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Code Switching and Code Mixing in Denny Sumargo's Podcast on Toxic Relationships

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Abstract

This research explores the sorts of code-switching and code-mixing in a conversational podcast episode on toxic relationships based on their patterns and pragmatic uses. In this research, the linguistic data were evaluated qualitatively from the podcast episode using content analysis, guided by Speech Act Theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969) and Relevance Theory (Wilson & Sperber, 2004) to examine how language alternation supports communicative and pragmatic functions. Five forms of code-switching were identified: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, tag-switching, situational Switching, and metaphorical Switching, along with three types of code-mixing: insertional, alternational, and congruent lexicalization. It explores how these tactics are deployed intentionally: to frame the narrative, explain intricately, heighten emotional resonance, and address a bilingual audience. The results reveal that code-switching differentiates between universal concepts and culturally bound situations, while code-mixing fills lexical gaps and allows conversational authenticity. Together, these tactics underline speakers' balancing act in the pursuit of global accessibility with cultural relevance in effective and relatable content. This research introduces the theory of Bilingual Narrative Pragmatics, which says that bilingual speakers employ language alternation as a strategic tool to enhance narrative efficiency and audience appeal in digital and conversational media.

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INTRODUCTION

Podcasts have emerged as an essential media in the present digital era, wherein hosts and guests discuss everything from mundane to sensitive topics like toxic relationships. This can show in different forms, including emotional manipulation, verbal abuse, gaslighting, and excessive dependency, making it impossible for one person to retain autonomy and well-being. Podcasts allow hosts and guests to use conversational and fluid linguistic strategies, code-switching, and code-mixing to reach out to their heterogeneous audience members. Code-switching is a phenomenon wherein speakers switch between two or more languages during a conversation, while code-mixing refers to the embedding of linguistic elements from one language into another (Maharani & Oktoviandry, 2024). For instance, a speaker might say, "*I think he is toxic, tapi aku tetap bertahan karena aku berharap dia berubah*" (I think he is toxic, but I still stayed because I hoped he would change). The switch between English and Indonesian underlines the speaker's emotional condition and personal introspection in this scenario. Similarly, code-mixing entails encoding linguistic elements from one language into another. For instance, a speaker might say, "*Aku selalu ingin mempunyai partner yang supportive dan bisa men-challenge aku*." Here, the English phrases "partner," "supportive," and "men-challenge" are added into an otherwise Indonesian text, revealing how multilingual persons blend languages to describe concepts more precisely or to correspond with globalized discourse. These practices are not random but intentional and serve critical communicative and social functions (Tseng & Cashman, 2015). The knowledge of these phenomena within digital media contexts is essential, as they allow for narrative construction and increasing audience engagement with a story (Künzler, 2019). A toxic relationship refers to a relationship dynamic when one or both partners display manipulative, domineering, or emotionally destructive actions, resulting to distress and imbalance in the relationship (Das, 2014). Code-

switching and code-mixing in bilingual discourse are pragmatic devices to which speakers resort as a means to execute a speech act intended to assert, question, command, or even display one's feelings. The theory will be particularly useful in an analysis of how language alternation tallies with the speaker's intention and the sociolinguistic context.

Most recent studies highlight the utility of code-switching and code-mixing in bilingual speech (Hayati & Anindhita, 2024; Zuhra et al., 2024). (Kipchoge, 2024) Code-switching is a phenomenon that plays an important role in the effective realization of certain speech acts where the speaker exploits a skills extra-linguistic to make the communication purpose to the interlocutor." Studies show that speakers often switch between languages in the same conversations to signal different sociocultural contexts and improve the performance of directives and expressives (Soveri et al., 2011). For example, changing to English to make an ask or a command may lighten the tone, While reverting to the native language grounds the utterance in cultural familiarity (Tomić & Valdés Kroff, 2022).

Besides, code-switching is a strategic resource in multilingual settings that thus enables speakers to manage their interactions dynamically (Mona, 2024). It also helps negotiate power dynamics and establishes solidarity while interacting with someone, especially on sensitive topics (Ani Pujistuti, 2007). Code-mixing is commonly used in such contexts to convey emotions or emphasize key messages during conversations (Le, 2022).

Research even implies that code-switchers follow similar cultural and situational demands, for example, in bilingual communities (Balam et al., 2021). The pragmatic competence of bilingual speakers is reflected in code-switching in Indonesian contexts, where language alternation reflects purposeful efforts outcome communicative interplay depending on their social function (Abdullah Alaiyed, 2020). In addition, code-switching serves as a bridge to allow speakers to play performatives or perform assertives and expressives which must be duly

accepted whether termed true or ready to be completed the formal and informal aspect of conversation seamlessly (Rosyadi & Trista Udin, 2023).

The interplay between discourse and code-switching shows the pragmatic versatility of bilingual speakers. Alternating or switching between two or more languages is generally operative in performing speech acts. The alternation of languages clarifies and strengthens the emotional valence and engagement of the message (Helmita, 2020; Khatimah & Anwar Korompot, 2023). Notably, these are relevant in code-switching and code-mixing as they relate to Speech Act Theory, especially in podcast or other digital media contexts wherein interaction is saturated with pragmatic strategies.

Relevance theory by (Wilson & Sperber, 2004) states that human communication is directed by the principle of relevance, where speakers want to present information that balances the cognitive effort and communicative effect. In bilingual contexts, code-switching and code-mixing are strategic devices to achieve maximal relevance for clarity, contextual appropriateness, and audience appeal. Recent studies have explored how the interplay between code-switching and relevance occurs in multilingual contexts. For instance, (Chan, 2015) discusses how switching codes is used as a cue that contextualizes the conversation, thus leading to an optimal outcome in terms of inference. On this premise, the notion exists: bilingual speakers switch codes to regulate conversational implicatures.

In such contexts, code-switching has helped the process of learning teaching or just simply teaching-learning. It's true that (Bikorimana et al., 2023) explored code-switching in relation to EFL classrooms, exposing similar to teachers and students type of communication that was used to fill linguistic gaps and difficulties and foster understanding and learning. In this scenario, language choice by interlocutors reflects intuitive necessity to action which change decisions available for speakers' communicational partners' cognitive environments.

Moreover, cognitive aspects of habitual code-switching improve executive function mastery. (Soveri et al., 2011) have shown correlation between frequent code-switching and cognitive control. This suggests that the degree of mental flexibility associated with monitoring status among multilingual environments is paramount in improving the efficiency of relevant information processes.

Code-switching is commonly used in digital communication to maintain varying audiences. According to (Tran & Thanh, 2023), bilingual users switch languages while communicating on social media in line with their audiences' perceived preferences to achieve maximum communicative effectiveness. This behavior illustrates that code-switching is relevance-driven because it enables messages to be adapted to different cultural and linguistic settings. Also again code-switching in different communities finds sociolinguistic dimensions. To this extent, (Peter, 2011) explored code-switching as a negotiational device by speakers of social identities and memberships to adjust their language according to social norms to achieve pertinence in certain cultural settings. The outcomes of these studies emphasize the centrality of relevance in bilingual communication, illustrating the role of code-switching and code-mixing as pragmatic strategies for improving the efficacy of any given exchange of information. In this way, speakers ensconce themselves in the complexities of the linguistic environment with cognizance of the cognitive and contextual demands of their interlocutors for purposefully intended communicative outcomes.

The study of code-switching and code-mixing has been extensive and conducted on several platforms. (Auer, 2005; Kipchoge, 2024; Wu, 2021) emphasized that code-switching is often a reflection of social identity and group membership. In the Indonesian context, (Pradina, 2021) noted that code-switching in talk shows was used to emphasize main points and create humor, thus showing its multifunctional role. Research on code-switching in social media has also expressed its implications for language teaching and for helping to bridge linguistic

divides (Künzler, 2019). Similarly, code-switching in advertisements has been shown to function as a persuasive technique, for example in gaining attention for a message through the mixing of languages (Banatao & Malenab-Temporal, 2018). Code-switching creates new references, including different channels, to a diverse audience represented in children's media such as Dora the Explorer (Abdullah Alaiyed, 2020). Nevertheless, there aren't many studies on the applicability of this Switching outside of relatively traditional formats-video or audio, but not narrative-driven, such as podcast media-while getting into sensitive topics (Begum et al., 2016).

While in Indonesia, the other podcast has a continuum realization of linguistic adaptation by balancing the local culture with the global one in a specific context. Wibowo found that code-switching in the podcasts can signal a change in tone and topic (Pradina, 2021), while findings demonstrate that code-mixing provides a sense of relatability for bilingual listeners (Nisa et al., 2024). An exemplary episode that shows how these devices work to create a compelling and relatable narrative for a bilingual audience is where the host Denny Sumargo discussed toxic relationships with guest Cinta Laura (Saputra, 2023). More focused studies on the use of code-switching and code-mixing in the podcasts include Najwa Shihab's podcast (Situmorang et al., 2023) and a consideration of the Millennial Power Channel (Nurfitriani, 2021).

The study investigates varieties of code-switching and code-mixing in conversational podcasts to explore their pragmatic implications. It addresses the following: 1) What types of code-switching and code-mixing patterns are used in conversational podcasts discussing sensitive topics? 2) How do these linguistic strategies function pragmatically concerning shaping narratives and audience engagement in these discussions?

This research reveals how bilingual speakers articulate some dynamics in using their language in negotiating complex and sensitive matters, such mechanisms go

beyond being communicable means; they mark social meaning. Furthermore, the research reflects on the types and patterns of code-switching and code-mixing that occurred in the selected podcast episode. Their pragmatic functions are discussed, such as narrative structuring, emotional emphasis, and audience involvement. The finding is juxtaposed against earlier studies to show how this research fills a void in understanding bilingual communication using digital media (Albahoth et al., 2024).

RESEARCH METHOD

This section outlines the approaches, methods, procedures, and techniques employed to investigate the types, patterns, and pragmatic functions of code-switching and code-mixing in the context of a bilingual podcast episode. The research employs qualitative methodologies, guided by Speech Act Theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969) and Relevance Theory (Wilson & Sperber, 2004), to ensure an in-depth analysis and interpretation of linguistic data. The study adopts a qualitative descriptive design to explore the nuanced phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing. The descriptive approach facilitates the documentation and interpretation of linguistic patterns and pragmatic functions as they naturally occur in conversational discourse. This design aligns with the objectives of understanding language adaptation in a specific digital media context.

The primary source of data for this study was the episode titled "Cinta Laura Terjebak Toxic Relationship" from Denny Sumargo's podcast. The episode was selected because it has bilingual conversations that discuss delicate subjects, hence providing rich linguistic material for analysis. Audio data from the episode was transcribed verbatim, marking pauses, tone shifts, and non-verbal expressions in order to capture conversational dynamics. The transcript was then divided into smaller units, be they sentences, phrases, or utterances, based on instances of code-switching and code-mixing.

The analysis takes the form of a combined linguistic and pragmatic framework to respond to the research questions. Patterns of code-switching and code-mixing were classified according to established linguistic classifications, such as intrasentential Switching, intersentential Switching, tag switching, insertional mixing, and alternational

mixing. The pragmatic functions of code-switching and code-mixing were analyzed according to Speech Act Theory (Austin, 1962; John Searle, 1969) and Relevance Theory (Wilson & Sperber, 2004), looking at functions such as structuring narratives, emphasizing emotive content, keeping audience's attention, and controlling conversational implicatures. A qualitative approach was chosen to allow for a rich contextualized understanding of linguistic phenomena. With a single podcast episode at its focus, this study gives a very detailed analysis of language adaptation strategies specifically with regard to its wider conversational or cultural contexts. The instances of code-switching and code-mixing were identified within the transcript and then categorized according to their linguistic patterns and pragmatic functions. The categorized data were interpreted concerning what they revealed about how the language alternations contributed to narrative construction and audience engagement. The findings were cross-checked with the literature to ensure their reliability and validity.

Research ethics were further considered by seeking permission to content in the study concerning publicly available podcast content. Confidentiality was kept, and protection was set against revealing any personal or sensitive information apart from that needed for linguistic analysis. All methodological steps and data handling processes were carefully documented to allow results replicability. This study is limited to one podcast episode and may not represent all bilingual communication in digital media. Further studies may be conducted to diversify the dataset by considering multiple episodes or even podcasts for the purpose of generalizability. By employing this approach, the study should provide a full overview of the linguistic and pragmatic issues related to code-switching and code-mixing in the selected podcast episode.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

To further explore these language techniques, this research investigates the patterns and functions of code-switching and code-mixing in a multilingual podcast episode. The Results section describes the forms of code-switching and code-mixing identified in the podcast, supported by selected data samples, which are supplied in

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tables for clarity and systematic analysis. These tables exhibit several examples of inter-sentential, intra-sentential, tag-switching, situational Switching, metaphorical Switching, and distinct types of code-mixing seen in the discourse. The Discussion section then interprets these findings by exploring how bilingual speakers strategically utilise language alternation to structure narratives, emphasize emotions, and engage audiences in digital conversation. The discussion underlines the communicative functions and narrative impacts of these linguistic choices in structuring podcast discourse by referring to the tables.

RESULTS

The following section presents the findings of the Study, which have been organized to address the two specific research questions. First, based on their structural and linguistic features, it examines the pattern and type of code-switching and code-mixing used in the conversational podcast. Secondly, this paper discusses the pragmatic functions of those linguistic strategies in shaping the narratives for more audience engagement when discussing sensitive topics. The findings have concurrently allowed some explanations between linguistic adaptation and effective communication, as conditioned under the digital media setting.

Patterns and Types of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Conversational Podcasts

From the 43 data sentences found, 25 sentences follow the patterns and types of Code-Switching

Table 1. The Patterns and Types of Code-Switching

Types Code-Switching	Sentences	Pragmatic Function
Inter-Sentential Switching	• *At ten fifty-six I was in this area*. Tapi karena GPS yang ngaco dan banyak jalan tutup	Inter-Sentential Switching enables speakers to separate universal concepts from

	tiba-tiba kita muter-muter terus. • *Of course*. Karena emang orangnya bukan orang yang karakternya baik. • *My love life is very very* interesting. Karena kalau dilihat dari pertama banget pacaran waktu masa remaja sampai mungkin lulus kuliah itu sangat aku selalu main aman. • *I'm sorry ladies hurt it's not love*. Apa yang kalian rasakan adalah ketergantungan. • Aku lihat di sini banyak sekali buru-buru menikah akhirnya mereka saling *cheating one each other.* • *Love doesn't hurt*. Orang yang benar-benar mencintai kalian nggak akan menyakit kalian secara *intentional.*	culturally ingrained ones by exchanging whole sentences between languages. This type is commonly employed to accentuate contrast, enhance clarity, or stress a global perspective while keeping cultural context.
Intra-Sentential Switching	• Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang. *Hei you got a temper issue, let's work on it.* • Eh tapi, *just to like you know* kenapa aku mau langsung mulai karena aku orangnya, *I like to time everything in my life maybe in my OCD* nggak tahu gimana. • Aku percaya aku selalu ingin mempunyai partner yang men-*challenge* aku misalnya keburukan aku adalah temper aku. • Pernah ga sih ada cowok di dalam hidup kamu yang you akhirnya *dating him* tapi dia	Intra-sentential switching augments precision and emotional intensity by integrating English phrases into Indonesian sentences. This method aids in bridging lexical gaps, organising intricate concepts, and enhancing the naturalness of talks in a multilingual context.

	punya karakter yang tidak tepat waktu. • Pas kamu *ditoxic relationship* karena itu times waktunya mungkin cukup lama.	
Tag-Switching	• Aku sebelum lupa harus mengatakan juga *ladies* yang mungkin mengalami ini sekarang. • Jadi kamu *very insecure* ketika bicara tentang waktu. • *So*, dalam perspektif aku, mau aku *settle down* di umur aku sekarang yang 20-an atau nanti 30-an atau bahkan 40-an, *it doesn't matter.* • *Eh*, aku nggak tahu, *like* apakah ini normal atau tidak. • Orang-orang yang aku pacarin memang orang-orang sholeh dalam arti pintar keluarganya baik dan lain-lain. *But on me also me that boring.*	Tag-Switching incorporates discourse markers or concise English phrases to establish a conversational tone and sustain audience engagement. This style is advantageous in informal dialogues, rendering communication more spontaneous, amiable, and engaging.
Situational Switching	• Aku lihat di sini banyak sekali buru-buru menikah akhirnya mereka saling *cheating one each other.* • Pas kamu *ditoxic relationship* karena itu *times* waktunya mungkin cukup lama yang kamu sempat kayak *talk to yourself*. • Aku mau *share*, tapi belum tahu bagaimana cara yang tepat untuk *mensharenya* di masa depan. • Apa yang akhirnya kamu bisa belajar dari orang seperti itu, *I mean yang relate and connect with yourself.*	Situational Switching transpires when speakers alternate languages according to the subject matter, audience, or context. It facilitates adaptability in communication, ensuring that sensitive or technical discussions are presented in a manner that corresponds with the listener's expectations and comfort level.

Metaphorical Switching	*Love doesn't hurt*. Orang yang benar-benar mencintai kalian nggak akan menyakit kalian secara *intentional*. - Setelah aku tumbuh dewasa, aku *realize* bahwa *toxic relationship* itu bukan selalu oh pacarku memukulku yang artinya *physical abuse*, bisa juga emotional, verbal psychological dan itu bisa dilakukan lewat manipulasi. - Aku percaya aku selalu ingin mempunyai partner yang *men-challenge* aku misalnya keburukan aku adalah temper aku. - Aku dari kecil selalu *terinspiration* oleh perempuan-perempuan yang di mata aku kuat ya. - Aku nggak tahu bagaimana cara menyesuaikan antara *goals* aku dan *expectations* orang lain.	Metaphorical Switching is employed to enhance abstract or emotional significances by alternating between languages for emphasis. This method is especially proficient in crafting narratives that explore profound personal experiences, cultural values, or universally pertinent themes.

The table provides a comprehensive classification of sentences illustrating different forms of Code-Switching observed in the research data. Each sentence is carefully classified according to its structural and linguistic qualities, demonstrating the many ways in which bilingual people naturally alternate between languages in conversational podcasts. Through this classification, the study exposes five basic forms of Code-Switching, each fulfilling specific communicative objectives.

The first form, Inter-Sentential Switching, occurs when the shift between languages comes between sentences, allowing speakers to communicate concepts in both English and Indonesian while keeping a clear separation between the two. This type is particularly effective for differentiating universal assertions from

culturally unique elaborations, ensuring that crucial messages are both universally applicable and contextually meaningful.

Intra-Sentential Switching, on the contrary, involves mixing languages within a single sentence. This method promotes clarity and precision, enabling speakers to incorporate English terms or phrases that might convey specific technical, modern, or emotionally charged meanings that do not have an exact equivalent in Indonesian. By smoothly incorporating these terminology, speakers produce a more fluid and dynamic discussion that replicates natural multilingual speaking.

Another typical trend found is Tag-Switching, where short English discourse markers or phrases are placed into Indonesian sentences. This style is widely employed in informal chats, bringing a spontaneous and interesting tone to the subject. Words like so, like, or but operate as conversational markers that help structure speech, stress crucial ideas, and maintain listener involvement.

Situational Switching happens when speakers shift languages depending on the topic, audience, or social setting. This type of switching displays the adaptability of bilingual speakers in modifying their language use to match the topic of the debate. For instance, speakers may move to Indonesian for emotional depth when discussing emotionally sensitive or highly personal matters, whereas English might be utilised for technical explanations or broader conceptual talks.

Lastly, Metaphorical Switching is utilised as a tactic to reinforce abstract notions or stress certain emotions by changing across languages. This style is highly successful when speakers seek to add depth, emphasis, or contrast to their comments. By changing between English and Indonesian, speakers can increase their storytelling techniques, making narratives more effective and accessible to their audience.

The table offers useful insights into bilingual communication patterns in conversational podcasts   offering clear examples of each kind. The findings underline the strategic and functional nature of Code-Switching, revealing that it is

not only a random alternation between languages, but rather a conscious linguistic choice that serves to promote clarity, participation, and cultural relevance in discussions.
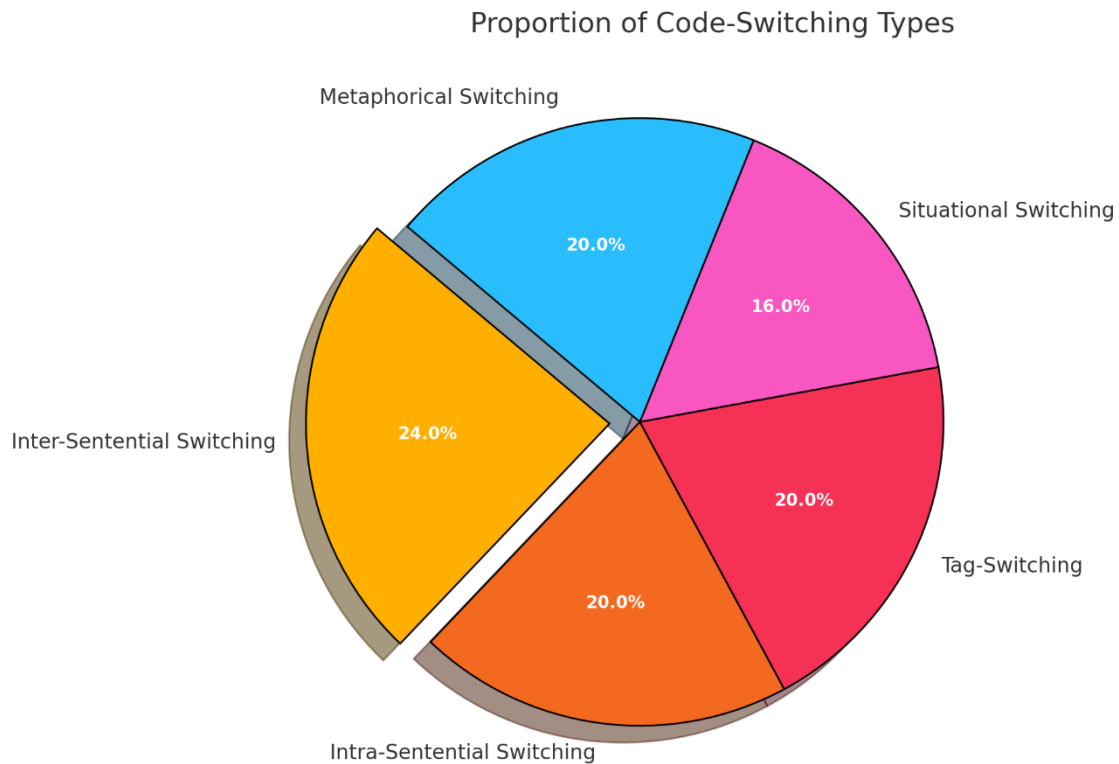

Figure 1. The Proportions of each Code-Switching

The Pie Chart illustrates the proportions of each Code-Switching type in the dataset. The largest section represents Inter-Sentential Switching, demonstrating that this kind happens most frequently in the sample. The other switching types of Intra-Sentential, Tag-Switching, Situational, and Metaphorical Switching are spread more evenly.

The pie chart clearly depicts how multilingual speakers spontaneously switch languages in different ways, depending on context, topic, and intent. This depiction gives a quick and straightforward method to grasp the proportion of Code-Switching kinds, complementing the bar chart and table data.

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Table 2. The Pattern and Types of Code-Mixing

Types Code-Mixing	Sentences	Pragmatic Function
Insertional Code-Mixing	- Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang. *Hei you got a temper issue, let's work on it.* - Aku percaya aku selalu ingin mempunyai partner yang *men-challenge* aku misalnya keburukan aku adalah temper aku. - Jadi kamu *very insecure* ketika bicara tentang waktu. - Orang-orang yang aku pacarin memang orang-orang sholeh, *but on me also me that boring.* - Aku dari kecil selalu *terinspiration* oleh perempuan-perempuan yang di mata aku kuat ya. - Eh tapi, *just to like you know* kenapa aku mau langsung mulai karena aku orangnya. - Aku lihat di sini banyak sekali buru-buru menikah akhirnya mereka saling *cheating one each other.*	Insertional Code-Mixing enables speakers to incorporate certain English words or phrases within Indonesian sentences for clarity, emphasis, or stylistic effect. This category is often used to introduce modern, technical, or emotionally expressive terminology that might not have a direct equivalent in Indonesian.
Alternational Code-Mixing	- Pas kamu *ditoxic relationship* karena itu times waktunya cukup lama yang kamu sempat kayak *talk to yourself.* - Setelah aku tumbuh dewasa, aku *realize* bahwa *toxic relationship* itu bukan	Alternational of Code-Mixing involves the employment of full English and Indonesian clauses inside the same speech. This type helps to arrange tales by

	selalu oh pacarku memukulku.	switching languages to differentiate between personal reflections, explanations, and universally recognized concepts.
	• Apa yang akhirnya kamu bisa belajar dari orang seperti itu, *I mean* yang *relate and connect with yourself.*	
	• Aku nggak tahu bagaimana cara mengatasi konflik itu, but *I think it's important.*	
	• Aku selalu percaya bahwa *love doesn't hurt* kalau itu cinta yang benar-benar tulus.	
	• Aku mau *share*, tapi aku belum tahu bagaimana cara menyelesaikannya, *but I will*.	
Congruent Lexicalization	• Aku mau partner yang *supportive* tapi juga men-*challenge* aku untuk menjadi lebih baik.	Congruent Lexicalization mixes Indonesian and English parts fluidly within a single sentence, mirroring genuine bilingual speech patterns. This kind supports genuineness and conversational flow, making the discourse more relatable and spontaneous..
	• Aku nggak mau kehilangan waktu untuk orang yang *toxic relationship*-nya tidak jelas.	
	• Pas aku merasa sangat *insecure*, aku sempat bilang ke diri aku sendiri *just to like you know everything* akan baik-baik saja.	
	• Aku punya kebiasaan *overthinking*, dan itu adalah bagian dari aku, *but I try to manage it better now*.	
	• Aku dari kecil sudah *terinspiration* oleh perempuan-perempuan kuat yang aku lihat di media.	

The table presents a detailed categorization of Code-Mixing patterns discovered in the research data, offering sentences that highlight how speakers integrate English and Indonesian in conversational podcasts. Each sentence is rigorously identified based on its structural and linguistic properties, showing three basic types of Code-Mixing utilised in multilingual communication.

The first type, Insertional Code-Mixing, happens when an English word or phrase is placed into an Indonesian sentence structure to enhance clarity, modernism, or precision. This method is often used to present technical, esoteric, or emotionally charged subjects that might not have a direct equivalent in Indonesian. For instance, in the sentence: "*Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang. Hei, you got a temper issue, let's work on it,*" the phrase "you got a temper issue" provides a direct and explicit description of an emotional condition. The employment of English in this context intensifies meaning and sharpens the speaker's intent, but the surrounding Indonesian structure maintains conversational fluency.

Within a single phrase, there are more extensive alternations between English and Indonesian clauses in the second form, known as Alternational Code-Mixing. This kind enables speakers to switch between languages in order to dynamically organise their ideas, frequently distinguishing between introspective and explanatory sections. The English term "toxic relationship" is used in the sentence "*Pas kamu ditoxic relationship karena itu times waktunya cukup lama yang kamu sempat kayak talk to yourself,*" for instance, because it is a globally accepted concept. In contrast, the Indonesian segment contextualises the experience and emotional depth. This pattern demonstrates how multilingual speakers modify their language choice according on audience comprehension, meaning, and intent.

The third kind, known as congruent lexicalisation, is produced when lexical pieces from Indonesian and English organically coexist in a single phrase, resulting in a fluid and seamless bilingual expression. In informal and reflective discourse,

this type of code-mixing is especially prevalent when language transitions feel smooth and organic. The phrase "*Aku punya kebiasaan overthinking, dan itu adalah bagian dari aku, but I try to manage it better* now" is a clear example. The English line "*but I try to manage it better now"* here blends in well with the Indonesian sentence structure, demonstrating the speaker's natural speech rhythm and multilingual proficiency.

The table's results demonstrate the deliberate and calculated application of code-mixing in multilingual communication. These linguistic choices have particular pragmatic purposes, such as improving clarity, organising narratives, and interacting with audiences in a genuine and approachable way, rather than being arbitrary language alternations. Conversational podcasts strike a balance between localised cultural expression and worldwide language accessibility through these three types of Code-Mixing, which helps listeners understand and relate to delicate subjects.
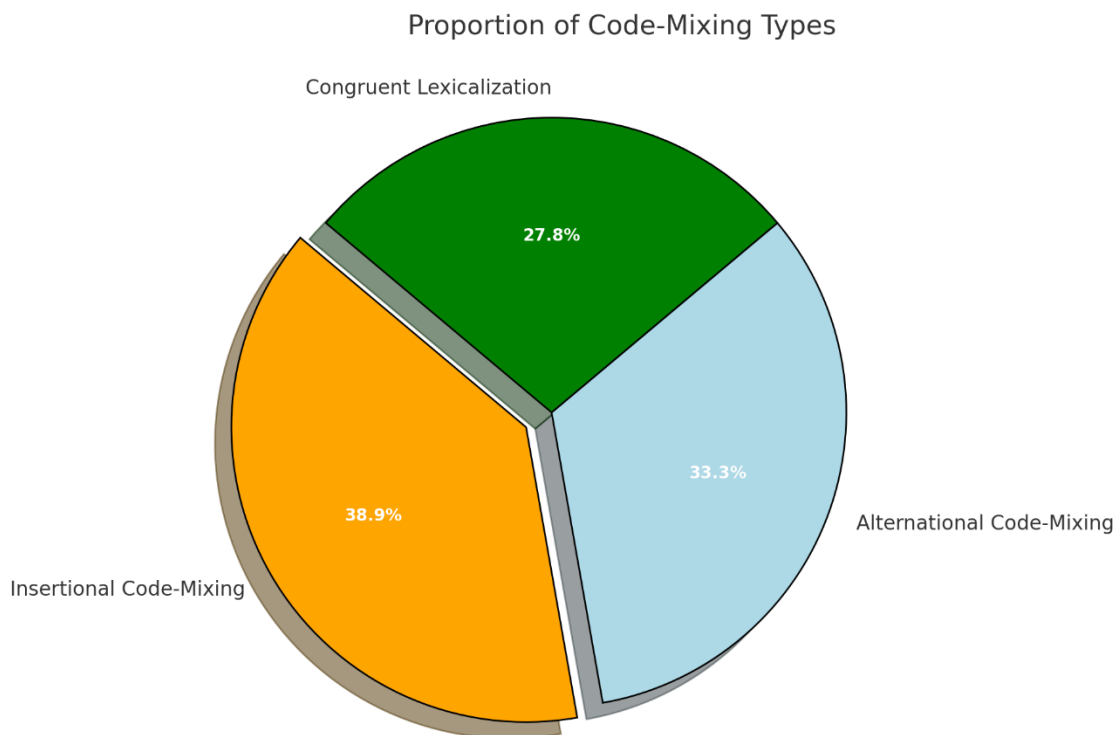
Figure 2. The Proportions of each Code-Mixing

The percentage of various forms of code-mixing in the dataset is graphically depicted in the pie chart. The chart's segmentation illustrates how bilingual people naturally mix English and Indonesian in their discussions by showing the relative frequency of each category. The visualisation is given depth by the shadow and explosion effects, which also make it simpler to determine how common each group is.

The graphic clearly demonstrates that speakers commonly incorporate English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences, with Insertional Code-Mixing making up the biggest component. This kind of blending is frequently employed to present abstract, contemporary, or technological ideas that might not have a precise counterpart in Indonesian. The statement "*Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang*" is an example. The English phrase "*you got a temper issue*" adds emotional

clarity and accuracy to the message, making it more effective. "*Hei, you got a temper issue, let's work on it.*"

Alternational Code-Mixing, in which speakers alternate between English and Indonesian clauses inside a phrase, is the second most common form. This pattern is frequently seen when highlighting important ideas, presenting abstract ideas, or summarising personal experiences. "*Setelah aku tumbuh dewasa, aku realise bahwa toxic relationship itu bukan selalu oh pacarku memukulku*" is an example from the data. In this instance, the notion of "*toxic relationship*" is widely accepted, but the Indonesian portion places it in a cultural context.

Although it occurs less frequently, the Congruent Lexicalisation type is also present. This is the result of strong bilingual fluency, which is the natural blending of English and Indonesian vocabulary inside a single grammatical framework. For example, the English clause "*but I try to manage it better now*" melds with the Indonesian structure in the sentence "*Aku punya kebiasaan overthinking, dan itu adalah bagian dari aku, but I try to manage it better now,*" demonstrating the speaker's fluency in both languages.

All things considered, the pie chart successfully illustrates how Insertional Code-Mixing dominates, followed by Alternational Code-Mixing and Congruent Lexicalisation. These results highlight how multilingual speakers deliberately blend languages to increase meaning, clarity, and precision in concept expression. The proportions are visually clear and simple to understand thanks to the pie chart, which improves depth perception. This illustration makes it easy to see how Code-Mixing functions in the conversational podcast data.

DISCUSSION

The Pragmatic Functions of Code-Mixing in Shaping Narratives for Audience Engagement

As a linguistic strategy, Code-Mixing is essential for forming narratives in conversational podcasts, especially when discussing delicate subjects. The deliberate blending of English and Indonesian serves several practical purposes, such as increasing audience engagement, generating emotional resonance, and promoting relatability. Below, we go over how each type of Code-Mixing contributes to these purposes.

1. Insertional Code-Mixing: Enhancing Clarity and Emotional Impact

Insertional Code-Mixing is a common technique speakers use to convey thoughts more clearly and precisely by introducing English words or phrases into Indonesian. When talking about delicate or emotive subjects like mental health, toxic relationships, and personal challenges, this tactic works very well.

The statement "*Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang*" is one example. *Aku mau pacar aku atau pasangan aku bilang. Hei, you got a temper issue, let's work on it* The English term conveys the straightforward and powerful message "you got a temper issue," which avoids any ambiguity that may result from using just Indonesian. The audience may participate more easily without feeling overpowered since the term lessens the conversation's emotional weight while keeping its serious tone. Furthermore, because they are more generally understood and have international connotations, contemporary and technical words like "toxic relationship," "mental health," and "cheating" are frequently kept in English. Speakers may make sure their message is understood across linguistic and cultural divides by using these phrases.

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2. *Alternational Code-Mixing: Structuring Complex Narratives with Relatability*

Alternational Code-Mixing happens when speakers transition between Indonesian and English sentences, allowing them to arrange complicated thoughts or personal experiences in a way that flows easily. This method helps to engage multilingual audiences by using English for global context and Indonesian for cultural distinctiveness.

For instance, in the sentence:

Setelah aku tumbuh dewasa, aku realize bahwa toxic relationship itu bukan selalu oh pacarku memukulku."

The speaker utilises English for the phrase "toxic relationship" to connect with a worldwide audience familiar with the notion. However, the Indonesian part contextualizes the topic, making it more approachable to local listeners. This blend guarantees that the debate remains both inclusive and culturally grounded, which is vital when addressing sensitive personal topics. Additionally, Alternational Code-Mixing allows speakers to progressively transition between official and informal tones, which is vital while traversing emotionally laden storylines. By mixing English statements with Indonesian elaborations, speakers personalise their experiences, making the material feel more intimate and real.

3. *Congruent Lexicalization: Establishing Conversational Authenticity and Comfort*

Congruent Lexicalization is typically observed in informal, introspective, or conversational storytelling, when English and Indonesian parts mix easily into a unified grammatical framework. This form of Code-Mixing promotes authenticity and mirrors real multilingual speaking patterns.

Consider the sentence:

"Aku punya kebiasaan overthinking, dan itu adalah bagian dari aku, but I try to manage it better now."

Here, the English clause "but I try to manage it better now" is smoothly incorporated into the Indonesian sentence, replicating how multilingual persons organically express themselves. This combination minimises formality and generates a sense of connection between the speaker and the listener. Adopting this style makes the podcast more accessible and engaging, allowing listeners to feel like they are part of a real and unscripted conversation. Furthermore, this method is particularly helpful when discussing mental health, relationships, and personal growth, as it allows presenters to communicate vulnerability in a natural and non-threatening way.

Pragmatic Impact on Audience Engagement in Sensitive Discussions

The combination of English and Indonesian in code-mixing bridges global concepts and local cultural knowledge, making talks on delicate themes more accessible and interesting. By mixing English terms inside Indonesian talks, speakers guarantee that their messages are intelligible to a larger audience. This technique is particularly beneficial for explaining subjects like mental health, toxic relationships, and emotional well-being, since English terminology are more generally known and have worldwide importance. At the same time, the Indonesian elaboration gives emotional depth and cultural distinctiveness, letting listeners engage with the material more meaningfully.

In addition to boosting accessibility, code-mixing plays a significant function in developing emotional connection and trust between speakers and their audience. The use of Tag-Switching and casual language helps the interaction feel more natural and less official, generating a sense of closeness. When a speaker says, "*Eh, aku nggak tahu, like apakah ini normal atau tidak,*" the inclusion of the word "*like*" mirrors real-life multilingual speaking patterns, making the dialogue feel more natural and realistic. This sort of language mixing serves to eliminate the psychological distance between the speaker and the listener, making it easier to

share intimate and frequently emotionally charged events. The conversational aspect of code-mixing offers a safe atmosphere where listeners feel comfortable engaging with issues that may otherwise be deemed taboo or difficult to talk about.

Another major feature of code-mixing is its capacity to foster introspection and relatability. Alternational Code-Mixing, when speakers transition between English and Indonesian clauses inside a phrase, helps to arrange complicated thoughts and narratives more successfully. This flipping is particularly effective when describing personal experiences, since it allows speakers to transition between objective explanations in English and emotionally expressive comments in Indonesian. Presenters stress essential topics by changing languages, ensuring that their message resonates more profoundly with the audience. The balance between the two languages allows for a sophisticated narrative style, making it simpler for listeners to follow along and interact with the content on a personal level.

Beyond emotional involvement, code-mixing also generates a sense of inclusion, particularly when discussing difficult societal problems. The use of Congruent Lexicalization, where English and Indonesian words mix effortlessly into a single sentence structure, emphasises the sense that bilingualism is a normal and accepted method of communication. By mixing global and local language features, speakers guarantee that their message is approachable to varied audiences. This method is particularly useful for discussing subjects that may have cultural stigma, such as mental health and relationship challenges, as it allows presenters to retain a neutral and non-judgmental tone. This speech style's familiarity helps listeners join with the topic without feeling alienated or coerced.

The pragmatic influence of code-mixing in constructing narratives extends beyond basic linguistic choices, it plays a critical role in audience engagement by making challenging subjects feel more approachable, inclusive, and emotionally resonant. By skilfully using English and Indonesian, speakers create a discussion that is both academically accessible and emotionally captivating. This linguistic

flexibility guarantees that difficult subjects are handled with care and sincerity, allowing viewers to interact with the content in a personal, engaging, and secure way.

Pragmatic Implications of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Conversational Podcasts

This study analyses the variations of code-switching and code-mixing utilised in conversational podcasts, particularly when discussing sensitive issues. The study finds major language patterns and their pragmatic purposes in constructing narratives and audience involvement by evaluating the data and visual representations, including tables and charts.

Patterns of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Conversational Podcasts

The study uncovers multiple patterns of code-switching and code-mixing, each having different communication functions. Code-switching happens in five basic forms: inter-sentential Switching, intra-sentential Switching, tag-switching, situational Switching, and metaphorical Switching. As indicated in the charts, the prevalence of these categories implies that speakers rely on inter-sentential Switching the most, when full sentences swap between languages to discern universal and culturally particular notions. Tag-switching is also prominent, since minor English discourse markers like "so" or "like" produce a more natural and engaging conversational tone.

Similarly, code-mixing happens in three primary forms: insertional code-mixing, alternational code-mixing, and congruent lexicalization. The pie chart and bar chart data reveal that insertional code-mixing is the most prevalent approach, typically used to borrow English words or phrases for clarity, modernity, or lexical gaps. Alternational code-mixing helps organise complicated tales, while congruent lexicalization demonstrates bilingual proficiency and generates a realistic, conversational flow. These findings show that code-switching and code-mixing are

not random linguistic decisions but planned techniques employed by speakers to build their narratives successfully.

Pragmatic Functions in Shaping Narratives and Engaging Audiences

Beyond their structural forms, code-switching and code-mixing offer essential pragmatic purposes that boost audience involvement and impact the efficacy of sensitive debates. One significant role is boosting clarity and emotional impact. By deliberately placing English terminology inside Indonesian speech, speakers ensure that widely known ideas, such as "toxic relationship" or "mental health", remain easily understood while Indonesian elaborations give cultural and emotional depth. This linguistic dynamic makes difficult themes more relevant and digestible for a varied audience.

Additionally, language alternation develops a sense of closeness and sincerity. The use of tag-switching and casual code-mixing replicates normal speaking patterns, making the podcast appear spontaneous and genuine. This technique invites listeners to engage more fully, since the discourse flows in a way that reflects ordinary multilingual conversations. Situational Switching, when presenters swap languages dependent on the topic or audience, further helps to audience adaptation. This implies that while discussing important, sensitive, or personal events, the speaker could utilise Indonesian for emotional connection then transition to English for universality and cognitive distance, making the topic simpler to absorb.

Moreover, code-switching and code-mixing assist organise complicated concepts. Alternational code-mixing, as observed in the dataset, permits speakers to shift between explanatory and reflective modes. English is usually employed for abstract assertions, whereas Indonesian gives a contextualized, culturally resonant elaboration. This language style guarantees that debates do not sound unduly formal or abstract, keeping the listener interested and emotionally attached.

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Finally, these language tactics provide an inclusive and safe arena for conversation. When addressing sensitive themes, the use of congruent lexicalization and fluid bilingual expression ensures that listeners from varied language backgrounds feel included. The combined usage of English and Indonesian decreases the danger of misinterpretation, making it simpler to manage difficult problems without alienating any portion of the audience.

CONCLUSION

This study studies the patterns of code-switching and code-mixing employed in conversational podcasts while discussing sensitive themes and discusses their pragmatic consequences in constructing narratives and audience involvement. The study delivers unambiguous answers to the specified research questions based on the data analysis, tables, and visual charts.

The first study question asks: What code-switching and code-mixing patterns are employed in conversational podcasts on sensitive topics? The study reveals five forms of code-switching: inter-sentential Switching, intra-sentential Switching, tag-switching, situational Switching, and metaphorical Switching. Among them, inter-sentential Switching emerges most frequently, as speakers shift between whole sentences in English and Indonesian to communicate universal and culturally particular notions. Tag-switching is also widespread, enhancing conversational fluency and involvement. The study reveals three basic types for code-mixing: insertional code-mixing, alternational code-mixing, and congruent lexicalization. Insertional code-mixing is the most widespread, with speakers inserting English words or phrases in Indonesian sentences for clarity, accuracy, and modernity. Alternational code-mixing is utilised for organising complicated narratives, whereas congruent lexicalization replicates real multilingual speech.

The second study question asks: How do these language methods perform pragmatically to construct narratives and engage the audience in these discussions? The findings imply that code-switching and code-mixing serve many pragmatic

tasks in creating narratives and increasing audience involvement, particularly in sensitive conversations. These tactics assist speakers boost clarity and emotional impact, ensuring that global ideas like as "mental health" or "toxic relationship" remain widely understood, while Indonesian elaboration adds deeper cultural and emotional relevance. Code-switching and code-mixing enhance closeness and authenticity, making the interaction feel more natural and familiar to multilingual viewers. The usage of informal aspects, such as tag-switching, minimises psychological distance, making interactions feel intimate and engaging. Alternational code-mixing helps arrange complicated thinking, ensuring that English is utilised for abstract explanations, while Indonesian is used for cultural depth. Moreover, these language methods contribute to inclusion and a sense of safety, making delicate talks more accessible to varied audiences.

The study reveals that code-switching and code-mixing are more than just language events; they are important communication tactics that change narratives, create emotional depth, and boost participation in multilingual conversation. By switching between English and Indonesian, podcast speakers traverse cultural and language borders efficiently, ensuring their topics are intellectually accessible and emotionally resonant. Ultimately, these findings underline the value of bilingualism as a dynamic narrative tool that allows speakers to handle difficult themes with clarity, relatability, and authenticity.

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