

An Analysis of Maudy Ayunda's Code-Mixing and Code-Switching on The Merry Riana's Podcast

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Abstract

This research use code-switching and mixing, Merry Riana explores this in the audio episode "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas." This podcast episode examines the obstacles of defining one's identity and surviving life. It talks about learning overseas, taking a break from a demanding work, and changes in lifestyle following marriage to Jesse Choi. To achieve this, the authors use a qualitative descriptive approach that is based on Poplack and Muysken's theories. Code mixing and code switching classifications, such as intra-sentential, tag, and inter-sentential switching, as well as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization code-mixing, are then used to classify the data. The total number of data points from this episode was 100. The outcomes are as follows: The 87 code-mixing data consist of 84 (97%) insertion data, 1 (1%) congruent lexicalization data, and 2 (2%) alternation data. Additionally, only 13 code-switching data (100%) intersentential data were discovered. The podcast did not contain any instances of intrasentential or tag-switching. This study broadens our understanding of code-mixing and code-switching and emphasizes how crucial it is to examine contemporary media in order to understand how linguistic practices are evolving.

Keywords: Code Mixing; Code Switching; Sociolinguistics; Podcast

INTRODUCTION

Communication has evolved into a crucial activity necessary for every living organism. Being social creatures, communication plays a vital role in human existence. Social life cannot exist without individual communication (Burhanuddin & Arham, 2017). Today, individuals have multiple methods to communicate, some being face-to-face and others occurring online. Communication among humans requires language. The study of sociolinguistics looks to examine the way language and society interact. Sociolinguistics, then, studies which language and its use affect society. The reality that people speak many languages implies their ability to speak multiple languages, so the environment and behaviour frequently influence the language used in a community. Sociolinguistics is an important branch of linguistics that studies social interaction in society (Malabar, 2015). Learning sociolinguistics is crucial to ensure everyone knows the importance of languages in people's lives. Code mixing is the practice of communicating in two languages simultaneously. Language patterns used in society include code-switching and code-mixing. The variety of languages in society leads to code mixing and switching. Occasionally, people mix codes on their own. (Ikhsani, 2018). For instance, a person who typically speaks the local tongue will often combine English and possibly Indonesian with their native tongue when speaking to a foreigner. (Sapar et al., 2023). Code-mixing typically happens when someone intends to use two languages concurrently, alternating between them as necessary. (Jimmi, 2019). Within a single statement, they switch across languages (Awab Abdulloh, 2021). This may include phonological, morphological, grammatical, or lexical components and occurs without shifting the subject of the conversation. On the other hand, code-switching can cross sentence or conversational boundaries and alter objects and subjects.

When code-mixing occurs in a single sentence or conversation, it implies using two or more languages, with one being more common and socially significant. (Annisa, 2024). The authors choose code mixing and switching since they are now standard practice for multilingual or bilingual people. These days, speaking two languages is commonplace. They frequently use code-mixing and code-switching, especially among young people, to improve their reputation and personal branding (Adi, 2018). The authors chose code-mixing and code-switching as the study's title. One feature of code-mixing is the relaxed, informal atmosphere. Because of this, code-mixing usually occurs in casual conversations rather than in formal settings. In formal situations, code-mixing occurs when there is not a suitable phrase to replace the expression. (Saputra, 2023). These days, using code-switching and mixing between Indonesian and English is increasing one's value. According to (Indratmo, 2008), People who use code mixing and code switching are frequently seen by others as more sophisticated, intelligent, and possessing more credible language due to their grammar. This is what the authors and other members of the Gen Z generation believe. Because of this, people today would rather be multilingual or bilingual than speak only one language. According to Muysken (2000:11), as quoted by (Situmorang et al., 2023), code-mixing can be divided into three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In a podcast that includes both English and Indonesian, the phenomenon of code-mixing is fascinating to investigate when the participants speak different languages. Moreover, the kind of code-mixing they employ naturally varies from one to another. Some are superior in Indonesian, and some are superior in English. This study will explore code-mixing and code-switching in this study since the podcast's speakers utilize one primary language. When they incorporate two distinct languages, they remain on the same subject. Therefore, they may utilize both in the podcast. (Shendykhatama & Wardhono, 2022). One of the numerous people who used code-mixing and code-switching in their interviews with one another is Maudy Ayunda, especially in the Merry Riana podcast. She studied at Oxford, lived in the UK for her studies, and made the most of code-mixing and code-switching in her daily life. She is a notable person with a wide range of skills; she can be an inspiration, musician, entertainer, and artist (Mailiya, 2023).

The authors selected the Merry Riana Podcast as research material due to multiple code-mixing instances within it, along with data that aligns with the issues the authors intend to address. The podcast (Riana, n.d.) discusses the challenges of discovering identity and managing life. It addresses subjects such as taking a break from a hectic career, pursuing education overseas, and lifestyle changes following marriage to Jesse Choi. It also addresses women's difficulties in fulfilling expectations while balancing personal and career objectives. This podcast features Maudy Ayunda as a guest star, who provides insights on these subjects. Consequently, the authors found this material fascinating, prompting them to focus on it as the topic of the study. This study selected the Merry Riana channel because its content is more enlightening and beneficial for the viewers. "Bilingualism, also known as bilingualism in Indonesian, refers to the ability to use two languages," Chaer and Agustina (2014: 85), as quoted by (Fahmi et al., 2024) explained that in addition to the term bilingualism, there is also the term multilingualism (called multilingualism in Indonesian), which refers to the circumstance when an individual alternatively employs more than two languages in his contacts with others.

The authors have compiled a few previous studies on code-mixing to support this study, which was conducted according to (Dorian et al., 1990) theory; this study looked at the instances of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast with Cinta Laura Keihl on his own YouTube channel. It only concentrates on the statement made by Deddy Corbuzier. Thus, this research has two objectives. To ascertain the sort of code-switching Deddy Corbuzier most commonly employs, the first goal was to identify the type of code-switching. The second goal was to ascertain the frequency of each type. The researcher conducted this study using the qualitative descriptive method, considering the data and goals. Since the data included spoken and written

words rather than figures, it was considered qualitative. Additionally, The data analysis is done by the author using a sociolinguistics approach. According to the data findings, Deddy Corbuzier switched codes at least 79 times. Of these, 39 (49.36%) were intra-sentential, 36 (45.56%) were inter-sentential, and four (5.06%) were tag-switching. Intra-sentential switching is the most common type of code-switching, occurring 39 times or 49.36%. Finding the frequency of each category was the second objective. Considering the objectives and data, the researcher used the qualitative descriptive approach to conduct this investigation.

Furthermore, Annisa, Rizky Alifia, Meiga Ratih Tirtanawati, and Chyntia Heru Woro Prastiwi. This study examines how Cinta Laura uses code-mixing and code-switching when speaking with different guest stars on her podcast, PUELLA ID. This study will investigate discussions that primarily use Indonesian, like the one with Kiky Saputri, and conversations that primarily use English, like the one with Luna Maya. There were eight instances of intra-sentential code-switching, but none of the tag or inter-sentential code-switching. The author found 34 occurrences of alternation code-mixing, 57 insertion code-mixing instances, and no congruent code-mixing instances in the podcast video featuring Cinta Laura and Luna Maya.

Furthermore, 60 instances of intra-sentence code-switching, 21 instances of inter-sentence code-switching, and 2 instances of tag code-switching were found. Most frequently, code-mixing insertion and intra-sentential code-switching were employed in the "Cinta Laura with Kiky Saputri" podcast. The "Cinta Laura with Luna Maya" podcast, on the other hand, has relatively balanced code-mixing insertions and alternations. In the podcast, intra-sentential code-switching is the most prevalent, but inter-sentential code-switching and tags are the least frequent.

Laksono, Puji, and Santia Dwi Annisa conducted other related research. The researcher employed two problem statements in this study. (1) What types of code-switching and code-mixing does Maudy Ayunda employ on a CXO Media Channel podcast?" What societal factors influence Maudy Ayunda's code-mixing and code-switching usage in a CXO Media Channel podcast? The investigator employed the qualitative method. The researcher employed Poplack's theory of code-switching (Dorian et al., 1990) and Muysken's theory of code mixing in the same study. The data collection and analysis processes are also included in this study. Extra-Sentential or Tag, Inter-Sentential, and Intra-Sentential are the study's findings. There are three types of code mixing: congruent lexicalization, alternation, and insertion. Topic, participant, and function influence code-mixing and code-switching.

The study was conducted by Awab Abdulloh (2021). English education students in the 2016–2018 school year will be this study's primary target, employing a 13-question open-ended (short-answered) questionnaire. Due to their enrollment in a sociolinguistic course during the third semester of 2016–2018, the populations were chosen. The researcher also shared the link to a Google Form questionnaire with several individuals over WhatsApp to gather the population. The questionnaire results indicate that the 20 respondents spoke English, Javanese, and Indonesian, their national language, as their primary languages. Additionally, 11 respondents think code-switching and code-mixing of foreign, national, and local languages is acceptable in everyday situations and classrooms. However, three respondents also found it awkward and irritating when local, foreign, and national languages are combined and switched in casual talks. However, according to six respondents, code-switching and code-mixing of national, local, and foreign languages are neutral and appropriate for use in both everyday and educational settings.

Other research related was conducted by (Rosmiaty et al., 2020). Code-mixing is the subject of this study, which focuses on commercial advertising in the Indonesian commercial sector. It examines how these strategies are used in Indonesia today to create a convincing impression. This study aims to investigate the types of code-mixing utilized in commercial advertisements and shed light on the elements that contribute to code-mixing in commercial advertisements.

Using a qualitative descriptive technique, the study describes the types and factors of code mixing in commercial advertisements. The study's conclusions showed that six types of code mixing are currently used in Indonesian commercial advertisements. These include phrases, clauses, idioms, repetition, hybrids, and words. The study also showed the benefits of code mixing in commercial advertising. These included using interjections (inserting sentence connectors or fillers), citing someone else, discussing a particular subject, displaying group identity, being fervent about something, and using repetition to clarify points.

This study presents all of the earlier research that was previously discussed, as per the preceding description. This study aimed to determine Maudy Ayunda's code-switching and mixing in the Merry Riana podcast "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas." The use of Poplack's (1980), as quoted by (Situmorang et al., 2023) theory on code-switching and Muysken's (2000) theory on code mixing sets this study apart from others. This study asks two questions. First, what kinds of code-switching and code-mixing are employed in the Merry Riana podcast "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi dan Krisis Identitas"? Second, how are code mixing and switching employed in the Merry Riana Podcast "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas"? There are several research objectives: To discover the kinds of code mixing and switching employed in the Merry Riana podcast "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi, dan Krisis Identitas." Moreover, to discover how Merry Riana's "Curhat Maudy Ayunda About Women, Jesse Choi, and Identity Crisis" podcast uses code mixing and code-switching.

When two terms from different languages are used together in a sentence or more, this is known as code-mixing. According to Muysken (2000:1), as quoted by (Situmorang et al., 2023), "Code mixing is a term that refers to all cases where lexical elements and grammatical features of two languages appear in the same sentence." He separated code mixing into three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

Muysken (2000) distinguished three categories: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. **Insertion**, Mixing one language with another whose terms have been adopted into Indonesian is called this type. This insertion is utilized when incorporating external phrases or lexical categories into specific structures. Put otherwise, insertion is adding a lexical item from one language to another without altering the sentence's structure.

Example: "*Saya sedang baca novel baru, so interesting!*".

The English phrase "so interesting" is inserted. It is mostly grammatically Indonesian, and the English phrase completes the Indonesian sentence. This code-mixing occurs when the speaker borrows certain words or phrases that are more concise or contextually relevant in the other language.

Alternation, One language alternates with another in this type; for instance, the mother tongue is used in the first sentence, while a different language is used in the following sentence or word. As speakers blend languages and types, utterances of this type contain several component transitions. The insertion process and its structure are nearly the same. On the other hand, an alternate process occurs when the delivered sequence is preceded or followed by non-structurally connected parts of a different language.

Example: "*Kemarin aku ke mall, and then I bought a new jacket.*"

In this example, the first clause is in Indonesian, "Kemarin aku ke mall," and the second is in English, "and then I bought a new jacket." The grammatical structures of both languages are maintained independently, and the speaker alternates between the two. Alternation often reflects a speaker's proficiency in both languages and the ability to switch fluidly for emphasis or clarity.

Congruent lexicalization is the process of two languages sharing grammar structures that can be filled lexically with words from either language. The two preceding procedures, which only involve unidirectional, one-way code-mixing, are distinct from congruent lexicalization. Since

many concepts governing the elements involved have been mutually agreed upon and are used more frequently, congruent lexicalization has changed in several elements, including adpositional phrases and objects.

Example: *"Aku lagi check email dan kirim proposal ke boss."*

In this example, the grammatical framework is flexible and accommodates English (check email, proposal, boss) and Indonesian (aku lagi, dan kirim). The mixing is seamless, reflecting shared syntactic compatibility between the two languages. This often occurs in communities where bilingualism is deeply integrated, leading to fluid language blending.

Code Switching, according to Poplack (1980), code-switching is changing a language while remaining in the same context (Situmorang et al., 2023). In other words, speakers use other codes while still using the same code. Poplack (1980) divides code-switching into intersentential switching, tag switching, and intrasentential switching.

Inter-sentential Switching, a language switching between sentence boundaries, such as one sentence in one language with another, is called code-switching. Speakers that engage in intersentential switching typically possess a high level of syntactic complexity, as it depends on the rules of both languages. This kind of code-switching is generally not employed because it necessitates speakers' ability to conduct two languages simultaneously in a sophisticated way.

Example: *"I'm going to the market. Kamu mau ikut?"*

The speaker uses English to finish one sentence before switching to Indonesian in the next one. The speaker of this switching style must create grammatically sound sentences, frequently requiring a high degree of fluency in both languages.

Tag Switching, when speakers use code-switching, tag-switching will have the same meaning in their speech. Tag switching is divided into two categories: sentence filler and interjection.

Example: *"It's such a beautiful day, ya kan?"*

The speaker uses a standard Indonesian tag ("ya kan") at the end of an English sentence. Tag switching is often used to emphasize or seek agreement and does not disrupt the grammatical structure of the main sentence.

Intra-sentential Switching, The type of code-switching that occurs most frequently occurs within clauses or sentences. It is a word or phrase that appears in language sentences. This kind of code-switching also highlights the speaker's fluency in both languages.

Example: *"I'm really hungry, jadi aku mau makan sekarang."*

The speaker moves smoothly between Indonesian and English in a single sentence. Because the speaker must be proficient in the grammar rules of both languages to maintain the sentence's coherence, this switching style is more complicated.

METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative methods. "Qualitative research is a type of research in which a designated co-researcher gathers and analyses data, making the researcher as much a part of the research process as the participants and the data they provide" (Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Put another way, this approach is a study for conducting research by gathering and evaluating data while simultaneously involving the researchers as participants and drawing on their data. This study gathered information from Merry Riana's "Curhat Maudy Ayunda Tentang Perempuan, Jesse Choi dan Krisis Identitas" podcast, which is available on YouTube. On March 9, 2024, the podcast went on the air. Conversations between Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda on the podcast serve as the data source. The data source is used since it offers the information needed for this study and answers the problem criteria. The method of data analysis consists of five steps. The first step is to make a transcription of the video. The second step is to determine whether the video contains code-mixing or code-switching. The third step involves classifying the various forms of code-switching and code-mixing using Polpack's and

Muysken's theories, respectively. The percentage of the various types of code-mixing and code-switching is determined in the fourth step. The last step is talking about how code-mixing and code-switching operate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This study identified three kinds of code mixing in podcasting: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, based on an analysis based on Muysken's theory (2000). After analyzing the data using Poplack's theory (1980), the authors found that inter-sentential switching was the only kind of code-switching that occurred in podcasts. Podcasts did not exhibit tag switching or intrasentential switching, the other two forms of switching.

Table 1. The Percentage of Total of Code Mixing

Code mixing	Number of Frequency	Percentage (%)
Insertion	84	97%
Alternation	2	2%
Congruent Lexicalization	1	1%
Total	87	100%

Table 2. The Percentage of Total of Code Switching

Code Switching	Number of Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inter-sentential	13	100%
Tag Switching	0	0
Intrasentential	0	0
Total	13	100%

The percentage table revealed 84 instances of insertion-type code-mixing, or almost 97 per cent of the total data on code-mixing percentages. This type is the most popular since it generally does not require fluency in two or more languages. It is followed by the alternation type, which contains 2 data, or about 2 per cent, and the congruent lexicalization type, which has only 1 data, around 1 per cent. This result indicates that the podcast uses insertion code-mixing types more frequently than congruent lexicalization and alternation. Then, the table of code-switching percentages shows that inter-sentential switching is the most common code-switching, which contains 13 data, which is 100 per cent. However, code-switching occurs when a particular topic is discussed. The discussion section below will explain the data found in more detail.

Discussion

A. Code Mixing

When a speaker uses a language dominantly and backs up an utterance with elements of another language, this is known as code-mixing. Furthermore, code-mixing is associated with the speakers' social background, educational level, and religious

diversity. Code mixing usually occurs in informal and relaxed settings, but it can also be caused by lexical or linguistic barriers that force people to speak a different language.

1. Insertion

Insertion code-mixing occurs when a word or phrase from a different language is used in a sentence primarily written in one language. The main sentence keeps the grammatical rules of the first language and is not altered by the word or phrase from the other language. 84 English words have been inserted into Indonesian from the classified data. Although Maudy Ayunda speaks Indonesian, she occasionally uses English words in her speech. Here are a few examples of the results the authors have examined.

Extract 1

*Iya loh. Akhirnya, kita udah mencari **schedule** berapa kali ya kak, akhirnya*

The word "schedule" means "jadwal" in Indonesian. This word explains that Maudy was busy before, but on that occasion, they finally met. This shows the insertion of code mixing because it borrows one word from English.

Extract 2

Happy Valentine's Day buat kak Merry juga

The word "Happy valentine's day" means "selamat hari kasih sayang" in Indonesian. This includes the type insertion of code-mixing because it borrows one word from English.

Extract 3

*Karena kalau aku keluar misalnya aku hingar-bingar atau kayak di sekitar banyak orang atau apa itu tuh justru apa ya? kayak aku **overwhelm** gitu kalau misalnya lagi capek terus aku malah mengekposes diri aku ke banyak begitu banyak energi wah malah malah berat*

The word "overwhelm" means "kewalahan" in Indonesian. This word explains that Maudy feels uncomfortable or overwhelmed when in a crowded or noisy environment or with many people. The speaker describes feelings such as confusion ("What's wrong?") or exhaustion.

2. Alternation

Alternation code-mixing is when someone switches between two languages alternately in a single conversation or sentence, with each part of the sentence following the grammatical rules of its respective language. This switching often occurs at the clause or phrase level, not just the word level. The categorized data identified ten code-mixing data alternations involving Maudy Ayunda's use of English and Indonesian. Below is an example.

Extract 4

It is really, it is pretty beautiful ternyata

The sentence includes the type alternation code mixing because the speaker said, "It is really, it is quite beautiful," which gives a deep impression because English is often used to highlight universal feelings in bilingual conversations. This phrase is a complete sentence in English with intact and independent grammar. Then, the word "ternyata" adds surprise or realization, reflecting the speaker's response. The word "ternyata" stands alone and is used after the English structure is complete. The word "ternyata" provides additional nuances not found in English segments.

Extract 5

*Iya, iya, iya, iya. So far **It's very it's been such a beautiful experience** jadi aku iya sih*

This sentence is included in the type of alternation code mixing because the guest star said, "**So far, It's very it's been such a beautiful experience, jadi aku iya sih.**" This sentence shows a clear language shift between clauses without any mixture of grammatical structures.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization code-mixing is a type of language mixing where two languages are used simultaneously in a sentence or conversation. However, both languages have the same or similar grammatical structures, so elements from both languages can be used flexibly without disturbing the grammar. This type often occurs in bilingual communities and uses languages with similar grammar. The authors discovered 1 data congruent lexicalization from Maudy Ayunda's conversations with Merry Riana among the categorized data. Below are some examples.

Extract 6

That's right, that's right dan format podcast tuh menurut aku it's very intentional and memaksa juga kedua belah pihak tuh untuk present and be very very apa ya be very very involved in that conversation yang sebenarnya kalau di luar sana di dunia yang penuh distraksi ini gitu ya kan kayak punya perbincangan yang benar-benar one on one intentional focused and intense tuh kadang-kadang lebih sulit gitu jadi aku aku selalu senang sih dan dalam format-format seperti ini biasanya menarik gitu obrolannya

The sentence above is a type of congruent lexicalization because the sentences are dominated by Indonesian grammar, but English vocabulary and phrases are inserted flexibly to explain ideas more specifically. Example: "Format podcast tuh menurut aku. It is very intentional." The main structure is Indonesian, but the English phrase "it is very intentional" emphasizes intentionality more specifically.

B. Code Switching

A speech act known as "code-switching" is actualized by an individual process; when a speaker or speakers switch between codes, the transition occurs at the clause or sentence level and is usually relatively rapid.

1. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential code-switching is a type of language switching in which a person switches from one language to another between sentences. This language switching occurs at the end of one sentence before starting a new sentence in a different language. Based on the classified data, the authors discovered 13 instances of inter-sentential switching from Maudy Ayunda and Merry Riana's conversations. Below is an example.

Extract 7

Baik, baik-baik. Aku sebenarnya lagi agak under the weather karena lagi lagi schedule nya apa namanya packs sekali but I'm excited to come today karena sebenarnya salah satu hal yang bisa energize me back itu apa ya memiliki conversation sih sama, sama orang especially one on ones it usually gives me a lot of energy so hopefully, this goes well

Because inter-sentential switching refers to the transfer from the complex sentence structures of the first language to the equally complex sentence structures of the second, the sentence above is an example of code-switching. Language switching occurs between sentences, not within a single sentence, as

evidenced by the speaker's use of Indonesian to start one statement and English in the following.

Extract 8

Did you ever feel like you got something? Misalnya

The speaker in the sentence above completes one English idea with a complete and independent question, an example of code-switching and inter-sentential switching. After the English question, there is a clear transition to Indonesian, and a supporting element (*misalnya*) is introduced to support the previous idea. Both parts make significant contributions to the main idea and are grammatically sound.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Maudy Ayunda and Merry Riana's conversation shows how English and Indonesian interact dynamically through code-switching and mixing. The three primary forms of code mixing that are the subject of this study are congruent lexicalization, alternation, and insertion. The distinct language behaviors displayed by each type are influenced by the social background, context, and level of bilingualism of the speakers. Furthermore, inter-sentential switching examples show how speakers switch between languages smoothly and easily. Code-switching and code-mixing in the Merry Riana podcast paint a complex picture of the speakers' multilingualism and the topics they cover. The high frequency of insertions, which make up 84% of code-mixing instances, indicates that the podcast regularly integrates elements of one language into the grammatical structure of the other language. Fluency in both languages is demonstrated by the speaker's ability to easily integrate words or sentences from one language into the structure of the other. Another explanation for these insertions might be a pattern indicating that certain ideas or concepts are expressed or emphasized more effectively in one language than the other. In 100% of code-switching instances, intersentential switching is common and demonstrates the speaker's command of the language. This type of switching requires a thorough comprehension of both languages' grammatical structures because it involves switching between languages within a single sentence. If only one language is used, these transitions may lose important details, clarity, or emphasis.

The information used in this study was extracted from a conversation between Merry Riana and Maudy Ayunda, emphasising instances of code-switching and code-mixing. This study found and examined 13 instances of intersentential switching and different types of code-mixing. The conversations were held in casual contexts, most often during interviews or conversations, which offer an ideal setting for examining language use. By dividing the data into many categories according to linguistic characteristics and contextual usage, the study employed qualitative analysis to classify and understand the samples. Future research is suggested in several ways to enhance our understanding of code mixing and switching. Specifically, a bigger sample size must be considered to record various linguistic activities among bilingual speakers. Furthermore, examining code-switching and mixing in various circumstances, including formal ones, would shed light on how situational elements affect language use.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study results from a research thesis completed at HKBP Nommensen University in Medan's English Literature Study Program, part of the Faculty of Language and Arts

undergraduate program. The author would like to thank all the lecturers, especially parents and friends, who inspired the completion of this study.

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