

# CODE-SWITCHING IN AN INDONESIAN-FRENCH MIXED MARRIED FAMILY

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## Abstract

Code-switching is a common phenomenon in bilingual/multilingual community. The study investigates the code-switching from grammatical view in a mixed married of Indonesian-French wife-husband. The participants of the study were the mixed married and their three children. The data were obtained through video recording, observation, note-taking, and anecdotal recording of daily conversations between or among the family members in house domain that were analyzed qualitatively. It is found out that they commit code-switching either Inter or Intra-sentential one in communicating to each other.

**Keywords:** Code-switching, Intra-sentential code-switching, Inter-sentential code-switching, mixed married family

## INTRODUCTION

Different language mixed married families have their own practices to transfer their languages to the child born in this simultaneous bilingual condition. One of them is One person one language. The one person-one language practices have been observed in a various child language development studies (Adnyani, Beratha, Pastika, & Suparwa, 2018; Yip & Matthews, 2000; De Houwer, 1990). Children born in mixed married families frequently do code-switching. Code-switching is a familiar language practice in a bilingual or multilingual society. It is supported by Hughes, Shaunessy, Brice, Ratliff, Patricia, & McHatton (2006) who state that code-switching is a common linguistic phenomenon noted among bilingual populations. Bullock & Toribio (2009) in Bosma

& Blom (2018) add that in many bilingual communities, code-switching is common practice. Further, Riehl (2005) agrees that it is a widespread phenomenon in bilingual speech (cf. TabouretKeller 1995, Auer (ed.) 1998).

Broadly speaking, code-switching is the ability of a bilingual to alternate effortlessly between two languages (Bullock & Toribio, 2009) in Bosma & Blom (2018). Hudson (1980) writes that Code-switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act (Zulfa, 2016). Besides, Poplack (2001) states that Code-switching (CS) refers to the mixing, by bilinguals (or multilingual), of two or more languages in the discourse, often with no change of interlocutor or topic. It is also defined as the ability of a bilingual to alternate effortlessly between two

languages (Bullock & Toribio, 2009) in Bosma and Bloom (2018). Code-switching includes the use of complete sentences, phrases, and borrowed words from another language (Brice & Brice, 2000). In other words, Code-switching is the use of more than one language by a bilingual/multilingual in a discourse.

From a grammatical perspective, Poplack (1980) as quoted by Koban (2013) proposes three types of Code-switching: extra-sentential, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential. Extra-sentential switching is inserting tag elements from one language into an otherwise monolingual discourse in another language in French (italicised) and Bahasa Indonesia (bold italicised) examples as in "*Mangez la mangue en premier, ya?*", 'Eat the mango first, ok?'. Inter-sentential switching is characterized by a switch from one language variety to another outside the sentence or the clause level as in "*Non, ça suffit pour Pierre. **Sudah minum banyak***", 'No, that's enough for Pierre. He had a lot'. On the other hand, intra-sentential switching is switching from one language variety to another at the clause, phrase, or word level within a single utterance as in "*Oui c'est un **ikan***", 'Yes, it is a fish'. In short, there are three kinds of Code-switching, such as extra-sentential, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential.

There are several studies on the topic of code-switching as carried out by Nakamura (2017) on two bilingual children: Max (age 7) and Nina (age 4) both used Japanese predominantly with their Italian-speaking and English-speaking fathers, respectively. They were born and raised in Tokyo, Japan. It was found out there was a proportion of utterances were mixed (MIX) for all speakers in the two families. Another research was conducted by Bailleul (2017) in a case study of a child growing up with two languages from birth, French and Russian. The finding was that mixed utterances were more frequent during free play. However, there is no study yet involving code-switching in four language environment family, especially in Bahasa Indonesia, French, English and Javanese one. Therefore, the research, a part of a thesis would analyze code-switching occur in the mixed married family of Indonesian wife and French husband as described by Poplack (1980)

that are clarified into three, such as extra-sentential, inter-sentential, and intra-sentential.

## METHODOLOGY

The subjects of the study were a mixed married family of an Indonesian wife and French husband, their first, second, and, third children who have been living in Ubud, Bali, Indonesia for about six years when the study was conducted and the main subject was the second son who was 2;11 up to 3;1 during the observation. They would be addressed as mother, father, child, and older sibling in the study and the "child" was named John (pseudonym). He was born in Bali to grow up in a four different language environment: Bahasa Indonesia (the mother's native and language of the society), French (the father's native), English (the parent's and older sibling's common language) and Javanese (the mother's mother tongue). The mother used Bahasa Indonesia dominantly. The father, on the other hand, spoke French mostly. The older sibling mainly talked in Bahasa Indonesia. The father and older sibling child were still in Bahasa Indonesia learning progress. In addition, the youngest child was not able to speak yet

Data collection was taken for 8 times on a weekly bases at minimum three-hour recording. To gather data on family code-switching observation, video recording, note-taking, and anecdotal recording were held to collect daily conversations in natural ways in various situations in a house setting. Source of evidence were constituted of video recordings, transcriptions of audio recordings, note takings and anecdotal records.

The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively. It was through several steps. After observation, video recording, note-taking, and anecdotal record completion, the data obtained in the form of conversations between or among members of the family to the second child were organized and prepared for analysis. The conversations were initially named with settings, situations, and participants. Then, they were grouped based on the participants involved, such as father-child, mother-child, triadic two parent-child and older sibling-child and language uses that would be used in code-switching analysis. The next

process was transcription. The transcriptions of utterances in French were done in favour of the child's father as well as the translation in English. Further, the Bahasa Indonesia ones were done by the researcher herself. Both are natives of the languages and able to speak English.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

As previously mentioned, the analyses of code-switching were analyzed based on participants involved and language uses. The interactions are father-mother, mother-child, triadic two parent-child, and older sibling-child. First, the father-child's interactions are shown in the following excerpts. During interacting, the father and child committed code-switching that could be seen in the following excerpts.

### 1) Bahasa Indonesia and French Use

- #1 Child : *Papa, aku mau.* 'Dad, I want to eat that.' (pointing at a picture of grapes)  
*Papa, moi je veux manger ça.*  
 'Dad, I want to eat that.'  
 Father : *C'est quoi? Ça s'appelle comment ça?* 'What is it? How do you call it?'

The conversation above occurred when the father was joining the child read a book about many kinds of food. First, the child talked in Bahasa Indonesia want to eat the fruit shown by the picture that he switched the utterance into French directly. According to Poplack (1980), it belongs to inter-sentential code-switching. The father confirmed what he wanted and how it was called in his native.

- #2 Child : *Papa, mobil sakit.* 'Dad, it is a sick car.' (pointing at a picture of an ambulance.)  
*Papa, ini mobil sakit.* 'Dad, it is a sick car.'  
 Father: *Mobil sakit? A sick car?'*  
*Oui. C'est pour aller à l'hôpital.*  
 'Yes, it's to go to the hospital.'

In conversation #2, the child once created a Bahasa Indonesia phrase that does not exist in the language, *mobil sakit* that is understood to be Bahasa Indonesia. *Mobil* means car and *sakit* is sick. He mentioned the word while pointing to a picture of an ambulance. As previously mentioned the father's native was French but in

the conversation he switched into Bahasa Indonesia utterance and gave more information in French. According to Poplack (1980), the father's act belongs to inter-sentential code-switching.

- #3 Child : *Paku toktok.* 'Nails.' (pointing at a picture of a hammer.)  
 Father : *Palu.* 'It's a hammer.'  
*Paku, il est là, le clou et le marteau.* 'It's there, the nail and the hammer.'  
 Child : *Tok palu* 'A hammer.' (pointing at a hammer picture)

In the topic of tools, besides using Bahasa Indonesia to correct the child's mistake of naming an object, as shown by excerpt #3, the father also talked in French-Bahasa Indonesia utterance (line 3) known as intra-sentential code-switching (Poplack, 1980).

- #4 Child : *Ca?* 'That?' (pointing at the picture of a lion)  
 Father : *Un lion.* 'A lion'  
 Child : *Lion* 'lion' (pronouncing the word in French)  
*Namanya lion.* 'We call it lion.' (pronouncing the second word in French, too)

The child produced intra-sentential code-switching once in the topic of kinds of animal in book reading activity with the father that was illustrated by excerpt #4. The underlined utterance constituted of *namanya*, a Bahasa Indonesia phrase meaning it's called .... and *lion*, a French word indicated by the child's pronunciation that has a similar meaning to its English.

### 2) Bahasa Indonesia, French, and English Use

The child made a command in Bahasa Indonesia while talking to the father. While they were reading a book on kinds of animals, the child asked his father to look at a picture of a shark say *lihat ikan*. The father responded to him in French *C'est un requin* 'That is shark' and English 'Shark'. According to Poplack (1980), it was categorized as inter-sentential code-switching. See the conversation below.

- #5 Child : *Papa.Papa.Lihat ikan!* 'Dad, look at the fish!'

(pointing at the picture of a shark)

Father: *Voilà. C'est un gros poisson. C'est un requin. Shark. Ça c'est une grosse baleine. 'That's it. It's a big fish. It's a shark. Shark. That's a big whale.'*

(pointing at the picture of the shark and then the big whale)

### 3) English and French Use

On some occasions, the father mixed English and French in an utterance that was the use of 'ok' instead of *d'accord* to refer to 'alright' while talking with the child. The following was the example of the topic when he used it.

#6 Father : *Viens manger toi là!* 'Come and eat!'

Child : *Moi là-bas.* 'Me, over there'

Father : *Non. Ok tu manges alors.* 'No. Ok but you eat then.'

Child : *Oui* 'yes'

The conversation above was taken when the child was having mango but he wanted to have it in the verandah while riding his bicycle. However, the father did not allow him but then permitted him for a while playing with the bicycle and said *Ok tu mange alors* (line 3) 'to eat the mango after'. It was named intra-sentential code-switching. The utterance 'ok' was used many times by the father during the data recordings.

On the other hand, the child spoke in French and English, toowhile counting numbers of pictures of dinosaurs on a book when his father accompanied him to read it. He said 'seven' instead of *sept* called as intra-sentential code-switching (Poplack, 1980). The conversation below displayed this situation.

#7 Child : 1.2.3.5.6. (*un, deux, trois, cinq, six*)

Father : *Non, après 3.* (No, after 3?. 1, 2, 3,...4)

Child : 4 (*quatre*)

Father : 5,6,7,8,9,10 (*cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix*) (counting with the child alternatively.)

*On repete?* 'We repeat?'

*Comment on l'appelle celui là?* 'How do you call this one?'

Child : *Un, deux, trois, quarter, cinq, six, seven.* (the child said 1,2,3,4,5,6 in French and 7 in English.)

The followings are the interactions involving mother and child in certain language uses.

#### 1) Bahasa Indonesia and French Use

This conversation was taken when the mother was joining her children play sand in the house yard.

#8 Mother : *Ini apa ini?* 'What is it?' (pointing at the elephant-shaped sand)

Child : *Gajah* 'An elephant'

Mother : *Bahasa Perancisnya?* 'What do you call it in French?'

Child : *Ndak tahu.* 'I don't know.'

Mother : *Ah tau! Apa dulu namanya?* 'You do. What is it in French?'

Child : *L'elephant.* 'Pronouncing it in French.'

*Aku bikin l'elephant gajah ya.* 'I am making elephant-shaped sand.'

*Oo. L'elephant!*

'Elephant.' (Pronouncing it in French)

Excerpt #8 describes that the child made code-switching in line 7 when he said *Aku bikin l'elephant gajah ya. Aku bikin gajah ya* was Bahasa Indonesia utterance meaning 'I am making elephant shaped-sand' in which he mixed a French word *l'elephant*, recognized from the pronunciation. This utterance was named intra-sentential code-switching by Poplack (1980)

#9 Child : *Aku mau kacang.* 'I want some bean.'

Mother : (giving him some)

Child : (eating the bean and littering the peel)

Mother : *Orang kalo nggak disiplin nggak boleh naik pesawat.* 'If you are not well-behaved, you will not be allowed to board into the plane.'

Mother : *Ambil. Kalo nggak diambil, nggak naik pesawat.* 'Take it. If you didn't take it, you would not go by plane.'  
*Emoh mama.* 'I won't.'

Child : *Emoh sama kamu.* 'I don't want to go with you, either.'

Furthermore, in another chance, the mother also talked in Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese utterance *Emoh Mama* 'I don't want' (line 8) excerpt #9 and was replied in the same language by the child *Emoh sama kamu* 'I don't want you, either' (line 9) when both participants insisted on their opinions not to take each other go by plane. These two utterances showed intra-sentential code-switching of Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia utterances. Based on Online Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) at <http://kamusBahasa.Indonesiaindonesia.org/>, *emoh* meant not willing to.

The code-switching done during the triadic two parents-child can be observed as below.

### 1) French and English Use

#10 Father : *D'ou ells sortent ces chaussures?* 'Where these shoes come from?'

Child : *Oui.* 'Yes.'

Father : *C'est pas les chaussures de la villa labas?* 'Are they not the shoes from the villa over there?' (talking to the child)

Father : Ana, where they come from, the shoes? (talking to the mother)

Mother : *Je ne sais pas.* 'I don't know.' (while working on the computer)

Father : *Elles ne sont pas a toi ces chaussures?* 'There are not yours these shoes? (talking to the child)

Father : John has taken from the villa "inspirit". (talking to the mother)

Mother : I don't know if it is from villa inspirit or villa in the south.

Father : *Ou est ce que tu les a prises ces chaussures,* John?

'Where did you take them from, John?'

Child : *La bas.* 'From there.' (while kicking the ball)  
 (It was not clear where he really meant)

Conversation #10 occurred when the father and child were playing soccer in the family room and the mother was working on the computer nearby. The father recognized a pair of strange shoes and asked where they were from in French (line 1, 3, 7, and 11) to the child and then switched his French to English to ask the mother (line 6 and 9). The switches of one language into another outside the sentences were known as inter-sentential code-switching (Poplack, 1980).

### 2) French and Bahasa Indonesia Use

#11 Child : *Mau minum Mama ya?* 'I want to drink, Mom, may I?'  
*Mau minum.* 'I want to drink.'

Mother : *Ya* 'OK'

Child : *Moi, boire, Papa* 'Me, drink, Dad'

*Papa, Moi boire* 'Dad, Me drink.'

While the child and mother were swimming, the child asked for water to his mother in Bahasa Indonesia if he was allowed to drink (line 1 and 2) that was replied in the same language by her, too. Then, he switched his Bahasa Indonesia request to his father's language. These illustrated inter-sentential code-switching.

### 3) English, French, Bahasa Indonesia, and Javanese Use

#12 Child : (Taking a pack of 5 bottles of *yakult* from the fridge together with his younger sibling)

Father : John, John (prohibiting the child not to drink them)

Mother : No. *Hari ini adik sudah minum dua, Mas* 'No. Today Pierre has had two bottles.'

Child : *Non, Non* 'No, no'  
 (crying, behaving rough to his younger sibling)

Father : John, John, *tu ne parle par commeca a ton frere.* 'John,

- you don't speak this way to your brother.'
- Mother : *Mas John, kamu sudah minum banyak.* 'You have had a lot.'
- No! *Sudah minum.* 'You had a lot.'
- Sudah cukup. Cukup.* 'That is enough.'
- Child : (Shouting at his mother) *Kamu nakal.* 'You are bad.'
- A moi, a moi.* 'To me, to me!'

The conversation on excerpt #12 happened when the child took some bottles of *yakult*, fermented milk from the fridge for himself and his younger sibling but they had had some before. The mother did not permit him to drink it again in English 'No' (line 4), English-Bahasa Indonesia (line 11) explain in Bahasa Indonesia (line 4, 10 and 12) that his brother had had it before. However, he refused it in French saying *non*, 'no' and behaved unwell to his younger sibling. The father watched this situation prohibit in French (line 8) not to talk bad to him. The child got angry in Bahasa Indonesia to his mother (line 13) that she was bad to him *moi* 'me' in French. This illustrated inter-sentential code-switching of English and Bahasa Indonesia in utterance as the languages the mother used in everyday interaction with the family and the child switched Bahasa Indonesia into French.

- #13 Father : It will be dark soon. *Il faut rentrer.* 'We must go home.' (talking to all members of the family.)
- Mother : *Sudah. Yok.* 'Let's finish.'
- Mother : *Ayo, Sudah malam, Mas. Sudah malam.* 'It's getting darker.'
- Child : *Belum, Mama.* 'Not yet, Mom'

This dialogue was happening at the end of swimming time. The father used two languages while asking the family to finish swimming that he talked in English and French that illustrated inter-sentential code-switching.

The last family interaction was between the older sibling and the child.

### 1) English and Bahasa Indonesia Use

Beside using Bahasa Indonesia only in interacting between the older sibling and child, they also switched the language of Bahasa Indonesia and English.

- #14 Child : *Telur apa itu?* 'What egg are you having?'
- Older sibling : *Telur omelette.* 'Omelet'
- Older sibling : *Ada keju. Keju. Suka keju?* 'With cheese. Cheese. Do you like it?'
- #15 Child : *Apa itu?* 'What is that?' (asking the braces on his brother's teeth)
- Older sibling : *Kawat.* 'Braces.'
- Child : *Kawat apa?* 'What sort of?'
- Older sibling : Braces.
- Child : *Braces buat apa?* 'What are they for?'
- Older sibling : *Buat narik.* 'To pull up'

The dialogue #14 describes intra-sentential code-switching, *telur omelette* (line 2) by the older sibling to explain what he was having. In excerpt #15 the older sibling used English "braces" to refer to *kawat gigi* in Bahasa Indonesia that was called as inter-sentential code-switching. Then, it was followed by the child to make mixed utterances of English-Bahasa Indonesia utterance (line 6) to ask the function of the thing.

Hence, during interacting, the father-child had code-switching both Inter-sentential and Intra-sentential code-switching. They switched French and Bahasa Indonesia utterances during communicating as shown by excerpts #1, 2, 3, and 4. The father and child also switched French and English that can be seen in excerpts # 5, 6, and 7.

Further, during communicating of the mother and child, the child committed Intra-sentential code-switching of Bahasa Indonesia and French as seen in excerpt #8. The mother and child mixed Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese in utterances that can be observed in excerpt #9.

Moreover, codes-switching were also discovered in triadic two parent-child communication. Inter-sentential ones are seen

in excerpts #10 in which the father used French utterances while talking to the child and English to the mother in one conversation. Excerpt #11 shows that the child spoke in French to the father and Bahasa Indonesia to the mother for a similar thing he asked. She also talked in English and then in Bahasa Indonesia while having a conversation involving the three participants. Besides, the child responded her in Bahasa Indonesia and French as displayed in excerpt #12. In excerpt #13 the father communicated in English and French utterances to them.

Furthermore, excerpt #14 and 15 exhibits intra-sentential code-switching conducted by the older sibling and child and the Inter-sentential only shown in excerpt #15 done by the child.

Thus, code-switching of inter and intra-sentential types were uncovered in all interactions between or among the mixed married family members. The child frequently switched Bahasa Indonesia words in French utterances while communicating with his father that was supposed to be in French. It occurred mostly in book readings, for instance, in naming objects as he did not know the French of the vocabularies displayed by the pictures as shown on the books. However, the older sibling also did intra and inter-sentential code-switching of English in Bahasa Indonesia conversation. He might not know the Bahasa Indonesia of the English word. These implied that they were still learning vocabularies of the languages they used. Macleod et al., (2017) state that vocabulary is among the first language abilities to develop, starting with understanding and producing one's first words and it continues to develop throughout one's lifetime as new words are learned. Besides, Bosma & Blom (2018) suggests that children sometimes code-switch as a strategy to fill gaps in linguistic knowledge. Green and Wei's (2014) as quoted by Bosma & Blom (2018) claim that code-switching can involve cognitive control, no matter the reason behind the code-switch; control passes from one language schema to the other, even when code-switching is used as a gap-filling strategy. Greene et al. (2012) state that children's code-mixing was motivated by a need to fill gaps in lexical

knowledge as quoted by Raichlin, Walters, & Altman (2018).

In addition, Halmari (2010) states that the child resorts to code-switching for various reasons, well established in the literature of adult bilingualism as well; however, the overall strategy of mixing by the infant is quite likely to have arisen as modelled by the parents themselves, and mixing languages within a bilingual family is part of the bilingual child's acquired communicative competence (Lanza, 1997). Additionally, Brezjanovic-shogren (2011) writes that whether "we code"/"they code" was affecting code choice to establish solidarity with the interlocutor. Moreover, Yow, Tan, and Flynn (2017) acknowledge that code-switching in bilingual children does not signal linguistic incompetence. Rather, code-switching is positively associated with language competency. Code-switching thus allows them to explore and use both languages (the weaker language with the stronger one) while keeping the intended meaning intact. In bilingual adults, code-switching is not a lack of fluency in either language, but rather a sign of bilingual competence: balanced bilinguals switch more frequently than non-balanced bilinguals (Poplack, 1980; Yow & Li, 2015) in Bosma & Blom (2018). Furthermore, when the mother used Javanese words: *Mas* and *emoh*, they showed the use of minor language to tell kinship bond between her children and her identity in the dominant language environment. Hogan-Brun & Wolff (2003) in Bosma & Blom (2018) mention that a majority language is a language that is used by the majority of the inhabitants of a given country, whereas a minority language is a language that is spoken by a non-dominant group, who wish to maintain their own linguistic, and usually also cultural, identity.

#### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that from a grammatical perspective, as proposed by Poplack (1980) code-switching of inter and intra sentential do exist in the mixed married of Indonesian-French wife husband in their interaction between and among the family members using the family languages: Bahasa Indonesia, French, English, and Javanese.

The child often switched Bahasa Indonesia

words in French utterances while communicating with his father that was supposed to be in French. The older sibling also does the same that he mixed English words in Indonesian conversations. The mother mixed Javanese words infrequently during the communication with the child. These practices are identified as intra-code switching. The use of English and French utterances in turn known as inter-sentential code-switching in conversations among the parents and the child are also discovered. However, extra-sentential code-switching is not found in the family member's interaction. Then, the study is required to be more deeply analyzed the code-switching practice in the family to see them from another side, for example, sociolinguistics.

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