

An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching on “*Davyn Sudirdjo, Anak Indonesia Pencipta AI Untuk Pendidikan Helmy Yahya Bicara*” Podcast

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Abstract

The increasing use of digital media has significantly influenced bilingual communication practices, particularly through platforms such as podcasts that provide spaces for spontaneous language interaction. In technology and educational discussions, speakers often combine Indonesian and English to express complex concepts, resulting in the emergence of code mixing and code-switching phenomena. This study aims to identify the types, forms, and functions of code mixing and code switching used in the podcast episode “*Davyn Sudirdjo, Anak Indonesia Pencipta AI Untuk Pendidikan Helmy Yahya Bicara*” This research employed a qualitative descriptive method. The data were collected by transcribing the entire podcast conversation and analyzing bilingual expressions based on Muysken’s (2000) theory of code mixing and Poplack’s (1980) theory of code switching. The findings reveal that code mixing occurred more frequently than code switching. A total of 23 instances of code mixing were identified, consisting of insertion (82.6%) and congruent lexicalization (17.4%), while alternation was not found. Meanwhile, 8 instances of code switching were discovered, including tag switching (50%), intra-sentential switching (37.5%), and inter-sentential switching (12.5%). The discussion indicates that English terms, especially those related to artificial intelligence and technology, were frequently incorporated to improve clarity, accuracy, and effectiveness in explaining specialized concepts. In conclusion, code mixing and code switching in the podcast function as strategic communication practices that support knowledge transfer, bilingual identity construction, and adaptation to global technological discourse.

INTRODUCTION

In terms of communication, language is a tool for communicating with each other. Language can exist because humans use it to communicate (Bauer, 2007). When communicating with others, people use their mother tongue and a language that can be understood by both, even mixing the languages using their second language based on the purpose. The way we communicate with others also depends on the setting. Language can also be used in formal and informal situations (Foyewa, 2016). Therefore, using formal and informal language also depends on the situation in which the communication will occur. When the situation is formal, people tend to use formal language. In contrast, the language also becomes informal when the situation is informal. Even though language is a tool, it also leads to misunderstandings and miscommunication between humans. Therefore, using a language understood by both is essential to decrease miscommunication or misunderstanding.

The situation in which we mix and switch languages when we speak with others can be studied in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the differences among various

languages within a group in a community (Salawu et al., 2023). Therefore, people of different ages, classes, identities, educational backgrounds, and genders use different ways of language to communicate with others. Another study stated that sociolinguistics is the study of language that is influenced by social relations and cultural factors (Barnali, 2017). That means our social relationships also influence our language use. Also, every culture in our society can influence us in using language. For that reason, mixing and switching languages in sociolinguistics can be called code-mixing and code-switching. Mixing languages is a way to connect in conversation with others. Once people speak, they will immediately mix the language with their mother tongue or another language. Meanwhile, code-switching is a way that we communicate with others, and we switch the language that can be understood by both speakers.

The global expansion of English as a medium of scientific and technological communication has created significant changes in linguistic behavior worldwide (Rahmani & Karimi, 2025). English has become the dominant language for international research publications, technological innovation, and academic collaboration. Montgomery (2013) emphasized that English plays a central role in global scientific communication because most scientific knowledge and technological development are disseminated through English-based platforms. Similarly, Brock-Utne (2016) highlighted that English functions as the primary language of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, influencing how professionals communicate specialized knowledge. This global condition has also affected language practices in countries such as Indonesia, where English terms are increasingly integrated into Indonesian communication, especially in fields related to technology, entrepreneurship, and education. Consequently, bilingual communication has become a common practice rather than an exceptional linguistic behavior.

Within the Indonesian context, the interaction between Indonesian and English reflects broader sociolinguistic changes caused by globalization and digital media development. The rapid growth of online platforms, including podcasts, social media, and video-sharing platforms, provides new spaces where bilingual speakers naturally negotiate meaning through different linguistic resources. Research by Alrajafi (2021) indicates that English maintains a strong influence in Indonesia because it is associated with education, professional advancement, and global communication. Furthermore, Kusumaningputri (2024) found that digital communication environments encourage Indonesian speakers to develop hybrid linguistic practices by combining local and global languages. This condition creates a specific sociolinguistic issue regarding how speakers use code mixing and code switching as communication strategies to express complex ideas, construct identity, and adapt to particular audiences.

Code mixing and code switching represent important phenomena in sociolinguistics because they illustrate how speakers strategically select and combine languages based on communicative purposes. Code mixing refers to the insertion of linguistic elements from one language into another, while code switching involves changing from one language to another during communication. According to Muysken (2000), code mixing can occur through insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, whereas Poplack (1980) categorizes code switching into tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. These phenomena are particularly relevant in professional and educational discussions because speakers often require specific terminology that may be more commonly recognized in English.

In technology-related conversations, for example, terms such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, algorithm, and neural network are frequently maintained in English because they represent internationally established concepts.

Several previous studies have examined code mixing and code switching in various communication contexts. Yuliana, Luziana, and Sarwendah (2015) investigated code mixing and code switching among Indonesian celebrities and found that public figures frequently use bilingual expressions to strengthen communication styles and social identity. Similarly, Nahak and Bram (2022) analyzed the language practices of Cinta Laura in the television program “Okay Boss” and revealed that bilingual expressions were influenced by social context, audience, and communicative purposes. Other studies have also explored multilingual practices in digital environments. Abilkassymova (2025) examined multilingual discourse in YouTube podcasts and demonstrated that digital platforms facilitate flexible language practices among bilingual speakers. These studies provide important foundations for understanding bilingual communication patterns; however, most previous research has focused on entertainment contexts, celebrity discourse, or general digital communication rather than technology-oriented educational discussions.

Despite extensive research on code mixing and code switching, several research gaps remain. First, limited studies have examined bilingual communication within podcasts discussing artificial intelligence and educational innovation, even though such contexts represent emerging domains where specialized terminology and global discourse frequently appear. Second, previous research has primarily analyzed the occurrence and classification of language switching but has paid less attention to how bilingual practices function as strategies for explaining complex technological knowledge to broader audiences. Third, the interaction between language choice, professional identity, and technological discourse remains underexplored, particularly among young Indonesian innovators who operate within global knowledge environments. Therefore, further investigation is required to understand how code mixing and code switching contribute to effective communication in technology-related digital media.

The podcast episode “*Davyn Sudirdjo, Anak Indonesia Pencipta AI Untuk Pendidikan | Helmy Yahya Bicara*” provides an important research context because it represents a natural bilingual interaction between a technology innovator and a media host. The discussion combines topics related to artificial intelligence, education, entrepreneurship, and innovation, which require speakers to utilize both Indonesian and English linguistic resources. As identified in the preliminary observation of this podcast, the speakers frequently employ English technical terms and expressions within Indonesian sentences, creating meaningful examples of code mixing and code switching. Unlike scripted academic communication, podcast conversations provide authentic language data that reflect spontaneous bilingual practices. Therefore, analyzing this interaction can provide deeper insights into how language is adapted to communicate scientific knowledge in digital media environments.

The urgency of this research lies in the increasing importance of understanding bilingual communication patterns in the digital era. As technological development continues to accelerate, effective communication of scientific and educational knowledge requires linguistic flexibility. Understanding code mixing and code switching can provide insights into how speakers overcome linguistic limitations, improve clarity, and connect local audiences with

global concepts. Furthermore, this research contributes to sociolinguistic discussions by demonstrating that bilingual practices should not merely be viewed as language interference but as strategic communication mechanisms. This perspective is particularly important in Indonesia, where digital transformation has increased interaction between local language practices and global English-based knowledge systems.

The novelty of this research is reflected in its focus on code mixing and code switching within an artificial intelligence and educational innovation podcast, a context that has received limited attention in previous sociolinguistic studies. While earlier studies mainly analyzed bilingual practices in entertainment programs and celebrity communication, this research examines how bilingual language strategies operate in discussions involving scientific and technological concepts. By combining sociolinguistic theories of Muysken (2000), Poplack (1980), and bilingual communication perspectives, this study provides a more comprehensive understanding of the linguistic functions behind technology-related bilingual discourse. The research highlights not only the forms of language combination but also the communicative motivations behind the speakers' language choices.

Based on these considerations, this research aims to analyze the forms, types, and functions of code mixing and code switching used in the podcast "*Davyn Sudirdjo, Anak Indonesia Pencipta AI Untuk Pendidikan | Helmy Yahya Bicara.*" Specifically, this study seeks to identify the patterns of bilingual language use, examine the factors influencing language selection, and explain how code mixing and code-switching support communication in technology and education discussions. The contribution of this research is both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, it enriches sociolinguistic studies on bilingual communication in digital media contexts. Practically, the findings can benefit language researchers, educators, content creators, and communication practitioners by providing insights into effective bilingual communication strategies in explaining complex knowledge. Ultimately, this research demonstrates the important role of multilingual practices in bridging local communication and global technological discourse.

METHOD

This research used a qualitative method to collect data from a YouTube podcast titled "*Davyn Sudirdjo, Anak Indonesia Pencipta AI Untuk Pendidikan | Helmy Yahya Bicara.*" Both of the speakers in this podcast frequently used Indonesian and English, making the conversation have code-mixing and code-switching that could be analyzed. The qualitative method focused on specifying the meaning and clarification in communication (Mahsun, 2012). This analysis is important because these languages cannot be fully understood only by counting their occurrences; instead, they require interpretation of the speaker's intention. The conversation context and the social meaning behind the language choices. This qualitative method allows the researcher to examine how and why the speakers mix and switch between Indonesian and English during the podcast. By observing the conversation, the researcher can identify the form of code-mixing and code-switching used by the speaker and also interpret the communicative purpose behind them, such as the conversational topic. Therefore, the qualitative method enables a deeper analysis of the linguistic behavior that occurs naturally in the podcast interaction. Based on observations, the researcher analyzes this qualitative approach to

determine the forms of code-mixing and code-switching as well as the reasons why speakers engage in these practices when speaking to one another.

The researcher collected data by transcribing the podcast using a phone. This research used a mobile device to transcribe the full conversation and focused on accurately capturing language that switches and mixes. The data were collected by observing them to see what function both speakers use: code-mixing and code-switching. After that, the researcher took notes to find out the factors based on the theory of Bhatia and Ritchie (2004).

The YouTube podcast link <https://youtu.be/RYwFpsaeHDQ?si=sGGTuamnB7HohJfx> has been chosen as the data source because the researcher observed that the speakers use bilingualism when speaking with the host. The topic of technology and education encourages the speakers to use English and Indonesian terms, which provides linguistic data for sociolinguistic analysis. This makes them tend to use code-mixing and code-switching to communicate with each other using language that each of them can understand. Mixing and switching the language between them makes it more understandable and avoids miscommunication. The total duration of the podcast is approximately 43:46. In this research, the researcher analyzed the entire podcast to capture all examples of code mixing and code switching that occurred during the conversation. Analyzing the full podcast allows the researcher to observe the linguistic patterns consistently throughout the interaction.

The data analysis process followed these steps. First, the researcher watched the podcast repeatedly and identified the transcript where code-mixing and code-switching occurred. All the examples were identified by types of code mixing and code switching. The researcher also noted the situational context, including who was speaking, what topic they discussed, and the tone of the conversation to see what influenced the language change at the time.

The research organized the data by using tabulation as an instrument to determine which dialogues are related to each type of code mixing and switching. Each row included the original dialogue, the types of code-switching or mixing being observed, the context, and the reason behind the speaker. This tabulation helps the researcher identify the patterns and understand the purpose of the speakers in the podcast.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Code Mixing

Based on the analysis of the podcast Helmy Yahya Bicara, specifically the episode featuring Davyn Sudirdjo, the researcher identified 23 instances of code mixing. The classification of the types follows the framework proposed by Muysken (2000), who divides code mixing into Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization.

The findings show that the speaker mostly uses Insertion, followed by Congruent Lexicalization. The distribution is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of Code-Mixing Types Identified in the Podcast Conversation

Type of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
Insertion	19	82.6%
Congruent Lexicalization	4	17.4%
Alternation	0	0%
Total	23	100%

The findings indicate that Insertion is the dominant type of code mixing used by Davyn Sudirdjo during the podcast discussion.

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are inserted into the structure of another language. This phenomenon appears frequently in the speaker's utterances because English terms are often used to represent technical, academic, or professional concepts that are widely recognized in global discourse.

For example: "*Pendidikan itu is the fundamental.*"

In this sentence, the English phrase "is the fundamental" is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The phrase is used to emphasize the importance of education. Such insertion often occurs in academic discussions where English expressions may sound more authoritative or precise.

Another example is: "*Masih ada banyak inefficiency di sektor ini.*"

The word "inefficiency" is inserted to describe a problem within a system. The use of English technical vocabulary reflects the speaker's familiarity with global academic and technological discourse.

Similarly, technical terminology related to Artificial Intelligence frequently appears in English, such as:

1. Algorithm
2. Statistic
3. Math
4. Machine learning
5. Supervised learning
6. Reinforcement learning
7. Deep learning
8. Neural network

For instance: "*AI itu sebuah algoritma yang bisa mengekstrak...*"

These terms are maintained in English because they are widely used in the field of artificial intelligence and often do not have widely accepted Indonesian equivalents.

In addition to insertion, the researcher also found Congruent Lexicalization, which occurs when elements from both languages share the same grammatical structure and are blended within a sentence.

An example is: "*AI itu basically itu statistik dan matematika sih.*"

Here, the English adverb "basically" is integrated smoothly within an Indonesian sentence. Both languages share a compatible grammatical structure, allowing the speaker to mix lexical elements naturally.

Another example appears in the utterance: "*Kita bertiga sangat passionate in education.*"

The phrase "passionate in education" expresses personal values and beliefs. This type of mixing reflects the speaker's bilingual competence and comfort in blending English expressions into Indonesian discourse.

Thus, the results show that the speaker frequently incorporates English vocabulary into Indonesian sentences, particularly when discussing academic topics, technological concepts, and professional experiences.

Types of Code Switching

The study also identified 8 instances of code-switching in the podcast conversation. The classification follows the theory proposed by Shana Poplack (1980), which divides code-switching into tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The distribution of code-switching types is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Code-Switching Types in the Helmy Yahya Bicara Podcast

Type of Code Switching	Frequency	Percentage
Tag Switching	4	50%
Intra-sentential Switching	3	37.5%
Inter-sentential Switching	1	12.5%
Total	8	100%

The results show that Tag Switching is the most frequently used type of code-switching in the podcast. Tag switching occurs when a tag or discourse marker from one language is inserted into an utterance in another language. These tags often function as conversational signals such as agreement, emphasis, or topic transition.

For example: “*Yes, benar sekali.*”

The English tag “Yes” confirms agreement and strengthens the speaker's response.

Another example is: “*Okay, terangin tentang AI dulu deh.*”

The word “Okay” functions as a discourse marker that signals a shift to a new topic in the conversation.

Another commonly used tag is: “*I mean, susah kan.*”

In this case, “I mean” serves as a softening device before presenting an opinion or explanation.

The researcher also found Intra-sentential switching, which occurs when switching happens within a single sentence.

For example: “*Jason itu lebih involved di strategy and marketing.*”

In this sentence, English professional terms are embedded within an Indonesian grammatical structure to describe the responsibilities of a team member.

The least frequent type is Inter-sentential switching, where the speaker switches languages between sentences.

For example: “*I am the co-founder and the CEO. Jason itu lebih involved di...*”

The speaker first introduces his role in English and then continues the explanation in Indonesian. This type of switching usually occurs when speakers want to emphasize identity or professional roles.

This study explored the types and functions of code mixing and code switching used by Davyn Sudirdjo in the Helmy Yahya Bicara podcast. The findings show that bilingual language use plays an important role in the speaker’s communication, especially when discussing topics such as education, entrepreneurship, and Artificial Intelligence. Code mixing appears more frequently than code-switching, indicating that the speaker mainly inserts English words into Indonesian sentences rather than fully changing languages.

The dominance of insertion in the data supports the typology proposed by Pieter Muysken (2000), which explains that insertion occurs when words from one language are placed within the grammatical structure of another language. In this study, most inserted words are English technical terms such as algorithm, statistic, math, machine learning, deep learning, and neural network. These terms are widely used in international technological discussions and are rarely translated in professional communication. This suggests that English continues to function as the main language of science and technology, influencing how speakers explain complex concepts (Montgomery, S. L., 2013; Brock-Utne, B., 2016).

The results also show that code mixing helps the speaker explain complex ideas more clearly. According to Heredia, R. R., & Altarriba, J. (2001), bilingual speakers often choose the language that allows them to communicate ideas more efficiently. In discussions about artificial intelligence, many technical terms already have internationally accepted English forms. Therefore, using the original English terms may reduce misunderstanding and make the explanation more precise. Similar patterns have been reported in studies of bilingual communication in academic and technological contexts (Mauranen, A., 2006).

Although insertion is dominant, the presence of congruent lexicalization shows that the speaker is comfortable combining both languages within the same grammatical structure. For example, in the sentence “*AI itu basically statistik dan matematika*”, the English word *basically* is smoothly integrated into an Indonesian sentence. According to Grosjean, F. (2014), this type of mixing usually occurs when speakers are fluent in both languages and are accustomed to using them in daily communication. This finding suggests that bilingual speakers in professional environments may naturally combine linguistic resources to make explanations more flexible and accessible.

Regarding code-switching, the findings show that tag switching occurs most frequently, followed by intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching. This result is consistent with the classification proposed by Shana Poplack (1980). Short expressions such as *yes*, *okay*, and *I mean* are commonly used because they are easy to insert into sentences and help organize conversation. As noted by Smit, T. C. (2006) and Castro, C. M. C. (2009), discourse markers help manage interaction and guide listeners through explanations.

The presence of intra-sentential switching also highlights the speaker’s bilingual competence. For example, expressions such as “*involved di strategy and marketing*” combine English professional terminology with Indonesian sentence structure. This type of switching shows how English vocabulary is often used to describe roles and responsibilities in professional or business settings. Poplack (1980) notes that this type of switching usually requires strong bilingual ability because speakers must maintain grammatical consistency while using elements from two languages.

Another interesting finding is the use of inter-sentential switching when the speaker introduces his professional identity, for example, in the statement “*I am the co-founder and the CEO.*” In this context, using English may emphasize professional authority and connect the speaker with global entrepreneurial culture. Norton, B., & Toohey, K. (2011) argue that language choice can signal identity and social positioning. In international business environments, English titles and professional terms are often used to communicate credibility and global orientation.

However, the findings also suggest that code-mixing and code-switching are influenced not only by linguistic ability but also by communicative goals. The speaker uses language alternation to clarify ideas, emphasize important points, and maintain audience engagement. This supports Pawlak, M' (2018) argument that bilingual speakers use language strategically to achieve specific communication purposes. In a podcast setting, this strategy becomes particularly important because the speaker must explain complex topics in a way that is accessible to a broad audience.

Recent research also highlights the influence of digital media on bilingual communication. According to Kusumaningputri, R. (2024), online communication platforms encourage hybrid language use where speakers combine linguistic resources from different languages. Similarly, studies on digital discourse show that podcasts and online interviews often create spaces where multilingual speakers can use both local and global languages flexibly (Lee, C., 2015; Abilkassymova, A., 2025).

In the Indonesian context, similar patterns have been reported in previous studies. Research by Akfan, S. S. (2025) and Alrajafi, G. (2021) shows that English vocabulary is often embedded in Indonesian speech when speakers discuss topics related to technology, education, and entrepreneurship. These findings suggest that English has become an important linguistic resource for expressing specialized knowledge and professional identity in modern Indonesian communication.

Overall, the findings suggest that code-mixing and code-switching function as practical communication strategies rather than linguistic interference. They allow speakers to explain complex ideas more effectively while connecting local discourse with global knowledge systems. This reflects a broader sociolinguistic trend in which bilingual speakers move between local language identity and global professional communication.

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the analysis is based on a single podcast episode featuring Davyn Sudirdjo in the Helmy Yahya Bicara program. As a result, the findings may reflect the communication style of one speaker and may not fully represent broader patterns of bilingual discourse in Indonesian digital media. Second, the data set is relatively limited in size, which may restrict the range of code-mixing and code-switching patterns that can be observed. Future research could examine a larger corpus of podcasts, interviews, or digital media content to provide a more comprehensive understanding of bilingual language practices in similar contexts. Additionally, further studies could compare different speakers or professional fields to explore how topic, audience, and communication goals influence patterns of code mixing and code switching.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the types and functions of code mixing and code switching used by Davyn Sudirdjo in the Helmy Yahya Bicara podcast. The findings show that code mixing occurs more frequently than code switching, with insertion being the most dominant type. English technical terms related to Artificial Intelligence are frequently inserted into Indonesian sentences, reflecting the strong influence of English in global scientific and technological discourse. Code-switching, particularly tag switching, is mainly used to organize conversation, emphasize key points, and maintain audience engagement. Overall, the results suggest that bilingual language use in this podcast functions as an effective communication strategy rather

than linguistic interference. By combining Indonesian and English, the speaker is able to explain complex ideas clearly while positioning himself within a global professional context. These findings highlight the important role of bilingual communication in contemporary digital media and contribute to ongoing discussions about multilingual discourse in technology-related fields.

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