

Code-Mixing As a Communicative Strategy Among International Passengers and Employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar

Andi Kurniadi Baskal^{1*}, Sujarwo², Muhammad Yahrif³

^{1,2,3}English Education Department of Universitas Megarezky, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence*

E-mail: abasokalaka@gmail.com

Received : 03 May 2024

Accepted : 17 May 2024

Published : 19 May 2024



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Abstract

The use of English in service operations is very necessary in communicating with service users who not only come from Indonesia but also from abroad. Therefore, the use of English is very important in-service operations at the airport. This research aims to analyze code mixing as a communication strategy among passengers and employees at Hasanuddin International Airport. The design of this research was qualitative research.

It is called collaborative qualitative because the research directly involves employees and international passengers as respondents. The research results show that there are three types of code mixing, namely alternation, congruence, and lexicalization. Respondents participated in interviews, which yielded information about the variables that influence the use of code mixing in textual communication regarding code mixing as a communication strategy between employees and international passengers.

There are seven factors that cause code mixing, namely (1) lack of mastery, especially mastery of English, (2) intention to increase prestige, (3) wanting to show off one's skills, (4) searching for identity, (5) habits, (6) want to joke (make jokes) and (7) relaxed conversation situation (formality).

It can be concluded that this research identifies three forms of code mixing, namely substitution, congruence and lexicalization and this is influenced

by several factors in the occurrence of code mixing among employees and international passengers.

Keywords : Code Mixing, Communicative Strategy, International Passengers, Airport Employees

INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium of communication between people who are not only from the same state but also between countries that have different languages (Sujarwo et al., 2022; Nurfani et al., 2023). Language is one of the important elements of communication in society (Sarmila et al., 2023). Silaban & Marpaung (2020) define communication as a process of sharing information through oral and written communication. People need tools for transferring and receiving information from others. Lewis, et al (2012) stated English has become a world language. It is widespread and spoken by many people across the world. The demand for English has been expanding in almost all the fields of international communication. The learning and knowledge of the English language has benefited people around the world (Samangun et al., 2024). English has attained the international language status with the access of communication to almost all the parts of the globe. In the globalization era, people seem to follow trends, and travel plays a significant role in life. It appears that English communication is an essential tool when travelling (Jeannette, 2022).

In the global era, everything becomes dynamic by global change. Therefore, the international connection increasingly widespread in various fields, not only the international connection but also technology and science, the global change had been opening many opportunities to communicate internationally. Globalization and communicative practices have also paid attention to change in communication contexts that result from the global flow of people beyond their national borders (Piller, 2012). The globalized phenomenon is likely to impact peoples' lifestyle, one of the enormous effects is on transportation, including tourism and the service industry. The first tool of communicate in whole world is language. Language is a system of sound used of society to communicate Chaer A (2006) stated that without language human are not able to communicate with each other to delivery information or idea, and feeling.

English is one of the languages that very important in the world because English is international language. English is a global language. This statement representative the meaning that English used by many countries to communicate among each nation. Currently English is not for target language but also for language necessary or second language in the world because global change. Generally, English become priority because English it is a language use to communicate with other in every condition.

Since the language lacks precise idioms, speakers in formal settings often muddle things up. Use of terms or idioms from another language is therefore required. As a result, code-mixing occurred, resulting in interactions between the speaker's role, language form, and language reason. A few examples of code-mixing forms include the following: (1) word insertions; (2) phrase insertions; (3) clause insertions; (4) idiom or expression insertions; and (5) form of baster insertions (creating alliances between native and foreign languages (Marc Andrey Sarza, 2017).

With the increasing prevalence of bilingualism worldwide, the occurrence of code mixing has emerged as a significant topic in the field of sociolinguistics. This occurrence occurred due to the increasing prevalence of individuals who are bilingual and multilingual worldwide (Barman, et al., 2014). In a bilingual community, code-mixing serves as an effective communication approach (Luke, 2015). Individuals have the ability to incorporate other languages into their speech during conversations, a phenomenon known as code mixing (Parveen & Aslam, 2013). This is commonly observed in societies where people are bilingual or multilingual (Singh & Manoj, 2017).

Code-mixing does not depend on the speaker's situation in the conversation. For example, such as inserting the word literally, obviously, or prefer in Indonesian sentences. Suwito (in Hairennisa, 2018) said that code-mixing has several forms, namely the insertion of words, phrases, idioms/expressions, and so on.

Code mixing is the use of other language elements, other varieties or other styles in a conversation that does not have an automatic function. A code or basic code that is used and has function and autonomy while other codes as mixed elements are only in the form of fragments, without function or autonomy as a form of code. Code mixing is the use of two or more languages or languages between people we know intimately. In this informal language situation, we can freely mix the code of one language or variety of languages if there are terms that we cannot express in other languages.

Code mixing can occur if there are terms that cannot be said in the language that is being used in conversation, there will be code mixing. Code mixing can lead to emergence of a new language in Indonesian. Language speakers Indonesia is diverse. Good variety to see from the origin and from the social point of view the underlying culture. Happening the overlap between the area of origin and the socio-cultural background background language speakers Indonesia is because of the regions motivated by certain ethnic with local culture and language alone.

Bilingualism is a prevalent and significant aspect of contemporary global society. Individuals raised in a society that emphasises the norm of speaking only one language and having a single culture typically perceive bilingualism as an uncommon occurrence (Agustin, Magria, & Setiyana, 2020). People are considered bilingual when they have the ability to fluently speak and understand two or more languages in their conversation. For instance, when someone are

bilingual, it means that in addition to being fluent in Sundanese as their native language, they also have a high level of proficiency in Indonesian as their second language for communication purposes.

The bilingual phenomena can manifest itself in any location and at any time where an individual is present. Bilingual individuals can be found in settings where multiple languages are spoken simultaneously (Helmie, 2019). The preservation of bilingual or multilingual communities intentionally encourages the use of code switching and code mixing during the process of interaction (Wartinah & Wattimury, 2018).

Siddiq et al. (2020) asserts that code mixing in communication involves more than just blending codes from other languages. It necessitates a deeper grasp of both languages and the cross-cultural norms associated with their usage. Code-mixing commonly occurs among social media users when they employ a combination of languages or dialects in their written and spoken communication in casual situations. Safitri et al, (2017) highlights that code-mixing is the incorporation of language elements from one language into a sentence or clause in both spoken and written communication.

Juliantari, N. K. (2019) revealed three types of code mixing observed in the communication between tour guides in Candidasa: the use of mixed English codes with Balinese (outward mixed code), the use of mixed Indonesian codes with Balinese (inward mixed code), and the use of mixed codes involving both English and Indonesian with Balinese. Code mixing in the Candidasa tourism area is caused by seven variables. These elements include: (1) insufficient mastery of Balinese, Indonesian, and English languages, and (2) the desire to enhance social status. Nugraha, F. M. (2019) stated that the occurrence of code mixing in the daily life of the community serves as evidence that Indonesian individuals possess the ability to comprehend and effectively communicate with one another amidst a highly intricate diversity. Sutarma et al, (2017) found that code mixing arises due to situational and speaker-related factors. Code mixing occurs in casual contexts, whereas speaker factors are observed in individuals who are educated and bilingual.

One of the places that requires an international language is airport. Airport is a place from which aircraft operate that usually has paved runways and maintenance facilities and often serves as an air transport terminal. One of the airports that uses international language as operational service is Hasanuddin International Airport which is located in Makassar, this airport had been international airport since 2008.

Related to the statement above, Hasanuddin International Airport able to category as gate of the activity national and international economy business. As international airport, the using of language in airport very influence. The using of English language is less of maximal in communicating with the service user that not only from Indonesia but also from abroad. Therefore, the using of English is totally important in in Hasanudin International Airport.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducted research entitle "*Code-Mixing as a Communicative Strategy Among International Passagers And Employees In Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar*".

From the observation above the research formulate the problems of this research as follows:

1. How are the forms of code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar?
2. What is the factor influence code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar?

Researcher expect to provide benefits in adding knowledge of science and as an alternative description in code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar and are able to provide useful input in the world of airport. This study has the scope of code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar.

This study aims to analyze and to find out the factors affect code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar.

METHOD

Research Design

The design of this study is qualitative research. It is called collaborative qualitative because the research directly works together with subjects of research at the object of research to conduct the research as well as possible and to cope with the subjects' problem concerning their perspective that they encountered in use English as operational service in Hasanuddin International Airport.

On the other hand, qualitative research begins with the data and leverages existing ideas to provide explanations, ultimately resulting in the development of a new "theory". Jhon Creswell (2012) defines qualitative research as a method for investigating and comprehending the significance that individuals or groups attribute to a social human problem.

Place and Time of Research.

1. Place of research This research is located at Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport, Makassar, Maross Regency , South Sulawesi.
2. June –July

Data Source

The data that the author uses in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words, and relevant books, or spoken from people's observed behavior and not numbers. In this study, the author uses a qualitative approach,

namely the approach intended to describe how to use English as an operational service at hasandun international airport.

1. Research Subjects The research subjects were airport employees who were randomly selected.
2. Research Objects The object of this research is Sultan Hasanudin International Airport.

Data Collection Techniques

In this study to obtain data about the problem to be studied the author uses data collection techniques, namely as follows:

1. Observation

Observation according to Usman in his book Social Research Methodology is the systematic observation and determination of the phenomena studied. Direct observation is the observation and recording of the object at the scene or the event takes place, so that the observation is with the object under investigation. Researchers will observe directly and record all the problems studied, through this technique. The data extracted in this observation is data related to the use of English as an operational service at Sultan Hasanudin International Airport:

2. Interviews

Interviews according to Meleong in his book Qualitative Research Methodology are research with a specific purpose. This conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewee who gave the answer to the question. In this study, researchers conducted direct conversations to obtain information or information from data sources and respond to problems related to research. Through this interview technique, researchers want to explore data related to how to use English as an operational service at Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport.

3. Documentation

Documentation is any written material, film and pictures that can provide information. Through this technique, the writer tries to obtain data from written sources, through this document or symbolic writing that has relevance to the research so that it can complement the data obtained in the field:

Data Validation Techniques

In order to ensure the validity of the data that the researcher has observed , whether it is appropriate or relevant to the reality in the field, the researcher uses a triangulation method, namely testing of various sources means comparing by checking the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different times and tools. This can be trusted by :

1. Comparing observational data with interview results
2. Comparing what people say in public with what is said in private;
3. Comparing the results of interviews with the contents of a related documentation. This stage does the analysis and brings out the essence of the whole process.

Data Analysis Techniques

The author uses data analysis techniques developed by Mines and Hubberman (2005) stated that data analysis techniques for qualitative research are carried out through several stages, namely:

1. Collecting data, namely the author collects the necessary data through observation, interviews and a lot of documentation.
2. Data Reduction (Data selection), ie all the data collected is selected and selected between the relevant and the irrelevant in the study.
3. Data Display (data appearance), namely the author presents data in the form of reports in a systematic and easy way, read and understood.
4. Conclusion (drawing conclusions), based on the relevant data collected and displayed, then a conclusion is drawn to obtain the final results of the study.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research investigated code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar and the employed communication strategies (CSs) is necessary to better understand the dynamics of ELF interactions. This research uses a qualitative examination of CSs in real spoken ELF to try and accomplish this goal. Frequency counts are used to supplement the qualitative research in order to paint a fuller picture of the type of ELF interactions under study. Instead of concentrating on a single or small number of CSs, it presents a taxonomy of the various CSs observed in the data and focuses on passengers and employee group work.

To comprehend code-mixing, researchers need to determine that the speaker primarily speaks their base language, which is their native tongue, but also incorporates aspects of other languages. In order to explain or communicate, a speaker of a specific language may intentionally and fundamentally vary their speech pattern by including aspects of other languages into their communication strategy. This is known as mixed coding. The audience thus responded favorably to the word choice used in the code-mixing. Partially derived languages, which can be words, phrases, or larger linguistic units, can also be words.

1. Insertion Code Mixing

The first types of code-mixing revealed in the Airport are insertion. Insertion code-mixing was uttered by the employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar inserted phrases and words (such as noun, adjective, verb, and the like).

2. Alternation Code-Mixing

Alternation code-mixing utterance by the student constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involve at the mix point, and clause uttered by employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The last types of code-mixing in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar are congruent lexicalization. Congruent lexicalization code-mixing

uttered by the employees to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions uttered by employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar.

Table 4.1 Kinds of code mixing were uttered by employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar

No	Sentences	Kinds of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1	Ok saya akhiri briefing ini, saya ucapkan terima kasih atas attention kalian.	√		
2	Apa maksud dari ketiga bagian itu? Yang lebih detail lagi! I still no understand	√	√	
3	You harus bekerja secara disiplin dan on time, you get my point?		√	
4	That's your job jadi siapa yang ingin kamu memohon bantuan?		√	
5	Terus apa benefit nya apabila kita terlalu mem force waktu dan tenaga kita disini			√
6	Kita harus nget rend dalam penampilan agar penumpang pesawat Lion menyukai performance kita	√		√
7	Kalian jangan bilang nggak bisa atau nggak mampu dahulu sebelum mencobanya. So, be positive and act		√	

No	Sentences	Kinds of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
	positive, right now!			
8	Thank you , tapi masalahnya itukan seperti itu dan real solution seperti apa bagi seseorang yang mengalami problem ?	√	√	
9	Thank God... Engkau telah memberi keselamatan buat keluarga kami selama penerbangan		√	
10	Passengers nya terlalu banyak di waiting Room	√	√	
11	itu berarti mereka punya alternative solution kalau one day ada masalah		√	
12	Hi... lagi makan yah? Wow inikan snack favourite aku		√	
13	Pesawat sementara masih ontime	√		
14	Delay due to tunggu transit dari Bali		√	
15	Lost and found barang barang penumpang		√	
16	Pesawat tehnikal reason	√		
17	Aircraft late arrival dari 744 denpasar)		√	
	Saya berada di	√		
18	departure			
19	Sudah di airport ?	√		
20	Penumpang last		√	

No	Sentences	Kinds of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
	minutes			
21	Tugasnya Customer service ini		√	
22	Silahkan ke Check in conter		√	
23	Tolong antarkan penumpang ke Boarding gate		√	
Total		9	16	2

Table 4.2 Kinds of code mixing were uttered by international passengers in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar

No	Sentences	Kinds of Code Mixing		
		Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization
1	Thank God for safety flight. Mudah mudahan back with safety again	√		
2	Hopefully will help you to find it... My ticket lost hilang	√	√	
3	This your snack.... By the way snack enak		√	
4	Staff: Good evening. Where are you flying to?			
	Passenger: I am flying to Bangkok.		√	
	Staff: May I see your ticket and passport, please?			
	Passenger: Sure, here they are. Ini tiket saya			
5	Passenger: Excuse me.			√

Staff: What can I do for you today?

Passenger: I am flying to London with X Airline. Can you tell me which gate is my boarding gate?

Staff: Your boarding gate is gate number 4.

Passenger: Okay. Thank you.

Staff: **Sama sama**

Passenger: **Haaa sama zama**

6 Seller: Would you like chicken or pasta?

Passenger: chicken

Ayam

Seller: Anything to drink?

Passenger: Drink **Jus**

√

√

7 Passenger: Excuse me, can you help me carry my bag up the stairs?

Airport staff: Sure, no problem

You: Thank you so much. I'm **tidak**

kuat...

hahahahhaa....

√

Airport staff: I am **kuat**

Mister hahahahaha

kamu kuat

8 10 menit

√

9	Bagus	√	
10	Terimakasih		√
11	Hay selamat pagi		√
12	Terlambat	√	
13	Pindah	√	
14	Berapa lama saya menunggu		√
15	Kadang juga beritanya what time do I arrive in Bali?		√
16	Where is the nearest toilet Over there	√	
	Sana		
17	Where will I pick up my luggage, when I arrive in Bali Ten O'clock Jam 10		√
	Yeahhh jam 10		
Total			

DISCUSSION

It is imperative for all individuals to possess a fundamental capacity for communication, sometimes referred to as communicative competence. The concept of communicative competence encompasses the understanding of appropriate timing for speaking, refraining from speaking when necessary, and selecting appropriate topics, interlocutors, timing, location, and manner of communication. Communicative competence pertains to the domain of language and its utilization.

if in a speech event there is a transition from one clause one language to another language clause, then an event what happens is code switching, if in a speech event the and clauses. The phrases used consist of and clauses mixed phrases and respective clauses and the phrase no longer supports its own function, then the event that occurs is code mixing.

1. Insertion Code Mixing

The first types of code-mixing revealed in the Airport are insertion. Insertion code-mixing was uttered by the employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar inserted phrases and words (such as noun, adjective, verb, and the like).

2. Alternation Code-Mixing

Alternation code-mixing utterance by the student constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involve at the mix point, and clause uttered by employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar

3. Congruent Lexicalization

The last types of code-mixing in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar are congruent lexicalization. Congruent lexicalization code-mixing uttered by the employees to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions uttered by employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Maros Makassar.

4. Factors Influencing the Use of Code Mixing

Moreover, the phenomenon of code mixing is observable in both written and spoken forms of language. Code mixing in written language can be observed in several forms of printed mass media. In spoken language, code mixing is commonly acknowledged in many contexts. In the context of the teaching and learning process, the occurrence of code mixing is predominantly observed in the subject of English language proficiency.

Six respondents participated in the interview, which yielded information about the variables impacting the use of code-mixing in textual communication on code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar. The elements are:

5. Bilingualism

When individuals utilise two or more languages in their communication, it can be described as language contact. Furthermore, when speakers employ multiple languages, it is referred to as bilingualism. Individuals who possess the ability to understand and utilise two languages are sometimes referred to as bilingual individuals. According to Weinreich as cited in Tarigan (2009), bilingualism refers to the ability to use two languages interchangeably in communication with others. Certain individuals who are multilingual may have a tendency to only utilize a single language when engaging in conversation with another person. The aforementioned scenario necessitates the utilization of a distinct language tailored to various individuals and circumstances. Individuals utilize many languages based on social contexts, which refer to the circumstances in which individuals acquire their primary and secondary languages within various societies.

6. Social environment

Language is a communication tool cannot be separated from social life public. In social life, we knowing that there is an open society, meaning that members of the community can welcome the arrival of other community members. The language of the receiving society arrival will influence each other with the language of the people who come. From the acceptance event will occur what is called language contact.

7. Speaking Partner

One of the problems with speech that is difficult to understand and language differences is caused by the use of code mixing when interacting. Listener Interlocutor causes code switching, if the speaker wants to compensate opponent's language skills said that. Usually, when speakers and interlocutors have same language background, then what happens is changes in variants, varieties, style, or register. On the contrary, then the speaker and the interlocutor linguistic background not the same, then what happens is a transition between languages.

8. Prestige

Regional languages are a means supporters of regional culture are recognized its existence by the State. Even though we are having Indonesian as a language unity but the regional language itself is a characteristic or identity of a person a particular society that is spoken in a manner hereditary and is form of cultural heritage. the relative prestige or level of a language variety, relative to other languages or dialects in the same community. A variety with high prestige is a language or dialect that society considers to be the "correct" or better variety.

Some findings of studies stated that this research identifies four forms of code mixing, namely words, phrases, clauses, and repetition words. Additionally, the study identifies three factors that influence code mixing usage among English lecturers. The first factor is the identification of code mixing, followed by the identification of variations. The final factor is the limitation of language utterances caused by the students (Hardianto, 2017). The findings derived from the analysis of collected data, which included documentation and interviews, indicate that insertion code-mixing has emerged as the prevailing kind of code-mixing employed by Twitter users. Language acquisition is influenced by a multitude of circumstances, both internal to the language speaker and external to them (Meliani et al., 2021). The findings of the survey also indicate that participants perceived code-mixing as a highly effective means of communication. There was a minimal disparity observed in the views of males and females in relation to code-mixing as a communicative tactic. Therefore, the findings of this study indicate that code-mixing is perceived by university students as a strategic means of communication, and is also employed by them to enhance the process of communication (Abbas et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on this description, can be concluded that there are three forms of kinds of code mixing namely alternation, congruent and Lexicalization. The respondents participate in the interview, which yielded information about the variables impacting the use of code-mixing in textual communication on code-mixing as a communicative strategy among international passengers and employees in Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar. There are seven factors that cause code mixing occurs, namely (1) It is not good to master the especially English mastery, (2) there is an intention to increase prestige, (3) want to show off their

skills, (4) search for identity, (5) habits, (6) want to joke (make jokes) and (7) casualness (in formality) conversation situation.

Through this study the researcher wants to convey suggestions to further researchers to do more research in depth about code mixing occurs in Air Port and study areas also in more depth regarding the factors that cause code mixing in National and International Air Port.

REFERENCES

- Abbas, F., Aslam, S., & Khan, R. A. M. (2022). Code-mixing as a communicative strategy among the university level students in Pakistan.
- Agustin, O., Magria, V., & Setiyana, L. (2020). Code Switching as Seen in Trading (A Sociolinguistic Studies Field Research). *Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Learning*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.18196/ftl.5147>
- Angkasa pura II (persero). (2015). Schedule notice wick/ausein sastranegara airport. Bandung : PT ANGKASA PURA BANDUNG
- Barman, U., Das, A., Wagner, J., & Foster, J. (2014). Code Mixing: A Challenge for Language Identification in the Language of Social Media. In *First Workshop on Computational Approaches to Code Switching* (pp. 21–31)
- Björkman, B. (2014). An analysis of polyadic English as a lingua franca (ELF) speech: A communicative strategies framework. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 66, 122-138.
- Boodan and Taylor. (2012). *Prosedur penelitian dalam moleong,pendekatan kualitatif* : RINEKA CIPTA
- Hairennisa, H. (2018). Code Mixing In Students' Whatsapp (WA) Chat At Eight Semester Of English Study Program At State Islamic Of University Raden Intan Lampung. State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung.
- Hardianto, A. (2017). Code Mixing Employed by the English Lecturers in EFL Classroom. *Edukasi Lingua Sastra*, 15(2), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.47637/elsa.v15i2.62>
- Helmie, J. (2019). Implementation of Dialogue Journal in Teaching (A Qualitative Case Study), (1), 81–94.
- Husni Suwarni, Andi Adam, & Abd. Rajab. (2023). Keefektifan Model Pembelajaran Interaktif Explicit Instruction Dalam Keterampilan Menulis Eksposisi Siswa di SDN Kabutapen Jeneponto. *EDULEC : Education, Language, and Culture Journal*, 3(3), 287–298. <https://doi.org/10.56314/edulec.v3i3>

- Jeannette, K. T. A. (2022). English in the Workplace: An Analysis of the Communicative Needs of Benin Banking, Tourism and Travelling Personnel. *Sch Int J Linguist Lit*, 5(3), 82-93.
- Juliantari, N. K. (2019). Campur Kode dalam Komunikasi Antarpemandu Wisata di Candidasa. *LAMPUHYANG*, 10(2), 26-38
- Karel Samangun, Vivit Rosmayanti, & Sujarwo. (2024). The Effect of Jigsaw Method on Students' Reading Comprehension at Junior High School Students. *EDULEC : Education, Language, and Culture Journal*, 4(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.56314/edulec.v4i1>
- Lewis, G., Jones, B., & Baker, C. (2012). Translanguaging: Developing its conceptualisation and contextualisation. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, 18(7), 655-670.
- Marc Andrey Sarza, (2017). Strategi Komunikatif. <https://prezi.com/xo34yinywnlf/communicative-strategies/>
- Meliani, P. E., Ratminingsih, N. M., & Mahendrayana, G. (2021). Code Mixing As Language Style in Communication Through Social Media Twitter. *Yavana Bhasha: Journal of English Language Education*, 4(2), 91-101.
- Melnichuk, M., Anyushenkova, O., Digtyar, O., Arevkina, V., & Zakirova, E. (2020). Communicative Strategy "Project Proposal" As A Method Of Teaching A Foreign Language To Students Of Business Specialties. In *INTED2020 Proceedings* (pp. 223-228). IATED.
- Miles Matthew Br AMD. A. Michaela Huberman (2014). *Kualitatif Data Analysis* (terjemahan). Jakarta :ui press
- Nova, M. (2018). Code-mixing in Social Media: Balinese Language, Indonesian Language, and English. *IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature (IMPACT: IJRHAL)*, 6(5), 47-58.
- Nugraha, F. M. (2019). Code mixing as a form of Indonesian identity based on the motto of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. *International Review of Humanities Studies*, 4(1).
- Nurfani, Farida Maricar, & Rudi S. Tawari. (2023). Speech Level of Makeang Luar Language in Makeang Island. *IJOLEH : International Journal of Education and Humanities*, 2(2), 105–115. <https://doi.org/10.56314/ijoleh.v2i2.167>
- Peraturan Direktur Jendral Perhubungan Udara: Nomor :SKEP/77/VI/2005.Persyaratan teknis dan pengoprasian fasilitas teknis bandara uadara.

- Piller, I. (2012). Intercultural communication: An overview. *The handbook of intercultural discourse and communication*, 3-18.
- Saddhono, Kundharu. (2012). *Pengantar Sociolinguistik (Teori dan Konsep Dasar)*, (Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret Press. hlm.75
- Safitri, L., Harida, E. S., & Hamka. (2017). The analysis of code mixing on students' facebook: a study on facebook status and comments of the sixth semester students tbi iain padangsidempuan. *English Language Teaching and Research*, 1(1), 164– 175.
- Sarmila, Sujarwo, & Suharti Siradjuddin. (2023). An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Students of the Sixth Semester. *IJOLEH : International Journal of Education and Humanities*, 2(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.56314/ijoleh.v2i1.79>
- Siddiq, R. A., Kustati, M., & Yustina, L. S. (2020). Teachers' code mixing and code switching: insights on language barriers in efl classroom. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, 27(1), 80–91. <https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v27i1.606>.
- Singh, S. K., & Manoj, K. S. (2017). Importance and Challenges of Social Media Text. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 8(3), pp. 2015–2018.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kuantitatif dan Rd Bandung : Alfabeta bandung*
- Sujarwo, Ananda Astrini Muhammad, Sitti Sahraeny, M. Amir P, Herawaty Abbas, & Hasnani. (2022). Representative Of Hedonism Ideology In A Novel Of The Great Gatsby By F. Scott Fitzgerald. *IJOLEH : International Journal of Education and Humanities*, 1(1), 30–38. <https://doi.org/10.56314/ijoleh.v1i1.37>
- Sutarma, I Gusti Putu. (2017). Campur Kode Dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Di Media Sosial "Whatsapp". *Soshum: Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, [S.L.], V. 7, N. 2, P. 189-201, Oct. 2017. Issn 2088-2262. Available Doi: [Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.31940/Soshum.V7i2.593](http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.31940/Soshum.V7i2.593).
- Wartinah, N. N. W., & Wattimury, C. N. (2018). Code Switching And Code Mixing In English Language Studies' Speech Community: A Sociolinguistics Approach. *Berumpun Journal Volume*, 1(1), 8–14
- Zuliana, E. (2016). Analisis campur kode (mixing code) dan alih kode (code switching) dalam percakapan Bahasa Arab. *Studi Pada Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab IAIM NU Metro Lampung*, 1(2).