

## AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING IN THE PODCAST NUGGET SISTERS EPISODES 1 - 2 ON XAVIERA PUTRI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

**Viviola Indra Mislal Ningsih<sup>1</sup>**

English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Bung Hatta  
[viviola3009@gmail.com](mailto:viviola3009@gmail.com)

**Temmy Thamrin, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.<sup>2</sup>**

English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Bung Hatta  
[temmy.thamrin@bunghatta.ac.id](mailto:temmy.thamrin@bunghatta.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types of code-mixing and the reasons for using code-mixing in the podcast by Xaviera Putri and her two sisters, Bia and Bina, which discusses their parents' parenting. Code-mixing is often used by bilingual or multilingual speakers and can occur unintentionally. This research uses Muysken's (2000) and Hoffman's (1991) theories to analyze the data. The study was conducted using a qualitative method with observation as the data collection technique. The data were collected from the speech of Xaviera, Bia, and Bina in the podcast. The results show that 63 data of code-mixing were found. All types of code-mixing appeared: 55 data of insertion, 2 data of alternation, and 6 data of congruent lexicalization. The study also found six reasons for using code-mixing: 37 data of talking about a particular topic, 21 data of emphasizing something, 3 data of quoting someone, 3 instances of interjection, 5 data of expressing group identity and solidarity, and 1 data of repetition for clarification. The most dominant type of code-mixing that appear is insertion, in addition, the most common reason is talking about a particular topic. Some data also contain more than one reason simultaneously.

Keywords: code-mixing, types of code-mixing, reasons for using code-mixing

### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis campur kode dan alasan penggunaan campur kode dalam podcast karya Xaviera Putri dan kedua saudara perempuannya, Bia dan Bina, yang membahas tentang pola asuh orang tua mereka. Campur kode sering digunakan oleh penutur bilingual atau multilingual dan dapat terjadi secara tidak sengaja. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Muysken (2000) dan Hoffman (1991) untuk menganalisis data. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan observasi sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Data dikumpulkan dari tuturan Xaviera, Bia, dan Bina dalam podcast tersebut. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 63 data campur*

*kode. Semua jenis campur kode muncul: 55 data penyisipan, 2 data alternasi, dan 6 data leksikalisasi kongruen. Penelitian ini juga menemukan enam alasan penggunaan campur kode: 37 data untuk membicarakan topik tertentu, 21 data untuk menekankan sesuatu, 3 data untuk mengutip seseorang, 3 contoh interjeksi, 5 data untuk mengekspresikan identitas dan solidaritas kelompok, dan 1 data untuk pengulangan klarifikasi. Jenis campur kode yang paling dominan muncul adalah penyisipan, selain itu, alasan yang paling umum adalah membicarakan topik tertentu. Beberapa data juga mengandung lebih dari satu alasan secara bersamaan.*

*Kata Kunci: campur kode, jenis campur kode, alasan penggunaan campur kode*

## INTRODUCTION

The use of more than one language when someone communicates has become a common thing nowadays, especially among young people. Someone who can speak more than one or two languages due to the influence of technology, globalization, and social media. many young people often mix English with Indonesian, both in written and spoken form. This language mixing phenomenon in linguistics is called Code-Mixing. Code mixing can occur under certain conditions, and also social factors can affect how often and how someone does code mixing.

According to Musyken (2000) a phenomenon or case where lexical items and language features from two languages appear in one sentence is also called Code-Mixing. In addition, Wardaugh (2010) states that bilingual speakers often code-mix as a communicative strategy that helps people express themselves more efficiently or appropriately in certain contexts. It can be concluded that Code-Mixing does occur when speakers insert words, phrases or clauses from one language into the structure of another language. In Indonesia, the use of English alongside Indonesian has become increasingly popular among the younger generation, particularly Gen Z and Alpha. Code-mixing can happen not only in direct conversations, but also can be seen from chats, comments, podcast videos on social media such as YouTube, Instagram, X app, Facebook, WhatsApp, and others.

One example of a podcast video that often uses language mixing is Xaviera Putri. Xaviera Putri is a YouTuber from Indonesia who is pursuing education in South Korea. She speaks three languages: Indonesian, English, and Korean. Xaviera is the youngest of three sisters known as the Nugget Sisters. Her eldest sister, Sabrina Anggraini, commonly known as Bina, graduated from one of the most prestigious universities in Yogyakarta. Meanwhile, her second sister, Nabila Sindi, commonly known as Bia, is an alumnus of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), just like Xaviera. Through her content, Xaviera tries to provide insight and inspiration for her audience, especially for viewers who are interested in education abroad. Of all her videos, there are 2 podcast-themed videos that discuss the parenting secrets of Xaviera Putri's parents, and in the podcast video, she is with her two older sisters.

Their use of language not only reflects language trends among young Indonesians but also highlights media and global influences in casual, everyday conversation. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing Xaviera and her sisters' use of Code-Mixing and analyze the reasons for using code mixing, because Xaviera and her sisters are among the Indonesian teenagers who live abroad and actively use two or more languages naturally in their daily conversations.

By analyzing the conversation patterns of Xaviera and her two older sisters, this research can contribute to a greater understanding of bilingual communication among Indonesian youth..

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. This field investigates how language is used in various social contexts, how language variations emerge, and how social factors such as age, gender, social class, education, and culture influence the way people speak. Holmes (2013) stated that the study of linguistics called sociolinguistics investigates how language interacts with society. Fishman (1972) defines sociolinguistics as the study of who speaks to whom, when, where, and for what purpose. Meanwhile, Trudgill (2000) stated that sociolinguistics studies how individuals adjust their language style based on who they are talking to, where they are talking, and their communicative purpose. Understanding how to speak in different social situations also allows someone to analyze social structures, patterns of verbal interaction, and how language contributes to reflecting and shaping a person's social identity.

Sociolinguistics is also closely related to bilingualism that appears in social interactions. bilingual person can speak clearly in two languages, such as a mother tongue and an international language. A bilingual is someone who speaks two languages, regardless of the level of proficiency. While, Multilingualism is the ability to speak more than two languages. It can occur in people or communities. Bilingual and multilingual often give rise to the phenomenon of code mixing when speakers mix two or more languages in one utterance. As stated by Muysken (2000), code-mixing includes any situation where vocabulary elements and grammatical features of two languages appear in a single sentence. Furthermore, Hoffman (1991) defines code mixing as the combination of two languages or linguistic types in the same speech event or sentence.

Muysken states 3 types of Code Mixing, these three types are Insertion (in the form of a word, phrase, or morpheme), Alternation (sentence or clause), and Congruent Lexicalization. below is an explanation of the three types:

1. **Insertion** : Insertion occurs when one language functions as the frame and the second language only inserts small units that are “embedded” into the sentence. Usually, the main language remains dominant and determines the grammatical form, while the second language only “passes through” as an additional element. This insertion can occur because there is a foreign term or language that is more appropriate or familiar. Because it uses another term or language that is often heard, using this insertion may be faster or easier.
2. **Alternation** : alternation is one type of code-mixing that occurs when speakers switch from one language to another within a single sentence during communication as seen in the pattern above. When this alternation occurs, the speaker usually separates the grammatical structure between languages. In this case, one part of the sentence uses the structure of one language and then the next part will use the structure of another language. Muysken also points out that speakers master two grammatical systems as a whole and can switch between them when they communicate with someone.
3. **Congruent lexicalization** : Congruent lexicalization occurs when elements from two languages are freely mixed in one sentence or clause because they have the same

grammatical structure. Therefore, since the structures are similar or congruent, the speaker can easily incorporate words from both languages without changing the sentence pattern. Congruent lexicalization also occurs in long clauses. Thus, this congruent lexicalization incorporates many foreign and local terms but still follows the same pattern. This type of mixing, according to Muysken, allows the intermingling of words (lexical items) from two languages within the same structure.

Code-mixing can occur at any time and in many situations, and it can occur for various reasons. According to Hoffman (1991), there are 7 reasons for the use of code-mixing, here below is an explanation of the seven reasons:

1. **Talking about a particular topic:** according to Hoffman (1991), the reason for talking about a particular topic arises when a person speaks about a specific topic that is more commonly or more familiarly discussed in the second language. These people may also feel that discussing a topic in a particular language is more comfortable or more suitable.
2. **Being emphatic about something :** Hoffman (1991) states that being emphatic about something is commonly used to emphasize something, especially when one wants to express an opinion or strong emotion. A second language can have expressive or dramatic effects.
3. **Quoting somebody else :** Hoffman (1991) states that this reason for quoting others occurs when one quotes another's utterance, especially when the quotation is made in a foreign language and usually remains delivered in the original language.
4. **Interjection :** Hoffman (1991) describes interjections as the insertion of short words in the second language that function as fillers, connectors, or spontaneous expressions in the middle of sentences.
5. **Expressing group identity or solidarity :** according to Hoffman (1991), this reason is used by a person when incorporating language to reflect the speaker's social identity, such as a sense of group togetherness.
6. **Repetition used for Clarification :** this reasoning is usually used when someone combines several languages and repeats a sentence or phrase in another language to clarify or emphasize its meaning.
7. **Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor :** according to Hoffman (1991), this reason is generally used when people speak two languages so that others can better understand what is being said. Very similar to the previous point, but this reason concentrates on the interlocutor who may have language limitations.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze this research. Denzin and Lincoln (2011) argue that this qualitative method approach studies natural phenomena, which include interpretive data collection methods such as interviews, observations, documents, or visual materials. Creswell (2014) states that a qualitative approach is a way to investigate and understand how individuals and groups understand social or humanitarian problems.

The primary data of this research is the utterances that contain of code mixing in a Podcast video on one of the YouTube channels named Xaviera Putri. Secondary data is the transcript and other information that help the writer to analyze research question two, which is the reason of code mixing. The source of data for this research is the YouTube application. One

such video is Xaviera Putri's podcast with her two siblings, which discussed about Parenting Secrets of their parents. For this research, 2 podcast videos will be used. this podcast is called "Nugget Sisters" and has 2 episodes. The first video is 19:32 minutes long and was uploaded on August 3, 2024. The second video is 22:38, which was uploaded on September 15, 2024.

Xaviera Putri is a YouTuber and also a student studying in Korea. She successfully studied at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Not only Xaviera, but her two older sisters are also remarkable individuals. The eldest sister, Sabrina Anggraini, graduated from Gadjah Mada University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the United States. Her second sister, Nabila Sindi, graduated from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), same like Xaviera. She graduated with a double major in Computer Science and Industrial Design.

This data was gathered through the use of an observation with the steps :watching the video, observe the sentences, mark and check the code mixing from the sentences, then, categorizing the data.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The writer found 63 data containing code mixing in the sentences spoken by Xaviera Putri, Bina, and Bia in their podcast on Xaviera's YouTube channel discussing the parenting her parents. Based on the three types of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000), of the 63 data found, the writer found all of the types of code mixing, namely *insertion*, *Alternation*, and *Congruent Lexicalization*. In addition, among the 63 data, the reasons for using code-mixing were also found and identified. The reasons found in this data include: 1. *Talking about a particular topic*; 2. *Being emphatic about something*; 3. *Quoting someone else*; 4. *Interjection*; 5. *Expressing group identity or solidarity*; 6. *Repetition used for clarification*.

### 1. Types of Code Mixing

63 data indicating code mixing were found, all of types of Code mixing are found in this data. There 55 data of insertion, 2 data of alternation, and 6 data of congruent lexicalization. The following are some sample data:

#### a. Insertion

Insertion is a type of code mixing in which words or phrases from one language are inserted into the sentence structure of another language.



**Kak Bia :** "eh mungkin poin pertama yaang mau aku **highlight** sih **mindset**, dari dulu mama papa selalu ngenanamin pentingnya pendidikan. (Minutes 1.47, eps 1)

This data shows code mixing with **type: insertion**. The words "**highlight and mindset**" in Bia's sentence are inserted into the sentence with an Indonesian grammatical structure. The use of the word highlight in the speech is a form of code-mixing with the verb class, because the speaker uses the English term to express the action of "emphasizing" in Indonesian. This insertion process occurs because elements in English function as nouns or verbs rather than their Indonesian equivalents. This insertion does not affect the main grammar of the sentence, but only enriches the choice of words according to the speaker's habits. Bia tries to explain how her parents always prioritize their children's education in this sentence. Because these two English words are inserted, this sentence falls into the category of insertion because English vocabulary is inserted into the Indonesian sentence structure without changing its syntax.

#### b. Alternation

Alternation is a type of code mixing in which speakers mix languages by switching from one language to another within a single utterance or discourse.



**Kak bina :** so know, I think itu lah cara-caranya aku pengen lakukan untuk **support each other**. (Minutes 20.06, eps 2)

One example of code mixing of the **alternation type** can be seen in the sentence, "*so know, I think itu lah cara-caranya aku pengen lakukan untuk support each other*". The use of the phrase so know, I think in this speech is a form of code-mixing with the verb word class, because the speaker inserts an English expression to convey her opinion or thoughts. In this sentence, Bina switches between two languages, incorporating elements of grammar from each. This is known as alternation. The first part of Bina's sentence, "*so know, I think*," is entirely in English, both grammatically and lexically. After that, Bina uses the Indonesian phrase "*itu lah cara-caranya aku pengen lakukan*" and then uses the English phrase "*support each other*" at the end. This pattern shows that Bina incorporates more than one language, truly shifting from one grammatical system to another within a single utterance. Thus, this sentence falls under the category of alternation.

#### c. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is a type of code mixing that occurs when two languages have similar grammatical structures or sentence patterns, allowing speakers to freely mix vocabulary from both languages within a single sentence.



***Xaviera:** Dari situ malah kita sekeluarga jadi bonding selesai atau enggak iya sebelum les kita makan bakso dulu kita **grow up together** tapi **at the same time**, kita belajar bersama.*  
(Minutes 05:48, episodes 1)

The sentence spoken by Xaviera at this moment shows code mixing of the **type: congruent lexicalization**. English vocabulary such as “grow up together, and at the same time” mixes naturally with Indonesian vocabulary in this sentence. All of these words are in the same sentence structure, but none of them switch to English grammar. In this sentence, Xaviera is trying to describe her experience during the lesson because spending time with her family made her feel closer to them. Combining these words and phrases demonstrates that Xaviera is highly skilled at blending Indonesian and English. Therefore, Xaviera's utterance falls under the category of code mixing of the type: congruent lexicalization.

## 2. The reason for using code mixing

In this research, six reasons for using code mixing were found, namely 37 data of talking about a particular topic, 21 data of being emphatic about something, 3 data of quoting somebody else, 3 data of interjection, 5 data of expressing group identity and solidarity, 1 data of repetition used for clarification. Additionally, some data showed two reasons for code mixing in a single sentence. The following are some sample data:

### a. Talking about a Particular Topic

Talking about a particular topic arises when speakers discuss a specific topic that is usually more common or better known in their second language.



***Kak Bia:** menurut mama papa itu orang yang pintar itu dua duanya bisa, makanya dari dulu walaupun kita juga banyak les MTK, juga banyak les yang di **Humanities** dan **arts** gitu.*  
(Minutes 4.10, eps 1)

In this sentence, Bia demonstrates code mixing, and it appears that the reason for using code mixing is to discuss a specific topic. In this sentence, Bia uses English when talking about



specific topics, namely “*humanities*” and “*art*.” Bia chooses to use English terms rather than Indonesian equivalents because these topics are academic fields that are used more frequently around the world. All fields of the humanities, including literature, philosophy, history, language, and culture. In other words, art has many forms, such as design, music, and visual arts. Therefore, the topic Bia is discussing using English is specific.

b. Being emphatic about something

Being emphatic about something is used when someone wants to emphasize something, especially when expressing strong opinions or feelings by mixing two languages in one sentence.



*Xaviera: Misalnya se-simple akhirnya aku dapet seragam pas aku lagi SMA di Korea karena susah banget ya waktu itu nyari yang cocok, yang ketutup, itu mama langsung senangnya engga main, **just those very small action**. (Minutes 00:53, episodes 2)*

The use of the phrase just those very small actions in the Indonesian sentence spoken by Xaviera at this moment is an example of code mixing that with the reason: being emphatic about something. The phrase used by Xaviera in this sentence shows and emphasizes that her mother's small actions bring great happiness to Xaviera. The use of this term also shows that Xaviera wants to place special emphasis on the meaning of the experience, so that the listener understands how important it is to her and her family. Additionally, the use of this term helps Xaviera to convey her feelings and emphasize the meaning more effectively in the conversation.

c. Quoting somebody else

Quoting somebody else occurs when someone quotes another person's words, especially when the quote is in a foreign language and is usually conveyed in its original language.





**Kak bia :** *Kadang-kadang papa ngasih aku **quote** kayak "kamu boleh kah sedih sebentar, kamu boleh lah punya suatu tujuan tapi kamu juga ya **give yourself some credit** lah, soalnya kamu sendiri juga udah ngelakuin banyak hal. (Minutes 9.41, eps 2)*

This data it falls under the category of quoting somebody else. Bia explains or conveys a direct quote or motivation from her father's words, which contain code-mixing from this sentence. In this sentence, it is clear that her father's words are a form of support when his daughter gets a low grade and feels sad. The words spoken by her father have a meaning of appreciating one's efforts or acknowledging personal achievements, which is why this phrase appears to be motivational. By conveying a direct motivational quote from her father, the sentence containing code mixing is justified as: quoting somebody else.

#### d. Interjection

Interjections are short words from a second language that usually appear spontaneously in the middle of a sentence and function as connectors, fillers, or momentary expressions.



**Xaviera:** ***Exactly**, itu kayak **the least we could do** adalah ngebanggain mereka. (Minutes 17:56, episodes 2)*

In the sentence spoken by Xaviera at this moment, the word “*exactly*” is an example of code mixing with the reason: interjection. The word “*exactly*” is used at the beginning of the sentence as an affirmation or agreement with the previous statement. It also functions as a connector or addition in conversation. Xaviera uses this interjection to emphasize that what she is saying is correct and must be done. Additionally, the word “*exactly*” is also quite commonly used in everyday conversation, especially among teenagers, as it sounds more expressive and natural compared to its Indonesian equivalent.

#### e. Expressing group identity or solidarity

This reason arises when someone uses a particular language to express their social identity, for example to emphasize a sense of solidarity and belonging to a particular group.



*Xaviera: Halo semua, kembali ke **part two of nugget sisters talk**. (Minutes 00:13, episodes 2)*

In the sentence Xaviera in this minute, the use of the phrase “*part two of Nugget Sisters Talk*” is an example of code mixing with the reason: expressing group identity and solidarity. Xaviera uses this phrase to open her podcast video and also to greet viewers by mentioning the name of the program, *Nugget Sisters Talk*, which is their identity. Xaviera and her two sisters demonstrate a sense of familiarity and togetherness with the audience through the use of this code-mixing especially since the audience is already familiar with the term. Additionally, the use of the phrase “*part two*” in English emphasizes their unique bilingual speaking style, which reinforces their group identity as casual and contemporary speakers.

f. Repetition used for clarification

Repetition used for clarification arises when speakers mix two languages by repeating words or phrases in another language, to clarify their meaning or emphasize the message being conveyed.



*Xaviera: Kerasa banget pas kita di Korea, kayak oh engga bisa nih, pasti mereka memberi kita **permission** atau izin setelah memberikan semua hal. (Minutes 09:30, episodes 1)*

Xaviera uses the word *permission* in English and then repeats it with its Indonesian word “*izin*” in the sentence she is currently speaking, which is an example of code-mixing with the reason of repetition for clarification. This is done to explain the meaning to the listener and ensure that the term *izin* is clearly understood. Repetition like this is also useful for emphasizing the speaker's intention without changing the overall meaning of the sentence. When speakers feel that everyone may not understand the foreign words they use, they usually use repetition strategies in code-mixing.

The findings of this research show that all types of code mixing appear in this data, ranging from insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The most common type of code mixing that appears in the conversations between Xaviera, Bina, and Bia is insertion. This indicates that the use of code mixing in their conversations is diverse and not limited to a single pattern of language insertion. In addition, Out of the seven reasons mentioned by Hoffman, only six were found in the data: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, interjections, repetition for clarification, and expressing group solidarity and identity. The results also show that some sentences demonstrate the use of code-mixing for two reasons simultaneously within a single sentence. This suggests that individuals who use code-mixing may do so for more than one reason. The most dominant reason for code-mixing usage is “Talking about a particular topic.”

This finding reinforces the view that code-mixing is multifunctional and adaptive to the dynamics of interaction. The results of the study also show that the code mixing used by Xaviera, Bina, and Bia in this podcast only involves two languages, namely Indonesian and English. In addition, morphological analysis shows that the process of Indonesian affixation often changes the form of English elements inserted into the utterance. The identified affixation forms include the prefix *nge-* (e.g., *nge-maintain*), the prefix *di-* (e.g., *di-overwork*), the suffix *-in* (e.g., *submit-in*), and the suffix *-nya* (*opportunity-nya*).

Overall, the results indicate that in this situation, the use of code-mixing successfully enriches the meaning and reflects Xaviera, Bina and Bia's bilingual identity and adaptation to modern communication styles.

## **CONCLUSION**

The results of the research show that the three speakers, Xaviera, Bina, and Bia, show a tendency to use code-mixing regularly in their conversations. Since these three speakers speak both English and Indonesian, the use of code-mixing is a natural means of communication and does not interfere with the interaction process. In addition, this research identified six reasons for code-mixing based on Hoffman's theory. This indicates that code-mixing is used to convey specific topics related to English, emphasize meaning, express spontaneous interaction, repeat for clarification, and demonstrate that Xaviera is a bilingual speaker. The findings also indicate that code-mixing is only used in Indonesian and English for this data.

There is no code-mixing with either regional languages or foreign languages. This shows that podcast speakers most often use English as a foreign language to support their communication style and express themselves in a contemporary manner. Speakers like this typically come from social environments where both languages are highly exposed, whether through education, media, or social interactions.

As a result, it can be said that code-mixing in these podcasts serves various purposes, not only to clarify meaning but also as a linguistic style, a way to express emotions, and a means for speakers to demonstrate their identity as a bilingual generation. The writer suggests that future researchers conduct mixed code analysis on other types of media, such as YouTube, TikTok, and other social media platforms. It is essential to observe how the use of mixed codes varies across different digital communication contexts, targeting diverse audiences and features. Future researchers may also consider analyzing mixed codes by involving more sources or podcast episodes. Future research will yield more varied and in-depth data on the types and reasons for mixed code usage in speakers' utterances.

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