

# Code Mixing and Code Switching on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel Selected Podcast

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan memahami bilingualisme, campur kode, dan alih kode. Penelitian ini menyoroti fenomena linguistik dalam komunikasi sehari-hari, memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana individu bilingual mengelola bahasa secara efektif dan menekankan pentingnya konteks dalam penggunaan bahasa, menunjukkan bahwa campur kode dan alih kode tidak dilakukan secara acak tetapi melayani tujuan komunikatif tertentu. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk melakukan analisis, penulis menonton episode podcast berkali-kali dan merujuk teori-teori dari buku dan jurnal. Temuan mengungkapkan dua jenis campur kode dan alih kode. Campur kode mencakup 40 contoh penyisipan dan 34 contoh pergantian. Alih kode mencakup 2 contoh alih situasional dan 17 contoh alih metaforis. Setiap contoh campur kode atau alih kode memiliki alasan spesifik, seperti membicarakan topik tertentu, mengutip seseorang, menekankan sesuatu, menyisipkan interjeksi, *mengulang, berniat untuk memperjelas isi pidato, dan mengekspresikan identitas kelompok*.

Kata Kunci : Sociolinguistik, Campur Kode, Alih Kode

## Abstract

*This thesis aims to analyze and understand bilingualism, code-mixing, and code-switching. This thesis highlights the linguistic phenomena in everyday communication, providing insights into how bilingual individuals manage the language effectively. It also underscores the importance of context in language use, showing that code-mixing and code-switching are not random but serve specific communicative purposes. The writer employs a descriptive qualitative method. The writer watched the podcast episodes multiple times and referenced theories from books and journals to conduct the analysis. The findings reveal two types of code-mixing and code-switching. Code-mixing includes 40 instances of insertion and 34 instances of alternation. Code-switching includes 2 instances of situational switching and 17 instances of metaphorical switching. Each instance of code-mixing or code-switching has specific reasons, such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition, the intention of clarifying the speech content, and expressing group identity.*

Keywords : Sociolinguistic, Code Mixing, Code Switching

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental tool for communication, according to (Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020), "the most complete and effective communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others." It means that human connections and understanding would be significantly hindered without language. As a communication tool, language bridges cognitive and perceptual gaps, facilitating the exchange of ideas across diverse cultures and intellects.

It is increasingly common to see people communicating in more than one language. According to (Baker & E, 2021), the ability to use two languages is called bilingualism, which varies among individuals based on their fluency in each language. In Indonesia, English, although a foreign language, is extensively used for communication and has become a standard language for interactions.

People frequently switch between languages or blend them during conversations, a phenomenon known as code-switching and code-mixing. Code-mixing is the change from one language to another within the same sentence or text, whether spoken or written. It is a common occurrence in communities where multiple languages are used. Wardaugh cited in (Fauqoh, 2019), stated that code-mixing occurs when speakers blend two or more languages during a conversation and "use both languages together to the extent that they shift from one language



to the other in the course of a single utterance". It means in code-mixing a speaker uses parts of one language while essentially speaking in another.

Whereas, Muysken stated in (Rufitriansyah & Siswana, 2024) "using linguistic components from one language to another to increase the style or diversity of languages, such as the usage of words, sentences, idioms, greetings, and so on, is known as mixing code." It means code-mixing describes instances where words and grammatical elements from two languages appear in one sentence. This involves borrowing and integrating terms from one language into the other, typically without shifting the subject matter.

Code mixing, according to Muysken, consists of three types of code-mixing, such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion is defined as the process of inserting elements such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. Alternation is defined as the process in which speakers switch from one language to another within a piece of utterance. This type appears in one clause but is still relatively separated. Congruent lexicalization is a process when the two languages share a grammatical structure, which can be replaced lexically with elements from either language (Aziz et al., 2019).

This is unlike code-switching, where people might switch to speaking entirely in a different language for a whole sentence or conversation, usually because of the situation or who they are talking to. Code-mixing is more automatic and can happen without much thought. It often helps speakers express their cultural identity or find the perfect word that might not exist in their other language.

According to Gumperz in (Luh et al., 2022) code-switching is the practice of a speaker switching between languages throughout a single speech or written passage, depending on the social setting or dialogue's particulars. This phenomenon of language is prevalent in multilingual settings where people can switch between languages easily to fit social contexts or conversational demands.

Meanwhile, Hudson in (Natsir & Setyowati, 2019) stated, "Code-switching represents one of the usage language forms of a bilingual, that is, using more than one language by a bilingual who chooses one of the language codes adapted to the situation." It means that code-switching allows bilinguals to adapt their language according to their social and conversational context, helping them to navigate and adapt to various social contexts effectively.

Code-switching typically happens when speakers are fluent in more than one language and use both languages concurrently in the same setting. This indicates that the speakers are not trying to alter the utterance's meaning but instead aim to highlight their intent (Pradina, 2021). This demonstrates that code-switching is an additional means of effective communication for a bilingual individual.

Code switching according to Wardhaugh consists of two types of code switching, such as situational and metaphorical. Situational code-switching happens when people change languages depending on the social situation they are in, without changing the topic they are discussing. This switch can happen quickly and sometimes without the speaker even realizing it. Unlike situational code-switching, which is brought on by shifts in the social setting, metaphorical code-switching describes a circumstance in which speakers alter the language they employ in response to a change in the topic of conversation. The need to match language use to the topic being discussed without necessarily changing the social context is what motivates this kind of code-switching.

Regarding to the reasons of code-mixing and code switching used, Hoffman in (Armiya & Christina, 2022) mentions that there are seven reasons which could lead people to do code-mixing and code switching. Those reasons are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition, the intention of clarifying the speech content, and expressing group identity. When discussing a particular topic, individuals often choose terms that are easy to use and understand, even if they come from different languages. This preference stems from a sense of freedom and comfort in expressing emotional feelings. Quoting somebody else emerges when people often switch languages or mix codes when quoting famous figures, expressions, or proverbs from another language, especially when the original language adds authenticity or recognition to the quote. Being emphatic about something when people frequently switch languages to better communicate their feelings when they want to be forceful. Interjections are short words like "Hey!", "Well!", or "Look!" that are used to express surprise, strong emotions, or to attract attention. Repetition is referred to as repetition for clarification and can include repeating words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Intention of clarifying the speech content when they can repeat the message in a different language, changing the pronunciation and phrase structure, to make sure both parties understand each other. Code-switching and code-mixing frequently serve to express group identity by using particular words, terms, or expressions that signify one's affiliation.

Both code-switching and code-mixing are manifestations of bilingualism, which refers to an individual's ability to use two or more languages effectively. This includes everyone from someone who learned a second language as an adult to someone who grew up speaking multiple languages from childhood. Being bilingual isn't just about switching between languages; it also involves cognitive processes and cultural practices. Bilingual people often switch and mix languages naturally when they talk. This shows how flexible and dynamic language can be in everyday use.

This phenomenon contributes to a sense of ease and engagement during conversations, facilitating a deeper understanding even when words or sentences are mixed or switched between languages. It occurs in environments that are supportive of bilingualism and is also evident in media, particularly in podcasts. According

to (Savira et al., 2022) a podcast is a type of broadcast that consists of a voice or audio recording where a host or speaker discusses specific topics. It is typically distributed through platforms like Apple Music and Spotify. Nowadays, podcasts are also available for listening on YouTube.

In Indonesia, podcasts have been a longstanding medium for disseminating information. The language of the content varies depending on the channel and the guests featured. Numerous podcast channels in Indonesia, such as Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, frequently cover trending topics. Deddy Corbuzier engages with guests from a variety of fields including entertainment, sports, and politics, adding value to his podcast by ensuring balanced discussions with his guests. These channels often incorporate English to share information. Specifically, this channel regularly features guest stars who prefer communicating in English.

In this study, the writer aims to examine the types of code-mixing and code-switching present in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast, with a focus on the host's usage and the source person. They mix and switch languages for various reasons, such as discussing specific topics, quoting someone else, expressing emphasis or solidarity, using interjections, repeating for clarification, clarifying speech content for the listener, and expressing group identity.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method, according to (Bhandari, 2024) "Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research." Using a qualitative method, which considers data as inherently important and the writer gathers information through online searches and library research.

There are some procedures that the writer used such as the writer considering several materials related to code mixing and code-switching. After that, the writer identified Dedy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast by watching it to get more accurate research data and mark the utterance that includes code mixing and code switching categorized. Then, the writer collects data and theories that support the writer's title of this thesis paper, summarizes the result, and completes the research.

The data source for this paper comes from selected podcasts by Deddy Corbuzier, including the first episode with Reza Rahardian titled "*Kapan Lagi Capres di Sindir Reza Rahadian!! Exclusive!!2024-Podcast*" with a duration of 01:24:27 ([https://youtu.be/3g0wpgWcdfM?si=rJKGqM\\_s0TGIVSc5](https://youtu.be/3g0wpgWcdfM?si=rJKGqM_s0TGIVSc5)), and the second episode with Cinta Laura and Widi Vierratale titled "*Akhirnya Cerita!! Setelah Dia Simpan Lama Kejadian Ini!-Widi Vierra-Cinta Laura-Podcast*" with a duration of 01:03:31 ([https://youtu.be/J73B8WgO9MA?si=WB\\_308--rdsMPkRF](https://youtu.be/J73B8WgO9MA?si=WB_308--rdsMPkRF)). The analysis focused on selected parts of Deddy Corbuzier's utterances and those of his source persons, which were examined according to the research questions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Types of Code Mixing:

This study examined the different types of code-mixing as defined by Muysken's theory, which includes three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In both episodes, only two types of code mixing were observed: insertion and alternation. The following table displays the frequency of each type of code-mixing identified in the collected data.

Table 1. Frequency of Types of Code Mixing

Subject of the Study	Types of Code Mixing (Musyken's Theory)			Total Data
	Insertion	Alternation	Congruent Lexicalization	
Deddy Corbuzier's podcast	41	34	0	75

### 1. Insertion

#### Data 6

Duration of time: 3:13 – 3:21

The context: this dialogue emphasizes Deddy Corbuzier's statement that there is little chance the number of people who will choose the president correctly from watching the debate, and Reza gives one of the reasons for the small number of viewers who vote for the president.

Reza: “*Karena ternyata dari debat itu lebih banyak orang yang tertarik sepertinya untuk menonton komen after debatnya dibanding debatnya sendiri atau video-video reaction orang-orang terhadap debat itu sendiri.*”

Code-mixing occurs when English words like "after" and "reaction" are inserted into an Indonesian sentence, replacing their equivalents "*setelah*" and "*reaksi*." This seamless integration maintains the sentence's meaning and grammar, exemplifying insertion code-mixing.

This code-mixing is because Reza uses the English words "after" and "reaction" within an Indonesian sentence to talk about a particular topic. This choice enhances clarity and precision, especially in digital and social media contexts where these terms are widely understood, making communication more effective.

#### Data 8

Duration of time: 10:22 – 10:28

The context: in this dialogue, still discussing harassment, Cinta provides reasons why such incidents happen, especially involving people who are intoxicated.

Cinta: “*Kedua karena mabok mungkin baru disitu dia mempunyai keberanian atau confidence.*”

The data is classified as an insertion because the speaker inserted English into an Indonesian sentence. The speaker said, "*Kedua karena mabok mungkin baru disitu dia mempunyai keberanian* atau" followed by the English word "confidence." This insertion of the English noun "confidence," which translates to "*kepercayaan diri*" or "*keyakinan*" in Indonesian, highlights the mixed use of languages.

This code-mixing clarifies the speech content. Cinta inserts the English word "confidence" to emphasize and clarify the concept of "*keberanian*" (courage). This helps bridge the nuanced meaning between languages, ensuring the listener understands the intended level of self-assurance and bravery.

## 2. Alternation

#### Data 10

Duration of time: 14:51 – 15:20

The context: previously, Cinta expressed her dismay at the state of Indonesia, where people from various backgrounds can commit harassment.

Cinta: “**And this make me so angry** bahkan aku tadi bilang ke Widi, kamu gak ada yang maksa untuk harus berbicara soal pengalaman kamu, karena kita tidak pernah boleh memaksa seorang korban untuk berbicara **let them do in their own time if they want to.**”

The utterance shows alternation code mixing, with English and Indonesian segments in the same sentence. Examples include "And this make me so angry" ("*Dan ini membuatku sangat marah*") and "let them do in their own time if they want to" ("*biarkan mereka melakukannya pada waktu mereka sendiri jika mereka mau*"), demonstrating distinct separation between the languages within clauses.

The reason for this code mixing is being empathic about something. Cinta uses English phrases like "And this makes me so angry" to emphasize her frustration and empathetic stance. This connects with her Indonesian statement about not pressuring victims to share their experiences, highlighting her deep understanding and respect for their choices, and reinforcing her compassionate message.

#### Data 11

Duration of time: 15:16 – 15:21

The context: this dialogue is a rebuttal to Cinta's opinion, where Deddy disagrees and believes that victims of harassment should not be forced to tell their stories.

Deddy: “**I know I know I’m not force them** tapi maksudnya **they need to talk** supaya orang-orang tahu apa yang benar-benar terjadi.”

The utterance is categorized as alternation because it contains two instances of code mixing within a complete sentence: "I know I know I’m not force them" and "they need to talk," which translate to "*Saya tahu saya tahu saya tidak memaksa mereka*" and "*mereka perlu berbicara*" in Indonesian.

The reason for this code mixing is to discuss a particular topic. Deddy uses the English phrases "I know I know I’m not force them" and "they need to talk" to emphasize key points: he's not forcing anyone and highlighting the importance of speaking out. This mix clarifies and emphasizes these aspects, ensuring the message of voluntary communication and awareness stands out.

### Types of Code Switching:

This study examined the different types of code switching as defined by Wardhaugh's theory, which includes two categories: situational and metaphorical. The following table displays the frequency of each type of code-mixing identified in the collected data.

Subject of the Study	Types of Code Switching (Wardhaugh's Theory)		Total Data
	Situational	Metaphorical	
Deddy Corbuzier's podcast	2	16	18

**1. Situational**

Data 12

Duration of time: 15:30 – 15:38

The context: previously, this podcast was paused because Widi started crying. Then, Widi explained to Cinta Laura what made her cry.

Cinta: *“Dan boleh aku tambahkan satu hal lagi? karena ini penting untuk didengar orang-orang, apalagi perempuan. Can I say something that you said to me behind the camera?”*

This data includes situational code switching as the speaker uses Indonesian *“Dan boleh aku tambahkan satu hal lagi? karena ini penting untuk didengar orang-orang, apalagi perempuan”* when speaking to Deddy, and switches to English *“Can I say something that you said to me behind the camera”* when asking Widi for permission.

The reason for this code switching is to clarify the speech content. Cinta first uses Indonesian to emphasize the importance of her message to the general audience. She then switches to English, *“Can I say something that you said to me behind the camera,”* to seek permission from Widi, possibly to ensure clarity and comfort in communication.

Data 16

Duration of time: 22:33 – 22:42

The context: in this dialogue, Cinta offers motivation and empathy to Widi, as previously, when Widi spoke about the harassment, she felt it was a disgrace and felt sad about it.

Cinta: *“Tapi tadi di balik layar pun aku bilang ke Widi you are valuable, you are worthy and you need to know that, you deserve that happy live.”*

This data shows situational code-switching. The speaker uses Indonesian *“Tapi tadi di balik layar pun aku bilang ke Widi”* when talking to Deddy and switches to English *“You are valuable, you are worthy, and you need to know that, you deserve that happy life”* when addressing Widi. This switch demonstrates the speaker's adaptability in using language based on the social context while maintaining the same discussion topic.

The reason for this code-switching is to be empathic about something. Cinta switches from Indonesian to English in *“Widi, you are valuable, you are worthy, and you need to know that, you deserve that happy life”* to better express her support and admiration. This switch emphasizes the emotional impact of her message, illustrating how bilingual speakers use a second language to convey empathy more poignantly.

**2. Metaphorical**

Data 18

Duration of time: 30:20 – 30:36

The context: previously, Widi explained the harassment incident that went viral because her friend posted about it.

Deddy: *“Iya, tapi banyak yang tau gak ada masalah. Kalo ini kejadian sekali sama lu dan lu bisa cerita karena lu Widi Viera, maksudnya ini bukan kejadian cuman sekali dong. Kejadian bisa berkali-kali oleh orang yang sama dan oleh orang lain juga kan. I still don't understand why the fuck people doing that. Why you stupid moron? Is it drugs?”*

This data involves metaphorical code-switching as the speaker shifts from Indonesian to English, changing the topic from discussing a personal incident involving Widi Viera to expressing frustration and questioning the motives behind such behaviours, suggesting they might be drug-related. This switch illustrates a change in focus, emphasizing different aspects of the conversation.

The reason for this code-switching is to express group identity. Deddy switches to English during his Indonesian conversation, saying, *“I still don't understand why the fuck people doing that. Why you stupid moron? Is it drugs?”* to express his frustration and disbelief more emphatically. This switch underscores his disapproval of sexual harassment, using English to communicate his confusion and anger and to align with a collective identity that condemns such behaviour.

Data 45

Duration of time: 46:54 – 47:04

The context: previously, Deddy explained that he enrolled his child in an international school with a good education and high fees to create a better generation.

Deddy: *"Intinya kalau orang tua naruh anaknya di sekolah internasional, tidak merendahkan sekolah nasional tapi kan if you have the privilege and you want the best for your kids, it's normal."*

This data involves metaphorical code-switching, with the speaker shifting to English in "if you have the privilege and you want the best for your kids, it's normal" to emphasize their opinion. This switch underscores the speaker's intent to stress the message, shifting the focus from discussing school choices to addressing the motivations and justifications behind such decisions, highlighting the importance of the topic and the significance of the statement.

This code-switching clarifies the speech content. Deddy switches to English in "if you have the privilege and you want the best for your kids, it's normal" to emphasize his point for broader comprehension. This switch clarifies and reinforces his message, highlighting that wanting the best for one's children is normal if one has the privilege.

### The Reasons Using Code Mixing and Code Switching:

To determine the reasons for using code-mixing, the data in this study were analyzed using Hoffman's theory. The analysis revealed that seven out of the seven reasons proposed by Hoffman were identified in the collected data.

#### 1. Talking About Particular Topic

##### Data 21

Duration of time: 14:49 – 15:00

The context: in this dialogue, Reza answers Deddy's question about Mr. Mahfud's performance during the presidential debate.

Reza: *"Selalu tahu menjawab apa.dan very firm. Pak Mahfud kan kalau menjawab kan cukup short, on point, dan yaudah clear."*

Reza uses insertion code-mixing to emphasize Mr. Mahfud's distinct topic about communication style. He describes Mr. Mahfud in Indonesian as someone who always knows how to answer questions, while using English phrases like "very firm," "short," "on point," and "clear" to highlight the firmness, brevity, precision, and clarity of his responses. This code-mixing serves to convince viewers of Mr. Mahfud's effective communication style.

#### 2. Quoting Somebody Else

##### Data 30

Duration of time: 51:50 – 51:58

The context: Widi agreed with Cinta's statement that happiness is temporary and sadness is temporary.

Widi: *"Aku juga dengar, it's okay not to be okay kan ada yang bilang gitu juga."*

In this insertion code mixing, Widi mixes between Indonesian and English to quote the phrase "it's okay not to be okay." She uses Indonesian to state she has heard it and to confirm that others also recognize it. This code-mixing emphasizes the phrase's impact and relatability in its original language.

#### 3. Being Empathic About Something

##### Data 32

Duration of time: 52:26 – 52:33

The context: previously, Cinta explained that sadness is a normal thing that can happen to women. Widi then added that not only women but men can also feel sadness. Following this, Cinta offered herself to Deddy, stating that she is willing to be a good listener if he ever feels sad.

Cinta: *"So when you're feeling sad, don't forget to text or call me. I'll be there to listen to you, kan suka galau kan?"*

In this alternation code mixing, the speaker uses English to offer support and assure the listener they can talk to them during tough times, saying, "So when you're feeling sad, don't forget to text or call me. I'll be there to listen to you." They switch to Indonesian with "kan suka galau kan" to acknowledge the listener's tendency to feel down. This code-switching emphasizes the speaker's empathy and readiness to support the listener.

#### 4. Interjection

##### Data 19

Duration of time: 11:21 – 11:28

The context: Reza was surprised to see Cak Imin behaving unusually during the presidential debate.

Reza: *"Surprisingly, Cak Imin yang mungkin kelakarnya menjadi daya tarik tersendiri gak keluar."*

In this insertion code mixing, the speaker uses the English interjection "Surprisingly" to express astonishment, followed by Indonesian to explain that Cak Imin's usual humorous remarks, which are typically a unique attraction, did not appear.

## 5. Repetition

### Data 28

Duration of time: 20:16 – 20:20

The context: previously, Reza responded that he likes politics and follows it at every phase, and Deddy asked for his opinion on the past and present in the political world.

Deddy: “**And do you think its better** menurut lu lebih baik dibandingkan 5 tahun yang lalu?”

In this alternation code mixing, the speaker mixes English and Indonesian to clarify a message, repeating the question in both languages: "And do you think it's better," followed by "menurut lu lebih baik dibandingkan 5 tahun yang lalu?" This repetition ensures the listener fully understands the question.

## 6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech

### Data 17

Duration of time: 25:34 – 25:54

The context: as Widi shared her experience of harassment, she started crying, and Deddy felt that this conversation might need to be stopped if it was too burdensome for Widi.

Deddy: “**Widi I'm really sorry i need to cut this moment** karena gue agak sulit untuk tolerate the story karena pada saat tadi gue diluar kan gue nggak tahu apa yang terjadi kalian cerita apa gitu maksudnya **but i need to ask sorry i need to ask do you want to share the story or not because if not it's okay. I'm gonna move to other things.**”

In this metaphorical code switching, Deddy switches between English and Indonesian to ensure clarity for Widi. He apologizes in English for needing to interrupt and asks if she wants to share her story, while the Indonesian part explains his difficulty in following the conversation. This code-switching helps clarify the context and his reason for interrupting.

## 7. Expressing Group Identity

### Data 8

Duration of time: 4:35 – 4:58

The context: Deddy asked whether celebrity legislative candidates have more advantages, regarding some people who choose president from people they like.

Reza: “*Iya dong, harus diakui. Maksudnya di sebagian besar aspek, mereka sangat diuntungkan dengan statusnya sebagai seorang selebriti. They have popularity yang mungkin nggak harus work harder than other caleg. Misalnya gitu yang mungkin harus promo dirinya, promo ininya. Mereka dalam sisi itu pasti diuntungkan. Bahwa itu pasti terpilih atau tidak, belum tentu.*”

In this insertion code mixing, Reza mixes Indonesian and English to highlight the advantages celebrities have due to their status. The Indonesian parts discuss general benefits, while English phrases like “They have popularity” and “work harder than other caleg” emphasize their privilege and efforts. This code-switching reinforces the celebrities' identity and distinct position

## CONCLUSION

Code-mixing and code-switching are prevalent linguistic features in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The frequent use of these phenomena, particularly alternation and insertion types of code-mixing, as well as metaphorical code-switching, underscores the dynamic and bilingual nature of the conversations. Code-mixing and code-switching fulfill various communicative reasons, such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something, interjection, repetition, intention of clarifying the speech and expressing group identity.

These practices demonstrate the adaptability and resourcefulness of the speakers in navigating multiple languages to enhance communication and convey meaning effectively. Moreover, the existence of situational and metaphorical types of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast is evident due to the diverse guests Deddy invites. As the host, Deddy adapts to the guests and the context, facilitating the occurrence of code-mixing and code-switching. This adaptability highlights the influence of both the interlocutors and the situational context on linguistic choices within the podcast

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