



RESEARCH PAPER

A Study on the Use of English Language in on Urdu Novels: Literary and Sociolinguistic Implications

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ABSTRACT

This research's main goal is to identify the linguistic variety in Pakistani Urdu Literature particularly present in Bano Qudsia's famous novels. Bano Qudsia is best known for her novels which explores the themes of love, morality, and spirituality and for language switching to portray the exact use of language in Pakistani societies. Her novels are beaded with language shift especially with Urdu-English fusion to display the real implications of diverse culture of Pakistani Literature. The constrained and open ended approach examines how Urdu borrows English terminology and shifts from one language to another and became the source of code switching and shows new diverse culture of Pakistani Society to show class by using Urdu and English side by side. By breaking it down into grammatical and domain-specific categories, the novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya* identifies the societal elements underlying Urdu-English code-mixing.

KEYWORDS Code-Mixing, Code-Switching, Pakistani Societies, Urdu Literature, Urdu-English Fusion

Introduction

The research seeks to implore the use of languages in Pakistan Literature. Urdu Language basically evolved from Persian and Arabic two centuries ago and has wide history of fusion with other languages (Sarwet 2006). Therefore, Urdu language always shown tendency to borrow other languages vocabulary for different sociolinguistics factors. This research's main goal is to identify the linguistic variety in Pakistani Urdu Literature particularly present in Bano Qudsia's famous novels. Bano Qudsia is best known for her novels which explores the themes of love, morality, and spirituality and for language switching to portray the exact use of language in Pakistani societies. Her novels are beaded with language shift especially with Urdu-English fusion to display the real implications of diverse culture of Pakistani Literature. The study's quantitative and qualitative approach examines how Urdu borrows English terminology and shifts from one language to another and became the source of code switching and shows new diverse culture of Pakistani Society to show class by using Urdu and English side by side.. By breaking it down into grammatical and domain-specific categories, the novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya* identifies the societal elements underlying Urdu-English code-mixing.

Through textual analysis of Bano Qudsia's novels the proposal presents the several Urdu Words utilized in overall play that enlightens the Pakistani Culture, values, customs and religion. Pakistan is multilingual country hence writer employed the technique of code mixing of two languages English and Urdu at lexical phrasal level

The phenomena of hybridization establish a new variety of Literature which is frequently being used in Pakistani Literature. Major reason behind code flipping is, it describes the relationship between the language use and the individuals who use it as a communicative approach to fulfill the requirements of communication within a social and cultural context (Scotton 1993) because language plays vital role to construct or destruct the ideologies of a society. Language is a tool that is utilized by its learner to shape their conversations and also they negotiate the sense of who they are and how they view their bounding to the world (Norton 2000)

Pakistan is a country where people express several dialects. While, Urdu is the national language of Pakistan it is easier for nation to read and promote their literature and culture also because of more influence of English language on Pakistani nation. Code mixing between Urdu and English is becoming more and more popular in Pakistani Literature. The current study investigates the patterns of code mixing between Urdu and English in Pakistani Literature. Communities that are bilingual or multilingual use a different language to express culture and communication. Initially, English Language became the part of oral communication in words and phrases in small extent in Pakistan, later on it became the essential part of Pakistani culture and Pakistani course of study.

Literature Review

It appears in the Bano Qudsia's writings. She changed the coding because she was unable to locate an equivalent English term in Urdu. Yet, it is possible to see both marked and unmarked choices in the cases of Qudsia because she employed English terms even when Urdu might have been used as a substitute for the foreign idioms. In this sense the novels of Qudsia provide readers with the phenomena of marked choice.

The Markedness model challenges the idea that speakers only talk in unmarked code; rather, it emphasizes that marked choice is equally evident in the heterogeneous speech community and thus can be used to examine the code mixing phenomena (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

These kinds of statements are common in bilingual discourse, and as a result, code mixing has been the subject of studies in a number of multilingual societies worldwide. Over the past ten years, studies on code mixing have focused on examining different code mixing components (such as syntax, psycholinguistics, and pragmatics) in distinct multilingual cultures across Asia, Africa, the USA, and Europe.

Language in Post colonial Literature

There have been some studies in this area (Ayoub, Suleman et al. 2016) examined the extent, kind, consequences, and causes of code mixing in Pakistani post-colonial literature in his journal. It was discovered that Pakistani authors of English novels tended to mix codes more frequently. The authors of the books have not diminished the regional dialects; instead, they have emphasized the significance of Pakistani English, given that the English language occasionally falls short of the demands of the population at large in terms of communication.

Younger Generation and Bilingualism

Osoba (2014) found that Yorùbá playwrights of the younger generation are bilinguals who blend the codes in their writing to show that they are proficient in both languages. The principal goals are threefold: first, to "carry their intended audience along";

second, to make their plays philosophically and aesthetically relevant for the new millennium; and third, to develop a style that is established among the society's educated elite. Therefore, code mixing is used for communication.

In Yorùbá society, code-mixing is a frequent practice among the elite. People mess up their codes when conversing in casual conversations. Both urban and rural environments experience it frequently, but because of their complexity and density, urban regions experience it more frequently. Mixing codes is called code mixing.

According to (Ibrahim and Sai'du) code switching and mixing have become commonplace linguistic behaviors." If code mixing is not done correctly, it might turn into "code-mix up." Bilinguals are allowed to combine codes in their speech, but they need be aware of socio cultural and driven by psychological factors. They must exercise caution to avoid suddenly combining their codes.

Intended Hybridization

Li (2001) defines hybridization is defined as the practice of university students incorporating words, phrases, or entire sentences from various languages or language varieties into their speech or written communication. This practice takes place in the academic setting and is influenced by social identity, language attitudes, and language proficiency, among other things. Li (2001). According to Tay (1989), code-mixing occurs when students at universities purposefully and strategically use more than one language or variety of languages in a single conversation or written text to achieve a variety of communicative goals, such as expressing cultural identity, highlighting particular ideas, or bridging linguistic gaps between speakers of different language backgrounds.

Explanations of Researchers for Code Switching

Code-switching, according to (Poplack 1980) is the alternation of two languages inside a same speech, phrase, or element. Code-mixing is defined by (Muysken 2000) as any instance in which lexical items and grammatical elements from two different languages are used together in a single phrase. Several explanations for code-switching are offered by Grosjean (1982). Some bilinguals, for instance, combine two languages when they are unable to find the right phrases or expressions or when the language being employed does not have a suitable translation.

The authors of this study searched Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube video channel for instances of code-mixing, specifically focusing on different kinds of code-mixing. This research differs from earlier studies in that the authors searched for certain sorts of code-mixing, as suggested by Hoffman's hypothesis.

The author of this paper talked about language study in it. Language is a means of communication; without it, there would be nothing to say. Individuals utilize it to communicate their ideas, emotions, and feelings to other individuals (Astri 2017). In social interactions, language is also a means of establishing and preserving connections. For this reason, language and humanity are inextricably linked.

Social Factors of Code Mixing

Sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that delves into the explanation of the connection between humans and language. Two aspects are examined from a sociolinguistics perspective: the relationship between language and colonies between language usage and the social structures in which language users live (Sukrisna 2019). This

is consistent with) (Holmes and Wilson 2022) assertion that sociolinguistics studies the connections between languages and society. They are interested in discussing why individuals use different languages in different contexts and they concentrate on identifying the social roles that language plays in providing social meaning.

According to various definitions of code-mixing provided by some experts, code-mixing can be summed up as the capacity of an individual to mix languages when conversing with another person while maintaining equal circumstances and only changing the language used in the exchange.

Code Mixing Part of Everyday Communication

The phenomenon of code-mixing in everyday communication is a prevalent symptom in Indonesian society. When several languages are used in conversation, it becomes a regular communication. Some individuals in Indonesia who identify as bilingual or multilingual are the cause of it. Code-mixing, according to (Wulandari 2016) capacity to apply more than one language in which writers or interlocutors combine two or more codes in a linguistic discourse. This is consistent with Jendra's assertion in (Sumarsih, Masitowarni et al. 2014) that code-mixing is a phenomenon in language use where many languages coexist within a single phrase.

The discussion among the Self along with the Other is intimately tied to the individuals' socio-cultural, social and political issues, and historical histories (Bucholtz and Hall 2005). Accordingly, code-switching (CS) is a process that generates and recreates many meanings, ideologies, social identities, and ethnicities in addition to merely combining or alternating language codes.

Code Mixing Transition of Language

Code-mixing, according to Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), is the switching from one language to another with essentially the same capabilities. Code mixing is the process of switching between languages while still being situationally appropriate. In the instance of this study, it primarily takes place in high school student discussions. Thus, the discussion of code-mixing among Jakartan high school students at SMA 99 was the main subject of this study.

Since it is a rare occurrence in modern times, this research is important. Regarding their language, many other circles are perplexed. Certain that the majority of young people in a certain domain predominate in this particular language mixture in South Jakarta, a mixed language like that are undoubtedly not comprehended by everyone. This leads to the phenomena of South Jakartan language spreading online and piquing the curiosity of certain linguists. The study aims to investigate the frequency of word mix-switching among SMA 99 Jakarta students and the types of English phrases in informal Indonesian.

Throughout a single discourse or communication event, code mixing is the process of switching from utilizing aspects of transition of language. This transition can take place in words, phrases, or even grammatical structures, among other language levels. Code-switching, which happens in multilingual societies and among people who are fluent in many languages, frequently indicates the speaker's multilingual or dual language competency, those all aspects of code mixing are very similar to the transition of language. In both cases of code mixing or transition of language, the multilingual or bilingual individuals exhibit their capacity to switch between languages with ease and combine

linguistic components from other linguistic systems in both situations. This frequently indicates the individual's linguistic knowledge and multilingualism.

Material and Methods

This research examines the use of language in Pakistani Literature to achieve the purpose frequency of code mixing present in Pakistani Urdu Literature is being analyzed. One prominent Pakistani novelist female writer Bano Qudsia's novels has been taken for content analysis. The author is renowned throughout the youth and younger generations of Pakistan, which is a bilingual country. The youth are generally studying in three types of school systems.

To identify research issues, a descriptive qualitative approach was used. Research will make mixed approach, quantitative and qualitative analysis of the text of novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya*. According to Sudaryanto (1992), descriptive qualitative research involves describing data in the form of words or sentences derived from experimentally available language facts or events among speakers. Data was analyzed in its original form progressively, with each unit scrutinized individually. Meanwhile, Qudsia's novels offered data in the form of words, sentences, or clauses to convey content. Some words, sentences, or clauses may be comprehended (Moleong, 2007). The study focused on watching and reviewing the code-mixed Urdu English vocabulary and social, cultural, and psychological factors related to this hybridization have been explored.

Research Instrument

To achieve the findings the data will be analyzed through descriptive ways and complete text present in Bano Qudsia's novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya* serves as a tool to identify the use of language in Pakistani Literature. The quantity of borrowed English words and native Language Urdu words will be measured and quality of data will be checked by analyzing all the factors associated to this language shift.

Method and Technique for Data Analysis

The study employs mixed method technique to analyze data, as it involves a detailed description which focuses on the quality of content and numerical values gives the quantity of borrowed language present in the text. Additionally, code-mixing kinds are classified and aspects associated with employing the Urdu English fusion, are defined through the mixed way of analysis.

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Noun Phrases Used in Novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya*

Glory	Cot	Exploiter	Handicap	Payment
Importance	Batch	Male lead	Subjects	Penny
Skin drivers	Career	Admirers	Sub continent	Curler
Privacy	Complexion	Burden	Bridge	Audience
Shock	Ambition	Definition	Gesture	Self-respect
Row	Reality	Goods	Interest	Guilt
Watch	Locks	Entry	Beat	Jokes
Fans	Study	Self-pity	Love-hate	Relation
Acids	The river	Audition	Explanation	Images
Pieces	Whoop	Fault	Slippage	Living room
Trance	Headache	Competition	Mass media	Appreciation
Singing	Cause	Track	Vacuum	Expressions

Force	Sail boat	Furnaces	Play land	Prawns
Trunks	Novice	Money	Ship	Pistol Point
Flare-up	Phenomena	Calories	Combustion	Guts
Six million	Pride	Ideas	Problems	Parents
Strawberries	Scene	Duel	Effect	Request
Chance	Talent	Show man	Movement	Crescendo
Hissing tone	Danger	Consequences	Action	Side track
Attitude	Tones	Passion	Impulses	Adhesive tape
Hypothalamus	Glands	Coordination	Anxiety	Insulin
Crisis	Face	Organism	Sugar	Back
Technicalities	Natural	Process	Suspense	Instincts
Add	Cough	Suit	Cherries	Barrier
Excitement	Situation	Information	Mike	Discusses
Musicians	Mind	Distributor	Arrangement	Scope goat
Ash	Vase	Girls	Manners	Curtsy
Letters	Grace	Gossipers	Orchestra	Architect
Pillow	Hallucination	Phase	Pimple	Continuity
Honey	Horse play	Margin	Duties	Bonds
Face	Gift	Caliber	Echo	Hobby
Top	Detail	Rushes	Field	Monopoly
Trust	Spectrum	Delays	Man	Wavelength
Inform	Accident	Bell	Game	Lights
Appointment	Ceremony	Award	Thirty three	Vitality
Gloves	Monotones	Frustration	Insecurity	Self
Nerves	Lockjaw	Illusions	Solo	Instructions
Format	Sign	Industry	Husband	Trend
Dream	Evening	Girls	Cassette	Parents

The data extracted from the text of famous Urdu novelist Bano Qudsia's literary work. An Urdu novel, *Piya naam ka diya*, shows that the author used a large number of English terms in two forms of English varieties. The frequency of English Vocabulary present in entire novel was analyzed by study of whole novel and borrowed English words data was collected in forms of tables to check the frequency in shape of percentages and descriptions behind the existence of this Borrowed English Vocabulary in Urdu novel.

Table 2
Verbs Used in Novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya*

Social	Creative	Conscious	Casual	Finished
Exclusive	Cunning	Matter of fact	Dishonest	Shy
Glamorous	Morbid	Cruel	Informal	Prodigal
Capital	Masochistic	Eccentric	Guilty	Right
Extreme	Genuine	Complete	Organic	Inorganic
Possessive	Shaky	Fake	Depressed	Ideals
Still	Idealistic	Regular	Typical	Creative
Aloof	Famous	Long	Mid	Untouched
Double	Wonderful	Impending	Natural	Hoarse
Ambitious	Tight	Good	Psychotic	Graceful
Tight	Lovely	Top	Secret	Insecure
Masters	Poor	Nice		

Table No. 2 The nouns used in novel, are categorized as the names of objects, for instance Cot pg no.7, watch pg no 64, Curler pg no. 74, Acids pg no. 97, Images pg no. 111, Vacuum pg no.137 . The names of characters are given such as, Exploiter pg no. 10, Fans pg no. 87, Prodigal son pg no. 96. The names of diseases are given like Anxiety pg no. 215, Hallucination pg no 254. Also included money such as, Penny pg no. 69, Payment pg no.

69, Six million pg no. 179. The terminology also included with professions for example, Career pg no. 21, Musicians pg no. 231, Distributer pg no.232.

Table 3
Verbs Phrases used in Novel Piya Naam Ka Diya

Close	Rewind	Takes	Wave	Reading
Include	Approve	Locks	Spoil	Beat
Treat	Hang	Blame	Share	Introduce
Depend	Build	Punch	Launch	Manage
Consult	Miss	Move	Open	Dictate
Palpitations	Suffer	Retake	Unloading	Dangle
Announce	Defy	Resolve	Burn	Offer
Free	Roasted	Galloping Horse	Close	Complain
Help	Hit	Tilt	Rash	Driving
Worry	Interfere	Cooperate	Predict	Discharge
Change	Add	Standing	Pay	Busy
Bang	Inspire	Admit	Establish	Exhaust
Reward	Tranquilize	Expose	Attend	Fight
Receive	Summon	Taste	Repeat	Inform
Rest	Follow	Admire		

Table No.3 is consisting of 58 Adjectives. These adjectives are used to express feelings, Guilty pg no. 126, Lovely pg no. 337, Nice pg no 383, possessing qualities Creative pg no. 15, Cunning pg no. 45, Dishonest pg no. 69, Cruel pg no. 85, Eccentric pg no 126, Dependent pg no. 136, Depressed pg no 157, Idealistic pg no. 157, Shy pg no. 77, to show location Mid pg no. 188, Top pg no. 268.

Table 4
Adverbs Phrases Used in Novel Piya Naam Ka Diya

Socially	Honestly	Actually	So long	Slyly
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In table No. 4 there are 73 verbs indicated. All these verbs have Urdu equivalents but those words are being extensively used to indicate the well educated and updated elite class such as Follow, Change Worry, and Busy.

This table contains only five adverbs, which shows Pakistani community has less attention to the use of adverbs. And Pakistani Nation don't have acknowledgement about the use of adverbs because Pakistani Society is using easy English terms to show class and don't make efforts to learn the English Language.

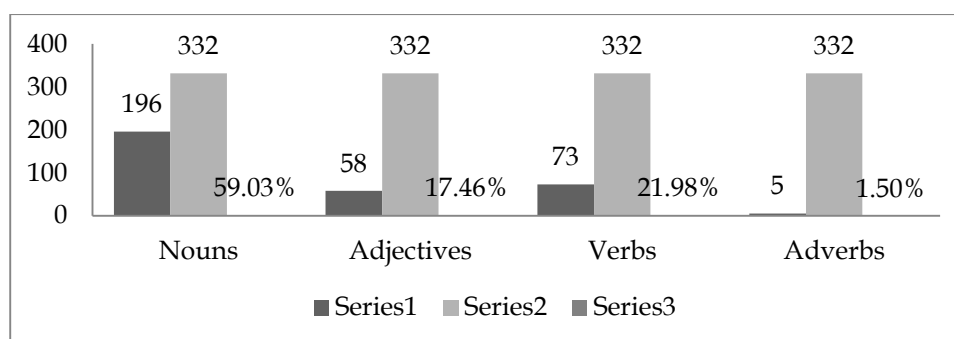


Figure 01 Adverbs Phrases Used in Novel Piya Naam Ka Diya

Figure 1 contains the frequency of categorized words on grammatical uses, there are three series in this chart. Series 1 represent the number of grammatical categorized form words, Series 2 indicate total number of words and Series 3 represents percentage of grammatically categorized words. There are 196 Nouns giving 59.03% of total used English

words elaborates people in Pakistan are more addicted to the use of English borrowed Nouns , and 58 Adjective are making 17.46% of total used English words disclosed that people in Pakistan are less familiar with the use of adjectives as compares to Nouns . Moreover the existence of 73 Verbs are occupying 21.98% of the total used English words also disclosed that people in Pakistan showed less attraction to the Verbs in English in contrast to the Noun . The existence of 5 Adverbs making 1.50% of total 332 English used words demonstrates that people in Pakistan are, either less familiar with the use of English Adverbs or they prefer more interest in Urdu Adverbs over English

Discussion

This research work set out to investigate the various levels of use English Language in Pakistani Literature. With this goal in mind, a novel research design that met the needs of the ongoing study in the Pakistani Novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya* was written by Bano Qudsia was taken as data investigation tool, by using Code Mixing method of Rasul (2006) as a model structure. The study's Introduction, Literature review, and the specifics of the research methodology and Analysis of Data are presented in the first four chapters. The findings are analyzed and explained in both qualitative and quantitative ways, in the shape of tables and graphs, advancing knowledge of the linguistic processes involved in Urdu and English code-mixing and code-switching in Pakistani Literature.

I tried to provide answers to the questions and accomplished the objectives by utilizing both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The quantitative aspect focused on obtaining the English linguistic units mixed with Urdu context, observing the frequency of mixing and switching, and quantitatively analyzing which category, Forms of English Vocabulary is more frequently is being utilized in Pakistani Urdu Literature.

The interpretations and justifications of this code-mixing and or Borrowing of English in Pakistani Urdu literature at various levels were the main focus of the qualitative examination of these data. A detailed explanation is given for the recordings they made that involve code-switching and code-mixing. Through the use of various graphs to display each category's frequency, the analysis processes made it evident that each was surface-level distinct. The study has come up with these findings that there are many reasons leading to this beading of Urdu language with English.

Code-mixing and code-switching are two key components of bilingualism that sociolinguistics analyzes; several studies have been carried out in several nations to examine these phenomena. Similarly, studies on code-switching and code-mixing have been conducted, and the results show that these practices are shaping the use of English in Pakistani Literature. The speakers of different languages, such as Urdu and English, mix and transition between them during everyday conversations, according to rhetoricians of languages. The research methodology employed is Mixed method. To gather data, a variety of Pakistani Urdu Novel is employed, including table graphs and observations. The sample was collected after reading the complete novel *Piya Naam Ka Diya*.

Conclusion

The reader gets an understanding of the degree to which Pakistani Urdu has been impacted by Urdu-English code switching, which contributes to the language's overall distinctiveness, from the examples provided in this research. It emphasizes how important it is to employ local and national languages when a new language enters a community in order to bridge any gaps in grammar that may occur from the people's lack of exposure to the foreign tongue.

As a result, in order to comprehend and converse in the new language, they must employ their mother tongue. This research aims to highlight the significant influence of Urdu-English Code Switching on the composition of Pakistani English.

The preceding section's data analysis demonstrates how the author Bano Qudsia successfully captured the contextual specifics of interpersonal communication situations in the Pakistani community through code-mixing and code-switching in the characters' speech. The contextual information gathered for the analysis pertains to the interlocutors' relationship in terms of their acquaintance with one another, as well as how near or how far apart they are when exchanging and engaging in communication experiences. The characters' social and economic standing in society is also conveyed through the appropriate use of native address terms, speech indicators, and other functional markers in their dialogue.

With a focus on switched segments, switch-like places, and English Forms, this study aims to identify general patterns of syntactic aspects of code-switching among Urdu and English. The researcher discovered that a lot of progress has been made in placing code-switching within an ethnographic or micro sociological framework, in line with the objectives of the social implications, communicative role, and interactive purpose of this code alternation behavior.

English Urdu code swapping is used outside of enterprises to transition between lower and higher social classes, from regular people to the president of the nation. There doesn't seem to be any rule for using code-switching, or more accurately, how society disregards language norms and standards, leading to carelessness and improper language use. Although they hold a position of authority over the highest echelons of society, there is no formal office in charge of the lower echelons. To put it succinctly, the higher classes have more difficulty implementing the English code-switch, whilst the lower classes have more latitude, which results in incorrect language use. Fallacies and mistakes in English usage have turned into puns on media platforms that make people laugh.

Recommendations

- Examining code-switching in current novel reveals important details about the topics, characters, and society of the author. The following guidelines can be used to analyze code-switching in environment, in relationships, setting, showing emotions are the best place to switch a language.
- Focus on the languages or dialects that are utilized when code-switching for patterns. Examine the types, frequency, and consistency of code-switching (intra-, inter-, tag-, and so on).
- It concerns, how the novel's code-switching affects culture. In what ways do code-switching express power relationships, cultural identity, or social hierarchies.
- It reveals the intention of the author why he put code-switching in the book? Think about how the author's ideas, messages, or narrative objectives are met by code-switching.
- Provide background knowledge about the dialects or languages used in code-switching. Examine the societal or historical background that affects the novel's language use.
- Keep an eye out for variations in code-switching behaviors according to age, gender, social class, or background.

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