

LANGUAGE STYLES WITHIN TRANSLANGUAGING IN DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST WITH VINCENT VERHAAG AND EL BARACK

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, one of the prerequisites for the virality of podcasts on social media is determined by the host's expertise in guiding the show by using the right language style and language choice. Research in the field of language style and language choice still explores the dynamics of conversation without looking at the application of translanguaging. Therefore, research is needed that combines translanguaging and language style in the context of social media. This research explores the relationship between translanguaging and language style in one of the episodes of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast with guests Vincent Verhaag and El Barack. The podcast received many viewers and likes, as well as a lot of positive comments. This research refers to the theory of language style to analyze how speakers adjust their language choices in a multicultural environment to achieve various communication goals. The approach used is descriptive qualitative, transcribing and analyzing data in the form of dialogues that appear in the podcast. The research results show the presence of seven translanguaging patterns, with the Indonesian to Code-Mixing (ICM) pattern being the most dominant, reflecting the natural integration of languages in informal conversations. In addition, the dynamics of language change were also found, indicating three types of language styles as described by Martin Joos. The most dominant language style is the casual style, followed by the Consultative Style and the Intimate Style. It can be concluded that this study indicates that language speakers adjust their speech style based on the audience, the topic being discussed, and the communication goals they wish to achieve. This research will help readers gain deeper insights into multilingual communication, particularly in the realm of digital media which shows that translanguaging can be used strategically to enhance clarity, emotional expression, and audience engagement.

Keywords: Translanguaging, language style, bilingualism, digital media, podcast

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INTRODUCTION

In a world rapidly advancing in technology and increasingly interconnected digitally, communication has become more dynamic than ever. People frequently converse in many languages in order to better explain themselves. This phenomenon is not limited to simple code-switching between languages but also involves the integration of multiple linguistic resources within a single interaction, a practice known as translanguaging (García & Wei, 2014). Unlike basic code-switching, which involves shifting between languages, translanguaging enables speakers to draw on their entire linguistic repertoire without strict boundaries. It illustrates how speakers flexibly utilize their full range of linguistic resources. Translanguaging allows language learners and users to effectively employ their diverse linguistic abilities in the process of acquiring and using new languages (Almashour & Clark, 2023). This study concerns translanguaging practice in social media platform where the speakers may switch between languages to enhance communicativeness and expressiveness.

Translanguaging involves dynamic use of linguistic strategies among speakers to create meaningful communicative effect (Jenks & Lee, 2020). As Goodman (2023) highlights that transitioning from a code-switching perspective to a translanguaging approach has yielded positive results, underscoring the spontaneous occurrence of translanguaging across different languages. In this case, translanguaging is more systematic and allows speakers to tap into the emotional aspects of language to create their experience as bilingual speakers (Yunmar et al., 2024). This practice is not merely a tool for communication but also reflects cultural identity, social adaptation strategies, and the complex interplay of multilingualism in everyday interactions.

Translanguaging methods are growing more important and popular in Indonesia, a multicultural and multilingual culture. Various platforms are filled with translanguaging communication, such as podcasts, social media, or other online forums. Translanguaging in podcast enables speakers to integrate different culture and linguistic norms. This practice shows that translanguaging values all languages equally (Tomei & Chetty, 2021). Translanguaging is not just a linguistic practice, but it also emphasizes the importance of bridging the artificial gap between sociocultural and cognitive approaches (Wei, 2018). It means that translanguaging has a broad and diverse range of interpretations, including in the context of formal and informal communication. When it applies to the context of podcast shared in social media platform, translanguaging makes the discussion more accessible and relatable to multilingual audience (Anwaruddin, 2018). That context can also be studied more deeply using language style theory, which can later show how translanguaging affects a speaker's speaking style.

Current research on translanguaging has been conducted extensively on social media in several countries such as the use of translanguaging for expressing refusals and self-praise in Chinese social media (Ma & Li, 2024; Ren & Guo, 2024), for identifying different translanguaging skill of educated Arabs in social media (Al-Jarf, 2025), for exploring multimodal translanguaging of Turkish social media influencer (Mısır, 2023), translanguaging for making new meaning in Rwandan social media (Niyibizi et al., 2021), and for identifying the function of Gen Z translanguaging in Indonesian social media (Oktaviana et al., 2024). However, it still needs to be explored further, especially by relating between

translanguaging and language style. Relating these two concepts can broaden more understanding on the feature of multilingual communication.

This study concern language style within the practice of translanguaging in social media. In this context, language style refers to the way speakers in the social media platform adjust their speech based on setting, audience, and communicative purpose. Language style belongs to one of significant thing for people to communicate with each other with the purpose to make the speakers, listeners or readers understand the context (Silalahi et al., 2021). It also can be applied in various aspects, but its main function remains to attract the audience's attention (Rullyanti & Nurdianto, 2019). The common language style covers five types namely frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate (Joos, 1967) used by speakers by adjusting to the audience and the situations they experience. In the context of translanguaging, the variation of language styles becomes more complex because speakers not only adjust the level of formality but also choose and mix elements from various languages to create richer meanings that align with the communication goals they wish to achieve. For example, in various podcasts with multicultural hosts and guests, they might use English as the main language, but often insert expressions in their mother tongue (Indonesian) or other languages that can help express words that cannot be directly translated, likewise.

The practice of translanguaging, which involves the flexible use of two or more languages, has become increasingly prevalent in Indonesia. As noted by Kandiawan (2023), the prevalence of translanguaging is not limited to interactions between Indonesian and English, nor is it confined to educational settings. Instead, it has expanded across various media platforms, including social media, where shifts between Indonesian, English, and regional languages are often interspersed with colloquial expressions. Speakers may employ English for emphasis, Indonesian for personal expression, and regional languages to reinforce cultural identity. Accordingly, this research selected popular podcast in Indonesia as the research object due to its unique characteristics. One of the distinctive features of podcast lies in the relatively long duration that allows for intensive linguistic interactions between the host and guests, providing rich data for analysis.

This study focuses on an episode of Close The Door by Deddy Corbuzier, a highly popular and trending podcast in Indonesia. The selected episode, with the title “*El Barack, Ini Papa Aku Om.. Vincent Verhaag: I Love Him So Much... Kisah Cinta Tanpa Batas*” which runs for an hour and seven minutes, showcases frequent language shifts and variations in language style, making it an ideal medium for examining translanguaging practices in a natural, conversational context. In Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast, translanguaging is frequently observed when the host or guests insert English words or phrases to emphasize a point or appeal to a global audience. Conversely, the use of Indonesian or regional languages fosters emotional connections with local listeners. This demonstrates that translanguaging is not merely a reflection of linguistic flexibility but also a strategic communication tool tailored to specific contexts and goals, such as broadening audience reach. In this study, the analysis concerns translanguaging with a focus on language style variations in one of Deddy Corbuzier’s episodes featuring Vincent Verhaag and El Barack that has gone viral on various social media platforms, making it a culturally relevant and engaging subject for

linguistic analysis. Additionally, this podcast has gained a lot of viewers and likes, making it very suitable for in-depth analysis. Deddy successfully packaged his podcast in a way that attracted a lot of interest from viewers, and its clips appeared on various social media platforms like TikTok, Instagram, and others.

Many studies have discussed translanguaging in various media. Likewise, research on language styles with various media. However, there has been no research that combines the two theories to date. In fact, both theories are related to interaction. This research will later make a new contribution by exploring the relationship between translanguaging and language style with media in the form of a podcast from Deddy Corbuzier with one of the episodes. In addition, there are several factors that affect this such as social factors, cultural backscreens and others. The study aims to provide new perspectives on the use of translanguaging as an adaptive and dynamic communication strategy in the context of digital media, particularly podcasts. It also seeks to broaden the understanding of communication practices in multilingual settings. Based on the identified research gap and novelty, this study will focus on the following research questions: (1.) What are the patterns of translanguaging used in conversations within the Deddy Corbuzier's podcast episode with Vincent Verhaag and El Barack? (2.) Why do language style shifts occur in interactions and how do these choices reflect their social, cultural, and communicative goals?

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive technique to examine the usage of translanguaging and linguistic style differences in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Data were collected from podcast episodes chosen by the writers that depict interactions between the host and guests of various ethnic and age backgrounds. Data collecting involved multiple levels of observation and discourse analysis. First, the researchers watch the specified podcast episodes numerous times and observe the usage of translanguaging as well as changes in linguistic style in the talks that occur. To aid analysis, the podcast talks were transcribed as text with contextual explanations. The author transcribed a podcast with a duration of more than an hour. Next, the data is selected by filtering the most relevant parts based on the discussion topic. The reduced data is then analyzed and categorized based on Joos's (1967) theory of language style. The aim of this research is to provide deeper insights into how translanguaging and variations in language style are used as communication strategies in digital media that are widely favored by the current generation. The study makes use of both manual and technical help to guarantee that all spoken information is accurately captured. Tags results of the analysis are expected to enrich our understanding of the phenomenon of translanguaging, which has specific purposes and is caused by various factors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the data, the podcast showed that the main language used is frequently Indonesian, but English words or phrases are introduced to accentuate specific themes or draw the attention of a larger worldwide audience. In some dialogues, English is also used to explain something more intimate. The summary

of the language shift during the conversation in the podcast is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of translanguaging analysis

NO	QUESTION	ANSWER	PATTERN	PERCENTAGE (100%)
1.	Indonesian (I)	English (E)	IE	16.46%
2.	English (E)	Indonesian (I)	EI	3.80%
3.	Indonesian (I)	Code mixing (CM)	ICM	36.71%
4.	Code mixing (CM)	Indonesian (I)	CMI	2.53%
5.	English (E)	Code mixing (CM)	ECM	24.05%
6.	Code mixing (CM)	English (E)	CME	8.86%
7.	Code mixing (CM)	Code mixing (CM)	CMCM	21.52%

Table 1 shows the dynamic of translanguaging used as a strategy to attract the attention of a specific target audience, to build identity, or even to limit who can understand the conveyed message. The utterances of the host show the dynamic use of translanguaging not only to reflect linguistic flexibility but also communication strategies tailored to specific contexts and goals namely attracting target audience. The use of English in this conversation also aligns with El Barack's proficiency, as he is more familiar with English vocabulary given his German descent. This shows how translanguaging is used not only to facilitate communication but also to create a familiar and pleasant atmosphere for younger guests. The language switch can also be adjusted according to the topic of conversation and the relationship between speakers. The same goes for Vincent; it is evident in the podcast that he often switches languages. If he is going to provide information about parenting, he tends to use Indonesian, which is very helpful for an audience with the same language.

Within the occurrence of translanguaging, the data showed many instances of language style shifts, particularly when the host of the podcast often positioned himself as a father. The language style used often changes, adjusting to his conversation partners, Vincent and El Barack. As highlighted by Joos (1967), language styles can vary from highly formal (frozen) to very casual (intimate), depending on the context and the relationship between speakers. The summary of data analysis on the variation of language style is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of language style analysis

TYPE OF LANGUAGE STYLE	NUMBER OF UTTERANCE	PERCENTAGE
Consultative	21/79	17.72%
Casual	51/79	75.95%
Intimate	7/79	6.33%

Table 2 shows that during the question and answer, the language style varied since the topics discussed are highly engaging, attracting audiences from diverse backgrounds. This is further evidenced by the numerous positive responses in the podcast's comment section. The factor that causes changes in language style for each speaker is the age difference among Deddy (48), Vincent (32), and El Barack (10). Based on table 2, when Deddy talks to the more mature Vincent Verhaag, he tends to use a consultative language style. On the other hand, when he talks to El Barack, who is only 10 years old, Deddy uses a more casual and intimate language. It means that a speaker's language style adjusts to the interlocutor.

Discussion

According to the findings, the patterns of translanguaging and the patterns of the language styles have few purposes in the data. Here are the detail :

The patterns of translanguaging used in the podcast

1. Emotional Expression in Indonesian

Indonesian often appears and is used in podcasts to express personal or emotional topics. Indonesian creates cultural connections. Example:

Vincent said, "At first, kaya 'what is this? How? *Kok bisa?* You know..." [At first, it was like, what is this? how? How can it be? You know..."].

The example shows the use of Indonesian to express the speaker's feelings of confusion. At first, the speaker, Vincent, feels confuse and experiences an emotional struggle as El Barack's stepfather, which can be seen in the phrase "Kok bisa?" (How is that possible?). The use of Indonesian here creates a sense of intimacy and cultural connection, which is important when discussing personal and sensitive topics. This is in line with the general finding that Indonesian is often used for emotional or personal expression in podcasts. It is clear that the use of code switch in this context support expressiveness, enhance clarity and relatability (Bonnin & Unamuno, 2021). Another example that also expresses the speaker's emotions towards something is as follows:

Vincent said, "*Kadang-kadang* we feel something about a person, *tanpa ada alesan. Tiba tiba klik aja kaya gitu.* [Sometimes we feel something about a person, for no reason. Suddenly just click like that]

The data can also be categorized as translanguaging because the speaker flexibly combines English and Indonesian in one utterance to express their opinion about something. In the sentence "Kadang-kadang we feel something about a person," the speaker starts with Indonesian ("*Kadang-kadang*" which means "sometimes") and then switches to English to describe an emotional experience. Then, it transitions back to Indonesian in "*tanpa ada alasan...Suddenly it just clicked like that*" (which means "without any reason. Suddenly it just felt right like that.") reinforces the emotional aspect of the statement. The pattern reflects the concept of translanguaging, where speakers switch languages to clarify meaning (Almashour & Clark, 2023) and also combine two languages to express emotions more naturally (Jenks & Lee, 2020). The choice of Indonesian at the end of the sentence indicates an emotional attachment and intensity of feeling, because in multilingual communication, the local language tends to be stronger in expressing emotions.

2. Clarity and Universality in English

In the podcast, conversations are always interspersed with English to provide clarity or make universal statements, especially when discussing abstract concepts or to attract the attention of a global audience. There are various examples that can be found in the conversations on the podcast. Example:

Vincent explained, "Definition of unconditional love."

The example found reinforces that English is often used to clarify meaning and reach a wider audience. When Vincent discusses abstract concepts like "conditional love," he switches to English so that his message can be more easily understood, especially by a global audience. This aligns with the general trend where English is often used to convey philosophical or universal ideas, thereby helping the podcast attract interest from both local and international listeners. Another example of using English to convey a universal message about family:

Vincent said, "loyalty makes family." Vincent add more, "It's about trust bounding. Loyalty among each other, yeah."

Some previous examples also represent the second pattern in the translanguaging used. Those utterances were expressed in English to explain the concepts of "family" and "the bond of trust within a family." The use of English allows Vincent to articulate these concepts clearly and universally.

3. Teaching values with a mix of languages

Language mixing done by speakers, both hosts and guests, is used to teach values or life lessons. The message conveyed can be more culturally relevant and easily understood by listeners who speak the same language. As in the example below:

Vincent said to El "*Ada yang memang papah bisa beli*, but if you want it, you work for it" [There are things that you can buy, but if you want them, you have to work for them.].

Vincent explained, "*Kalo kamu liat anak-anak yang lagi main dan pengen jajan*, treat them you know. Treat them." [When you see those playing around and want snack, treat them]

This example illustrates the use of translanguaging to teach values. Vincent mixes Indonesian ("*papah bisa beli*") with English ("you work for it") to convey the importance of responsibility and hard work. This mix of languages makes the lesson more culturally relevant (through Indonesian) and universally applicable (through English), which aligns with the general finding that translanguaging is often used to teach values that resonate with both local and global audiences. From the second example, Vincent tries to teach El about the importance of diversity and treating others well. The phrase in Indonesian ("*pengen jajan*") creates a familiar cultural context, while the English phrase ("treat them") conveys the value of sharing in a universal way. This mix of languages makes the lesson easier to understand and more relevant to the audience. Another example is:

El said, "*Biar pas aku gede*, I don't rely on someone. I can rely on myself." [When I grow up, I don't rely on someone. I can rely on myself.]

From those words, El Barack tries to explain using a mix of Indonesian and English to convey the benefits of what Vincent taught, which is about independence. The message in Indonesian ("*Biar pas aku gede*") emphasizes that this is a lesson for El's future, while the English ("I can rely on myself") conveys the value of independence in an easily understandable way. It can be inferred that through translanguaging the speaker established certain values as the expression of speaker's identity (Jenks & Lee, 2020)

4. Natural flow and comfort

The switching between Indonesian and English reflects the natural flow of conversation in a bilingual setting, creating a comfortable and relatable atmosphere. Here are some examples:

Deddy asked to El, "*Sekarang*, how old are you?" 10?" (Now, how old are you? 10?).

In this example, Deddy smoothly switches between Indonesian ("*Sekarang*") and English ("how old are you?"). This switch reflects a natural and comfortable flow of conversation, which is typical in a bilingual setting. The use of Indonesian to start the question ("*Sekarang*") provides context, while English ("how old are you?") makes the question easier to understand for a wider audience. This shows how translanguaging is used to keep the conversation

flowing naturally and more interactive (Uddling & Reath- Warren, 2023). Another example can also be found in some utterances below:

Vincent repeated El's reply to the email he received from El's school, "Dad I forgot to tell you. *Pap akan ngomong kalo ada bully di beginiin pah, tapikan bully nya gede pah,. Aku hajar pake botol.*" [You said whenever there's bully I should treat dad, but it's a big one. I hit him with a bottle]

Vincent used a mix of languages to discuss the situation El experienced. The switching between the two languages feels very natural and reflects how bilingual speakers often switch between languages to express complex ideas. This shows how translanguaging is used to keep the conversation flowing and easy to understand (Mateus, 2014).

These patterns of translanguaging are not random but are strategically used to achieve specific communicative goals, such as expressing emotions, providing clarity, teaching values, and maintaining a natural conversational flow. The use of Indonesian for emotional expression and cultural connection, English for clarity and universality, and a mix of both languages for teaching values and creating comfort reflects the dynamic and adaptive nature of translanguaging in bilingual communication. In conclusion, the patterns of translanguaging in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast reflect the strategic and adaptive use of language to achieve specific communicative goals.

The pattern of language style used within the translanguaging in the podcast

In Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, the language style used is adjusted to the communication goals to be achieved. Other influencing factors include social and cultural aspects, as well as the desire to create comfort and a pleasant atmosphere in communication. The shift that has occurred makes conversations more relaxed and familiar among the speakers.

From the analysis conducted, it appears that translanguaging in podcasts is not only a communication tool but also a strategy for social adaptation. Interestingly, the speakers often use translanguaging to discuss more emotional and sensitive topics or even topics that are less conveyable if only one language is used.

The age factor in the conversation also influences the language used. As stated by Indra and Hamzah (2008), the way someone speaks can reflect their educational background and age. The changes in language style that occur are not coincidental, but intentional to build connections between speakers. Another goal is to convey emotions, deliver values, and reach a broader audience. The following section will delve deeper into the reasons behind this change in language style and how it supports the speaker's objectives.

1. Social Factors: Age and Relationships

Based on the data that has been reviewed, the language style can change due to several factors. One of them is due to the age factor and the relationship among the speakers. The three speakers in the podcast have a noticeable age difference. The interactions that occur between the speakers reflect a dynamic similar to when Deddy and Vincent interact, often using a more structured and

semi-formal consultative language style. For example, Deddy asked Vincent, "How does it feel, bro?" This style reflects the mature nature of their conversation and the fact that they are discussing complex topics such as parenting and personal experiences. The consultative style helps the speaker to exchange deeper ideas with a tone that remains respectful and friendly. In contrast, the interaction between Deddy and El tends to use a casual and intimate language style. The goal is to create a comfortable and intimate atmosphere. For example, Deddy asks El, "So, how old are you now?" 10?" (So, how old are you now?) 10?). This relaxed style creates a calm and friendly atmosphere, making El feel comfortable and engaged. An intimate style is also used by El to express her feelings, especially towards her father, Vincent. The changes that occur reflect the speakers' ability to adjust their language style based on who they are interacting with.

2. Cultural Factors: Bilingualism and Cultural Identity

In this podcast, the host and the guests come from different cultural backgrounds. One of these factors plays a role in the stylistic changes that occur in the interactions, creating a blend of Indonesian and English that reflects a multicultural context. Indonesian helps speakers build cultural connections with an audience that is mostly from Indonesia. In addition, it is used to express emotions and even personal experiences of the speaker related to daily life. The speaker also uses Indonesian to explain the parenting patterns applied to their child. For example, Vincent said "Why is that possible?" to show his curiosity as a stepfather, which strengthens the emotional closeness with the local audience.

Meanwhile, English in interactions is used to clarify a concept and discuss various universal matters. The goal is to reach a wider audience. For example, when Vincent says "Definition of unconditional love," he chooses English so that his message is easier for everyone to understand. The language switch that occurs demonstrates a communication strategy and goal designed to make the podcast more engaging and extend its reach to a universal realm (Abbas & Setiawan, 2020).

3. Communicative Goals: Clarity, Emotional Expression, and Teaching Values

Another factor that influences changes in language style is the communicative purpose of the speakers. For example, providing clarity on a topic, expressing emotions that cannot be clearly explained in one language, and conveying values in a discussion. In the podcast, there are two languages: Indonesian and English. Indonesian is more often used to express emotions and share personal experiences. Then, English is used to ensure certainty and explain universal topics. It is not uncommon for speakers to use code mixing in interactions, as many people have been doing nowadays. For example, Vincent says "*Kadang-kadang we feel something about a person, tanpa alasan*" which reflects a deeper and more authentic emotional expression, thus creating a closer connection with the listener. In addition, a combination of Indonesian and English is also used to teach life values. For example, when Vincent advises El, "*Ada yang memang papah bisa beli, but if you want it, you work for it,*" the use of Indonesian adds to the cultural relevance, while English makes the message more universal. This shift

in language shows how bilingual communication strategies can improve the effectiveness of messages and reach a wider audience (Ambele & Watson-Todd, 2019).

4. Creating a Comfortable and Engaging Atmosphere

Another function of using language styles is to create a comfortable and attractive atmosphere for both speakers and audiences. The seamless switching between Indonesian and English reflects the natural flow of conversation in a bilingual environment. For example, Deddy asked El, "*Sekarang*, how old are you? 10?" which shows a casual blend of languages, so that the conversation feels more familiar and interesting to the listener. Similarly, when Vincent said to El for going upstairs to brush his teeth because El always make an excuse to not go to sleep. These interactions reflect the patterns of everyday communication within bilingual families, creating a sense of closeness and comfort for audiences who are used to using two languages in their lives.

The various changes in language styles that occur in the podcast are due to various factors that include social, cultural and communication factors. The changes are implemented strategically to be able to adjust to the age and relationships between speakers. For example, when Deddy uses a consultative language style when speaking Vincent. It's another thing when Deddy talks with El Barack tends to use more casual and intimate language to make it easier for El to understand Deddy's intentions well. Deddy also often changes his language from Indonesian to English and vice versa. The language change is used to make a connection between emotions and culture. As well as to gain universal clarity and understanding and later be able to achieve certain communication goals and attract a more universal audience. English is also often used to express emotions and convey certain values. Its use can also create a more comfortable and interesting conversation atmosphere and can explain things in a more elegant way. This is because in the context of podcast, the speakers need to create a situation in which the language style used contributes to the comfortable interactive dynamic and it creates natural conversation (Bai & Wang, 2024).

The phenomenon that occurs reflects that language has a dynamic and adaptive nature, especially in the environment of bilingual speakers. Speakers strategically change the style of the Language to meet their social, cultural, and communicative goals. By analyzing these shifts, readers can better understand how Language functions in multilingual interactions, especially in digital media such as podcasts. The goal is to attract a diverse and global audience.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that this study examines how translanguageing and language style function as strategic communication tools, especially in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast media. The findings show that language translation can be used for various purposes, such as expressing emotions, clarifying meaning, and engaging multilingual audiences with various patterns. ICM (*Indonesian to Code mixing*) is the most used pattern with a percentage of 36.71%. This shows the natural integration of different languages in bilingual conversation. In addition, language style analyzed based on the theory of Martin Joos (1967) shows that the

more dominant type of language style is casual style as much as 75.95%. The style of the language reflects the relaxed nature of podcasts and there are various approaches emotionally. Meanwhile, there was also a consultative style of 17.72% that appeared in several dialogues. The last is intimate style with a percentage of 6.33% which is used for more personal and in-depth conversations. The shift that has occurred, shows that speakers also adjust their language to various factors such as age differences, cultural backgrounds, and communication goals to be achieved. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of multilingual communication, especially in digital media that is prevalent in various circles. Future research can further explore the same linguistics patterns with different objects or may also examine listener involvement in translanguage-based communication. This article reaffirmed that the use of language in a bilingual environment is fluid and adaptive, reflecting cultural identity and social dynamics.

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