

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST EPISODE AGNEZ MONICA

Maufi Najmutts Saqib ¹, Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita ²

Surakarta University, Indonesia, maufinajmuttsaqib@gmail.com ¹

Surakarta University, Indonesia, wk.anindita@gmail.com ²

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the types, reasons, and pragmatic function (impact) of code-switching and code-mixing on Dedy Corbusier's podcast. The data are collected by categorizing the transcript according to the types of code. To validate the data, the researcher used triangulation theory. The result is that the dominant type of code-switching is Intra-sentential, with 50 data (21%) of 235 total data. The submissive type of switching is emblematic with 5 data (5%). The dominant type of code-mixing is intra-sentential, with 68 data (29%). The submissive type of mixing is involving a change of pronunciation with 10 data (4%). The dominant reason is talking about a particular topic, with 111 data (47%) serves a referential pragmatic function, and the submissive of the reason is an expression, with 1 data (0,4%); they rarely discussed group identity. Based on the dominant and submissive reason, Dedy's Podcast facilitates discussions on specific topics, enhancing clarity and comprehension. This strategic use of language may contribute to the podcast's widespread appeal, evidenced by its 24.3 million subscribers.

Keywords: *code-switching, code-mixing, sociolinguistics, Dedy Corbusier's podcast*

Introduction

The phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing is an important aspect in sociolinguistic studies, especially in multilingual societies like Indonesia. In the context of digital media, the use of code-switching and code-mixing often reflects social identity, communication strategies, and the cultural dynamics of speakers. Dedy Corbusier's podcast on YouTube, as one of the popular communication platforms, features interactions that frequently involve switching between Indonesian, English, and regional languages, reflecting the linguistic complexity of Indonesia's urban society.

Code-switching occurs when a bilingual individual alternates between two or more languages during a conversation with a speaker of one of those languages in a specific context (Hudson 1996:51–53). Hoffman (2014) identified different types of code-switching, namely (a) intra-sentential switching—a phenomenon where a sentence or clause incorporates multiple languages. For example: "Ok you ready? Pakai bahasa Indonesia ya?"; b) Inter-sentential code-switching happens when a bilingual or multilingual individual switches languages between sentences—one sentence is in one language, while the next is in another. For example: "Kalau yang manis-manis suka nggak? Do you know what is this?"; c) Emblematic code-switching involves inserting a

word or phrase from one language as a substitute within an utterance primarily in another language, such as: ouch, hello, what and so on; d) Establishing continuity occurs when a speaker follows the language choice of the previous speaker. For instance, if one person speaks in English, the other may respond in English as well to maintain linguistic alignment.

Code-mixing refers to the incorporation of linguistic elements from multiple languages by proficient bilingual speakers. Unlike code-switching, which involves situational language shifts, code-mixing occurs without changes in communicative context (Hudson 1996:53). Hoffman (2014) categorizes three syntactical forms of code-mixing: a) Intra-sentential mixing involves the insertion of foreign phrases, clauses, or complete sentences within oral or written discourse, for example Indonesia - English: *Besok saya akan menghadapi chess match, di Surabaya*; b) Intra-lexical mixing manifests at the word level through hybrid word formations; c) Involving a change of pronunciation occurs when speakers modify pronunciation to match their native phonetics (e.g., Indonesian speakers pronouncing "telephone" as "telpon" or "television" as "televisi).

Hoffman (2014:116) identifies several communicative motivations for bilingual and multilingual individuals to employ code-switching and code-mixing: a) Talking a Particular Topic, b) Quoting Somebody Else, c) Being Emphatic About Something (Express Solidarity), d) Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), e) Repetition used for clarification, f) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, g) Expressing Group Identity, h) To Soften or Strengthen Sequest or Command, i) Because of Real Lexical Need.

Holmes (2022) identified 4 main pragmatic functions of code switching: a) Referential: Filling lexical gaps (e.g. technical terms in English); b) Expressive: Showing emotion/identity (e.g. the interjection "Oh my God!"); c) Phatic: Building familiarity (e.g. the greeting "Hey guys!"); d) Metalinguistic: Commenting on the language itself.

Hoffman and Holmes' theories are interrelated because Holmes added an explanation of Hoffman's theory that has not been explained, namely the first reason; Talking a Particular Topic. The results of this study show that the most dominant reason used by Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica in switching and mixing codes is talking a particular topic according to Hoffman's Theory as many as 111 data (47%). Meanwhile, according to Holmes' theory, in talking about certain topics, speakers generally fill in lexical terms where Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica often use terms in English so it is called Referential Pragmatic Function.

Several previous studies have discussed code switching and mixing in various media, namely: First, Sukrisna (2019) analyzed the forms of code-switching and code-mixing, as well as their levels, in Atta Halilintar's YouTube channel. The findings revealed that intra-sentential code-mixing was the most frequent type, while the word level was the most prevalent level of code-mixing observed in the videos.

Second, Rosyida (2017) investigated the grammatical aspects and functions of code-switching and code-mixing in written interactions by Celebgram. The data consisted of status updates from January 1 to March 31, 2017, and were analyzed using Moleong's theory, with validation through theoretical triangulation. The findings indicated several functions of code-switching and code-mixing, including quoting, specifying, repeating, exclaiming, qualifying, personalizing, and objecting. Among these, interjection emerged as the most common function.

Third, Kurnia (2015) explored the types and functions of Indonesian-English code-switching and code-mixing. The study focused on ninth-semester English Literature students at the University of Semarang during the 2014/2015 academic year, analyzing data from their daily bilingual conversations. The findings revealed that inter-sentential code-switching and code-mixing were the most frequently used types, with the primary function being to facilitate expression.

Fourth, Anindita (2008) examined the types of code-switching and code-mixing found in the reader's opinion column of *Kedaulatan Rakyat* between July and September 2008. The study analyzed all utterances containing code-switching and code-mixing in the column, applying Leech's theory for classification. The research identified two forms of code-switching—external and internal—along with seven types of code-mixing. Among the 89 instances of code-mixing analyzed, phrase insertion was the most frequent (34 occurrences), surpassing the insertion of single lexical word

Fifth, Halim and Maros (2014) investigated the functions of code-switching in Facebook status updates, analyzing data collected from posts published between June 1, 2011, and March 31, 2012. The researchers employed coding, analysis, and categorization techniques to examine the data, offering valuable insights into the use of code-switching in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC). Despite existing research on the topic, studies focusing specifically on code-switching and code-mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast remain scarce.

From the literature review above, there are several gaps that can be identified: (1) Limitations of Research Focus: Previous studies tend to focus on identifying forms of code switching and mixing without analyzing their pragmatic functions or impacts on the audience. (2) Different Media Contexts: Most studies are conducted on media such as such as newspapers, social media or podcasts with limited audiences, while Deddy Corbuzier's podcast has a wider and more diverse audience reach, (3) Lack of Multilingual Interaction Analysis: There are not many studies that discuss how multilingual interactions in popular podcasts affect audience perception and understanding of the topics discussed.

This research is important to conduct because (1) Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast reflects the dynamics of language in Indonesia's multilingual urban society; (2) this study will enrich sociolinguistic studies, especially in the context of digital media and multilingual interactions, (3) the results of this study can be used as a reference in developing language learning materials and communication strategies in digital media.

Based on the research background, the problems of this research are 1) What are the most dominant and submissive form of code-switching and code-mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast?; 2) What are the most dominant and submissive reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast?; 3) What is the impact of the most dominant and submissive types or reasons both of code-switching and code-mixing to the Deddy Corbuzier's podcast?.

Method

Denzin and Lincoln as quoted by Moleong (2007) revealed that "Qualitative research is a research which used natural background in order to interpret the phenomena and it was done by involving various methods". He also said that a research of which the data in the forms of written and oral word are descriptive qualitative . It can be concluded that descriptive qualitative is the data collected is in the form of words, utterances and

conversations. This research classified as descriptive qualitative since the data are in the form of utterances.

According to Arikunto (2010:107), the source of the data is a reference for a subject where all data of a research are obtained. The source of the data in this research are two podcast videos from youtube application. According to Subroto (1992:34), the data in the research basically consists of all information or materials provided by nature (in the broadest sense), which must be searched, collected, and selected by researchers. The data in this research are all of the utterances on the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing code-switching and code-mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos.

Purposive sampling technique was chosen by the researcher in this research. It aims to select the sample. According to Arikunto (2010:183) purposive sampling is a process of selecting sample by taking subject that is not based on the level or area, but taken based on the spesific purpose. The researcher chose purposive sampling technique because it can adjust to the forms and the reasons of using of code-switching.

Data Collection

In this research, data were collected through documentation. According to Bowen (1997:27) document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents both printed and electronic. Documentation is looking for data about variables such as a book, film, picture, videos, etc. To collect the data, the researcher used document, the document needed here are transcript of dialogues in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos. The researcher did some things as follows:

1. Downloading the videos from youtube,
2. Watching and listening the videos carefully,
3. Making notation from the video,
4. Identifying the code-switching and code-mixing by reading the note,
5. Outlining the form and the reason of using code-switching and code-mixing on Hoffman theories,
6. Drawing conclusion of the data.

Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman in (Anindita 2018) reveal three currents flows of data analysis, as follows:

1. Reduce Data

In this step the researcher summarized and focused on code-switching and code-mixing on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos. Focusing on the forms and the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos.

2. Display Data

After reducing data, the next step classified the forms and the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing found in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos.

3. Conclusion or Verivication

This step was the last stage in the process data analysis. In this step, the researcher made a conclusion from the data had been obtained.

Validation Data

Triangulation was chosen by the researcher to check the validity of the data. Triangulation refers to the use of two or more data sources, methods, researchers and approaches to analyzing data. As said by Denzin in Moleong (2007:330), triangulation is a technique to check the validity of the data through source, methodological, investigator and theoretical triangulation. The researcher chose the source triangulation. The source were in the forms of papers, journals, and books found in the internet that related to objectives of the study.

Research Procedure

The researcher used several procedures in this research:

1. Deciding to analyze the use of Code Switching and Code Mixing on the Youtube.
2. Using Deddy Corbuzier's podcast videos as the subject of the study.
3. Watching the videos repeatedly.
4. Writing the transcript of the conversation on the videos.
5. Selecting the data that contain the Code-Switching and Code-Mixing devices based on Hoffman theories.
6. Finding the data in order to discover the forms and the reasons of using Code-Switching and Code-Mixing.
7. Coding the data to classify and analyze the data. The coding of datum based on this order:

- 1.1. The title of the videos :
 - a. AGNEZ MO MANTAN KU TER : V1
 - b. AGNEZ MO part 2 HAMPIR NIKAH : V2
- 1.2. Types of code-switching :
 - a. Intra-sentential code-switching : S1
 - b. Inter-sentential code-switching : S2
 - c. Emblematic :S3
 - d. Establishing continuity :S4
- 1.3. Types of code-mixing :
 - a. Intra sentential code-mixing : M1
 - b. Intra lexical code-mixing : M2
 - c. Involving a change of pronunciation : M3
- 1.4. Reasons of code-switching and code-mixing :
 - a. Taking a particular topic :TPT
 - b. Quoting somebody else :QSE
 - c. Being emphatic (express solidarity) :ES
 - d. Interjection :ITJ
 - e. Repetation used for clarification :RUC
 - f. Intention of clarifying the speech :ICS
 - g. Expressing group identity :EGI
 - h. To soften or strengthen request or command :SSRC
 - i. Because of real lexical need :BRLN

The example of datum code as follows :

DN.032/V2/M3/QSE

DN.032: it refers to the number of the data

- V2 : it refers to the title of the song
M3 : it refers to the type of code-mixing
QSE : it refers to the reasons of using the code

Result and Discussion

The researcher found 235 data from two Deddy Corbusier's podcast videos which are AGNEZ MO MANTAN KU TER and AGNEZ MO part 2 HAMPIR NIKAH. The data are all utterances on the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing code-switching and code-mixing in the videos. The result of the data classification into each types of code-switching and code-mixing can be seen in the following :

Types of Code-Switching

Intra-sentential Code-Switching

The researcher found 50 data of intra-sentential code-switching types in two Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos. This is an example of intra-sentential code-switching:

DN.113/V2/S1/TPT

Datum : *and if you do this everyday lu types gua bilang karena orang tu ngeliat seakan-akan oooo begini o begitu, dan orang pasti akan mencari celah kesalahan lo.*

This datum is uttered by Deddy Corbusier. It can be categorized as intra-sentential code-switching because he switches the English language "*and if you do this everyday*" into Indonesian "*lu types gua bilang karena orang tu ngeliat seakan-akan oooo begini o begitu, dan orang pasti akan mencari celah kesalahan lo*" in the form of sentence boundary. The reason why the speaker using code-switching is talking a particular topic because he feels free and more comfortable to express his emotion by switching the language, based on the utterance above it can be seen that Dedy wants to explain his emotional feeling.

Inter-sentential Code-Switching

The researcher found 48 data of inter-sentential code-switching type in two Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos. There is an example of inter-sentential code-switching:

DN.063/V1/S2/ICS

Datum : *Dia bukan ketemuin tapi lu masih ketemu dia kan? And then I found out this girl masih smsan ama lu.*

This datum can be categorized as inter-sentential code-switching because this datum shows a switch between two languages, Indonesian into English language which occurs between sentences. *Dia bukan ketemuin tapi lu masih ketemu dia kan* this is a sentence which followed by English sentence *And then I found out this girl*. The reason why speaker using code-switching is intention of clarifying the speech, it can be seen from the data above that Agnez Monica switches the language because she wanted to make Dedy understood about her speech.

Emblematic

The researcher found 11 data of Emblematic type in two Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos. There is an example.

DN.019/V1/S3/ITJ

Datum : *Berbunga-bunga tapi ternyata kaya ohh my goodness gua ternyata found out that ni cowok sama cewek laen.*

This datum is categorized as emblematic. Emblematic is simply insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance which is entirely in the other language. The speaker inserted a sign “ohh my goodness” to express her emotion. The reason why speaker using code-switching is Interjection, interjection has a function to express emotions such as excitement, joy, surprise or disgust.

Establishing Continuity

The researcher found 19 data of Establishing continuity types in two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos. There is an example.

DN.050/V1/S4/ES

Datum : *yaa because I think you can.*

The datum is categorized as establishing continuity. It occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, when one Indonesian speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. It can be seen that Dedy Corbusier switched his language to continue the utterance of Agnes Monica to respond her utterance. The reason why speaker using code-switching is Being emphatic (express solidarity) because the speaker shows a strong motion “*yaa because I think you can*” to emphatic about something.

Types of code-mixing

Intra-sentential Code-Mixing

The researcher found 68 datum of Intra-sentential code-mixing types in two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos. There is an example.

DN.161/V1/M1/ICS

Datum : *gua tu kan orangnya very apasi kayak romantic gitu lo gue tu maksudnya gue sukaaa.*

From the datum above, the speaker mixed the Indonesian and English language. The datum includes intra-sentential code-mixing because the speaker inserts the English word “very” and “romantic” in a sentence boundary. The reason why speaker using code-mixing is intention of clarifying the speech. The speaker mixed the language to make the listener understood what she meant.

Intra-lexical Code-Mixing

The researcher found 29 data of Intra-lexical Code-Mixing type in two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos. There is an example.

DN.187/V2/M2/BRLN

Datum : *tapi lu endingnya bisa gini ya.*

The datum above is categorized as intra-lexical code-mixing. It occurs when the speaker mixes two language in the word boundary. The speaker inserts the word *endingnya* in her utterance. The reason why speaker using code-mixing is because real lexical need, the word “endingnya” commonly used by Indonesian speaker.

Involving a Change of Pronunciation

The researcher found 10 data of involving a change of pronunciation types in two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos. There is an example.

DN.175/V1/M3/BRLN

Datum : *anda kok bisa tau?oooo...handphone gua di check in tiap hari.*

This datum is categorized as involving a change of pronunciation because the speaker speaks the word *handphone* with Indonesian phonological. The reason why speaker using code-mixing is because real lexical need, the word “handphone” is very common used by Indonesian.

Discussion

The researcher found 235 of total data where the data taken from all of utterances in Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos. Then the data to be classified into the types of code-switching and code-mixing and the reason of using the code, after classified the data the researcher known the dominant and submissive types and reasons of code-switching and code-mixing.

Table 1. Types of Code-Switching

No	Types of Code Switching	Total Data
1	Intra-sentential Code-Switching	50
2	Inter-setential Code-Switching	48
3	Emblematic	11
4	Establishing Contiuity	19

According to the table above, the dominant type of code-switching found on two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos is Intra-sentential code-switching with 50 data (21%) of 235 total data. It is code-switching that occurs in one sentence or clause. Both of Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica often used English words or Indonesian words to explain about something when they felt difficulty, they switched from a language into another in one sentence to make the utterance clearer. The submissive type is emblematic with 11 data (5%) of 235 of total data. Both of Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica rarely used this type of code-switching, they rarely used interjection and ethnic identity to switch the language.

Table 2. Types of Code-Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	Total Data
1	Intra-sentential Code-Mixing	68
2	Inter-lexical Code-Mixing	29
3	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	10

According to the table, the dominant type of code-mixing found on two Dedy Corbusier’s podcast videos is Intra-sentential code-mixing with 68 data (29%) of 235 total data. This result is the same as Sukrisna (2019) which the data were on Atta Halilintar’s YouTube channel. Both of Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica often mixed English or Indonesian words in their utterances. They mixed the language to explain about something when they felt difficulty, they mixed or inserted English or Indonesian words in one sentence to make them easier to reveal the utterance. The submissive type is Involving a change pronunciation with 10 data (4%) of 235 of total data. Both of Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica rarely used this type of code-mixing, they rarely used English word in their own phonological (Indonesian Phonological).

Table 3. Reasons of Using Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

No	The reason of using Code	Total Data
1	Talking a particular topic	111
2	Quoting somebody else	5
3	Being emphatic (express solidarity)	16
4	Interjection	11
5	Repetition used for clarification	12
6	Intention of clarifying the speech	65
7	Expressing group identity	1
8	To soften or strengthen request or command	2
9	Because of real lexical need	12

According to the table, the most dominant reason of using code-switching and code-mixing in two Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos is talking a particular topic with 111 data (47%) of 235 total data. Both Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica used code-switching and code-mixing because they felt free and more comfortable by switching or mixing the language in their utterances. This is contrast with the result of Anindita (2008). She said that the writers of KR switch their language because they already know the reader's background (Javanese) to show solidarity and identity marker in the same ethnic group. The submissive reason of using code-switching and code-mixing in their utterance is expressing group identity 1 data (0,4%) of 235 total data. Both Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica rarely used code-switching or code-mixing to signify the characteristic of group, because in their conversation they rarely discussed about some group identity.

It can be seen from the data that Dedy and Agnes often talked a particular topic as said by Hoffman and Holmes theory. Both of them felt free to express their emotion by using code-switching and code mixing. It belongs to referential function, as it is predominantly employed to discuss specific topics, thereby improving communicative clarity.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data and classifying them based on the kinds and the function of code-mixing and code-switching, the researcher intends to discuss the finding that have been investigated in this section to answer the research question. Based on the research finding, the characters utterances show types, the reason also the impact of using code-mixing and code-switching on Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos. The researcher found 235 of total data from the transcript of two Dedy Corbusier's podcast videos.

The dominant type of code-switching used by Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica is Intra-sentential code-switching with 50 data (21%) of 235 total data. Both of them often switch the language in one sentence to make the utterance more clear. The submissive type of code-switching is emblematic 11 data (5%), because both Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica rarely used interjection.

The dominant type of code-mixing is intra-sentential code-mixing as much as 68 data (29%) of 235 total data. They mixed the language to explain about something when they felt difficulty, they mixed or inserted English or Indonesian words in one sentence to make them easier to reveal the utterance. The submissive type of code-mixing is Involving a change pronunciation with 10 data (4%), because both Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica rarely pronoun English words with Indonesian phonological structure.

The primary reason Dedy Corbusier and Agnes Monica employ code-switching and code-mixing in their podcast is to discuss specific topics, accounting for 111 data (47%) out of 235 total data points. The findings suggest that this linguistic practice mainly serves a referential function, enhancing clarity in communication. On the other hand, the least common reason for their use of code-switching and code-mixing is expressing group identity, appearing only once (0.4%) in the dataset. This minimal occurrence indicates that they seldom address group identity in their discussions. These factors may contribute to the podcast's widespread appeal, as evidenced by its impressive following of over 24.3 million subscribers. This finding supports global research suggests that in informal, content-driven media (like podcasts), multilingual practices are primarily utility-based, enhancing clarity and engagement rather than signaling group affiliation. Thus, this study contributes to the broader understanding of code-switching and code-mixing as functional tools in digital communication, particularly in multilingual entertainment contexts.

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