



The Use of Code Switching by Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Received: 2022-11-22 Revised: 2022-12-20 Published: 2023-01-04 Keywords: <i>Code Switching;</i> <i>Podcast;</i> <i>Interaction;</i> <i>Sociolinguistics.</i>	Code-switching has become a characteristic or pattern of communicative change in contemporary generation. This effect occurs in Indonesian culture, which was acculturated with a foreign language, and code-switching can let them construct a simple phrase to declare that is not available in their own language. It is frequently heard on various national entertainment shows, by content producers on YouTube, and in podcasts. The main objective of this research paper is to explicate which type and kind of code switching is more widespread when the two speakers speak in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. This study collects data using qualitative methodologies for sociolinguistic phenomena and documentation procedures. In this study, Poplack theory is applied to examine the different forms of code switching. The authors encountered three patterns of code-switching: Tag-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching are part of code-switching. Based upon the outcomes of the data acquired from the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast, the researchers summarize that the form of switching code that is most commonly employed in communication is Inter Sentential Code Switching.
Artikel Info	Abstrak
Sejarah Artikel Diterima: 2022-11-22 Direvisi: 2022-12-20 Dipublikasi: 2023-01-04 Kata kunci: <i>Alih Kode;</i> <i>Podcast;</i> <i>Interaksi;</i> <i>Sosiolinguistik.</i>	Alih kode telah menjadi ciri atau pola perubahan komunikatif pada generasi kontemporer. Efek ini terjadi dalam budaya Indonesia, yang telah berakulturasi dengan bahasa asing, dan alih kode dapat membuat mereka menyusun frasa sederhana untuk menyatakan bahwa itu tidak tersedia dalam bahasa mereka sendiri. Itu sering terdengar di berbagai acara hiburan nasional, oleh produser konten di YouTube, dan di podcast. Tujuan utama dari makalah penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan jenis dan jenis alih kode mana yang lebih umum terjadi ketika kedua pembicara berbicara di podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Penelitian ini mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan metodologi kualitatif untuk fenomena sosiolinguistik dan prosedur dokumentasi. Dalam penelitian ini, teori Poplack diterapkan untuk mengkaji berbagai bentuk alih kode. Para penulis menjumpai tiga pola alih kode: alih kode, alih kode antar kalimat, dan alih kode intra kalimat adalah bagian dari alih kode. Berdasarkan hasil data yang diperoleh dari Podcast Deddy Corbuzier, peneliti menyimpulkan bentuk alih kode yang paling sering digunakan dalam komunikasi adalah Inter Sentential Code Switching.

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans are extremely reliant on one another. People can live in circumstances where there are variations in language, culture, and beliefs to form a different society. Certainly, human beings often communicate with those who can comprehend what they are saying. However, there is a circumstance where individual resides in environments where they must interact with those who speak languages other than their native language. People who live in a community where two or more languages are spoken in their regularly lives are more likely to switch between them. It is used to communicate and pass information to others. Only in bilingual or multilingual contexts could code switching occur. It means that code switching can only be found in bilingual or multilingual speaking communities.

Code switching occurs when a bilingual switches between two or more languages during a communication with another bilingual. Mainly when the languages are familiar with are spoken around them, bilingual people are more likely to switch the code from one language to another (Aprinyza, 2022). The numerous connections between languages and dialects clearly demonstrates how community influences the individuals comprehend and utilize languages. (Fitamala Sari, 2022) said that people beliefs and traditions are diverse, much like their languages. Even though they practice the same faith and converse in the same language, their accents change, and their knowledge is very different. Therefore, it is challenging to prevent cross- or inter-cultural dialogue. It is clear from the above-mentioned sociolinguistics boundaries that the study focuses

on three main areas: language, community, and the connection between language and society. Sociolinguistics examines or studies language in relation to speakers and language as a social construct. How community members interact with one another using the language. To share thoughts with each other, individuals should talk to each other (Silaban & Marpaung, n.d.)

According to Numan and Carter (2001: 75) in (Kadhim Bairmani et al., 2022) every time people communicate, they follow a certain code. They may change from one code to another for diverse reasons. Code switching is "a phenomena of switching from one language to another in the same discourse." Code switching is the employment of two different languages in a single statement or a discourse between two or more persons. Hymes (1875) stated that the phrase "code switching" has evolved to refer to the alternating employment of two or more languages, a diversity of languages, or even speaking styles. In a discourse, code flipping happens between speakers' turns or inside a single speaker's turn. (Wardhaugh, 2006:101-117) in (Abdullah Alaiyed, 2020a) argues that it refers to the language that will be understandable to the recipient, typically speaking, the speaker chooses a language that the recipient can comprehend. The employment of more than one language variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between several interlocutors or contexts, is known as code switching (Romaine 1992:110) as it stated in (Wibowo et al., 2017). It indicates that when there are multiple languages being used for interaction, the code is switched. The speaker employs their proficiency in a different language, manner, dialect, or anything else that is necessary according to the context of the communication.

Holmes (1992:50) in (Nababan, 2021) asserts that code switching happens when a speaker switches from one language to another. Code switching is referred to be a transition in language use by Nurlianiati (2019: 2) in (Sulistyawati, n.d.), although it still adjusts to circumstances and happens between languages and between variants within a single language. Code switching, which is simply swapping between sentences, appears to occur when a bilingual speaker translates their speech to another language while speaking. The language can change in a wide range of ways, for as by shifting sentences, using terms from both languages in Code-switching between languages

is common among bilingual speakers, especially when the two languages are employed in the same context. Code shifting can be accomplished for a number of purposes, including how to fulfill lexical gaps (Abdullah Alaiyed, 2020b). When individuals are learning a second language in a classroom with the goal of making it simpler to grasp the second language, they frequently switch the language from their mother tongue to the second language they are studying, which is when the bilingual phenomenon occurs. They converse in two languages and frequently switch between them so they may more easily express their emotions or communicate information. Bilingual speakers are those who occasionally use two languages in their culture, according to Agustina (2004) in (Yuningsih et al., n.d.) said that colleges, schools, and even boarding houses frequently employ it. Everyday interaction between speakers of two languages happen in the school area. Thus, students must be fluent in their native speech. Moreover, a second language in a different tongue. Humans frequently utilize language, sequence, or switching during a significant story.

Today's societies use smartphones more consistently to utilize multiple activities in their everyday life. In this sort of situations, individuals are enabling to maintain their living environment through mobile phone. Smartphone apps can greatly facilitate social connection amongst humans by simply establishing ability to communicate and keep update about things in daily life. Particularly in the current time, technology has the feature to change the language according to personal needs which can be utilized conveniently and efficiently. There are a lot of applications that people may effortlessly access in today's modern technology innovative period that will support the sustainability of community interaction among mankind. YouTube seems to be one of the applications that individuals use the most consistently. Users might indeed upload, browse, comment, distribute, add recordings to playlists, report, and subscribe to other users on YouTube, which becomes an open source web platform. It offers a tremendous huge variety of establishment media videos and maybe even some user-generated videos (Srinivasacharlu, 2020). A podcast is an automated broadcast of audio or video material across a network with no cost to the subscriber. Once downloaded, podcasts may be frequently accessed on a smartphone or any other portable media player, laptop, desktop computer, or over

global network after being subscribed to initially merely audio, podcasts can now include photos, video, and chapters highlighting key concepts. Wall (2019) claims in (Stefancik & Stradiotová, 2020) publication, podcasts are used by many people. Despite the fact that the podcast is narrated by people, there may still be some texts. It all depends on who owns the podcast. If the owner is a teacher, in addition to listening exercises, there could also be fill-in activities for words, paragraphs, and questions about audio recordings. This would make it possible for us to instruct pupils both orally and in writing, which would be especially useful for lectures in foreign languages.

As a result, in accordance with the justification of (Ary, et al., 2019), the research question highlights the issue because it typically identifies the factors and accessible population. The simple question structure emotionally aligns the researcher on the job at hand, which is to determine the answer to the issue. In considering the preceding introduction, the authors expected to provide information about how many various kinds of code switching exist when having a discussion among speakers and which form of switching code has the most affect and exists the most commonly in interactions within the podcast.

II. METHOD

In order to reveal the kind of code switching employed by Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier in the podcast entitled Chef Juna, part 2: *EMOSI!!MEREKA SEMUA BOHONG!!* the authors of this study employs a qualitative descriptive technique. According to (Dörnyei, 2019) qualitative data typically consists of written (field) notes and documents of various kinds, as well as recorded spoken data (for reference, interview data) that has been converted into textual format. This information is gathered from the speaker's utterances just like Bogdan and Biklen (2007:5) cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, n.d.-b) when data are gathered for a qualitative method, they are not gathered as numbers but rather as utterances or visuals. According to Sugiyono (2013: 240) in (Raes Sinaga & Hutahaean, n.d.-b), a manuscript is a record of an event which has previously happened in the past. Documentation provides information concerning elements like textbooks, movies, pictures, and video for retrieval of information, the author observes podcasts in stages, including, browsing for recordings, watching, and listening to podcasts, and cap-

turing the amount of switching codes used by the two speakers.

As mentioned in the preceding sentence, a research instrument is a technique and device used by the researchers to gather data in order to make their work simpler and provide better results. It should be full and comprehensive so that the data is simple to handle. In this analysis, the researchers listened and observed their discussion on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, then they scribbled down the speech passages that concerned with code-switching. This research uses documentary technique. Base on (Bohnsack et al., 2010) The Documentary Method, such as narrative interview, holds that what is communicated verbally and explicitly in informal chat texts is not the only element of importance to the data testing, but that it is also necessary to reconstruct the meaning that sustains and is implied by these passages. In collecting data for this study, the author took several steps to record all of the words used by the two speakers, where the data was collected in the form of a transcript, which would be the data in this study, thus the authors took a step in recording the written statement, namely:

1. Seek for Deddy Corbuzier and Chef Juna video podcasts on YouTube with the title CHEF JUNA, part 2: EMOSI!!MEREKA SEMUA BOHONG!! - Deddy Corbuzier Podcast
2. Watch the YouTube video
3. Pay attention to whatever the two speakers say
4. Using Ms. Word, record any words in the video that include code switching components.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Result

Following the collection of data in the video, the findings will be explained in the table further below:

Table 1. Explanation of research

No	Conversation	Duration	Types of Code Switching
1.	"Um, yeah, it's a <i>trick waktu di US memang. Actually it's rahasia umum ya</i> "	01:12-01:18	Inter Sentential
2.	" <i>Kalo kita ke dog park kita kantongin, sorry ya kalo disana bacon kan, bacon kita taro di ziplock.</i> "	01:20-01:27	Intra Sentential
3.	"No matter what <i>kita jalan jalannya anjing-</i>	01:35-01:39	Inter Sentential

	<i>anjing yang di dogpark pasti akan nempel"</i>				<i>chef, setiap kali kita busy night atau service night kita yang running the pastry."</i>		Sentential
4.	"oh, because they can smell? Oh Really? Itu bukan maksud lu kasih gitu?"	01:44-01:50	Inter Sentential		20. "Iya, You the director gitu kan? Iya you the composer."	07:57-08:00	Intra Sentential
5.	"No, no, no, no, no kadang-kadang malah dog owner gasuka kalo kita kasih mereka anjingnya makanan asal makanan"	01:51-01:58	Inter Sentential		21. "No, Please show me kalau emang ada certificate bachelor of chef gitu."	08:15-08:21	Inter Sentential
6.	"No, no, no, no, we just kantongin aja"	02:00-02:06	Tag Swtiching		22. "It might help, it might help, bisa nolong."	10:23-10:28	Inter Sentential
7.	"Yeah, that's pernah cuman sekali, karena pernah mendengar rahasia umum seperti itu so, I tried"	02:13-02:21	Inter Sentential		23. "It happened before, back, okay, back in, okay itu terakhir 2 kali malah 2005 sekali 2009 akhir sekali."	10:56-11:13	Inter Sentential
8.	"tapi ya after that udah engga karena I bring my own dog gitu."	02:43-02:47	Intra Sentential		24. "We look at it, oh dia lulusan CIA, okay."	11:59-12:02	Inter Sentential
9.	"But then, he's more than qualified dan dia hanya tidak untuk sekarang dia hanya tidak memfokuskan running a professional kitchen."	03:24-03:36	Inter Sentential		25. "Jatohnya you know what? COMMI. Bahkan kadang-kadang Cook Helper dulu. You clean the kitchen, You help them potong-potong, kupas-kupas, you still go back to the basic."	12:37-12:57	Intra Sentential
10.	"So, a Chef is actually the boss atau head leader dari sebuah professional kitchen."	03:36-03:44	Inter Sentential		26. "Okay, I get it. Tapi bisa ga orang yang ga sekolah disana dating terus ngelamar di elu dan dia kerja masuknya jadi COOMI juga tanpa gelar dari CIA itu."	13:04-13:15	Inter Sentential
11.	"No, They are not, they are not, they never been."	04:43-04:46	Inter Sentential		27. "Agak susah how do we know they can do it? Tapi bisa it's not impossible maybe not a COMMI ya maybe it's more like Cook Helper."	13:15-13:26	Intra Sentential
12.	"They are not chef?"	04:46-04:47	Tag Switching		28. "You think you move to 1 professional kitchen and then you done working there anggaplah pindah kota and then you go to another kitchen you think the other chef don't teach you the different way? They teach you different way. Maybe same results, maybe less result, maybe better result."	14:31-14:49	Inter Sentential
13.	"They are not Gimana ni, saya pasti bakal di benci aneh kaya orang but yeah whatever. It's true that's the truth."	04:49-04:54	Inter Sentential		29. "Karena seorang chef juga you have to come up with creation."	15:33-15:37	Intra Sentential
14.	"Okay. Jadi gimana ni, sebelum they run through a restaurant atau jadi head di restoran itu mereka bukan chef?"	04:54-05:01	Inter Sentential				
15.	"No, They are not."	05:01-05:02	Tag Switching				
16.	"No, no, no! explain what is Commis?, CDP, gua ga ngerti."	05:07-05:10	Tag Switching				
17.	"What is Commi?"	05:22-05:23	Tag Switching				
18.	"CDP is Chef de Partie artinya dia chef tapi di station nya dia sendiri."	05:40-05:48	Inter Sentential				
19.	"Tapi gini, the real	07:41-07:52	Intra				

30.	"itu 2010 gue baru pulang dari US nih di jemput kan untuk running the hits restaurant back then Jack Rabbit udah ga ada kan 2010."	16:06-16:15	Intra Sentential	ya, you're wrong your punishment you're good kita buka botol semua jebret minum."		Sentential
31.	"you know what I did? It's very simple. I'm sorry guys you know what I did, kalau emailnya dia ngelamar jadi COMMI artinya junior cook tapi emailnya Chef Hendra super Chef Jackson whatever, whatever, emailnya langsung gue delete."	16:53-17:10	Inter Sentential	44. "Oke pada saat itu I'm might not be young 2010 mungkin udh 30an, ya."	22:56-23:00	Intra Sentential
32.	"Kenapa? Because their attitude artinya?"	17:12-17:13	Intra Sentential	45. "Sorry, Crispy Bacon aja gak bisa. Tapi mintanya level CDP. Bikin 3 jenis telur aja gak bisa, tapi ngelamarnya CDP, sama gua pangkatnya tuh gua turunin semua satu-satu. Tapi gua didik"	23:30-23:42	Inter Sentential
33.	"Tapi, what do you expect bro? kan mereka bangga dengan hal tersebut kan?"	17:26-17:29	Intra Sentential	46. "Terus gua ngedidik we are unit."	24:04-24:06	Intra Sentential
34.	"Well, they're not supposed to be bangga yet, that's the thing."	17:30-17:34	Inter Sentential	47. "Then why? Kenapa bro?"	24:23-24:25	Tag Switching
35.	"tapi ini yah, gue sih setuju aja gitu gua aja sih straight up to him again and again."	17:41-17:46	Intra Sentential	48. "jadi dulu tuh suka ada apa? Industry Night, gitu yah?"	25:04-25:08	Intra Sentential
36.	"You just someone yang bisa main satu trick dua trick udah gitu bikin kartu nama S.Magician."	18:06-18:10	Inter Sentential	49. "tapi they love you."	25:32-25:33	Intra Sentential
37.	"Exactly!, nah itu lah contohnya."	18:10-18:12	Tag Switching	50. Liar!, they are jaim or muna. No!"	26:58-27:07	Tag Switching
38.	"Masak is an easy part."	18:49-18:51	Intra Sentential	51. "you think? Okay. Orang beda-beda ini I'm sorry guys ini Chef Index? Chef Index kelihatannya kalem kan? No."	27:09-27:19	Inter Sentential
39.	"Doing menu, creating menu and itu works dengan food costnya itu is most headache dan yang paling pressure adalah running a service."	19:00-19:12	Inter Sentential	52. "But, I'm agak bersyukur ya, agak bersyukur gua tipe orang yang percaya kalau you put everything into it and you can be successful gitu loh"	27:58-28:10	Inter Sentential
40.	You have to know kekuatan dari masing masing your personel."	19:48-19:52	Inter Sentential	53. "Aduh, Ada masih inget di Houston Bistro Modern Namanya is a French Fine Dinning chefnya tuh kecil. French."	28:53-29:05	Intra Sentential
41.	"Can I tell a story? Gua dipanggil ke master chef kan gara-gara itu."	20:27-20:33	Tag Switching	54. "Orang yang memasak itu it doesn't matter how good you can cook, we care that you can do what I told you to do."	31:37-31:47	Intra Sentential
42.	"They exposed that dan restoran rame, restoran memang saat itu one of the best lah."	21:40-21:47	Inter Sentential	55. "Masak steaks, I don't care, I don't really care kamu di sekolah kalo kamu dulu tuh di ajarin ini 4 menit balik 4 menit."	31:49-32:01	Intra Sentential
43.	"Tapi I'm a fair guy	22:16-22:25	Inter	56. What's the end result? Kalo ternyata di restoran kita end resultnya bagus and	32:35-32:44	Inter Sentential

	costumer like it? It doesn't matter what you know."						<i>hidangan</i> special <i>buat tamu</i> special that kita penuh <i>kepuasan.</i> "				
57.	" <i>ini dapet cook book baru ada gede gede slogannya</i> it doesn't matter anymore as long as it's delicious."	33:07-33:18	Intra Sentential				68. " <i>kalo kita serve dirumah temen yang datang atau keluarga kita yang makan</i> that's a bullshit <i>lah, ya.</i> I said that bullshit <i>lah.</i> "	40:39-40:48	Intra Sentential		
58.	you picked the right guy <i>untuk ngomong ngebongkar</i> professional kitchen."	33:52-33:56	Inter Sentential				Well, I don't really care about that one <i>sih cuman masalahnya gila lu di hari libur gua lu suruh suruh kerja juga gitu, ya kan?."</i>	41:03-41:10	Inter Sentential		
59.	what we need to do we holding it like that gone <i>gitu</i> , that is <i>kecepatan tangan.</i> "	34:07-34:11	Inter Sentential				Di otak <i>gua gua mikir gini tunggu dulu, tunggu dulu</i> do you want to fool an audience or do you want to fool yourself <i>gitu</i> or do you want to fool magician."	43:03-43:14	Intra Sentential		
60.	"When I were there, <i>pada saat gua ada disana ada makanan yang menurut lu ga enak menurut gua enak loh.</i> "	35:04-35:08	Inter Sentential				71. <i>karena at the end of the day elu penontonnya engga peduli gua mau megang kartunya kek ga megang kartunya di effect is a same.</i> "	43:19-43:27	Intra Sentential		
61.	" <i>pada saat gua disana kita tuh nyobain satu makanan gua gatau</i> I'm stupid in this <i>ada 1 kaya, kaya</i> it's like an oat meal it's not and oat meal."	35:38-35:49	Intra Sentential				"Chef Juna actually gay cowonya <i>tuh bule tua di amerika</i> and you know that they send me the picture <i>dan picture itu adalah general manager di restoran gue memang dulu di amerika dan he is gay ya dan bule</i> but that was our work trip somewhere <i>gitu. Terus itu bilang pacar gue"</i>	46:11-46:28	Inter Sentential		
62.	What if , <i>sekarang gini</i> , what if <i>ketika gua makan terus gua bilang tapi enak nih.</i> "	36:34-36:40	Inter Sentential				they know it's wrong do you think they don't know it's wrong? They know it's wrong <i>mereka emang hanya jail ato antara pengen coba</i> how to get you <i>aja</i> that's the way I see it."	47:07-47:23	Inter Sentential		
63.	" <i>Enak</i> is a taste <i>tapi setelah enak</i> there is a texture."	37:23-37:26	Intra Sentential				"I don't know who he is <i>sampe akhirnya di studio si Arnold ngasih liat kita ke renata ini yang masak aneh-aneh nih.</i> Okay. Doesn't effect my day."	47:41-47:53	Inter Sentential		
64.	"You know, professional chef I don't know <i>ini orang suka, suka salah kaprah, jadi</i> like myself <i>gua ga pernah masak dirumah dan gamau, gasuka terlalu super analytical</i> with what I do so its not fun anymore."	39:22-39:44	Inter sentential				75. " <i>kemarin tuh gua ada</i>	48:12-48:15	Intra		
65.	<i>dan awalnya waktu gw masih awal-awal tuh gua ngerasa</i> is it something wrong with me?"	39:51-39:56	Intra Sentential								
66.	<i>Ternyata beberapa chef juga sama sepeti itu</i> so it's really encourage me Gordon Remsey is same thing."	39:59-40:05	Intra Sentential								
67.	"Not at home, <i>kalo kita</i> running a professional restaurant <i>terus kita create sebuah special of the dav atau</i>	40:15-40:30	Inter Sentential								

	podcast sama Danila, Danila is a singer."		Sentential
76.	I'm Indonesian now saya juga orang Indonesia jangan sekali-kali bandingin gubrak gubrik. I'm Indonesian too."	49:33-49:40	Inter Sentential
77.	"iya contoh tadi, she's fat, he's gay, he's ugly ga ada ya, ya jail gitu loh."	50:21-50:26	Intra Sentential
78.	"everybody always mendahulukan IQ. Ya kan?"	51:47-51:53	Inter Sentential
79.	"ya ini contohnya, orang-orang ketemu, eh kamu gendutan ya sekarang, you don't know that's affects the other person when you say that."	52:36-52:46	Intra Sentential
80.	"tapi ketika orang gemuk in ke gym he tried to changed don't make fun of it, he tried to changed."	53:37-53:46	Intra Sentential

B. Discussion

After sorting through all the data in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast and put it inside the table, below is the research results based on the table above, it is possible to conclude that the three models of code switching are:

Table 2. the research results based on the table above

No.	Code Switching Models	Amount	Percentage
1.	Inter Sentential Code Switching	40	50%
2.	Intra Sentential Code Switching	31	39%
3.	Tag Switching	9	11%
Total		80	100%

Based on information gathered from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast with his guest Chef Juna. The researchers encountered that the large percentage of the interactions between Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier featured Inter Sentential Code Switching, which occurs when a whole sentence in a foreign tongue is expressed among both two words in the original language. In accordance with the data above, inter sentential message was spoken 50% of the time in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast. Following the information presented in the table previous section, the type of code

switching that frequently appears after inter sentential is intra sentential. Intra Sentential was being used for 39% of the frequency in discussions across two speakers. Tag switching is a sort of code switching that occurs sometimes in dialogues between individuals, where specific tags and particular specified words in one language are inserted into an otherwise in another statement. According to the result presented on the table above, tag switching is used for 11% of dialogues, demonstrating that both speakers infrequently utilize terms with question marks and exclamation points in their dialogues.

Based upon the knowledge in the Podcast. Chef Juna discusses his life before becoming a chef, including his migration to the United States to obtain his chef title. He also mentioned that being successful is challenging since he frequently hears negative news about himself. The podcast also spoken about revealing secrets about the world of kitchens and chefs, how someone who had just graduated from chef school and worked in the kitchen had to go through several degrees to become a chef, and Chef Juna also explained that the chef does not have a degree, so he emphasized that anyone who wants to apply for a job should do so. Therefore, the researchers come to a conclusion. Inter Sentential and Intra Sentential switching codes are the most frequently implemented in conversation between Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier. For instance, Chef Juna said since these two categories of shifting codes are interconnected because they respond directly to each other and the interlocutor may choosing whichever language would be most convenient and the simplest to use. Tag switching is infrequently deployed in these situations because it simply comes up when there are concerns or a response containing stressed intonation, such as an exclamation. Because humans occasionally search for words that are not in their mother tongue but are simpler to grasp in a foreign language, humans also require their mother tongue to replace a term that cannot be sought in a foreign language.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The phenomena of code switching may be found in society, a code switch emerges when a person switches from one language to another in the middle of a conversation or, in

specific cases, while generating sentences, according to the author's perspective and interpretation. There are multiple reasons why individuals code switch, such as behavior type, which is affected by their surroundings, and phonetic type, which is caused by our competence in language. Based on the research the writers have studied, it can be conclusively proved that the two speakers have two differences in using code switching, such as Chef Juna frequently switches two languages because he has a job that necessitates him to use terminology that is not in his mother tongue, so he switches languages to another languages because he really requires to use the term to make it easier for him to work, or it can be say he is already familiar with the terminology he uses in his work. Chef Juna also teaches a variety of kitchen-related topics that are more lucrative to explain in a foreign language than in one's own tongue. Then there's Deddy Corbuzier, who speaks two languages since he teaches his children to speak other languages on a regular basis, and he also utilizes his native tongue to work and connect with his coworkers.

B. Suggestion

Discussion related to this research is still very limited and requires a lot of input, a suggestion for the next writer is to examine more deeply and comprehensively about the PGMI Study Program Brand Image Strategy in Improving the The Use of Code Swtiching by Chef Juna and Deddy Corbuzier in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast.

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