

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Research Data Analysis of Episode 467 Jangan Jahat Sama Diri

Sendiri

No	Utterances	Category Code	Types	Vocabulary Learning Indicator	Analysis
1	Sebenarnya mungkin hal kecil banget <i>trigger</i> -nya, Cuma karena datang dari seseorang yang kita prioritaskan.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The words <i>trigger</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence and understood through context.
2	“Kita pengen banget selalu baik-baik aja. <i>We wish all the best</i> untuk dia.”	Code-switching	Inter-sentential	Translation Language	the English expression <i>we wish all the best</i> is used alongside Indonesian utterances. The bilingual context helps listeners understand the meaning of the English expression through the surrounding discourse.
3	“Selamat malam, <i>welcome back to my podcast.</i> ”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English phrase <i>welcome back to my podcast</i> is embedded within an Indonesian greeting. The context allows listeners to infer

					the meaning of the phrase without requiring a direct translation.
4	<i>"I hope this episode finds you well and hug you well. So, ya tanpa berlama-lama lagi..."</i>	Code-switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English sentence is followed by Indonesian discourse. The combination of languages within the same utterance provides contextual clues that help listeners understand the English expressions used.
5	"Kayak nangis di kereta, di MRT, jalanan ketika aku <i>jogging</i> , ada banyak hal yang bikin aku cengeng."	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>jogging</i> is embedded in an Indonesian narrative and understood from situation.
6	"Cuma ada <i>trigger</i> yang bikin aku sedih gitu."	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The lexical item <i>trigger</i> is interpreted through emotional context.
7	"Aku terima sebuah <i>chat</i> dari teman aku dan itu rasanya sakit banget."	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>chat</i> is easily mapped to "message" in Indonesian context.

8	“Mungkin kita salah karena udah berharap tapi <i>thats normal actually.</i> ”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English expression <i>that's normal actually</i> is presented within an Indonesian context, helping listeners infer its meaning from the surrounding discourse.
9	“Berekspektasi itu normal banget gitu, <i>that such a human.</i> ”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	the English phrase is embedded within an Indonesian explanation, allowing listeners to understand the intended meaning through context.
10	“Kita semua pasti punya ekspektasi dan <i>its coming naturally</i> gitu.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	the English phrase <i>it's coming naturally</i> is used alongside Indonesian discourse, helping listeners interpret its meaning from the context.
11	“ <i>That's why</i> kita berharap bahwa semoga dia enggak ngecewain kita.”	Code-switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	Cause-effect structure helps learners infer meaning easily. <i>that's why</i> is connected directly to the

					Indonesian explanation that follows, enabling listeners to understand its function and meaning.
12	“Semoga dia <i>appreciate and treat us with the respect.</i> ”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English words <i>appreciate, treat, and respect</i> can be inferred from the surrounding context. The speaker expresses a hope that someone will value and treat others respectfully, allowing listeners to understand the meanings of these English words without providing a direct translation.
13	“Cuma <i>when its coming from this someone close with us</i> rasanya jadi makin sakit.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English clause is surrounded by Indonesian discourse, providing contextual cues that support comprehension of the vocabulary used.

14	“Kamu cuma bisa diam <i>and all I can do yesterday is just crying.</i> ”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	the English clause is integrated into an Indonesian sentence, allowing listeners to understand the vocabulary through the overall messages.
15	“ <i>I’m crying</i> di toilet mall.”	Code-switching	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase <i>I’m crying</i> is inserted into an Indonesian utterance. The surrounding context helps listeners understand the meaning of the expression.
16	“Aku jadi takut karena <i>I want to be alone</i> aja gitu.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	<i>I want to be alone</i> is embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context helps listeners understand the meaning of the phrase and the vocabulary it contains.
17	“ <i>But</i> ketemu sama orang lain pun aku takut kecewa.”	Code-switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>but</i> is used within an Indonesian utterance, allowing listeners to understand its meaning and function as a contrasting

					connector through the surrounding context.
18	“Dan <i>all I can do it just, it just crying</i> dan yaudah deh gitu.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Repetition	The English expression is embedded within an Indonesian utterance, helping listeners infer its meaning from the context. It also demonstrates repetition through the repeated use of <i>it just</i> , which may reinforce listeners’ familiarity with the expression and support vocabulary retention.
19	“Aku terbiasa jadi <i>yes man</i> yang <i>iya-iyaa aja</i> .”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	The English phrase <i>yes man</i> is accompanied by the Indonesian explanation <i>yang iya-iyaa aja</i> , enabling listeners to infer the meaning of the expression from the translation language..
20	“ <i>Just in case and just for</i> aku takut mereka pergi ninggalin aku.”		Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as insertion because the English phrases <i>just in case</i> and <i>just for</i> are inserted into an Indonesian sentence without

					changing the Indonesian grammatical structure. The listener can infer the meaning of the inserted phrases from the context of the speaker's fear of being abandoned, indicating contextual meaning support.
21	“Dia gatau salah dia apa. Dia gatau dia itu <i>problem</i> -nya.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	This utterance represents insertion because the English word <i>problem</i> is embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding Indonesian context helps listeners understand that <i>problem</i> means <i>masalah</i> , demonstrating translation language support.
22	“So you better to be alone again daripada sama orang tersebut.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as intra-sentential because an English clause is combined with an Indonesian clause within the same utterance. The context allows listeners to understand the meaning of <i>alone</i>

					<i>again</i> through the surrounding Indonesian explanation.
23	“ <i>Trust me, serius.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Tag-Switching	Contextual Meaning Support	This example belongs to tag-switching because the short English expression <i>trust me</i> is inserted into the discourse. The Indonesian word <i>serius</i> reinforces the intended meaning, helping listeners understand the expression through translation.
24	“Aku tuh dulu mikir bahwa <i>maybe I am the problem.</i> ”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is categorized as alternation because the speaker switches from Indonesian to a complete English clause. The meaning of <i>I am the problem</i> can be inferred from the preceding Indonesian context about self-reflection.
25	“ <i>But I always remember all the thing all the flows and I always say sorry.</i> Bahkan aku terbiasa untuk minta maaf ke segala sesuatu...”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance demonstrates inter-sentential switching because the speaker changes from English to Indonesian

					between sentences. The Indonesian sentence provides additional context that helps listeners understand the English vocabulary.
26	“Segala sesuatu yang <i>maybe it's not my mistake at all.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as intra-sentential because the speaker shifts from Indonesian to an English clause within one utterance. The context enables listeners to infer the meaning of <i>mistake</i> without requiring direct translation.
27	“Mereka jadi menggampangkan perasaan aku, dan <i>oh my god, it's a big fault.</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance represents alternation because an English clause is combined with an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context explains the speaker's disappointment, helping listeners understand the expression <i>big fault</i> .
28	“ <i>I'm failing myself</i> gitu, aku ngecewain diri	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The English expression <i>it's a big fault</i> appears after an

	aku sendiri banget.”				Indonesian clause that describes the speaker's situation. The surrounding context helps listeners infer the meaning of the English expression and understand its usage without direct translation
29	“Nggak ada kok kehilangan seeorang yang emang <i>don't</i> <i>deserve your</i> <i>sparks, don't</i> <i>deserve your</i> <i>smile, don't</i> <i>deserve our joy</i> gitu.”	Code-Switching	Intra-Sentential	Repetition	The repeated phrase <i>don't deserve</i> appears three times, giving listeners repeated exposure to the vocabulary and structure.
30	“Itu men-trigger banyak hal sih.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support. The English word <i>trigger</i> is used within an Indonesian sentence, allowing listeners to infer its meaning from the surrounding context. The contextual use helps learners understand the vocabulary item

					without direct translation.
31	“Yang lebih buruk adalah maksain masuk ke <i>circle</i> yang salah. Maksain ketmu orang yang salah.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	This utterance is classified as insertion because the English word <i>circle</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The context helps listeners interpret the word as a social group or friendship circle.
32	“Jangan mau terus menerus disetir orang lain gitu. <i>You always pleasing others, but you never pleasing yourself.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance demonstrates inter-sentential switching because the language changes after the completion of the Indonesian sentence. The English sentence elaborates on the previous idea, allowing listeners to understand the vocabulary through context.
33	“Aku selalu bikin kamu kesulitan kaya gini. <i>I'm sorry.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Translation Language	This utterance is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the speaker switches languages between two separate sentences. The English phrase <i>I'm sorry</i> clearly expresses the

					apology already implied in the Indonesian sentence, functioning as translation support.
34	“Tapi aku tahu juga bahwa semuanya terjadi, <i>everything happened for a reason gitu.</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as alternation because an English clause is embedded within an Indonesian clause. The surrounding context helps listeners understand the meaning of the expression <i>everything happens for a reason.</i>
35	“Naantinya ketika mungkin kita disakitin lagi <i>we know the patterns.</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance demonstrates alternation because the speaker switches from Indonesian to English within the same utterance. The context enables listeners to infer the meaning of <i>patterns</i> as recurring situations or behaviors.
36	“Ini kita juga tahu, <i>we are going to be though, we are</i>	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Repetition	This utterance is categorized as alternation

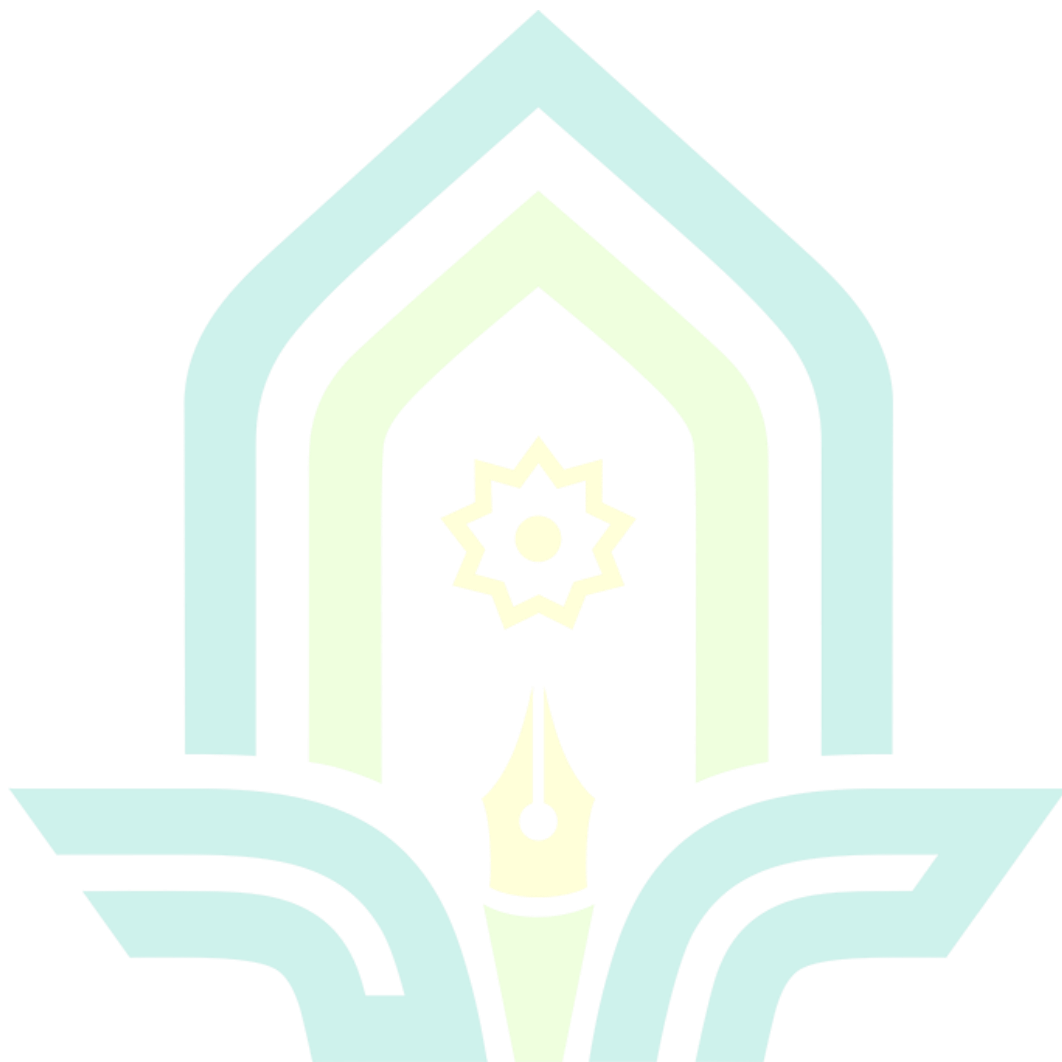
	<i>going to be better person</i> , kita ada bisa nih kayak oke gue enggak sesakit itu lagi.”				because two English clauses are embedded in an Indonesian utterance. The repeated structure <i>we are going to be</i> reinforces vocabulary exposure and aids retention.
37	“Lo bisa kapan aja di- <i>replace</i> gitu, jadi yaudah biasa-biasa aja.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance represents insertion because the English word <i>replace</i> is incorporated into an Indonesian sentence. The context makes the meaning understandable as <i>digantikan</i> .
38	“ <i>I know life been hard since I was kid</i> . But hidup akhir-akhir ini tuh jadi lebih berat gitu”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as inter-sentential switching. The Indonesian sentence expands the meaning of the previous English statement, providing contextual support for understanding the vocabulary.
39	“...and <i>overthinking</i> menghantui aku, <i>overthinking</i> itu jadi menguasai pikiran aku.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Repetition	The word appears twice in the same utterance, providing repeated

					exposure that may help listeners remember and retain the vocabulary.
40	“Tapi aku jadi sadar bahwa oke, <i>enough</i> , cukup bagus.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	This utterance demonstrates insertion because the English word <i>enough</i> is embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The phrase <i>cukup bagus</i> helps listeners understand the meaning of <i>enough</i> , indicating translation language support.
41	“ <i>That’s alright</i> . Enggak apa-apa.”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Translation Language	The Indonesian expression <i>enggak apa-apa</i> directly translates the English phrase <i>that’s alright</i> , facilitating vocabulary understanding.
42	“ <i>It’s okay to lose another person</i> . <i>It’s okay</i> untuk kehilangan orang...”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Repetition	The phrase <i>it’s okay</i> is repeated, providing repeated exposure that strengthens vocabulary retention.
43	“Gaada yang perlu dipaksain gitu. <i>Just let it flow aja</i> .”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The meaning of <i>just let it flow</i> can be understood through the

					previous explanation about not forcing situations, showing contextual meaning support.
44	“Anyway, guys tadi kameranya mati, aduh lagi seru ngobrolnya.”	Code-Switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is categorized as tag-switching because the discourse markers <i>anyway</i> and <i>guys</i> are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Their meanings can be inferred from the conversational context.
45	“...bagian dari keluarga kamu, atau <i>your soulmate your best friends</i> .”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is classified as alternation because the speaker switches from Indonesian to English phrases within the same utterance. The surrounding context helps listeners infer that <i>soulmate</i> and <i>best friends</i> refer to important people in one's life.
46	“So ya <i>I think it such a good topic</i> , kalau kalian suka sama episode kali ini...”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	The English expression <i>I think it such a good topic</i> is used together with Indonesian discourse,

					allowing listeners to infer the meaning of the English vocabulary from the surrounding context.
47	“ <i>Comment down below</i> dan ceritain pengalaman diri kalian sendiri.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support. The English phrase <i>comment down below</i> is used together with an Indonesian utterance, enabling listeners to infer its meaning from the surrounding context. The contextual use helps listeners understand the expression without requiring a direct translation.
48	“...dan aku lagi <i>open pre order e-book</i> ‘Ibu, Aku nggak sekuat itu’...”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance is categorized as insertion because the English phrase <i>open pre-order</i> is embedded in an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context about selling an e-book helps listeners understand the

					intended meaning of the expression.
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Appendix 2 Research Data Analysis Episode 468 Stop Available Buat Semua Orang

No	Utterances	Category Code	Types	Vocabulary Learning Indicator	Analysis
1	" <i>Stop available</i> buat semua orang, kenapa karena kamu ga bisa.."	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>available</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence structure. The surrounding context helps listeners understand that <i>available</i> refers to always being present or accessible for others.
2	"Karena <i>when you attract with every person every people, we will attract with disappoint too.</i> "	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance contains English clauses embedded within Indonesian discourse. The context allows listeners to infer the meanings of <i>attract</i> and <i>disappoint</i> from the speaker's explanation about relationships with others.
3	" <i>So, welcome to video podcast.</i> Aku senang banget..."	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker switches from English to Indonesian between sentences. The English greeting introduces the podcast, while the Indonesian sentence continues the

					discussion, supporting comprehension through context.
4	“Mungkin jadi terasa kayak <i>deeptalk</i> , atau ditemenin...”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English-derived term <i>deeptalk</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The context suggests a deep or meaningful conversation, helping listeners understand the expression.
5	“...dan welcome di <i>set up</i> baru aku.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>welcome</i> and phrase <i>set up</i> are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Their meanings can be inferred from the context of introducing a new recording environment.
6	“Maybe kalian nggak <i>familiar</i> sama <i>set up</i> -nya, tapi kalo kalian seneng...”	Code-Mixing	Congruent Lexicalization	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker combines English and Indonesian elements in one utterance. The context helps listeners understand <i>familiar</i> and <i>set up</i> without direct translation.
7	“ <i>How was your day</i> , apa kabar?”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The Indonesian phrase <i>apa kabar</i> functions as a translation or

					equivalent greeting to the English expression <i>How was your day?</i> .
8	“Gimana perasaan kamu, <i>are you happy</i> , <i>are you really happy?</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Repetition	The word <i>happy</i> appears twice in the same utterance. This repetition increases exposure to the vocabulary and reinforces its meaning.
9	“Are you connect with yourself, apakah kamu terhubung ama diri kamu sendiri?”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The Indonesian clause directly explains the English question, making it easier for listeners to understand the vocabulary <i>connect with yourself</i> .
10	“ <i>It's been long time</i> nggak minum matcha.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The language switch occurs within the same sentence. The context helps listeners understand the meaning of the English phrase <i>it's been a long time</i> .
11	“ <i>So, if youre maybe</i> kehilangan diri kamu sendiri.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	An English clause is combined with an Indonesian phrase in the same utterance. The context helps listeners understand the message without explicit translation.

12	“Ngerasa capek karena udah <i>pleasing other people</i> .”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase <i>pleasing other people</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context explains its meaning as trying to satisfy others.
13	“...dan udah ngerasa <i>overwhelming</i> karena banyak orang”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English adjective <i>overwhelming</i> is inserted into an Indonesian structure. The context allows listeners to infer its meaning as feeling emotionally overloaded.
14	“ <i>Anyway</i> , salam kenal aku helo bagus buat temen-temen yang baru dating...”	Code-Switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The discourse marker <i>anyway</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence, functioning as a conversational tag.
15	“ <i>Back to the episode, stop available</i> buat semua orang.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support. The English expressions are used together with an Indonesian phrase, allowing listeners to infer

					the meanings of the English vocabulary from the surrounding context without direct translation.
16	“Dulu, <i>I have been living into the wrong perspective.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker switches from Indonesian to a complete English clause. The context helps listeners understand the meaning of <i>wrong perspective</i> .
17	“Ketika aku dewasa <i>i know that is a wrong perspective</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance combines Indonesian and English clauses. The English clause is understandable through the previous Indonesian explanation.
18	“ <i>I know that it will be disappoint myself</i> gitu.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The utterance begins in English and ends with an Indonesian discourse marker. The context helps listeners infer the meaning of <i>disappoint myself</i> .
19	“Jadi yak kamu nggak akan bisa selalu ada buat orang lain, dan <i>stop available</i> buat semua orang. <i>Stop</i> selalu baik buat semua orang.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Repetition	The English word <i>available</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Since the same word also appeared previously it provides repeated exposure that may

					strengthen vocabulary retention.
20	“ <i>Stop</i> selalu ada buat semua orang gitu.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>stop</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The meaning is understood through the context of limiting availability for others.
21	“Dan jadi tidak ada <i>value</i> -nya gitu”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	The English word <i>value</i> is inserted into Indonesian structure. The context helps learners interpret it as <i>nilai</i> or personal worth.
22	“ <i>I know</i> kita enggak usah ngomongin soal kebaikan...”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker switches from English clause to Indonesian. The meaning of <i>I know</i> is easily understood from the following explanation.
23	“ <i>But far from that</i> , semoga orang-orang yang mungkin...”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase <i>but far from that</i> is combined with Indonesian discourse. The surrounding context supports comprehension.
24	“Kamu harus selalu ada itu untuk diri kamu sendiri aja. <i>You must available</i> ”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Translation Language	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual

	<i>for you for your own self."</i>				meaning support. The English sentence appears after an Indonesian sentence discussing the same idea, allowing listeners to understand the meaning through the surrounding context.
25	"Ah lo ini baperan deh, and <i>then I'm silent.</i> "	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English clause is connected to the previous Indonesian statement, enabling listeners to infer the meaning from the context.
26	"Ya lo diem banget, and <i>then I forced myself to be happy, to loving, untuk keliatan lebih seru gitu.</i> "	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The utterance mixes English and Indonesian within one sentence. The meaning of <i>forced myself to be happy</i> is clarified by Indonesian explanation.
27	"Padahal ya it's <i>not me.</i> "	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The short English clause functions as an emotional tag emphasizing identity conflict.

28	“I know I know, gitu.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Repetition	The repetition of <i>I know</i> functions as emphasis, reinforcing emotional acknowledgment.
29	“Ini beneran bikin kamu Bahagia nggak sih, karena <i>that question maybe we rarely questioning into ourself.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The word “ <i>question</i> ” appears in a meaningful context about self-reflection, enabling listeners to infer its meaning from the surrounding discussion.
30	“ <i>But do we asking to our self?</i> Apakah kita nanya ke diri sendiri?”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Translation Language	The Indonesian sentence directly conveys the meaning of the previous English sentence, helping listeners understand unfamiliar vocabulary through translation.
31	“Apakah ini yang benar-benar kita cari di dunia ini? <i>Nope, we don’t care about ourself, we care too much to other self, to other people, to other person.</i> ”	Code-Switching	Inter-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The words <i>people</i> and <i>person</i> are presented within a discussion about social relationships, allowing listeners to infer their meanings from context.
32	“Kita tuh enggak terlalu peduli sama diri kita sendiri, <i>thats why</i> ketika orang lain	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English expression “ <i>that’s why</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The

	mungkin jahatin kita...”				meaning of “<i>that’s why</i>” can be inferred from the cause-and- effect relationship expressed in the utterance.
33	“...padahal <i>no</i>, <i>you deserve</i> <i>happiness</i>, <i>you</i> <i>deserve better</i>, <i>you deserve to</i> <i>be loved.</i>”	Code- Switching	Intra- sentential	Repetition	The speaker starts with Indonesian and then continues using English clauses. The switch occurs within one utterance and involves larger language units. The repeated phrase “<i>you</i> <i>deserve</i>” emphasizes the message and repeatedly exposes listeners to the same vocabulary pattern, making it more memorable.
34	“Mungkin, kamu belum <i>surrounded by</i> orang-orang baik juga.”	Code- Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase “<i>surrounded by</i>” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The listener can understand the phrase because it is directly followed by “<i>orang-orang</i> <i>baik</i>” which provides a clear clue about its meaning.

35	“Mungkin, kamu terjebak di pertemanan yang salah, di <i>circle</i> yang salah...”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word " <i>circle</i> " is embedded in an Indonesian sentence. The phrase " <i>pertemanan yang salah</i> " helps listeners understand that " <i>circle</i> " refers to a social group or friendship environment. The surrounding context provides sufficient meaning support without direct translation.
36	“Terjebak dalam lingkungan yang mana belum terbiasa buat <i>appreciate</i> kebaikan kamu”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word " <i>appreciate</i> " is inserted into an Indonesian utterance. The phrase " <i>kebaikan kamu</i> " helps listeners understand that the word relates to valuing or recognizing someone's kindness. The context makes the intended meaning easier to infer.
37	“ <i>So stop being available to everyone, stop</i> buat selalu ada buat orang-orang.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Translation Language	The speaker first uses English and then continues with an Indonesian expression carrying a similar meaning. The Indonesian phrase

					helps clarify the meaning of "available to everyone" by explaining it in a more familiar language.
38	"Ditelfon sama temen-temen aku <i>and then I wake up</i> di jam dua pagi."	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The phrase " <i>di jam dua pagi</i> " provides a situational clue that helps listeners understand that " <i>wake up</i> " refers to becoming awake from sleep.
39	"And then aku ngasih <i>advice</i> ke mereka, dan kadang mereka lupa buat bilang makasih."	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word " <i>advice</i> " is inserted into the Indonesian sentence. Because the speaker explains that they gave something to their friends, listeners can infer that " <i>advice</i> " refers to suggestions or guidance given to others.
40	Dan kadang akupun <i>too afraid to ask</i> bilang kayak kok lu ga bilang makasih sih."	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker alternates between Indonesian and English within the same sentence. The phrase " <i>too afraid to ask</i> " is understandable

					because the speaker immediately explains a situation where they hesitate to express disappointment or ask for appreciation.
41	" <i>Not even your friend</i> dan lu bilang makasih."	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The utterance begins in English and ends in Indonesian. The word " <i>friend</i> " appears in a familiar context related to friendship and social interaction, helping listeners understand its meaning through the topic being discussed.
42	"Karena <i>I know</i> , aku mungkin bisa menjadi <i>list</i> terakhir bagi mereka."	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase " <i>I know</i> " and the word " <i>list</i> " are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding explanation helps listeners understand that " <i>list</i> " refers to someone's position or priority among other people.
43	" <i>It's very sad fact, it's very terrible, horrible</i> dan itu menyedihkan	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The speaker uses several English adjectives before expressing a similar meaning in Indonesian.

	banget buat aku gitu.”				The Indonesian phrase " <i>menyedihkan banget</i> " helps reinforce the emotional meaning conveyed by the English words.
44	“So, you got loneliness, lu nggak punya cukup banyak orang buat dia ngejawab pesan mereka.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word " <i>loneliness</i> " is followed by an explanation about not having enough people to respond to messages. This explanation provides clues that help listeners understand the meaning of the vocabulary item.
45	“Lu akan selalu respon mereka, <i>thats why you available for everyone.</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker explains a behaviour in Indonesian before expressing the result in English. The preceding context helps listeners understand the meaning of " <i>available for everyone</i> " as always being there for other people.
46	“ <i>That’s why you often to get disappointment, you often to feel sad, you often to crying, you often to not</i>	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Repetition	The speaker repeatedly uses the phrase " <i>you often</i> " before introducing different emotional

	<i>appreciated,</i> karena mereka punya banyak orang.”				conditions. This repetition exposes listeners to the same pattern multiple times while reinforcing the meanings of the accompanying vocabulary items such as " <i>disappointment,</i> " " <i>sad,</i> " and " <i>appreciated.</i> "
47	“...dan lo Cuma punya mereka, see?”	Code- Switching	Tag- switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The meaning of the expression can be understood through the surrounding discussion about depending too much on certain people, allowing listeners to infer its meaning from the context.
48	“So, <i>ya that's the sad fact that's a horrible fact</i> yang harus lo terima.”	Code- Switching	Intra- sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker begins with an English clause and then continues in Indonesian within the same sentence. The Indonesian phrase “ <i>yang harus lo terima</i> ” helps explain and reinforce the meaning of the English statement. Listeners can understand that “ <i>sad fact</i> ” and “ <i>horrible fact</i> ” refer to a difficult

					reality that must be accepted.
49	“ <i>So that’s why maybe</i> , kak aku bingung...”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The utterance contains both Indonesian and English clauses within a single sentence. The English expression “ <i>that’s why maybe</i> ” is used to explain the speaker’s confusion. Its meaning can be inferred from the following Indonesian phrase “ <i>aku bingung</i> ”, which provides contextual support for understanding the message.
50	“ <i>You are like children</i> , gitu kamu kayak baperan banget, kayak anak kecil banget.”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The speaker starts with an English clause and then provides an explanation in Indonesian. The Indonesian phrase “ <i>kayak anak kecil banget</i> ” conveys a similar meaning to “ <i>You are like children.</i> ” The Indonesian explanation helps listeners understand the English expression more easily.
51	“Kayak gapernah punya temen aja, <i>but</i>	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Repetition	The speaker shifts from Indonesian to a longer

	<i>sadly, you just silent, you cannot describe your feeling, you cannot tell your emotion, because you are too afraid to be alone again?"</i>				English clause within the same utterance. The repeated structure " <i>you cannot</i> " appears multiple times, exposing listeners repeatedly to similar vocabulary patterns. This repetition may help listeners become more familiar with words such as <i>describe</i> , <i>feeling</i> , and <i>emotion</i> through repeated exposure.
52	<i>"But the fact</i> adalah bahwa <i>at the end of the day</i> kita tuh pasti bakal sendirian."	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrases " <i>but the fact</i> " and " <i>at the end of the day</i> " are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The language shift occurs within the same sentence. The phrase " <i>at the end of the day</i> " can be understood through the context discussing the reality that people eventually face situations alone.
53	<i>"At the end of the day</i> kita pasti bakal kesepian juga gitu."	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English expression " <i>at the end of the day</i> " is embedded within an Indonesian

					sentence. Its meaning can be inferred from the explanation that follows, which discusses feelings of loneliness.
54	“Dan kitapun <i>eventually</i> bakal ketemu dengan orang baru juga.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The adverb “ <i>eventually</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence without changing the grammatical structure. Its meaning can be inferred from the surrounding statement about meeting new people in the future.
55	“So, ya jadi pinter-pinterlah milih teman.”	Code-Switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The word “ <i>so</i> ” functions as a discourse marker introducing a conclusion. The following Indonesian statement helps listeners understand that the speaker is drawing a lesson or recommendation from the previous discussion.
56	“Pinter-pinterlah menjaga diri kamu sendiri gitu, and <i>stop available</i> buat semua orang.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker begins with Indonesian and then switches to an English clause. The English expression “ <i>stop available buat</i>

					<i>semua orang</i> ” is clarified by the preceding Indonesian statement about taking care of oneself.
57	“Apakah aku kesepian? <i>Of course</i> aku kesepian banget waktu itu.”	Code-Switching	Tag-switching	Translation Language	The phrase “ <i>of course</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The Indonesian statement that follows reinforces the meaning by emphasizing that the speaker was indeed lonely at that time.
58	“...tapi aku berkembang, <i>so that’s a good thing, right?</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	The English clause “ <i>that’s a good thing</i> ” follows an Indonesian statement about personal growth. The tag “ <i>right?</i> ” is used to seek agreement from listeners. The context helps listeners understand the positive meaning of the expression.
59	“Aku sedih karena selalu jadi <i>second option</i> or <i>maybe last option...</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrases “ <i>second option</i> ” and “ <i>last option</i> ” are inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Their meanings can be inferred from the speaker's explanation of

					feeling less prioritized by others.
60	“Atau dipilih karna mungkin ada yang ga ikut, <i>or many things</i> yang lebih sedih lainnya.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>or many things</i> ” is embedded in an Indonesian sentence. The listener can understand its meaning through the discussion of other disappointing situations experienced by the speaker.
61	“Lebih baik kesepian aja daripada harus sama orang yang <i>toxic</i> .”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word “ <i>toxic</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Its meaning can be inferred from the comparison between being lonely and staying with harmful people.
62	“yaampun egois banget ya rasanya, <i>sometime, it must to be selfish, sometimes not everytime.</i> ”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support because the English expression <i>selfish</i> appears after an Indonesian statement discussing selfishness, helping listeners infer its meaning. It also demonstrates

					repetition through the repeated use of <i>sometimes</i> , which may strengthen vocabulary retention.
63	“because you deserve happiness, you deserve joy, karena kenapa? Karena kita tuh terbiasa buat ngebahagiaain orang lain.”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Repetition	The phrase “ <i>you deserve</i> ” is repeated before different vocabulary items (<i>happiness</i> and <i>joy</i>). This repetition reinforces the meaning and makes the vocabulary more memorable for listeners.
64	“Kita terbiasa buat <i>pleasing other people</i> .”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>pleasing other people</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Its meaning can be inferred from the discussion about prioritizing other people's happiness over one's own needs.
65	“Padahal, <i>look at yourself</i> , diri kamu tuh kelihatan sedih banget.”	Code-Mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The English phrase “ <i>look at yourself</i> ” is followed by an Indonesian explanation. The Indonesian part helps listeners understand that the speaker is encouraging self-reflection.

66	“So <i>why?</i> Kenapa kamu masih sempat- sempetnya ngebahagiain orang lain?”	Code- Switching	Tag- switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker first asks a question in English and then continues with a related question in Indonesian. The Indonesian sentence helps listeners understand the intended meaning of the English expression.
67	“ <i>And the maybe you said</i> bahwa gini kak...”	Code- Switching	Intra- sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The listener can understand its meaning because it introduces an example of what someone might say.
68	“Mungkin dia bisa bantuin aku, mungkin <i>it was my it was my head</i> ”	Code- Switching	Intra- sentential	Repetition	The phrase “ <i>it was my</i> ” is repeated twice in the same utterance. This repetition increases exposure to the phrase and emphasizes the speaker's reflection on personal thoughts.
69	“ <i>but the sad reality is</i> ketika aku sedih, ketika aku mungkin butuh bantuan gaada	Code- Switching	Intra- sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English clause introduces the speaker's main idea, while the Indonesian explanation provides details

	satupun yang bantuin aku.”				about the experience. The context helps listeners understand the meaning of “ <i>sad reality</i> .”
70	“ <i>Not really one of them</i> yang bantuin aku.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase is embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context explains that none of the people mentioned provided help, making the meaning easier to infer.
71	“aku sendirian and <i>then I’m crying</i> .”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker switches from Indonesian to English within the same utterance. The context of being alone helps listeners understand the meaning of “ <i>I’m crying</i> .”
72	“Tapi rasa sakit itu masih ada kayak, huh <i>I’m very sad at that night</i> aku sedih banget.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Translation Language	The English expression “ <i>I’m very sad</i> ” is reinforced by the Indonesian phrase “ <i>aku sedih banget</i> .” This allows listeners to understand the emotional meaning through direct semantic support.

73	“Aku harus adar baahwa aku harus berhenti untuk jadi <i>people pleaser</i> .”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The term “ <i>people pleaser</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding context about stopping certain behaviors helps listeners infer its meaning.
74	“Karena kalau bukan kamu, siapa lagi yang <i>speak up</i> untuk diri kamu sendiri?”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>speak up</i> ” is embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The context encourages self-expression, helping listeners understand the meaning of the phrase.
75	“Well <i>actually</i> udah 20 menit pengen lanjut karena masih seru.”	Code-Switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	This utterance supports vocabulary learning through contextual meaning support. The English discourse markers <i>well</i> and <i>actually</i> are used within an Indonesian utterance, allowing listeners to understand their communicative function through context.
76	“Tapi udah kepanjangan, so <i>talk to you soon</i> di episode berikutnya.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The speaker switches from Indonesian to English to close the discussion.

					The phrase “ <i>talk to you soon</i> ” can be understood through the context of ending the episode and meeting listeners again later.
77	“ <i>Comment down below</i> aku pengen banget dengerin cerita kalian.”	Code-Mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>comment down below</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The following Indonesian statement clearly indicates that the speaker wants listeners to share their stories, helping them understand the meaning of the expression.

Appendix 3 Research Data Analysis Episode 514 Life After Break Up

No	Utterances	Code-Mixing	Code-Switching	Vocabulary Learning Indicator	Analysis
1	“Mungkin dulunya kamu bangun pagi menerima “Selamat pagi, <i>good morning</i> , sarapan pakai apa pagi ini.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	The phrase <i>selamat pagi</i> is next to the target language “ <i>good morning</i> .” This helps listeners providing an instant translation.
2	“... ngerasa bakal lebih <i>happy</i> kalau dia ada disini.”	Code-mixing	insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>happy</i> appears in an Indonesian sentence, allowing listeners to infer its meaning (“bahagia”) from the surrounding context.
3	“ <i>It just a past</i> , itu cuman fase yang mana nanti bakal terlewati juga pada akhirnya.”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The English phrase <i>it just a past</i> is immediately explained in Indonesian <i>itu Cuma fase yang bakal terlewati</i> , helping listeners connect the English expression with its intended meaning.
4	“Kita tuh jadi <i>questioning our value and questioning our world.</i> ”	Code Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Learning	The phrases <i>questioning our value</i> and <i>questioning our world</i> are embedded within a discussion about self-

					reflection, enabling listeners to understand the vocabulary through context.
5	“Itu tuh cuma <i>overthinking</i> kita aja, asli Cuma <i>overthinking</i> kita aja.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Repetition	The word <i>overthinking</i> is repeated twice in the utterance, increasing listeners' familiarity with the term and strengthening vocabulary retention.
6	“Lo cukup dan lo engga kekurangan apapun, <i>seriously</i> lu engga kekurangan.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>seriously</i> is used within a supportive statement, allowing listeners to infer its meaning from the emotional and situational context.
7	“Cuma kamu yang berjuang, cuma kamu yang <i>excited</i> , Cuma kamu yang berkorban.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>excited</i> is inserted into an Indonesian sentence while the overall grammatical structure remains Indonesian. The meaning of <i>excited</i> can be understood through the surrounding context describing someone who is highly involved and enthusiastic in a relationship.

8	“Dia mana ada nunjukkin <i>effort</i> -nya mana...”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word " <i>effort</i> " is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. Its meaning can be inferred from the discussion about someone's actions and commitment in a relationship.
9	“...dia mana ada nunjukkin cintanya dan enggak pernah <i>showing love</i> untuk kamu.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	The phrase " <i>showing love</i> " is embedded in an Indonesian sentence and immediately explain in Indonesian nunjukin cintanya.
10	“Padahal yang namanya hubungan <i>supposed to sharing each other</i> , ya kan?.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English clause is inserted within an Indonesian utterance. The context of discussing a healthy relationship helps listeners infer the meaning of " <i>sharing each other</i> ."
11	“...karena <i>maybe some people</i> merasa bahwa gue nggak pandai dalam sendiri.”	Code-Switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English phrase " <i>maybe some people</i> " is combined with Indonesian elements within the same sentence. The context explains that some individuals feel

					uncomfortable being alone.
12	“ <i>So that’s why they search for partner</i> , mereka cari pasangan yang tepat.”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Translation Language	The Indonesian clause “ <i>mereka cari pasangan yang tepat</i> ” helps clarify the meaning of the English phrase “ <i>search for partner.</i> ”
13	“.. atau mungkin <i>hts you name it, whatever, whatever it is.</i> ”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The expressions “ <i>whatever</i> ” and “ <i>whatever it is</i> ” are repeated for emphasis. These English tags are used as discourse markers and expose listeners repeatedly to the same vocabulary.
14	“Kenapa lu mungkin akhirnya berakhir <i>end up</i> sm dia dan nggak jalan lagi.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>end up</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The context about a relationship ending helps listeners infer its meaning.
15	“Kenapa akhirnya hubungan ini ga <i>works</i> untuk lu.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word “ <i>works</i> ” is embedded in an Indonesian sentence. Its meaning can be understood through the discussion about whether a relationship functions successfully or not.

16	“Kenapa lu belum bisa <i>take care of yourself</i> .”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase " <i>take care of yourself</i> " appears within an Indonesian sentence. The context encourages self-care, making the meaning clear.
17	“Lo harus tu apa yang bikin lo <i>happy</i> ...”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The adjective " <i>happy</i> " is inserted into an Indonesian utterance. The surrounding statement helps listeners infer that it refers to feeling happiness or satisfaction.
18	“Mungkin diri lo pun iri melihat oh lu se- <i>effort</i> itu memperjuangkan orang”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word " <i>effort</i> " is used within an Indonesian sentence. The context of making sacrifices for someone helps listeners understand its meaning.
19	“But <i>it's okay</i> , gapapa banget itu.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Translation Language	The English expression is immediately followed by an Indonesian statement with the same meaning. This helps listeners understand the expression through translation.
20	“Dia juga bukan orang yang bisa	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English expression is immediately

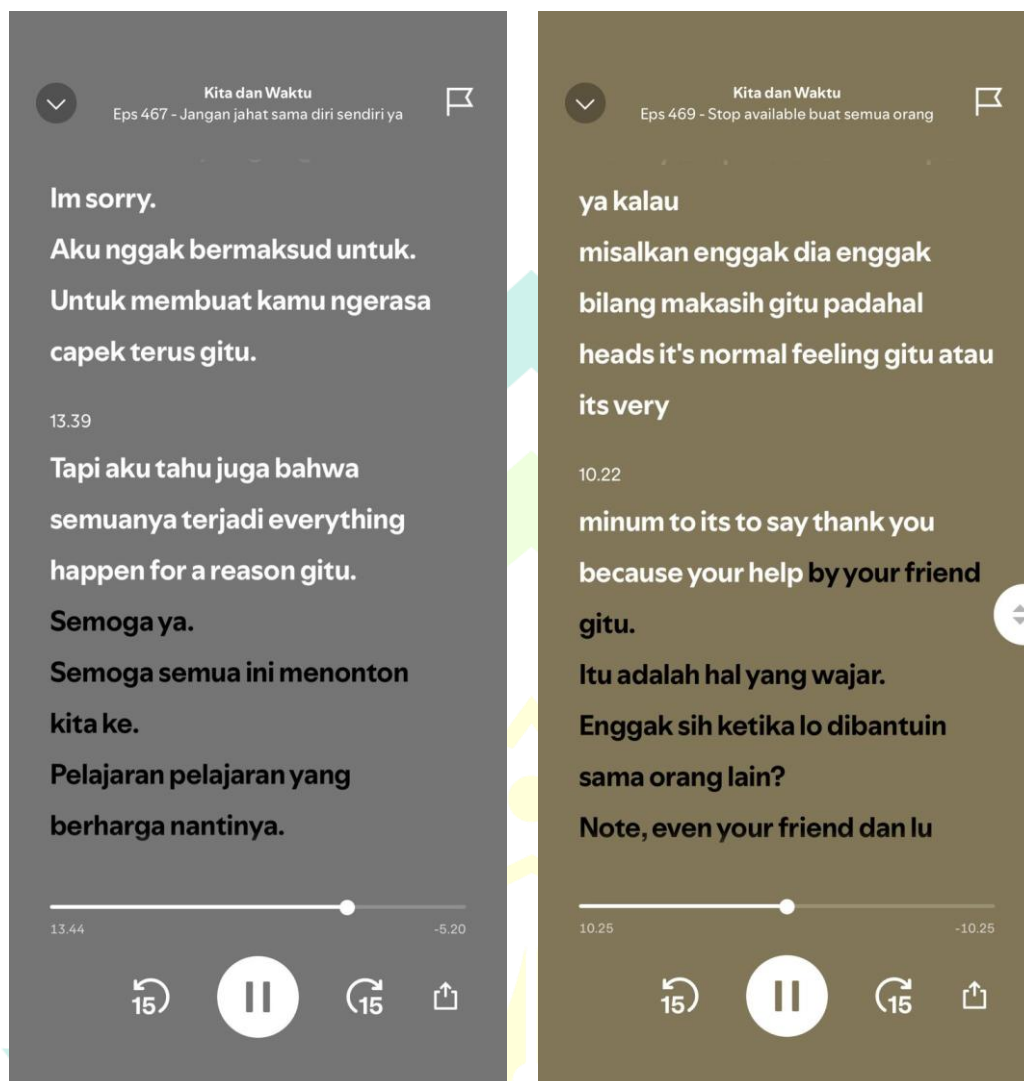
	<i>appreciate</i> perasaan lo.”				followed by an Indonesian statement with the same meaning. This helps listeners understand the expression through translation.
21	“ <i>So that’s why this is the best things ever that you can choose</i> adalah dengan menyudahi hubungan yang udah nggak bekerja untuk lo.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English clause is followed by an Indonesian explanation. The context clarifies that ending the unhealthy relationship is considered the best decision.
22	“Pengen banget nge-chat lagi, lo mulai <i>crushing</i> dia lagi.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word “ <i>crushing</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The context of developing romantic feelings again helps listeners infer its meaning.
23	“Yang paling terbaik adalah <i>move on</i> dengan diri sendiri.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase “ <i>move on</i> ” is embedded in an Indonesian sentence. The surrounding discussion about overcoming a relationship helps clarify its meaning.
24	“Kangen tuh wajar, kangen tuh hal yang paling <i>common</i> di setia hubungan.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The adjective “ <i>common</i> ” is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. The

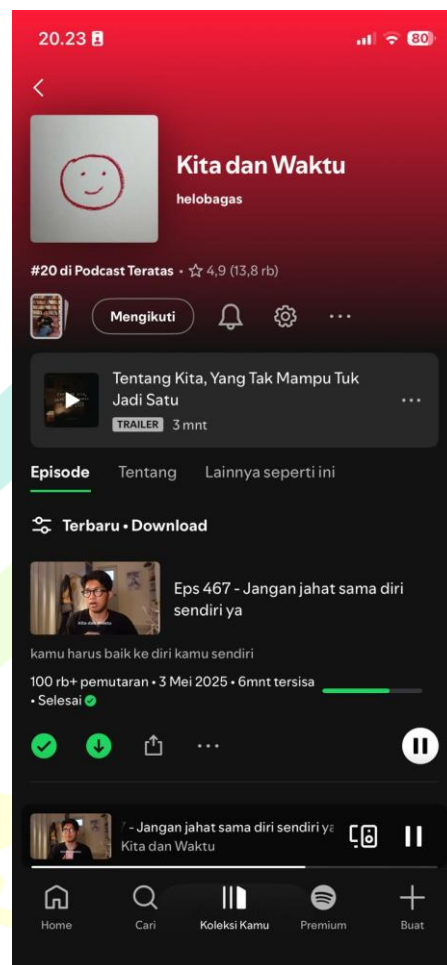
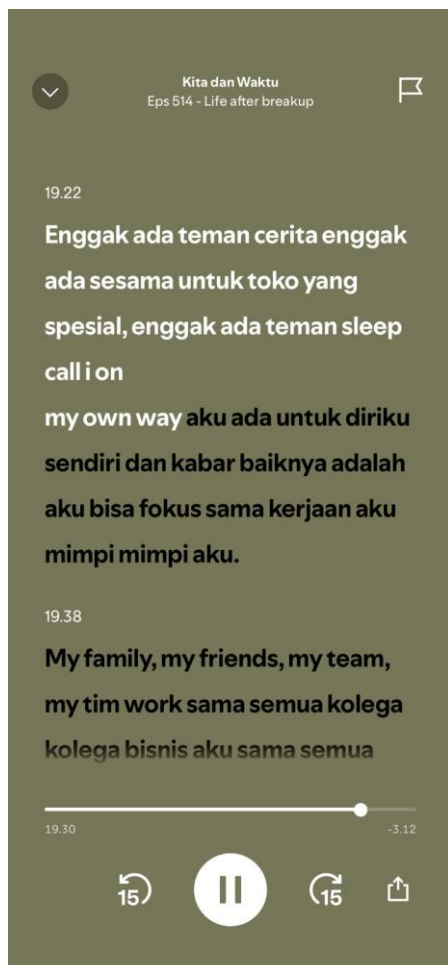
					context indicates that missing someone is a normal experience in relationships.
25	“...sebuah <i>needs</i> yang sebenarnya lo nggak perlu wujudkan.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>needs</i> is used within an Indonesian sentence, helping listeners infer its meaning from the surrounding context.
26	“enggak apa-apa untuk <i>reach</i> mereka lagi.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>reach</i> is embedded in an Indonesian utterance, allowing listeners to infer its meaning through context.
27	“ <i>Based on my experience</i> , emang udah lama banget sendiri gitu.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>experience</i> is followed by an Indonesian statement, helping listeners understand its meaning through context.
28	“ <i>Of course</i> , sepi banget tapi gini yaa.”	Code-switching	Tag-switching	Contextual Meaning Support	The English expression of <i>course</i> is used within an Indonesian utterance, allowing listeners to understand its function and meaning through context.

29	“Lo nggak ke <i>distract</i> sama perasaan sakit.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The English word <i>distract</i> is embedded within an Indonesian sentence, helping listeners infer its meaning from the surrounding context.
30	“...gue worth it nggak yaa?”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase <i>worth it</i> appears when the speaker questions their own value and self-worth.. The emotional context helps make the meaning easier to understand.
31	Nggak ada teman <i>sleep call</i> ...	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The expression <i>sleep call</i> is used while discussing loneliness and the absence of someone to talk to at night.. The meaning is supported by the situation being described.
32	“ <i>I’m on my own my way</i> , aku ada untuk diriku sendiri.”	Code-mixing	Alternation	Contextual Meaning Support	By hearing <i>I’m on my own my way</i> together with <i>aku ada untuk diriku sendiri</i> , listeners receive direct support in understanding the meaning of the English expression through the Indonesian explanation
33	“ <i>My family, my friend, my team</i> ,	Code-mixing	Insertion	Repetition	Repeated exposure may

	my team work sama semua kolega binis aku...”				help listeners become more familiar with the pattern and remember the vocabulary more easily. At the same time, the surrounding nouns provide examples of how the expression is used in different contexts.
34	“That’s more important ya sama diri.”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase <i>more important</i> appears in a discussion about prioritizing oneself. Listeners can connect the English phrase with the message of valuing oneself, making its meaning easier to understand from context.
35	“Aku bisa full fill kebahagiaan aku.”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The expression <i>fulfill</i> is used in relation to personal happiness. Because the speaker talks about achieving or completing their own happiness, listeners can infer that the word refers to satisfying or achieving

					something important.
36	“Bisa bener-bener <i>choosing myself over another girl.</i> ”	Code-switching	Intra-sentential	Contextual Meaning Support	The phrase <i>choosing myself</i> is used when the speaker discusses prioritizing personal well-being. The surrounding context helps listeners understand that the expression means placing oneself before others when making decisions.
37	“Aku gapernah orang <i>stay</i> sama aku”	Code-mixing	Insertion	Contextual Meaning Support	The word <i>stay</i> appears in a discussion about relationships and people leaving. Because the topic revolves around whether someone remains in a relationship, listeners can infer that <i>stay</i> means to remain, continue being present, or not leave.

Appendix 4 Documentation of Research Data



Appendix 5 Transcription of The Interview

No.	Pertanyaan	Adelle	Bella	Chelsea
1.	Apakah Anda pernah mendengarkan podcast <i>Helo Bagas</i> sebelum mengikuti penelitian ini?	Ya, saya pernah beberapa kali mendengarkan podcast helo bagas di spotify.	Sudah pernah mendengarkan sebelumnya, beberapa cuplikan podcast helo bagas juga sering lewat di sosial media.	Pernah, beberapa kali mendengarkan sbelum penelitian ini.
2.	Seberapa sering Anda mendengarkan podcast sebagai media belajar atau hiburan?	Cukup sering, saya mendengarkan podcast ketika ada waktu luang di malam hari sebelum tidur	Biasanya saya mendengarkan yang menurut saya menarik dan lewat di sosial media, lalu saya mencarinya di spotify untuk mendengarkan langsung	Tidak setiap hari, namun beberapa kali saya mendengarkan podcast sebagai media hiburan untuk menemani di perjalanan
3.	Menurut Anda, bagaimana kesan Anda setelah mendengarkan podcast <i>Helo Bagas</i> ?	Helo bagas ini podcast yang nyaman didengarkan di waktu santai.	Kesan setelah mendengarkan podcast ini, sangat wajar jika banyak pendengar setia, karena penuturnya memposisikan sebagai teman saat bercerita.	Helo bagas ini menjadi comfort podcast ter sendiri karena suaranya yang calming dan tenang.
Contextual Meaning Support				
4.	Apakah konteks kalimat berbahasa Indonesia dalam podcast <i>Helo Bagas</i> membantu Anda memahami kosakata bahasa Inggris yang belum Anda ketahui? Jelaskan alasan Anda.	Iya, konteks kalimat Bahasa Indonesia sangat membantu jika ada kata Bahasa inggris yang masih asing	Betul, beberapa kali saya menemukan kata Bahasa inggris yang tidak diahami, tapi karena masih dalam lingkup kalimat Bahasa Indonesia jadi	Iya, podcast ini banyak muncul kata Bahasa inggris tapi masih bisa diartikan satu kalimatnya menyesuaikan konteks

			bisa dipahami sesuai dengan konteksnya.	
5.	Dapatkah Anda memberikan contoh kata atau ungkapan bahasa Inggris yang dapat Anda pahami dari konteks pembicaraan dalam podcast tanpa harus membuka kamus atau mencari artinya?	Dari pembicaraan dalam podcast ada banyak yang bisa dipahami lewat konteks tanpa harus mencari di kamus, contoh saja kata <i>struggle</i> yang dikelilingi kata bahasa Indonesia yang bisa diartikan kesulitan.	Contoh ungkapan Bahasa Inggris itu ada <i>pleasing other people</i> , maksudnya kaya ga enakan sama orang lain, dimana konteksnya adalah membahas kita yang selalu ngebahagiain orang lain tanpa mikir kita sendiri.	Kalo dari konteks ada banyak yang bisa diahami contoh <i>I'm on my own way</i> , artinya aku ada untuk diriku sendiri, bisa dipahami karna sedang membahas pertemanan yang tidak supportif.
Translation Language				
6.	Apakah penggunaan bahasa Indonesia oleh pembicara membantu Anda memahami arti kata atau ungkapan bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam podcast? Mengapa?	Ya, sangat membantu, karena tidak perlu mencari atau mengingat arti kalimat atau kata Bahasa Inggris kalo sudah diikuti arti Bahasa Indonesianya dalam kalimat itu.	Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia sangat membantu memahami ungkapan Bahasa Inggris, karena kita jadi langsung tau artinya tanpa perlu mencari tau lebih dulu.	Sangat membantu karena beberapa ungkapan Bahasa Inggris yang baru saya dengar dan ragu dengan artinya bisa dipastikan karena diikuti Bahasa Indonesia
7.	Menurut Anda, mana yang lebih membantu dalam memahami kosakata baru: penjelasan dalam bahasa Indonesia atau ungkapan bahasa Inggris itu sendiri? Jelaskan alasan Anda.	Beberapa kalimat bahasa Indonesia sangat membantu karena tidak semua Bahasa Inggris yang disebut langsung dapat dipahami tanpa menebak-nebak artinya	Jelas dengan penjelasan dalam Bahasa Indonesia karena ada yang belum saya ketahui dari ungkapan Bahasa Inggrisnya saja	Yang lebih membantu menurutku penjelasan kalimat Bahasa Indonesianya karena jadi lebih tau makna pasti dari ungkapan

				bahasa inggris yang disebutkan
Repetition				
8.	Apakah Anda menyadari adanya kata atau ungkapan bahasa Inggris yang diulang beberapa kali dalam podcast? Jika ya, sebutkan contohnya.	Ya, ada banyak pengulangan kata contohnya, kata <i>deserve</i> , disebutkan dalam kalimat <i>you deserve happiness, you deserve joy</i> , begitu.	Ungkapan Bahasa inggris yang diulang ada kata <i>often</i> , di kalimat <i>often to feel crying, often to feel sad, often to get disappointment</i> , dan masih ada lagi.	Ya, ada banyak ungkapan Bahasa inggris berulang yang ditemukan di podcast ini, contoh <i>we are going to be though, we are going to be better person</i> .
9.	Apakah pengulangan kata atau ungkapan bahasa Inggris tersebut membantu Anda mengingat maknanya? Jelaskan alasan Anda.	Pengulangan kata seperti yang disebut diatas akan sangat membantu mengingat koskata kalau kita sudah tau maknanya, tapi kalau belum tau mungkin harus lebih memperhatikan konteksnya lagi.	Ada beberapa yang membantu kita memperkuat ingatan tentang makna katanya, jadi menurutku sangat membantu kata Bahasa inggris yang artinya tidak mudah diingat seperti kata <i>often</i> .	Ya, pengulangan kata sangat membantu bgi saya yang belum familiar di beberaa kosakata bahasa inggris yang digunakan di podcast, jadi lebih mudah mengingat karena kata tersebut di ulang-ulang.
Pronunciation Exposure				
10.	Apakah mendengarkan podcast <i>Helo Bagas</i> membantu Anda mengenali atau memahami cara pengucapan kata-kata bahasa Inggris? Jelaskan.	Ya, dari mendengarkan podcast <i>helo bagas</i> saya jadi lebih familiar dengan pengucapan kata Bahasa inggris yang muncul di podcast.	Sangat membantu, karena banyak pengucapan bahasa inggris yang mirip-mirip jadi bisa dibedakan sesuai pelafalan yang saya dengar di podcast ini.	Iya, apalagi kalau katanya disebutkan lebih dari satu kali dalam satu episode maka kan lebih mudah mengingat pelafalaan beserta artinya juga.

11.	Apakah ada kata bahasa Inggris yang pengucapannya menjadi lebih jelas setelah Anda mendengarkan podcast tersebut? Jika ada, berikan contohnya.	Ada banyak, contohnya kata <i>deserve</i> , kata <i>disappointment</i> , pelafalannya jadi lebih diingat apalagi kalau kata tersebut disebut lebih dari satu kali dalam satu episode.	Kata yang pengucapannya jadi lebih jelas ada kata <i>often</i> yang dibaca lebih samar huruf <i>t</i> nya.	Ada, contohnya kata yang diucapkan berbeda dari pronounce huruf aslinya, contoh kata <i>enough</i> dibaca <i>enouf</i> , ada juga kata <i>wrong</i> yang dibaca <i>tiis</i>
12.	Secara keseluruhan, menurut Anda bagaimana penggunaan code-mixing dan code-switching dalam podcast <i>Helo Bagas</i> membantu pembelajaran kosakata bahasa Inggris? Jelaskan!	Penggunaan code-mixing dan code-switching yang muncul di tiap episode podcast sangat membantu kita untuk belajar kosakata Bahasa Inggris. Kita bisa memahami arti tiap kata Bahasa Inggris sesuai konteks dan Bahasa Indonesia yang mengikutinya. Selain itu, kita juga bisa meniru dan menggunakannya langsung untuk percakapan in real life.	Menurut saya penggunaan code-mixing dan code-switching sangat membantu karena banyak kata baru yang kita jadi tau arti dan pelafalannya, apalagi durasi podcast yang lumayan Panjang sehingga lebih banyak kata Bahasa Inggris baru yang kita pelajari.	Ya, penggunaan code-mixing dan code-switching disini menjadi peran penting dalam belajar kosakata baru Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan dalam percakapan natural sehari-hari. Apalagi jika digunakan untuk media belajar supaya tidak monoton, menurut aya akan lebih menarik.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Putri Dewi Rikza
Student ID : 2520060
Place and Date of Birth : Pekalongan, 9 Mei 2002
Gender : Female
Address : Desa Kertijayan, Kec. Buaran, Kab. Pekalongan

Additional Background

- 1) TK RA Muslimat NU Kradenan (2008)
- 2) MIS Kertijayan (2014)
- 3) MTs S Simbang Kulon II (2017)
- 4) MAS Simbang Kulon II (2020)
- 5) UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (2026)

