

Translanguaging Phenomenon In Bilingual People Based On Gita Savitri Youtube Channel

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Abstract

This study focuses on the functions and concepts of translanguaging contained in Gita Savitri Youtube videos. The aims of this study was to find, classify, and analyze the translanguaging functions contained in Gita Savitri 'Beropini' videos. The witer used the theory of Jakobson (2001) to identify and analyze the type of translanguaging functions contained in the videos. In addition, the writer also used Wei theory (2017) to identify and analyze the concepts of translanguaging contained in the videos. The writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data while the data were taken from Gita's utterances in both 'Beropini' videos. From the results of this study, the writer found that there were 29 Gita utterances contained translanguaging functions and translanguaging concepts that have been analyzed by the writer. In both videos, the writer only found 3 of the 6 translanguaging functions, namely expressive function, directive function, and referential function. In addition, the writer also found all the concepts of translanguaging that Wei (2017) stated which are translanguaging space and translanguaging instinct.

Keywords : *Sociolinguistic, Bilingualism, Translanguaging, Youtube*

Introduction

Bilingualism is becoming common in today's society. Facilitated by advancements in technology and the openness of the human mindset, it is easier to accept foreign languages spoken and learned in everyday conversation. Bilingualism is also caused by several factors, including culture, geography, and technology. The new culture that is learned by an individual can certainly affect language skills, both accent and language of origin of the culture. Bilinguals are people who have learned two or more languages at the same time or over different periods of time.

Bilingual and translanguaging phenomenon cannot be separated from technology. Language advancements make it easier to access foreign languages which are openly accepted by the Indonesian people, especially English as an international language which has an influence on how to communicate in society. Bilingualism gives us more ways to solve problems and think critically. Being bilingual allows us to understand different ways of thinking about things and solves problems by using both languages at the same time instead of just one language (especially when we speak both languages fluently). Bilingual people think differently because they have been exposed to two different cultures growing up. This means that they are able to think outside of

the box and search for solutions in more than one language. They will be able to find creative ways of solving problems and think outside of their own culture's norms or expectations.

Bilingualism can be beneficial for the individual in many ways, it allows for a person to be more flexible in their thinking and to learn from different perspectives. In addition, bilinguals are able to develop their own style of communication with others. They are able to understand the way their ideas are being interpreted by people around them and they can adjust their thoughts accordingly. This helps them to be more effective communicators, which is important when dealing with others on a daily basis. Bilingual people are able to make connections between things that may not have been previously considered. A person who is bilingual has two separate languages in their at once have the ability to think and process information more efficiently than one who only has one language.

Translanguage can be observed in a variety of contexts, from bilingual and multilingual communities to literature, music, and art. Translanguaging is the discursive norm in bilingual families and communities (Wei, 2014). In bilingual and multilingual communities, individuals may use translanguage to switch between languages, mix languages, or create new hybrid languages that reflect their unique cultural and linguistic backgrounds. In literature, music, and art, translanguage is used to create multi-layered and complex expressions that draw on diverse linguistic and cultural traditions. In digital communication and social media, translanguage is used to create new forms of expression and communication that transcend traditional linguistic boundaries and norms.

Translanguaging usually occurs in a communication process. Many people use two or more languages in their daily conversation. They may use English as their first language and use another language as their second language. In Indonesia, English can be a second language or third language because some of Indonesians people use their mother tongue (local language) as their first language to communicate with their society. Translanguage has important implications for education, linguistic diversity, and cultural exchange. In education, translanguage can be used to promote language learning and cultural awareness by allowing students to use their own linguistic and cultural backgrounds as a resource for learning. However, the use of translanguage in education also poses challenges, as it requires teachers to have a deep understanding of the linguistic and cultural backgrounds of their students. In terms of linguistic diversity and cultural exchange, translanguage can play a key role in promoting the recognition and appreciation of diverse linguistic and cultural traditions. It can also create new opportunities for cultural exchange and collaboration, as individuals and communities share their unique linguistic and cultural perspectives. As the study of translanguage continues to evolve, it has the potential to open up new avenues for linguistic and cultural exploration and exchange, and to promote a more inclusive and diverse understanding of language and culture.

Based on the Lingua Language Center Broward College there are 6,500 languages found in the world, ranging from ethnic languages to the national language of a country. However, this number is not an exact number. (Chaer, 2014) explains that 'there has never been a definite number of how many languages there are in this world, and the same is true with the number of language in Indonesia, Geographical factors can affect a person's ability to use more than one language. For example, Bekasi as a border area between Jakarta and West Java has two or more languages used by its citizens which make it bilingual society. Betawi language as well as Sundanese and Javanese are used in

daily life. Communication using two or more languages can help better express, especially for bilingual people. All people can learn languages easily with the help of technological sophistication, so people often find mixing of two or more languages in conveying information on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Youtube. The use of the internet is growing along with the convenience given to the features it has. Like many social media that are increasingly sophisticated to facilitate communication between people. One of the most popular social media is Youtube. Youtube is a social media that was founded in 2005 in the United States. This social media facilitates users to share videos with each other and can be accessed worldwide for free. In this study, the writer will use Youtube as a medium in conducting studies on translanguaging contained in videos shown on Youtube.

As a social media that is presented in the form of videos, Youtube, growing rapidly, Youtube has an important role in today's society. One of the contents in Youtube is video blogging or known as vlog. Vlog is a video that contains blogging by telling about some information. When a vlogger (a term for people who make vlog videos) creates vlog content, they will document the activities they do with the aim of providing information to the audience. Apparently video blog or well known as vlog contents on Youtube have been very popular and viewed by people from all walks of life, reflected by so many vlog Youtube creators that uploads their videos. One of the current and most viewed vlogs that has been very popular is Gita Savitri's vlog.

Many bilinguals use translanguage in communicating because they find it difficult to use one language at a time. Translanguaging is very useful for making communication easier. This phenomenon is also studied in sociolinguistics. This phenomenon brings the writer to analyze "Translanguaging Phenomenon in Bilingual People Based on Gita Savitri Devi Youtube Channel". This study analyzes the functions and the concepts of translanguage used in Gita Savitri's videos.

Approach of Study

This type of study is descriptive qualitative. According to Sugiyono(2020) qualitative methods are study methods used to study the condition of natural objects, where the writer is the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative study results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Meanwhile, Bogdan & Biklen (as cited in Sugiyono et al. 2020, p. 7) explain that "descriptive qualitative methods are data collection in the form of words or pictures, so they do not emphasize numbers". This study process includes the development of questions and procedures, data typically collected from the participants, data analysis from topic-specific to general, and the writer interpreting the meaning of data (Creswell, 2017). This study is a description or presentation of data based on facts objectively and accurately regarding the data, their characteristics and their relationship to the study problem. This method aims to make descriptive according to the reality or the state of the data naturally, so that the existing data is based on phenomena and facts that are in accordance with the reality of the speaker.

Data Source

The data in this study were the utterances of 'Beropini' videos episode 69 about Beauty Privilege with the duration 13:15 minutes which released on January 14, 2021 and episode 78 about Psychological Consultation with the duration 12:04 minutes which released on October 26, 2021. The videos were chosen as the object of the study because

there is a use of translanguaging in it. The writer gets the data from Youtube website www.Youtube.com

In this study, the data were not numbers, and could be analyzed by qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis focused on assigned meaning, described, clarified, and placed data in their respective contexts and often described them in words rather than numbers. The steps or stages of data analysis are as follows : Identified utterances that contain translanguaging in Gita Savitri's videos, classified the data that has been obtained according to predetermined criteria (these criteria were functions and concepts of translanguaging based on the theory of Jakobson (2001) and Wei (2017)), interpreted or gave meaning to the findings of meaning studied (of course could not be separated from the context of the research data), last is described the studied findings in a descriptive form.

Method

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Results

In this chapter, the writer analyzed the functions and concepts of translanguaging in 'Beropini' videos. The following data is collected from Gita's utterances in both videos. Translanguaging functions consist of expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function. The writer used Jakobson's theory to identify the translanguaging function and Wei's theory to identify the concept of translanguaging. The concept of translanguaging consists of

translanguaging space and translanguaging instinct. The results of this study presented in the following table.

Table 1 – Beropini Episode 69, Beauty Privilege

No	Dialogue	Functions	Concept
1.	04 :25 <i>"Padahal berdasarkan study mereka enggak lebih pintar ataupun nggak lebih produktif dari yang enggak cakep, cuman karena orang cakep itubiasanya punya self confidence yang lebih tinggi akhirnya merekakelihatannya lebih kompeten"</i>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Instinct
2.	05 : 36 <i>"Orang yang tubuhnya sempurna lebih di consider cantik atau ganteng. Ini juga karena masyarakat kita ableism jadiorang yang punya disabilitas dia banyak dapet stigma"</i>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Instinct
3.	07 : 05 <i>"Kita selalu ngasih stigma atau even demonizing aging process and sign of aging, kita takut kalau udah muncul keriput atau kulitnya sagging atau kendur gitu."</i>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Space
4.	09 : 38 <i>"Yang menarik adalah gak melulu beauty privilege itu memberikan dampak positif ke orangnya yang physical attractive ini, dampak negatifnya juga ada."</i>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Instinct
5	11 : 57 <i>"Mereka berfikir bahwa jadi cakep itu adalah jalan ninjaku, it's true but not really but the point I'm trying to make is complicated.</i>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Space

Based on the data from Gita's utterances in 'Beropini' video episode 69 about Beauty Privilege and episode 78 about Phycological Consultation, In the video there are 29 Gita's utterances containing translanguaging functions and translanguaging concepts that have been analyzed by the writer. There are total 3 kinds of translanguaging functions that found which are expressive function, directive function, and referential function. 3 utterances are found that contained expressive function, 12 utterances that contained directive function, and 14 utterances which contained referential function.

There are also 2 kinds of translanguaging concepts found; and those are translanguaging space and translanguaging instinct.

Table 2 – Beropini Episode 78, Psychological Consultation

No	Dialogue	Functions	Concept
1.	<p>05 : 52</p> <p><i>"Ketika gue berada di suatu poin yang tidak enak, the lowest point of my life entah diri gue atau oranglain itu suka dismissing what I'm currently feeling"</i></p>	Expressive Function	Translanguaging Space
2.	<p>06 : 51</p> <p><i>"Gue jadi tiba – tiba enggak ada motivasi untuk ngapa – ngapain ibaratnya kayak ngawang aja kayak flow things around, don't really know what to do, don't really know what I'm currently doing gitu lah pokoknya"</i></p>	Expressive Function	Translanguaging Space
3.	<p>07 : 36</p> <p><i>"Bukan yang seneng kayak wah gue jadi enggak pernah merasakan depresi lagi, gue jadi enggak merasa sedih lagi, that's not the case, you can still feel those things of course we're human after all"</i></p>	Expressive Function	Translanguaging Space
4.	<p>00 : 29</p> <p><i>"Kayaknya gue ngerti deh kenapa orang - orang selama ini raving about going to therapist dan sekarang gue jadi pengen kasih semangat kalian untuk melakukan hal yang sama"</i></p>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Space
5.	<p>02 : 04</p> <p><i>"Ada satu miss understanding sih yang sebenarnya banyak orang - orang punya terhadap psikolog, jadi kalau kita pergi ke psikolog itu sebenarnya bukan kita meminta masukan"</i></p>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Instinct
6.	<p>03 : 35</p> <p><i>"That being said, datang ke psikolog itu enggak perlu nunggu ketika kita mengalami hal yang besar"</i></p>	Directive Function	Translanguaging Space
7.	<p>07 : 11</p> <p><i>"Karena ada orang yang berpikir oh</i></p>		

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|-----|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>kalau misalnya gue ke psikolog pasti gue langsung jadi happy, that's actually not the case</i> | Directive Function | Translanguaging Space |
| 8. | 08 :45
<i>"Orang - orang yang ke psikolog sekali mereka bertanya –tanya kok kayak gini doing sih, kok gue enggak merasakan adanya perubahan sih, that's totally wrong"</i> | Directive Function | Translanguaging Space |
| 9. | 10 : 08
<i>"Selama ini when we're talking about investment kita selalu ngomong tentang uang, properti, logam, whatever it is"</i> | Directive Function | Translanguaging Space |
| 10. | 11 : 48
<i>"Mungkin ada teman – teman disini yang pengen ke psikolog tapi masih ragu, ada banyak worry nya, jadi bisa meyakinkan mereka untuk ke psikolog"</i> | Directive Function | Translanguaging Instinct |
| 11 | 03 : 18
<i>"Dan dengan kita ke psikolog, mereka bisa ngebantu kita untuk cari core values kita apa, area apa sih dalam diri kita yang agak sulit"</i> | Referential Function | Translanguaging Instinct |
| 12. | 05 : 45
<i>"Psikolog bisa membantu kita untuk merasionalisasikan apa yang kita rasakan, for me this is particularly helpful"</i> | Referential Function | Translanguaging Space |
| 13. | 08: 27
<i>"Makannya banyak diawal orang mencari psikolog itu pake compatibility gitu misalnya yang cultural background nya mirip, segi agama sama, atau dari sex atau gender sama"</i> | Referential Function | Translanguaging Instinct |
| 14. | 09 : 10
<i>"Dan yang namanya ke psikolog atau therapist, it's always working progress"</i> | Referential Function | Translanguaging Space |
| 15. | 10 : 38
<i>"Kalau ke psikolog lo tuh bukan sembuh kayak in sense of medical thing gitu atau fisik tapi lebih ke lo jadi lebih peduli, punya limit untuk menghadapi dinamika di kemudian hari"</i> | Referential Function | Translanguaging Space |

Based on the data in the table, it is possible to conclude that Gita's utterances in the 'Beropini' videos episode 69 about Beauty Privilege and episode 78 about Psychological Consultation resulted in a total of 18 translanguaging space. The translanguaging space occurs when the speaker finds it difficult in explaining in Bahasa Indonesia but wants to keep communication connected. Wei (2017) describes translanguaging space as the phenomena in which individuals in an interaction switch from one language to another, disregarding linguistic structure in order to build successful interaction in a multilingual setting. The translanguaging space allows people from diverse language and cultural backgrounds to communicate effectively by mutually understanding one other's languages.

Furthermore, Gita's utterances in 'Beropini' videos episode 69 and episode 78 contain 11 translanguaging instinct. Gita uses translanguaging in her utterances where she would construct sentences that go beyond the grammatical structures between the two languages involved. Translanguaging instinct emphasizes everyday living of the current environment where multimodality and multisensory experiences have become common in society (Wei, 2017). This explained how Gita communicates in a multilingual setting where she would be creative in conducting effective communication by going beyond the rigid structures of languages. In general, it is known that the translanguaging instinct occurs when the speaker uses more than one language in a sentence without separating words or phrases from different languages. Meanwhile, translanguaging space occurs when the speaker switches between two or more languages in a conversation. This language switching however, can occur in sentences or clauses.

Analysis

This section includes the discussion and analysis of translanguaging functions used in the 'Beropini' videos. The analysis is divided into expressive function, directive function, and referential function. In addition, this section also analyzes translanguaging concepts, namely translanguaging space and translanguaging instinct.

Translanguaging Functions

In this part the writer would categorize the function of translanguaging from the videos. The data is found by Gita Savitri Youtube Channel in 'Beropini' videos which uploaded on January 2021 up to October 2021. There are three types of translanguaging functions that are found in the videos based on Jakobson theory which are expressive function, descriptive function, and referential function.

Expressive Function

This function emphasizes the expression of feelings, emotions, and attitudes of the speaker. In the expressive function, the speaker expresses herself, conveying her personal feelings, desires or experiences to the interlocutor. The expressive function is important in conveying information about the mental and emotional state of the speaker. This helps in understanding the motivations, feelings, or intentions underlying the communication. The expressive function focuses on the self – expression and feelings of the speaker, which can influence the way the message is received and understood by the interlocutor. The expressive function found in data 1, 2, 3 table 2

Example 1

The writer found an expressive function in data 1 table 2. This can be seen from Gita's utterance when telling the reason why she went to psychologist. Gita said “Ketika gue berada di suatu poin yang tidak enak, the lowest point of my life entah diri gue atau orang lain itu suka dismissing what I'm currently feeling”. This utterance has an

expressive function where Gita opens up about her feelings when she feels like she is at a lowest point in her life but sometimes other people just don't care and don't validate her feelings. Holmes (2013) defined expressive or emotive function as the ability for a speaker to express their feelings. Thus, Gita's feelings transmitted by her utterance has the objective of expressive function.

The utterance shows how language can serve as a means of expression to describe deep and complex emotional experiences. By saying "Ketika gue beradadi suatu poin yang tidak enak, the lowest point of my life" the speaker expresses a feeling of difficulty or hopelessness. Language is used to refer to difficult moments in her life that may present confusion or uncertainty about herself or how others respond to her. The choice of words such as "tidak enak" and "the lowest point" indicates the intensity of the emotional state she is experiencing. In addition, by adding "entah diri gue atau orang lain itu suka dismissing what I'm currently feeling", this utterance indicates disappointment or frustration because the feelings are ignored by herself or others, indicating the role of language to convey dissatisfaction or feelings of being ignored directly. Thus, the language in this utterance not only serves to convey individual experiences, but also to describe complex social dynamics and emotional interactions in everyday life.

Example 2

The writer also found expressive function in data 2 table 2. Gita explained that a few months ago she had a burn out. She said "Gue jadi tiba – tiba enggak ada motivasi untuk ngapa - ngapain ibaratnya kayak ngawang aja kayak flow things around, don't really know what to do, don't really know what I'm currently doing gitulah pokoknya". The utterance describes an expression function where Gita explains what she felt during the burn out and she was so depressed at the time, but then getting better after she went to a psychologist. (Holmes, 2013) described the language function that represents the individual or speaker's feelings as expressive or emotive. The expressive function enables people to convey their emotions, which is critical for effective communication.

This utterance illustrates how language serves as a powerful expression to describe complex emotional and psychological states. By using phrases such as "Gue jadi tiba – tiba enggak ada motivasi untuk ngapa - ngapain", the speaker describes a feeling of loss of motivation or purpose that usually leads to daily activities. The language used expresses the emptiness and uncertainty that she may feel, by likening herself to "ngawang aja kayak flow things around". This describes a feeling of emptiness and loss of direction or a clear purpose in her life at the moment. Furthermore, the use of the phrase "Don't really know what to do, don't really know what I'm currently doing," suggests profound confusion and uncertainty. Language is used here to describe an unstructured mental state and confusion in understanding the role as well as current actions. Thus, this utterance serves not only as a description of the emotional state of the individual, but also as a frank and intimate disclosure of the psychological experiences that many people can experience.

Example 3

The other expressive functions found in data 3 table 2. Gita said "Bukan yang seneng kayak wah gue jadi enggak pernah merasakan depresi lagi, gue jadi enggak merasa sedih lagi, that's not the case, you can still feel those things of course we're human after all". In this utterance Gita explains that getting better does not mean we do not feel sad or something like that by saying "Bukan yang seneng kayak wah gue jadi

enggak pernah merasakan depresi lagi, gue jadi enggak merasa sedih lagi" but it is like we become more neutral. So, when things happen we can be okay with it and atleast when we feel that we become more critical and mindful. The utterance describes the use of language as a powerful expressive toolin conveying feelings and thoughts directly and honestly. By expressing the statement "Bukan yang seneng kayak wah gue jadi enggak pernah merasakan depresi lagi, gue jadi enggak merasa sedih lagi", the speaker expresses an intense positive feeling, as if to show happiness or deep relief at her current state. However, by adding "that's not the case, you can still feel those things of course we're human after all", the speaker acknowledges the complexity of human emotions. The language used here not only serves to convey the emotional state, but also to respond and acknowledge the fact that although a person feels happy or relieved, it does not erase the ability of the human being to still feel other emotions such as sadness or depression. Thus, language in this context serves expressively to not only communicate the subjective feelings of the individual, but also to convey a deep reflection on the state of humanity in general.

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Conclusion

After analyzing some of Gita's utterances in the 'Beropini' videos, which are episode 69 about Beauty Privilege and episode 78 about Psychological Consultation which were uploaded on January 2021 up to October 2021, the writer concludes that there are three functions of translanguaging that found (hilangkan teori, sebelumnya mencantumkan teori) ; namely expressive function, which is to communicate our feelings, directive function which is used to instruct the addresser to do an action, referential function which is used to convey information or fact. The writer found 3 utterances containing expressive functions, 12 utterances containing directive functions, and 14 utterances containing referential functions. In addition, the writer also found the fact that Gita often uses both concepts of translanguaging in her utterances. The two concepts of translanguaging used are translanguaging space and translanguaging instinct. Therefore, both concepts of translanguaging used in the Gita's utterances in both videos are based on Wei's theory. The writer found 29 Gita utterances containing the concept of translanguaging, 18 utterances containing translanguaging space and 11 utterances containing translanguaging instincts.

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