interpreting the functions of code mixing in the conversation, and drawing conclusions based on the findings. The results of the analysis were then described narratively to explain how code mixing was used as a communication strategy in the podcast interaction.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings of the research on code mixing used by Cinta Laura and Luna Maya in the *Bicara Cinta* podcast episode *Toxic Relationships Pernah Bikin Aku Mati Rasa*. The analysis is based on Muysken's (2000) theory, which classifies code mixing into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The findings are described and interpreted according to each type of code mixing and its communicative functions in the conversation.

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing in the *Bicara Cinta* YouTube Podcast

Types of Code Mixing	Frequency	%
Insertion	58	52.25%
Alternation	49	44.14%
Congruent Lexicalization	4	3.60%
Total	111	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2026

Table 1 presents the frequency and percentage of code mixing types found in the podcast. As shown in the table, insertion was the most dominant type with 58 occurrences (52.25%), followed by alternation with 49 occurrences (44.14%). Congruent lexicalization was the least frequent type, occurring only 4 times (3.60%). To provide a deeper understanding of these findings, each type of code mixing is discussed in the following sections.

1. Insertion

Insertion is the process of inserting words or short expressions from one language into another language without changing its grammatical structure. To illustrate this type of code mixing, four representative data were selected for analysis.

Datum 1:

“Oh my God, belum pernah ada yang bisa nge-**solve** teka teki dari Ruth.” (06:10 – 06:15)

This data is classified as insertion because the English expressions *“Oh my God”* and *“nge-solve”* are inserted into an Indonesian sentence without changing its grammatical structure. The term *“nge-solve”* comes from the English word *“solve”* that is adapted with the Indonesian informal prefix *“nge-”*, making it commonly used in casual speech. This finding relates to what El-Fasah et al. (2025) stated because the English word is adapted into Indonesian and used naturally within the utterance without affecting its grammatical structure. In this context, the use of code mixing mainly functions to make the conversation more engaging.

Datum 2:

“Bukan **proud** yang gimana ya tapi kaya namanya perempuan di usia segini pasti ada **insecurities** ya.” (08:36 – 08:43)

This utterance is considered an insertion since the English words *“proud”* and *“insecurities”* are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Although English lexical items appear in the utterance, the sentence still follows an Indonesian grammatical structure, and Indonesian remains the dominant language. The speaker only inserts individual English words rather than switching to English completely. In this utterance, code mixing is used to emphasize certain meanings, particularly when referring to feelings of confidence and insecurity.

Datum 3:

“Biasanya kan yang orang-orang **display** di sosial media adalah hal-hal baik.” (15:31 – 15:36)

This sentence is categorized as an insertion since the English word “*display*” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence without changing its grammatical structure. Indonesian remains the dominant language throughout the utterance, while *display* is used as a lexical item within the sentence. The word is integrated naturally into the utterance rather than being followed by a switch to English. This is in line with Sari et al. (2021), who relate insertion to borrowing, since foreign lexical items can be incorporated into another language while maintaining its grammatical pattern. In this utterance, code mixing functions to emphasize meaning by highlighting the speaker’s point about what people usually show on social media.

Datum 4:

“Karena memang **journey** itu tuh nggak bisa semuanya instan.” (19:47 – 19:51)

This data is identified as insertion because the English word “*journey*” is embedded into an Indonesian sentence without affecting its grammatical structure. The utterance remains predominantly Indonesian, while “*journey*” functions as a lexical item within the sentence. The speaker does not switch to English completely but only incorporates a single English word into the Indonesian utterance. This relates to Muysken’s (2000) explanation of insertion, where elements from one language are inserted into the grammatical structure of another language. In this utterance, the use of code mixing helps create a more relaxed and natural conversational tone.

Based on the analysis, insertion is the most frequently used type of code mixing, with 58 instances found in the utterances of Cinta Laura and Luna Maya. The findings show that insertion was mainly used to emphasize certain meanings, create a more relaxed atmosphere, and make the conversation more engaging. This finding differs from Chaniago et al. (2025), who found alternation as the most dominant type of code mixing. One possible explanation is that the speakers frequently discussed personal experiences and emotions, which encouraged them to insert English lexical items into Indonesian utterances rather than switch between languages at the clause level. This suggests that the distribution of code-mixing types may vary depending on the topic of discussion and the interaction between speakers.

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when speakers switch from one language to another within a sentence or clause. To illustrate this type of code mixing, four representative data were selected for

analysis.

Datum 5:

“Waktu itu udah mau datang, **and then suddenly I was sick.**” (01:25 – 01:29)

This sentence is classified as alternation because the speaker switches from Indonesian to English within the same utterance. The utterance begins with the Indonesian clause “*Waktu itu udah mau datang*” and then shifts to the English clause “*and then suddenly I was sick.*” The language switch occurs at the clause level, where the English clause functions as a continuation of the idea expressed in Indonesian. This supports Afryanti et al.’s (2021) view that speakers can move between two languages while maintaining the flow of communication. This can be seen in how the speaker switches to English while continuing the story smoothly. In this utterance, code mixing is used to make the conversation more engaging by presenting the story in a natural and conversational way.

Datum 6:

“**So I know her ex**, siapa dia? Hanya aku yang tau.” (08:06 – 08:10)

This utterance is identified as an alternation because the speaker switches from English to Indonesian within the same utterance. The English clause “*So I know her ex*” is used at the beginning of the utterance and is followed by the Indonesian clauses “*siapa dia?*” and “*Hanya aku yang tau.*” The language switch occurs at the clause level, where each clause is produced in a different language while still conveying a connected idea. In this context, the function of code mixing used by the speaker is to maintain the audience’s interest by making the information delivery more engaging.

Datum 7:

“Nggak juga sih, **I’m actually quite proud ya of myself.**” (08.:24 – 08:28)

This data is categorized as alternation because there is a shift from Indonesian to English within the same utterance. The speaker uses English to express personal feelings, while Indonesian is used as part of the response. This can be associated with Wulandari et al.’s (2024) view that alternation commonly occurs among bilingual speakers in natural communication. In this case, the speaker demonstrates a natural ability to move between Indonesian and English when expressing personal thoughts and feelings. The use of code mixing in this utterance is to strengthen emotional expression in a more natural conversational style.

Datum 8:

“Kalau nggak kerja ya udah **I just without make up.**” (17:28 – 17:33)

This data is classified as alternation because the speaker begins the sentence in Indonesian and then continues with an English phrase that expresses a personal habit or

condition. This switching shows how both languages are used to complete the same idea in a natural flow of speech. In addition, the use of code mixing in this utterance is to make the conversation more engaging by presenting the speaker's personal lifestyle in a more relaxed and informal way.

Alternation was the second most frequent type of code mixing, with 49 occurrences. The findings indicate that this type was mainly used to express personal feelings, tell stories, provide information, and create a more engaging interaction. Although alternation was not the dominant type in this study, its relatively high frequency supports Chaniago et al.'s (2025) finding that language switching is a common feature in bilingual podcast conversations. However, alternation appeared less frequently than insertion, suggesting that the speakers preferred to maintain Indonesian as the main language while inserting English expressions when needed.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the process by which two languages blend more freely in a single sentence because of shared grammatical structures. All instances of congruent lexicalization found in the data are presented and analyzed below.

Datum 9:

"So when I reach my 30s baru aku mulai kayak jadi agak telat gitu." (41:16 – 41:21)

This data is a congruent lexicalization because the speaker combines English and Indonesian elements within the same sentence structure. The English clause *"So when I reach my 30s"* is integrated smoothly with the Indonesian clause *"baru aku mulai kayak jadi agak telat gitu"* without a clear syntactic boundary between the two languages. Both languages contribute to constructing a single proposition, and the grammatical pattern allows lexical items from English and Indonesian to coexist naturally in the same utterance. According to Muysken (2000), this characteristic reflects congruent lexicalization, where elements from different languages are inserted into a shared grammatical framework.

Datum 10:

"Itu lebih kaya my heart tuh lagi **numb** aja." (08:57 – 09:02)

This utterance is categorized as congruent lexicalization because Indonesian and English elements are combined within the same utterance. The expressions *"my heart"* and *"numb"* appear together with Indonesian elements and form a single message. This relates to what Muysken (2000) explained about congruent lexicalization, where elements from two languages can be combined flexibly within the same utterance. In this utterance, code mixing is used by the speaker to emphasize certain meanings, particularly when describing the speaker's emotional condition.

Datum 11:

“Misalkan penampilan kamu **very** kayak **strict** banget.” (17:08 – 17:12)

This data is identified as congruent lexicalization because the English words “*very*” and “*strict*” are combined with Indonesian elements in the same utterance. Both languages are used together to describe a single idea without a clear separation between Indonesian and English. This can be associated with Zalukhu et al. (2021), who stated that lexical items from different languages may appear within the same utterance when both languages share a common grammatical structure. Code mixing in this utterance serves to emphasize certain meanings, especially in describing someone's appearance.

Datum 12:

“Kalau **for me it's like** yaudah kalau memang ada jalannya **it will happen**.” (34:00 – 34:06)

This utterance is categorized as a congruent lexicalization because Indonesian and English are used together throughout the sentence. The speaker combines expressions from both languages to convey a single idea within one utterance rather than separating them into different parts of the conversation. In this utterance, code mixing helps create a more relaxed atmosphere, making the speaker's opinion sound more natural and conversational.

Congruent lexicalization was found in only four occurrences, making it the least frequent type of code mixing identified in this study. The analysis shows that this type was mainly used to emphasize meanings, describe emotions, express opinions, and create a more natural conversational style. Unlike insertion and alternation, congruent lexicalization occurred only in a few utterances, suggesting that although both speakers are bilingual, they generally preferred to maintain one language as the dominant structure rather than blend Indonesian and English equally within the same utterance. This finding indicates that the use of congruent lexicalization depends not only on bilingual competence but also on the speakers' communication style and the conversational context.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that code mixing was frequently used by Cinta Laura and Luna Maya throughout the *Bicara Cinta* podcast episode *Toxic Relationships Pernah Bikin Aku Mati Rasa*. The findings show that the speakers naturally combined Indonesian and English during the conversation, indicating that code mixing has become an important part of bilingual communication in digital media. A total of 111 instances of code mixing were identified, consisting of 58 instances of insertion, 49 instances of alternation, and 4 instances of congruent lexicalization. These findings indicate that insertion was the most dominant type, showing that the speakers tended to insert English words or expressions into Indonesian

utterances rather than switch completely between languages.

Moreover, this study found that code mixing was used for several functions throughout the conversation. The speakers employed code mixing to emphasize certain meanings, express feelings and opinions, create a more relaxed atmosphere, and make the interaction more engaging. The use of code mixing appeared in various topics discussed in the podcast, particularly when the speakers shared personal experiences and perspectives related to relationships, self-worth, and personal growth. Overall, the findings suggest that code mixing plays an important role in helping the speakers convey their ideas and emotions in a way that feels natural within the context of the conversation.

This study contributes to sociolinguistic research by extending the application of Muysken's (2000) theory beyond the classification of code mixing types. The findings demonstrate that the framework can also be used to explain the communicative functions of different types of code mixing in bilingual podcast interactions. In addition, the study provides empirical evidence of how bilingual speakers naturally use Indonesian-English code mixing in digital media, particularly in podcast discourse.

Despite these contributions, this study also has several limitations. First, the analysis was limited to a single episode of the *Bicara Cinta* podcast, so the findings may not represent the speakers' overall language use across different episodes or topics. In addition, this study examined only Indonesian-English code mixing and applied Muysken's (2000) framework to analyze its types and functions without incorporating other analytical perspectives. Therefore, future studies are encouraged to examine a wider range of podcast episodes or different podcast channels to obtain more comprehensive findings. In addition, applying different sociolinguistic frameworks or comparing code mixing across speakers may provide a deeper understanding of bilingual communication in digital media.

REFERENCES

- Afryanti, R., Daud, B., & Muthalib, K. A. (2021). A study of code-switching and code-mixing used by YouTube channels: A comparison of Indonesian YouTubers. *English Education Journal (EEJ)*, 12(3), 496–511. <https://doi.org/10.24815/eej.v12i3.19166>
- Chaniago, A. D., Hasyim, L., Mariana, Syafrizaldi, & Napitupulu, L. H. (2025). Code-Mixing Analysis in Bilingual Conversations on Podcast Media. *Journal Analytica Islamica*. <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/analytica/article/view/26350>
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.

- El Fasah, A., Saehu, A., & Nurhapitudin, I. (2025). Linguistics dynamic, code-switching, code-mixing, selected video. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(4), 733–744. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i4.828>
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An Introduction to Linguistics, Fourth Edition*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Kulsum, E. M., Al-Hamzah, R. R. P., & Widianingsih, A. W. S. (2024). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-Mixing in Cinta Laura and Maudy Ayunda's Utterance on Puella ID Podcast. *Gunung Djati Conference Series: Learning Class*, 43, 108–118. <https://conferences.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/gdcs/article/view/2283/1666>
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual speech: A typology of code-mixing*. Cambridge University Press.
- Rapini, N. K. (2022). Code Switching Used by Agnes Monica on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sains dan Humaniora*, 6(2), 295. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jppsh.v6i2.43638>
- Sari, M., Arifin, A., & Harida, R. (2021). Code-switching and code-mixing used by guest star in Hotman Paris Show. *Journal of English Language Learning (JELL)*, 5(2), 105–112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31949/jell.v5i2.3351>
- Suwito. (1985). *Pengantar awal sosiolinguistik: Teori dan masalah dalam penelitian*. Surakarta: Henary Offset.
- Utari, S. A., & Zulferdi, L. A. (2026). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code-mixing in YouTube Podcast Discourse: The Case of Naura Ayu. *International Journal of Research in Education*, 6(1), 107–120. <https://doi.org/10.26877/ijre.v6i1.2926>
- Wulandari, F., Sonia, & Subanti, G. (2024). The Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching in Podcast on Alvin in Love YouTube Channel. *ELSA Journal*, 5(1), 8–16. <https://doi.org/10.63848/elsa.v05n1.2>
- Wulandari, T., Valiantien, N. M., & Asanti, C. (2021). Code mixing in Seleb English Video Content on YouTube. *Ilmu Budaya: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Budaya*, 5(3), 503–517. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30872/jbssb.v5i3.4050>
- Zalukhu, A. A. F., Laiya, R. E., & Laia, M. Y. (2021). Analysis of Indonesian-English code switching and code mixing on Facebook. *Research on English Language Education (Relation Journal)*, 3(2), 6. <https://doi.org/10.57094/relation.v3i2.387>