

CODE SWITCHING IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS: ITS EARLY STUDIES, THE TYPES AND WAYS TO ANALYZE

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Abstract

This article aims at making some understandings about a number of articles related to code switching: (1) When was the first time code switching research done? (2) What are the types of code switching? (3) how are the ways to analyze code switching?. Literature study is used for explaining the three objectives within this study. Thus, this study concluded that 1) A research code switching has been started since 1970s (2) Code switching can be classified into quotation, specification, opponent talk (addressee specification), interjection or complement sentence (interjection or sentence filler), reiteration, and message qualification (3) While 2 theories that can be applied to analyze code switching are Holmes theory if related to the reasons of the occurrence of code switching in speech and theory Hymes can be used to analyze the elements of speech.

Keywords: Code switching, Sociolinguistics

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Introduction

One of the central concerns of sociolinguistics is how language is combined, modified, created, and mixed in social interaction (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021). The merging of two or more languages in a single speech event by an individual is known as code switching (CS). Code switching is a common phenomenon among bilingual speakers, occurring when bilingual individuals use elements from two languages within a single discourse (Maftukhin, 2020). From an insertional perspective, code switching is considered the embedding of elements from one language into the syntactic framework of another language. This perspective highlights the asymmetric relationship between two languages, in which one language serves as the base language while the other contributes embedded elements.

From an alternational perspective, code switching is viewed as a process of alternating between languages, involving a shift from one language system to another. This shift often occurs at clause or sentence

boundaries and may involve a complete transition of grammatical structure and lexical elements from one language to another (Rahma, 2023). Code switching has become a major topic in sociolinguistics over the past several decades, and many scholars have conducted extensive research on this phenomenon through journal articles, books, and empirical studies (Ma, 2020).

Code switching is particularly important in bilingual and multilingual communities (Agustin, 2021), especially considering that more than half of the world's population is multilingual (Setyaningrum et al., 2022), and most countries use more than one language within their borders (Eberhard et al., 2021). Bilingual speakers perform code switching in various ways, at different frequencies, and for different communicative purposes (Suharyo & Nurhayati, 2021). Several factors have been identified as influencing code switching behavior, including the speakers' linguistic background, age, social identity, and conversational role (Sulianur et al., 2022). Furthermore, language proficiency plays a significant role, as more

fluent bilinguals tend to demonstrate different code switching patterns compared to less fluent bilinguals (Revniuk & Bátyi, 2023). Code switching from a minority language to a majority language may also function as an accommodation strategy and may reflect language vitality and social adaptation (Sulianur et al., 2022).

Previous sociolinguistic research has identified various types of code switching, including alternation, insertion, and dense code switching. However, the cognitive control processes underlying code switching remain insufficiently understood (Abdurrahman, 2021). One major question concerns how bilingual speakers successfully produce appropriate lexical and grammatical forms in the correct sequence when switching between languages. According to Wahyuningrum and Zahiidah (2025), code switching involves a speech planning mechanism governed by cognitive control, in which language schemas regulate access to lexical and grammatical structures. These schemas operate in coordinated modes, allowing speakers to alternate between languages smoothly or embed elements from one language into another.

In addition to cognitive perspectives, sociolinguistic research has long emphasized the social and pragmatic functions of code switching. Early studies by scholars such as Abdurrahman (2021), Paludo and Montesor (2024), Rahma (2023), and Setyaningrum et al. (2022) demonstrated that code switching serves important communicative functions, including expressing identity, signaling group membership, and managing social relationships. While social and functional factors play a dominant role in code switching, linguistic constraints are also important. Wasi et al. (2024) emphasized that both linguistic and social factors must be integrated into a comprehensive model to explain code switching behavior. Although earlier research Rahma (2023) suggested that code switching occurred randomly, later studies have demonstrated that it follows systematic linguistic and grammatical constraints (Oktari, 2024; Al Hosni, 2025;

Torky & Ahmed, 2025). Moreover, empirical studies conducted in different bilingual communities have provided evidence that code switching is rule-governed rather than arbitrary (de Diego-Lázaro, 2022; Kirk et al., 2022; Tsan et al., 2023).

Despite the extensive body of research on code switching, several important gaps remain. First, much of the existing research has focused either on the social and pragmatic functions of code switching or on its cognitive and linguistic mechanisms, but relatively few studies have integrated these perspectives into a comprehensive analytical framework. Second, many previous studies have examined code switching in Western or widely studied bilingual communities, while limited attention has been given to multilingual contexts in specific local or educational environments, particularly in multilingual societies such as Indonesia. Third, previous literature reviews often describe the types and functions of code switching but do not systematically trace the historical development of code switching research, its analytical approaches, and the evolution of theoretical models.

Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in providing a comprehensive and integrative review of code switching research by examining its historical development, identifying its major types, and analyzing the theoretical and methodological approaches used in its study. This article aims to bridge the gap between sociolinguistic, linguistic, and cognitive perspectives by synthesizing findings from previous studies into a unified framework. Specifically, this article addresses the following research questions:

1. When and how was early code switching research conducted?
2. What are the main types of code switching identified in sociolinguistic research?
3. How has code switching been analyzed from linguistic, sociolinguistic, and cognitive perspectives?

By addressing these questions, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of code switching as a complex linguistic, social, and cognitive phenomenon and provides a clearer foundation for future research in multilingual contexts.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach (Soe, 2024; Javaid et al., 2024). The SLR method was chosen to systematically identify, evaluate, and synthesize relevant studies on code switching in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon based on existing scholarly literature. Unlike traditional library research, the SLR approach follows a structured and transparent procedure to ensure the reliability, validity, and reproducibility of the review process.

The data collection technique used in this study was a systematic literature search (Mauliddiyah, 2021; Susanto et al., 2023; Herdayati & Syahril, 2019). The data consisted of secondary data in the form of scholarly articles, books, and academic publications related to code switching. The literature was collected from reputable academic databases such as journals, books, and conference proceedings that were relevant to the research questions. The inclusion criteria for selecting the articles were: (1) studies that focus on code switching from sociolinguistic, linguistic, or cognitive perspectives; (2) peer-reviewed journal articles or scholarly publications; and (3) studies that provide theoretical or empirical discussions relevant to the types, analysis, and development of code switching research. Meanwhile, studies that were not relevant to the research questions or lacked sufficient academic rigor were excluded.

The data collected in this study were qualitative in nature. The analysis process followed the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of

three main steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification (Sugiyono, 2021). In the data reduction stage, the researcher selected, classified, and focused on relevant information from the collected literature based on the research questions. In the data display stage, the selected data were organized and presented in the form of descriptive explanations and thematic categories to facilitate interpretation. Finally, in the conclusion drawing and verification stage, the researcher interpreted the findings, identified patterns, relationships, and trends in code switching research, and drew conclusions based on the synthesized evidence.

By applying the Systematic Literature Review approach combined with qualitative data analysis procedures, this study ensures a structured, comprehensive, and reliable review of previous research on code switching. This method also allows the researcher to identify research trends, gaps, and theoretical developments, which contribute to a deeper understanding of code switching and provide a foundation for future research.

DISCUSSIONS

1. The early study or research of Code Switching in Sociolinguistics

Rahma (2023) wrote code switching happens or make up for it change two language both between and within sentence, have featured in research conducted by Agustin (2021) which is regulated not only by extralinguistics but also factor linguistics. For balanced bilingual, switch code it seems subject to 'obstacles equivalence (Agustin, 2021): that is tend happens at points in discourse where the juxtaposition L1 and element L2 do not violate rule syntax surface from second language.

Based on what Agustin said above, researcher do browsing 3 articles searches carried out in the 70s about code switching and indeed found research conducted by . In

his research Plaff formulate research from the point of view language change into 3 questions that is knowing (a) whether and how the types of mixing are interrelated, (b) whether and under what conditions mixing results in convergence, and (c) the extent to which linguistic change in a stable multilingual community takes place in regular, implication stages as has been suggested to operate in development . other mixed languages, eg. pidgin and creole.

From the point of view of the speaker, Plaff wants to know if separate mixing grammar is necessary for take into account mixed varieties, or does the mixing syntax follow completely from thorough . As for the results the research he did conclude that there is looks that speaker who does over code competent in rule syntax second language . This thing no need for put presence of grammar third for explain sayings where language mixed . In his study, he also found that the grammar of Spanish and English mixed according to amount constraint that are as follows:

a. Functional Constraint

Obligation express tense/ aspect in verb switching cause constraint following : switch to the verb language english that doesn't customized by morphological only allowed when preceded by the verb inflected spanish , except the tense/ aspect is blatantly tagged elsewhere in sentence. But gender agreement/adjective count with its predecessor , which syntax required but no working by semantics in language spanish , no maintained inswitch to adjective language english . on the other hand , a number of genders/ consensus maintained in switch to adjective Spanish in language English in sentences .

b. Structural Constraint

Structure common surface for second language is liked for over code ; with thereby periphrastic verbal construction favored by “ no ” there is conflict syntax Adjective change , conversely , no restricted when they take adjective form predicate ,

but limited in np. postnominalword nature attributive in general no appears in np with adjectives enabled forward objects ; pronominally , adjective transition limited to adjectives special barrier , which often precede in language spanish as well as in English .

c. Semantics Constraint

Noun- clause changes tend to start at the point divergence lexical , eg. before the verb main , noun , or adjective. Change Preposition Phrase wholeinvolving meaning figure of speech or temporal; locative literal switch after preposition.

d. Discourse Constraint

Violation of norms related to social discourse and function. The Change of Noun Phrases includes determinants and a noun is the first mention or mention of a technical or quasi-technical term (including slang). Spanish singular conjunctions, or Spanish conjunctions previously switched to English, mark discourse as Spanish socially.

e. Structural Constraint

In general, longer code switching is motivated by discourse considerations (brackets, side comments, framing, metaphors, etc.) than lexical. However, some changes to older code were triggered by lexically motivated code mixing. There seems to be a process, analogous to assimilation in phonology, which results in the initiation of a transition somewhat ahead lexical item whose head is, or continue it past the head item. At the present corpus, all examples of such changes occur in contexts where there is a structural conflict between Spanish and English: the attachment of clitic pronouns, DET + N co-occurrence restrictions, or the use of the verb + article.

f. Mixing and Language Changing.

Depending on socio-political circumstances, language contact and mixing may result in language change of various pidginization, creolization, or convergence types. Mixed languages Spanish/English

bilingual characteristics are fundamentally different from those in pidgin and creole speaking communities. Loss of sex and number of inflections on the borrowed adjectives represent the only morphological simplification, and only finite non-cause hacker + infinitive construction represents creole-like grammar expansion. The finding that no separate new system was created is for expected, because the speakers are competent in the two related languages which have a high degree of structural similarity

Types of code switching

For getting this research focus, the researchers find answer for formulated question for this article, Przymus (2024) writes that Bloom and Gumperz (1982:61-62) say there are two types over a different code, i.e. over code situational (situational switching) and over code metaphorical (metaphorical switching). Switch code situational is change accompanying code change topics or participant. This Code Switch is conducted for responding happening change situation at the time when using one language. Sometimes, transition code also causes happening transition language used from standard language form to non - standard language like language used for daily communication daily in relax situation. Instead, metaphorical code switching occurs in situation with accompanied addition the meaning of a component certain speech. Here, the switch code working only for style language just like _ for give a signal emphasis on a word, for show change sound language used _ from serious _ to more direction _ relax. In over code metaphorical, over code done _ only for reason rhetorical like solidarity, equality of status, and friendship. Related with over code metaphorically, Holmes (2001:36) calls it with term mix code (code mixing) that is diversion from one language to other languages in a short time (rapid change). Based on information obtained _ that Gumperz share over code in a number of

type that is quotation, specification opponent talk (addressee specification), interjection or complement sentence (interjection or sentence filler), repetition return meaning something message in other languages (reiteration), and explanations message (message qualification). Following is explanation related type type over code above

a. Quotations

Type of code switching could be in the form direct quotation or also in the form of sentence not directly (reported speech). In switch code a speaker quote other sources with destination for avoid happening error in explain about message. Besides that with quote show accuracy message delivered. Gumperz give example about this type of code is taken from quote Hindi- language England. This quote code switching occurred in a conversation of student speaking Hindi with a number of writers in New Delhi.

I went to Agra, to maine apnoea bhaiko bola ki (then I said to my brother that), if you come to Delhi you must buy some lunch.

b. Specification opponent talk (addressee specifications)

In conversation, this code switching type was used by a speaker when he wants to direct the message only to one or a number of opponent talk. Sometimes when switching code, message only aimed at one partner speech. Instead, switching code too sometimes aimed at many partner said. Gumperz gives example about this type of code switching is taken from conversation of an Indian student when speaking with his college friends. In the conversation they do code switching happening language English-Hindi

A: Sometimes you get excited and then you speak in Hindi, then again you go on to English.

B: (talk to A)...No, nonsense. It depends on your command in English. B: (talk to another friend of him who just back

from answering the door bell). Kan ha bai (who is it)?

c. Interjection or complement message (interjection or sentence fillers)

Type of this code switching appear in conversation usually in the form of something interrupt , in the form of interrupt or speech from other speaker, even sometimes appear in form of the tired expression or complement message . When switching code , speaker sometimes interrupt or interrupt another speaker who is talk . Example over code type this discovered by Gumperz in conversation language spanish-language England . Conversation the occur moment a businessman nationality Spanish say safe stay to another new visitor just introduced to him . Conversation happened in a house eat his favourite . A: Well, I'm glad I met you. B: Andale pues (OK.swell). And do come again. Mm ?

d. Repetition return meaning something message in another language (reiteration)

It happens when there are many repetition messages in certain codes in a conversation , usually code that appears is type over code. The type of this code swithing type this often found in form repetition something message in code certain in another code . Repeated code the appear good in literal and in the shape that has been modified other. Example over code type this there is in conversation language Spanish with over code that appears is over code language spanish-language England . Conversation this done by a Businessman nationality Spain . A: The three old ones spoke nothing but Spanish. No bablaban ingles (They did not speak English).

e. Explanation message (message qualification)

Switch code this appear in conversation as form explanation from something part message delivered. Message

section the could appear in form sentences and complements verb or in form something predicate that follows something clause. Example over code type this taken from conversation a businessman nationality moderate spanish talking about his children. Switch code that appears is over code language English language Spain. The oldest one, la grande la de once anos (the big one who is eleven years old).

How to analyze Code Switching in a certain speech / conversation

Code Switching based on the Reason

Code switcing in certain speech could be explained by using theory expressed by (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). This theory can also be used for analyzing a reason or reasons of the occurrence of code switching. As for ,based on Holmes theory, there are 6 things that make a deep take over action of code switching , they are as following :

a.The Presence of other participants in a conversation

Code switching is conducted for showing a group identity or similarity ethnicity with opponent talk, in addition to show group solidarity. Followings are two provided examples from (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). The first example , a conversation of a girl named Maori with her friend who also become her school studying in the same school in which England as the official language in learning process. When the students who speak the same language as Maori's , one of the speaker then switch from English to Maori's (their) language. The other example is a conversation taken place at school among Sarah, John, and Mere.

Sarah : I think everyone's is here except Mere.

John : She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that's her arriving now.

Sarah : You're right. Kia or Mere . Haere mai

. Kei te pehea you ? [Hi Mere.
Come
in. How are you?]
Mere : Kia ora e hoa . Kei te pai. Have you
started yet? [Hello my friends. I'm
fine]

b. Differences in status and formality

High (H) language forms have more prestige instead of low (L) language form. The language is used by language users because they want to show their social status. High language (H) usually used in formal communication, administration, education, and Business and Language Transfer. code used is formal language. Temporary that , language low (L) as pointer solidarity , sense of humor, and show feeling speaker when communication happened, and the language used is informal language. As example interaction Among doctors and patients who often use formal language (language height) if compared with interaction two friends close that doesn't show distance social with use informal language (language low) (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

c. Topics talks

Substitution topics talk can also trigger incident over code. Existence more topics easy talked about in language certain compared if use another language. As is the case with the use of Guarani language in Paraguay. As example is the conversation going on Among student Chinese national who is school in a speaking country English tend will use Chinese when speak with friend compatriot, but when discuss about lesson they will switch to language England. This thing occur because they has learn vocabularies related lesson economics, physics, or linguistics in language English, so they no knowing some words like 'capital formation', or ' morpheme ', or 'electron' in Cantonese (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

d. Desire quote words somebody or proverb

With use native words , speaker no only want to more precise and accurate , but also want show identity ethnicity, so over code working affective no only referential. As example a speaker switching Chinese code from language English to Chinese when he want to quote proverb in Chinese language . Incident say this occur when group student medium Chinese national discuss about Chinese custom.

Li : People here get divorced too easily. Like changing faulty goods. In China it's not the same. Jiá gǒu sì gǒu , jiá jī sūi jī.
[If you have married a dog, you follow a dog, if you've married a chicken, you follow a chicken.] (Holmes & Wilson, 2022)

e. Deficiency vocabulary

this switch code type is caused by the process of absorption of the words 'lexical borrowing' from another language for expressing a draft or for describing an object that cannot expressed in common language used. When doing a communication, a speaker uses words from other languages suddenly. Mother tongue used by speakers plays a very important role when code switching occurred. It occurs because speaker speak more many words from his mother tongue instead other language so when communication occur in other language, speaker often switches code to mother tongue or on the contrary. The Knowledge or the willing to know other languages can also cause the speaker to switch code when talking about certain thing in speaker's mother tongue. Thus, other languages being studied sometimes is used by speakers when communication in mother tongue. As examples of events say group student Chinese national who studies to a speaking country England . because of their studying in English and then knowing a number of vocabulary in English when learning a number of subject lesson , then vocabulary speak English the absorbed to in Chinese language. This thing occur when they To do conversation in Chinese with fellow other students (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

f. Rhetorical Reason

It describes association among second language code this is the diversion metaphorical. It occurs because every language variation presents a social meaning, like a case use a metaphor featuring complex meaning. As example the conversation that took place at holding meeting village in Papua New Guinea 's Buang tribe . In that meeting that , there is a businessman village named Mr. Rupa who is persuade population village for saving their money in the cooperative village . When persuading population, then, he switched from Tok Pisin to. language Discard language, i.e. language ethnic group (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

Code Switching Analysis based on conversational elements

Furthermore , in analyzing parts of the conversation going on used the theory put forward by (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). This Analysis conducted with observe interaction from found components in incident speech that has recorded and then implement it based on theory used that. this Theory group incident say what happened becomes a number of component communication that can be observed , namely :

a.Type situation speech (eg story , lecture , senda joke , or conversation).

b.Topic or focus reference, what becomes focus conversation .

c.Purpose or function _ destination say by general nor destination interaction every individual or participant something speech .

d.Background

The background includes location, time, season , and aspect physique from situation (eg.size room as well as how equipment setting in that room).

e.Key or emotional feelings that arise in known conversation from the tone of voice

participants (eg. serious, sarcastic, or conversation ,kidding)

f. Participant (who just followed or involved in an incident say including age , type gender , social status , race or other related categories with participant say, or even connection every participant)

g. How to deliver

It focuses on how is speech delivered.It includes what language is used by each participants .

h. Message

It deals with what are you talking about as well as want to be delivered in conversation .

i.Action

It is a kind of the order or speech, how is speech delivered by each participant including existence over talk between the participants involve .

j.Rules of interaction

It focuses on what should be observed withing a certain conversation.

k. Norms of interpretation

It includes knowledge and understanding or the persceptive of every participant.

CONCLUSIONS

As for, it can be concluded that (1) code switching research has been started since 1970s (2) Two types of code switching classified by Bloom and Gumperz consist of situational switching) and metaphorical switching and Gumperz classified them again into quotation , specification opponent talk (addressee specification), interjection or complement sentence (interjection or sentence filler), repetition return meaning something message in other languages (reiteration), and explanations message (message qualification). While 2 theories that can be applied when analyzing code switching are by using Holmes theory if in connection with the reason of the

occurrence of code switching in speech and Hymes theory when a researcher is interested in analyzing the elements of conversation itself. This research hoped that other researchers can use the two theories as a reference how to analyze code switching.

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