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Code-Switching Practices in Formal Communication Among Members of Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi

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*Sociolinguistics;
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Abstract

This research aims to identify the types of code-switching used by Australia-Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi members and to examine the reasons underlying its use. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected from two formal meetings of AIYA South Sulawesi. The data were analyzed using Poplack's (1980) and Yassi's (2001) frameworks to classify the types of code-switching, and Yassi's (2016) framework to identify the motivations behind its use. The findings revealed three types of code-switching: intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching, occurring at the clausal, phrasal, and lexical levels. Intra-sentential switching was the most frequently used type, particularly within the same clause. Twelve motivations for code-switching were identified, with the most dominant being difficulty in finding an appropriate equivalent in Indonesian. These findings indicate that code-switching enables members to use both languages flexibly to support effective communication in formal organizational settings.

Kata Kunci :

*Sosiolinguistik;
Bilingualisme;
Alih kode;
Komunikasi formal.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis alih kode yang digunakan oleh anggota Australia-Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) Sulawesi Selatan serta alasan yang melatarbelakangi penggunaannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan

metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data yang diperoleh dari dua rapat formal AIYA Sulawesi Selatan. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Poplack (1980) dan Yassi (2001) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis alih kode, serta teori Yassi (2016) untuk mengidentifikasi alasan penggunaannya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya tiga jenis alih kode, yaitu alih kode intra-sentensial, inter-sentensial, dan tag switching, yang muncul pada tingkat klausa, frasa, dan leksikal. Alih kode intra-sentensial merupakan jenis yang paling dominan, terutama dalam satu klausa yang sama. Selain itu, ditemukan dua belas alasan penggunaan alih kode, dengan alasan yang paling dominan adalah kesulitan menemukan padanan kata yang tepat dalam bahasa Indonesia. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa alih kode memungkinkan anggota menggunakan kedua bahasa secara fleksibel untuk mendukung komunikasi yang efektif dalam konteks organisasi formal.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental component of communication. As a social phenomenon, language develops alongside its speakers (Purba 2025). In intercultural communities, communication often involves individuals with different linguistic backgrounds and communication styles. One example is the Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi, a bilateral youth organization that connects young people from Indonesia and Australia. Within AIYA South Sulawesi, members participate in formal activities such as meetings, seminars, and organizational programs. In these settings, Indonesian and English are frequently used depending on the purpose of communication and the interlocutors involved. In bilingual and multilingual societies, the alternation between languages or dialects according to social context, audience, or topic is commonly referred to as code-switching (Savase & Ganmote 2025).

According to Gumperz (1982), code-switching refers to the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of

speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems. More broadly, it occurs when bilingual or multilingual speakers alternate between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation or utterance (Tseng and Cashman 2015, cited in Prin 2021). Rather than occurring randomly, code-switching follows systematic linguistic patterns and principles (Bullock and Toribio 2009, cited in Cedden *et al.* 2024). As a result, it is often viewed as an indicator of speakers' communicative competence and their ability to adapt language use to different social contexts. From a sociocultural perspective, code-switching also reflects the multiple and interconnected identities that speakers negotiate according to situational demands (Alexander *et al.* 2025). This phenomenon is particularly evident in multilingual societies such as Indonesia, where local languages frequently interact with global languages such as English.

The increasing use of Indonesian-English code-switching reflects Indonesia's growing participation in global networks. As education, media, and international collaboration continue to expand, switching between Indonesian and English has become a common part of communication. Reflecting this trend, Indonesian-English code-switching has become increasingly prevalent, especially on digital platforms, where it functions not only as a communicative strategy but also as a reflection of evolving social and cultural identities (Pratama and Suryani 2024, cited in Akfan 2025).

Although previous studies have examined Indonesian-English code-switching in digital platforms and informal interactions, limited attention has been given to its use in formal organizational contexts. In organizations such as Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi, code-switching frequently occurs as part of formal organizational communication. During meetings and official discussions, speakers adjust their language choices according to institutional norms, communicative goals, and audience expectations. In this way, code-switching enables speakers to negotiate professional

identity, signal group membership, and express a sense of belonging within an international environment (Rojas 2025).

Furthermore, this research investigates code-switching in formal communication among members of the Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi. This research employs Poplack’s (1980) framework to identify the types of code-switching and Yassi’s (2001) framework to analyze code-switching at the clausal, phrasal, and lexical levels. It also applies Yassi’s (2016) framework to examine the motivations underlying its use. By focusing on a bilingual youth organization, this research seeks to contribute to the understanding of both the forms and motivations of code-switching in formal organizational communication.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach to identify the types and motivations of code-switching in formal communication among members of the Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi. Data collection involved naturalistic observation, audio recordings of meetings, and semi-structured interviews. Purposive sampling was used to select participants who actively participated in organizational meetings and demonstrated code-switching practices. From the 26 members of AIYA South Sulawesi, eight members whose interactions contained instances of code-switching were selected for follow-up interviews.

Initially, the data were collected from two formal organizational meetings conducted between December 2025 to January 2026: AIYA South Sulawesi Induction Meeting and the AIYA South Sulawesi Monthly Online Meeting. The meetings were audio-recorded and transcribed to identify instances of Indonesian-English code-switching, while the interviews were conducted to explore participants’ motivations for using code-switching in formal organizational communication.

The data were analyzed using Poplack’s (1980) typology of code-

switching, which classifies code-switching into inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. To provide a more detailed linguistic analysis, Yassi's (2001) framework was employed to examine code-switching at the clausal, phrasal, and lexical levels. The interview data were analyzed thematically using Yassi's (2016) framework to identify the motivations underlying code-switching practices. Finally, the findings from the interactional and interview data were interpreted to explain how and why code-switching was employed in formal communication among AIYA South Sulawesi members.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research Findings

The analysis of the data in this study focused on code-switching practices in formal communication among members of the Australia–Indonesia Youth Association (AIYA) South Sulawesi. Various instances of code-switching occurring during formal meetings were identified and analyzed based on their forms, while follow-up interviews were conducted to explore the motivations underlying their use. The findings of the study on code-switching in formal communication among AIYA South Sulawesi members are presented as follows.

Table 1. Types of Code-Switching

Types of Code-switching	Frequency	Examples
Inter-Sentential Switching	16	"Nab, jadi total kita ada dua belas. I am not sure if this like the updated data." "... <i>mau dokumentasi kalian dulu ini.</i> Abin, are you there?"
Intra-Sentential Switching	355	" <i>Kita juga mau collab dengan Edu-Professional.</i> " "Jadi, kita itu punya tagline: connect, inform, Inspire."
	142	" <i>Kita akan ada sesi terakhir yaitu documentation.</i> " "Trus nanti kita akan ada breaking

Intra-Clausal (Iracla) Switching		session, <i>kayak</i> stretching <i>dulu</i> sebelum kita lanjut untuk membahas pembahasan yang mungkin akan sedikit berat..."
Intra-Phrasal (Iraphra) Switching	93	"Aku sebenarnya agak terlalu straight forward sih." "Mereka ada dua puluh students."
Intra-Lexical (Iralex) Switching	120	"Siapa yang mau volunteerkan dirinya untuk ditake videonya." "Event yang diconduct dekat-dekat sekarang itu apa aja?"
Tag-Switching	55	"Oh, alright, alright, alright. Oke, nanti mereka yang babaski pale bagaimana konsepnya." "Btw, sebelum masuk..."

Source: Audio recordings of meetings

The categorization of code-switching types follows the frameworks proposed by Poplack (1980) and Yassi (2001), while the motivations are interpreted using Yassi's (2016) framework. Analysis of the meeting transcripts identified 427 utterances containing instances of code-switching. Three types of code-switching were found in the data: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. Intra-sentential switching occurred most frequently, with 355 occurrences. Tag switching appeared 55 times, whereas inter-sentential switching was the least frequent type, occurring in 16 utterances. To obtain a more detailed description of intra-sentential switching, the data were further analyzed using Yassi's (2001) classification. The results show that code-switching occurred at the clausal, phrasal, and lexical levels. Clausal-level switching was the most common, with 142 occurrences, followed by lexical-level switching with 120 occurrences and phrasal-level switching with 93 occurrences.

Table 2. Motivations of Code-Switching

Motivations of Code-Switching	Examples
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To express ideas more completely in English	KB: <i>"Kalau misalkan mendeskripsikan pakai bahasa Inggris konteksnya tuh lebih lebih terakup begitu, daripada pakai bahasa Indo."</i>
Because English is simpler or more concise	KR: <i>"Jadi, kalau yang saya ada di pikiranku itu lebih ke venue, venue itu langsung kayak tempat acara daripada kubilang tempat acara atau aula mending kubilang venue ya dipahami orang-orang."</i>
To make the message clearer	F: <i>"tetapi lebih kepada untuk memudahkan informasi yang disampaikan itu apa."</i>
To emphasize certain points in the message	AD: <i>"Ya intinya ya untuk memperjelas poinlah mau menekankan apa yang sebenarnya kita mau katakan kadang itu kalau hanya menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia tidak cukup jadi kita menggunakan Bahasa Inggris."</i>
To clarify the message for better understanding	AU: <i>"Nah biasa kan kita kalau rapat itu beberapa kalika switching ke bahasa Inggris untuk term-term tertentu supaya kuminimalisir kesalahpahamannya orang sama saya dengan pakai bahasa Inggriska yang lebih dipahami secara umum."</i>
Due to a lack of appropriate Indonesian words.	KM: <i>"Dalam kasus saya, saya melakukan code-switching ke bahasa Inggris ketika tidak mendapatkan suku kata yang pas untuk mendeskripsikan kalimat yang saya sampaikan dalam bahasa Indonesia."</i>
To keep the conversation flowing smoothly	KR: <i>"Kalau bagi saya itu terkadang kalau dari bahasa Indonesia langsung tiba-tiba ke English pas ngomong satu kalimat atau beberapa kalimat itu kadang ada beberapa kata yang dalam bahasa Indonesia saya lupa, dan lebih diingat Englishnya. Jadi, lebih sering kupakai langsung kupakai yang Englishnya. mungkin juga untuk mempermudah komunikasiku."</i>
Out of habit; switching occurs automatically	F: <i>"Dikarenakan itu sudah memang dari otak naluri dan basically udah terbawa aja. Nah, kayak tadi, basically udah terbawa aja. So, it just happens eh memang se-frequent itu karena udah dibiasakan juga."</i>
Because it sounds more modern, educated, or elite	KR: <i>"... ini juga yang thank you. Thank you kadang biar lebih elegan sih mungkin daripada bilang terima kasih."</i>
To maintain intimacy and solidarity with the interlocutor	KM: <i>"tapi saya sangat sering menggunakan bahasa inggris ketika berdiskusi dengan teman-teman sebaya, apalagi di AIYA yang mengharuskan saya berbahasa inggris ketika berinteraksi dengan mereka yang tidak paham bahasa Indonesia."</i>
To practice or activate	N: <i>"Terus kan itu Kak sebagai model latihan juga sama"</i>

their English skills	<i>diri kita sendiri</i>
To involve a third party in the interaction	KB: “ <i>Saya juga sering kalau misalkan berkomunikasi itu melihat audiensnya siapa karena ada beberapa orang yang mungkin pengetahuannya masih belum sampai ke situ. Jadi kita masih harus bisa mencari alternatif bahasa Indonesianya.</i> ”

Source: Findings from the interviews

The interview data revealed twelve of the fourteen motivations for code-switching proposed by Yassi (2016). These motivations include expressing ideas more completely in English, using English because it is simpler or more concise, making messages clearer, emphasizing particular points, clarifying meaning for better understanding, compensating for the lack of an appropriate Indonesian equivalent, maintaining the flow of conversation, habitual language switching, projecting a modern, educated, or elite image, maintaining intimacy and solidarity with interlocutors, practicing English proficiency, and involving a third party in the interaction.

Discussions

The analysis revealed three types of code-switching based on Poplack’s framework: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. One instance of intra-sentential switching is found in the utterance, “*Jadi kita masih open juga guys untuk dua orang lagi.*” This example is classified as intra-sentential switching because the language alternation occurs within a single sentence and clause. The switch takes place between the Indonesian word “*masih*” and the English word “open.” In this context, “*masih*” functions as an adverb indicating continuity, while “open” replaces the Indonesian equivalent “*terbuka.*” Rather than producing the phrase “*masih terbuka,*” the speaker inserts the English lexical item into an Indonesian grammatical structure, resulting in the expression “*masih open.*”

Inter-sentential switching was also identified in the data. An example can be found in the utterance, “*Nah, jadi total kita ada dua belas.* I am not sure if this is the updated data.” This utterance is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the language

shift occurs between two separate sentences. The first sentence, “*Nah, jadi total kita ada dua belas.*” is entirely in Indonesian and functions as a complete grammatical unit. After completing this statement, the speaker switches to English in the following sentence, “I am not sure if this is the updated data.” Since both sentences are structurally complete and expressed in different languages, this example represents inter-sentential switching.

The final type identified in the data is tag switching, as illustrated in the utterance “*Btw, sebelum masuk ...*”. This example is classified as tag switching because the English expression “*Btw*” (by the way) is inserted into an otherwise Indonesian utterance. The expression functions as a discourse marker and remains syntactically independent from the main clause. The phrase “*sebelum masuk*” follows Indonesian grammatical structure, while “*Btw*” serves only to introduce a new topic or additional information. Since the tag can be removed without affecting the grammatical structure of the sentence, it is categorized as tag switching.

To provide a more detailed analysis, the researcher also employed Yassi’s (2001) framework to examine the forms of code-switching identified in the data. Based on Yassi’s classification, three forms were found: intra-clausal, intra-phrasal, and intra-lexical switching. An example of intra-clausal switching can be seen in the utterance, “*... kemudian kita akan brainstorming idea ...*”. This example is classified as intra-clausal switching because the language alternation occurs within a single clause. While the clause follows Indonesian syntactic structure, the speaker inserts the English phrase “*brainstorming idea*” into the clause instead of using its Indonesian equivalent, which is “*melakukan curah pendapat.*”

Intra-phrasal switching is illustrated in the utterance “*Mereka ada dua puluh students.*” This example is classified as intra-phrasal switching because the language alternation occurs within a noun phrase. The phrase combines the Indonesian numeral “*dua puluh*” with the English noun “*students.*” Rather than using an

Indonesian noun such as “*mahasiswa*” or “*siswa*,” the speaker inserts an English lexical item while maintaining the Indonesian phrase structure.

Another form identified in the data is intra-lexical switching, as shown in the utterance “... *difixkan dulu kapan jadwalnya*.” This example is categorized as intra-lexical switching because the language alternation occurs within a single word. The word *difixkan* combines the English root *fix* with the Indonesian circumfix (known as *konfiks* in Indonesian linguistics) *di...-kan*. Instead of attaching the circumfix to an Indonesian root, the speaker incorporates an English lexical item into an Indonesian morphological structure.

Based on the analysis, the findings indicate that intra-sentential switching is the dominant type of code-switching used by AIYA South Sulawesi members, particularly at the intra-clausal level. This suggests that members frequently alternate between Indonesian and English within the same sentence. The consistent occurrence of this pattern throughout the data shows a high degree of bilingual proficiency. Referring to Poplack’s multivariate findings, the dominant use of intra-sentential switching usually indicates a high level of bilingual ability (Poplack 1980). Speakers who are able to switch languages smoothly inside one sentence are often considered “true” bilinguals because this kind of switching requires strong control of both languages. This interpretation is supported by Han *et al.* (2022), who argue that bilinguals who regularly use and switch between two languages develop greater cognitive flexibility and process linguistic information more efficiently. Similarly, Gracia *et al.* (2025) state that a high level of metalinguistic awareness enables speakers to recognize the limitations of one language and strategically switch to another to facilitate communication. Moreover, the ability to incorporate English elements into Indonesian utterances without disrupting the flow of interaction indicates that the speakers are comfortable using both languages in formal communication.

Nevertheless, the data also reveal instances that do not

fully conform to Poplack's grammatical constraints: the Free Morpheme Constraint and the Equivalence Constraint. One example can be found in the utterance "... *difixkan dulu kapan jadwalnya.*" The word "*difixkan*" combines the English lexical item "fix" with the Indonesian circumfix "*di-*" and "*-kan*", creating a mixed form at the word level. Based on the Free Morpheme Constraint, language switching should not occur between a bound morpheme and a lexical item from another language unless the lexical item has been fully integrated into the receiving language. From a structural perspective, this construction crosses the boundary between the two languages within a single lexical item.

A similar pattern is found in the utterance "... *tau apanya nih soal open recruitmentnya kab atau event-eventnya kab?*", particularly in the phrase "*event-eventnya.*" Based on the Equivalence Constraint, code-switching tends to occur at points where the grammatical structures of the two languages are compatible. However, the English noun "event" receives Indonesian reduplication and the possessive suffix "-nya," producing a form that follows Indonesian grammatical rules rather than English ones. Although such constructions may not conform to standard English grammar, they are widely used and easily understood in bilingual Indonesian contexts. As discussed by Yassi (2001), forms of this kind are familiar to many Indonesian bilingual speakers and frequently appear in everyday communication. Rather than reflecting limited competence in English, these forms demonstrate how bilingual speakers adapt English lexical items to fit Indonesian grammatical structures. Therefore, the prevalence of such patterns supports the view that AIYA South Sulawesi members possess a high level of bilingual competence and are able to use both languages flexibly in formal organizational interactions.

Additionally, the interview data revealed twelve of the fourteen motivations for code-switching proposed by Yassi (2016). These include expressing ideas more completely in English, using English because it is simpler or more concise, making messages clearer, emphasizing particular points, clarifying meaning,

compensating for the lack of appropriate Indonesian equivalents, maintaining conversational flow, habitual language switching, projecting a modern or educated image, maintaining solidarity with interlocutors, practicing English proficiency, and involving a third party in the interaction. Among the motivations identified, the most frequently reported was the lack of suitable or precise Indonesian vocabulary. This phenomenon, commonly referred to as a lexical gap, occurs when speakers are unable to find a specific term in the target language to express a particular concept, prompting them to switch to another language that offers a more precise expression. Similarly, speakers may engage in code-switching when they cannot find the appropriate words to convey their thoughts or feelings (Dewirahmadanirwati & Aditiawarman 2023). In the present study, this tendency is reflected in respondent KM's statement: "*Dalam kasus saya, saya melakukan code-switching ke bahasa Inggris ketika tidak mendapatkan suku kata yang pas untuk mendeskripsikan kalimat yang saya sampaikan dalam bahasa Indonesia... Banyak suku kata dari bahasa Indonesia yang sifatnya sangat general, tidak mengakomodir terms kecil seperti dalam bahasa Inggris. Nah dalam bahasa Inggris setiap konteks ada kata yang menjelaskannya.*" According to the respondent, many Indonesian terms tend to be more general, whereas English provides vocabulary that is often more specific to particular contexts. This practice is closely linked to the existence of lexical gaps, particularly in technical and scientific domains, where many terms used in Indonesian originate from or are borrowed from English (Fitria 2025). As a result, code-switching serves as an effective strategy for expressing ideas with greater precision and efficiency, especially in organizational, academic, and professional settings.

Collectively, these findings indicate that code-switching among AIYA South Sulawesi members is shaped by both bilingual competence and communicative needs. The predominance of intra-sentential switching suggests a high level of proficiency in both Indonesian and English, while the adaptation of English elements into Indonesian structures reflects natural bilingual

language use. Rather than representing linguistic deficiency, code-switching serves as an effective communicative resource that allows speakers to express ideas more precisely and interact more efficiently. This finding is consistent with Olivera (2021), who argues that code-switching can enhance speakers' confidence and encourage greater participation in communication. For this reason, the ability of AIYA South Sulawesi members to alternate between Indonesian and English in formal interactions demonstrates not only their bilingual proficiency but also their capacity to navigate both local and international communicative contexts effectively.

CONCLUSION

This research identified several types and motivations of code-switching in the formal communication of AIYA South Sulawesi using the frameworks of Poplack and Yassi. Based on Poplack's typology, three types of code-switching were found: intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching, with intra-sentential switching, particularly at the intra-clausal level, occurring most frequently. Yassi's framework further revealed switching at the clausal, phrasal, and lexical levels. The predominance of intra-sentential switching indicates a high level of bilingual competence among members, as switching within a single sentence requires control of both linguistic systems. Although some utterances appear to deviate from Poplack's grammatical constraints, such forms remain natural and widely accepted within the bilingual environment of AIYA South Sulawesi, reflecting the flexibility of language use in multilingual communities. The study also identified twelve motivations for code-switching, with the most common being the difficulty of finding precise Indonesian equivalents, particularly in academic, organizational, and technical discussions. Other motivations included clarifying ideas, emphasizing information, maintaining conversational flow, practicing English, and habitual language use. Furthermore, these findings suggest that code-switching functions as a strategic and effective communicative resource rather than a linguistic deficiency. Its

regular use in formal meetings not only facilitates clearer and more efficient communication but also reflects the bilingual identity of AIYA South Sulawesi members as participants in an internationally oriented organization.

Future studies are encouraged to examine code-switching in other organizations or bilingual communities to determine whether similar patterns occur across different contexts. Comparative studies between formal and informal settings may also provide a deeper understanding of how context influences language choice. In addition, further research could explore speakers' attitudes toward code-switching and its relationship to bilingual identity. For practitioners and members of bilingual communities, these findings highlight the importance of viewing code-switching as a functional communicative resource that can enhance clarity, efficiency, and inclusivity in communication.

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