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Code-Switching Found in Maudy Ayunda's Podcast 'Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus.'

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Abstract

Code-switching is a prominent sociolinguistic phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual communities, yet its use in long-form digital communication such as podcasts remains underexplored. Previous studies examining Maudy Ayunda's bilingual practices in interviews, music-related content, and educational videos have shown variations in the dominance of intersentential and intrasentential switching depending on media format and communicative goals, but none have systematically analyzed her linguistic behavior in podcast interactions. Addressing this gap, the present study investigates the types, frequency, and communicative functions of code-switching in Maudy Ayunda's podcast episode "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus." Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, the study uses Poplack's (1980) typology to identify occurrences of intersentential, intrasentential, and tag-switching within the transcribed data. The findings reveal that intrasentential switching appears most frequently, functioning to clarify concepts, express stance, and maintain conversational flow, while intersentential switching is used to emphasize key points or introduce topic shifts. Tag-switching occurs less frequently but serves important pragmatic purposes such as softening statements and establishing rapport. Overall, the results demonstrate that Maudy's code-switching is strategic, context-sensitive, and socially meaningful, reflecting her bilingual identity and her intent to connect with listeners who share similar linguistic repertoires. This study contributes to the broader understanding of bilingual communication in Indonesian digital media by providing a detailed account of code-switching patterns in an unscripted podcast setting.

Keywords: *sociolinguistics, code-switching, bilingualism, digital communication, podcast*

Introduction

Language is a system of communication that consists of a set of sounds and written symbols used by people in a particular country or region for speaking or writing. Based on this concept, Halliday (1978) argues that language is a social semiotic, meaning that it functions as a resource people use to create meaning within a social context. Therefore, language plays an essential role as a part of communication because to build relationships and connect with others, individuals must learn and use language effectively. The correlation between language and communication is highly significant in daily life, as everyone relies on communication to share ideas, express feelings, and interact within society. Understanding the concept of communication is also essential to see how language functions within it. Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, and emotions between individuals or groups. It is an essential aspect of human interaction, as people use communication to maintain relationships and share meanings

in daily life. As Rosengren (2000, as cited in Van Ruler, 2023) explains, communication primarily concerns the creation of meaning how individuals construct, interpret, and negotiate meaning psychologically, socially, and culturally.

Indonesia, as a multicultural and multilingual country, provides a unique environment where people often use more than one language in their daily lives. This phenomenon is known as bilingualism or multilingualism, which refers to the ability of individuals or communities to communicate in two or more languages. According to Weinreich (1953), bilingualism is the practice of using two languages alternately, highlighting how individuals manage two linguistic systems in communication. Meanwhile, Cenoz (2013) defines multilingualism as the coexistence and interaction of several languages within an individual or community, emphasizing not only linguistic ability but also the social and cognitive aspects of using multiple languages. These perspectives show that bilingualism and multilingualism are not merely linguistic phenomena, but also reflect cultural diversity and social interaction within a community. In Indonesia, bilingualism is highly common as people frequently mix Bahasa Indonesia with English or regional languages in informal settings, especially among young generations. This linguistic practice demonstrates not only language proficiency but also social identity, cultural belonging, and group solidarity. Such bilingual and multilingual behaviors are essential features of modern communication, illustrating how language operates dynamically in diverse societies.

Language use in bilingual and multilingual settings naturally involves the movement between linguistic codes, especially when speakers adjust their expression to fit social situations, convey identity, or negotiate meaning with others. This dynamic alternation of languages is referred to as code-switching, which Poplack (1980) defines as the systematic use of two or more languages within a single conversation. Rather than being a random or accidental act, code-switching is a deliberate communicative strategy that reflects a speaker's linguistic repertoire and their sensitivity to situational demands. Wardhaugh (2006) notes that bilingual speakers engage in code-switching to accommodate interlocutors, emphasize particular ideas, reduce social distance, or align themselves with specific group identities. These choices demonstrate a high level of pragmatic awareness, as speakers must evaluate the social context, the topic of conversation, and the linguistic expectations of their audience. Consequently, examining code-switching provides insight into how bilingual individuals manage interpersonal relationships, enact social roles, and construct meaning in everyday communication.

In the field of sociolinguistics, code-switching is widely recognized as one of the most significant linguistic phenomena arising from bilingual and multilingual communities. Sociolinguistics explores how language interacts with social structures and cultural norms, and in such environments, shifting between languages is often motivated by social, cultural, or pragmatic considerations rather than linguistic necessity alone. According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015), bilingualism and multilingualism inherently create linguistic environments where speakers constantly navigate between different linguistic systems depending on interlocutors, settings, and communicative purposes. This dynamic alternation of languages, known as code-switching, reflects speakers' linguistic repertoires and the social meanings embedded in their language use. In line with this, Poplack (1980) offers one of the most influential typologies of code-switching, classifying it into three major types: intersentential switching, intrasentential switching, and tag-switching, each of which captures different structural and functional characteristics of how bilingual speakers alternate between languages in real discourse.

According to Poplack (1980), inter-sentential code-switching refers to the alternation that occurs between sentence boundaries, where one sentence is completed in one language and the subsequent sentence begins in another. This form is considered the most syntactically "clean" type of switching because it does not require the merging of grammatical structures from two languages within the same sentence. Romaine (1995) emphasizes that this type of switching requires a considerable level of bilingual proficiency, as speakers must maintain discourse coherence while shifting between two distinct linguistic systems in a sequential manner. From a sociolinguistic perspective, Myers-Scotton (1993), through the Markedness Model, explains that intersentential switching often functions to signal shifts in topic, participants, or pragmatic intentions within interaction. These purposeful shifts demonstrate how speakers strategically employ language alternation to manage discourse flow and interpersonal relationships. More recent studies, such as Bullock and Toribio (2016), support the view that intersentential switching reflects deliberate communicative choices rather than linguistic deficiency, highlighting its role in identity expression and discourse organization.

Poplack (1980) defines intra-sentential switching as the alternation of linguistic codes that occurs within the same sentence, clause, or even phrase. Because this type requires speakers to manipulate two linguistic systems simultaneously within a shared syntactic structure, it is considered the most complex and structurally constrained form of code-switching. Myers-Scotton (1993), through the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) Model, argues that intrasentential switching operates under a hierarchical linguistic system in which the "matrix language" provides the grammatical frame, while the "embedded language" provides insertions such as lexical items or phrases. This model highlights that such switching does not occur randomly; instead, it follows strict syntactic constraints imposed by the dominant language. Muysken (2000) further categorizes this linguistic phenomenon as "insertional mixing," emphasizing that the inserted lexical elements must fit into the grammatical structure of the matrix language. Contemporary research by Gardner-Chloros (2016) affirms that intrasentential switching demands high bilingual competence and reflects sophisticated cognitive control, as speakers must maintain grammatical accuracy while moving between languages seamlessly.

Tag-switching**,** introduced by Poplack (1980), refers to the insertion of short fixed expressions or tags, such as "you know," "okay," "right?" from one language into a sentence that is otherwise stated in another language. Because tags possess syntactic independence and are typically peripheral to the main sentence structure, this type of switching is considered structurally the least constrained (Poplack, 1980). Holmes (2013) notes that tag-switching often serves pragmatic purposes, such as seeking confirmation, softening statements, or signaling solidarity and social closeness. From the perspective of interactional sociolinguistics, Myers-Scotton (1993) highlights that tags, although brief, carry significant interpersonal meaning and can function as markers of attitude, stance, or emotional nuance. More recent literature, such as Auer (2019), reinforces that tag-switching is frequently used as a discourse-level strategy to maintain conversational flow, index shared identity, or mitigate face-threatening acts. Therefore, tag-switching is understood as a pragmatically driven type of code-switching that strengthens interpersonal alignment and enriches conversational dynamics.

Communication today extends beyond face-to-face interaction, code-switching is increasingly observed in digital environments. Recent scholars describe digital communication as a multimodal, interactive, and participatory form of communication enabled by online platforms (Fuchs, 2017; Stöckl et al., 2020). Digital media encompass various online spaces such as social networking sites, video platforms, digital interviews,

and podcasts, where language use becomes more dynamic and expressive. Fuchs (2017) emphasizes that digital platforms shape new linguistic behaviors, including hybrid language use and informal styles triggered by global interconnectedness. Therefore, code-switching in digital media is not only a linguistic choice but also part of online identity performance and audience engagement. In multilingual societies like Indonesia, platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, and podcasts serve as spaces where bilingual speakers employ code-switching to appear relatable, modern, or expressive.

Podcasts have emerged as one of the most influential forms of digital communication, characterized by spontaneous, conversational, and long-form interaction that closely resembles natural face-to-face dialogue. Unlike scripted or heavily edited media, podcasts allow speakers to express thoughts freely, respond immediately to conversational cues, and shift tones between serious, humorous, and reflective moments. This informal and flexible structure creates an ideal environment for observing bilingual speech, as speakers often alternate languages to construct intimacy, reinforce personal stance, or adapt to shifting topics. Recent scholarship affirms that podcast communication encourages authenticity and relatability, making bilingual code-switching a common and socially meaningful feature of the genre (Siregar & Dewi, 2022; Pratiwi, 2021). Research also shows that digital audio platforms foster parasocial closeness, where listeners perceive hosts as approachable and genuine, and one way this closeness is constructed is through linguistic fluidity, including the alternation between languages.

Several previous studies have examined how Maudy Ayunda employs code-switching across different digital formats, and they consistently show that her alternation between Bahasa Indonesia and English is intentional and functionally motivated rather than indicative of linguistic deficiency. Meniang et al. (2023), in *Code Switching Used by Maudy Ayunda in Najwa Shihab's YouTube channel*, report that intersentential switching is the most dominant strategy: Maudy frequently completes a point in one language and then begins the following sentence in another when elaborating on personal experiences or academic topics, a pattern the authors interpret as a way to foreground important information and reinforce a confident public persona. In contrast, Aryanti et al. (2022), who analyzed *Code Switching Found in "Maudy Ayunda Music" YouTube channel*, find intrasentential switching to be more prevalent; here, English lexical items and short phrases are integrated within Indonesian clauses to create expressive, performative, and intimacy-oriented effects suitable for entertainment contexts. More recently, Hutabarat et al. (2025) in *An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Maudy Ayunda in the YouTube Video "Study Hacks Ala Maudy Ayunda"*, showed that intra-sentential switching often appears when Maudy explains academic or technical concepts where English insertions function as lexical shortcuts or as markers of topical specificity that help maintain listener engagement.

Although these studies converge on the point that Maudy's code-switching is strategic, a comparative reading reveals important contextual differences and methodological gaps. The dominance of intersentential switching in interview settings (Meniang et al., 2023) versus the prevalence of intrasentential switching in music and educational content (Aryanti et al., 2022; Hutabarat et al., 2025) suggests that media format and communicative goals strongly condition the form of switching. However, the existing literature rarely offers a systematic cross-media comparison: most studies treat each genre separately and do not adopt the same classification procedure or analytic metrics, which limits direct comparability of findings (e.g., variations in transcription conventions, unit of analysis, or the operationalization of "dominance"). Moreover, few of these works report detailed counts or proportional measures for each type of switching, and none

focus specifically on long-form conversational media such as podcasts. This study addresses those gaps by concentrating on Maudy Ayunda's podcast episode "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus," applying Poplack's (1980) typology consistently to the transcribed dialogue, and reporting both qualitative functions and quantitative distribution (frequency and proportion) of intersentential, intrasentential, and tag-switching occurrences to enable clearer cross-contextual interpretation.

Given these gaps in the existing literature, the present study focuses specifically on examining code-switching in Maudy Ayunda's podcast episode "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus," a digital context that remains underexplored compared to interviews, music content, or educational videos. Unlike other media formats, podcasts offer spontaneous, extended, and dialogic communication that enables more natural and unconstrained language alternation. By applying Poplack's (1980) typology consistently, this study aims to identify the types of code-switching and counts their occurrences throughout the episode. Furthermore, this research contributes to a broader understanding of bilingual discourse in Indonesian digital media by providing both qualitative interpretation and quantitative documentation of Maudy's code-switching patterns. Ultimately, this study seeks to fill the methodological and contextual gaps left by previous research and to offer a more comprehensive view of how bilingual public figures navigate linguistic choices in long-form digital communication.

Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, which is appropriate for examining linguistic phenomena in their natural context without numerical measurement or experimental manipulation. Qualitative research seeks to explore, interpret, and describe patterns of meaning as they emerge in real communicative events. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative inquiry aims to understand how individuals construct meaning within social situations, making it suitable for studies that focus on spoken interaction and language behavior. In line with this, the descriptive qualitative approach allows the researcher to present a detailed account of the types and functions of code-switching as they naturally occur in the podcast. Bogdan and Biklen (2007) emphasize that qualitative descriptive research prioritizes rich, in-depth description of data obtained from natural settings, enabling researchers to capture nuances of language use that may be overlooked in quantitative designs. The data of this research consist of utterances produced by Maudy Ayunda and her guests in the podcast episode "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus." The episode was manually transcribed to ensure the accuracy of lexical choices, pauses, and language alternation. Each instance of Bahasa Indonesia–English switching was identified and segmented. The analysis followed Poplack's (1980) typology, which categorizes code-switching into intersentential, intrasentential, and tag-switching. After identification, each switching instance was classified according to structural characteristics and examined in relation to its communicative purpose. The analysis also involved contextual interpretation to determine pragmatic motivations such as emphasis, stance-taking, solidarity building, or topic management. This methodological approach enables the researcher to describe not only the structural patterns of Maudy's code-switching but also the social meanings embedded in her bilingual communication within a naturalistic digital-media environment.

Results

This section presents the findings of the analysis of code-switching in Maudy Ayunda's podcast episode "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus." The data were obtained from

approximately forty minutes of transcribed conversation. All instances of code-switching were identified and classified based on Poplack's (1980) typology, which consists of tag-switching, intersentential switching, and intrasentential switching.

The analysis produced a total of 413 occurrences of code-switching throughout the episode. Each instance was categorized according to its structural characteristics, and the distribution of the three types is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency of Code-Switching in Maudy Ayunda's Podcast

Types of code-switching	Frequency	Percentage
Tag-switching	121	29.30%
Inter-sentential switching	46	11.14%
Intra-sentential switching	246	59.56%
Total	413	100%

The results show that intrasentential switching is the most frequent type identified in the dataset, followed by tag-switching, while intersentential switching appears the least. These numerical findings represent the overall quantitative distribution of code-switching in the episode and serve as the basis for the discussion presented in the next section.

Discussion

Tag Switching

DATA 1 – approx. 00:02:10

"You feel safe? Ya, emotional safety gitu."

Analysis:

The utterance contains a clear instance of tag switching, where the Indonesian pragmatic particle "ya" and the discourse filler "gitu" are inserted into an English-dominant sentence. According to Poplack (1980), tag switching involves the insertion of short, formulaic expressions that do not affect the syntactic structure of the sentence. In this excerpt, the Indonesian tags serve a pragmatic function, adding confirmation and softening the tone without altering the English grammatical frame. This demonstrates the speaker's ability to move between languages for interpersonal nuance.

DATA 2 – approx. 02:45

"And then that's it. Ya udah.

Analysis:

This Data illustrates tag switching through the use of the Indonesian expression "ya udah," which functions as a discourse-level tag. The English sentence "And then that's it" stands independently, while "ya udah" is added as a pragmatic marker expressing closure and emotional finality. Because the tag operates outside the syntactic structure of the preceding sentence and can be removed without affecting its grammar, it fits Poplack's (1980) definition of tag switching. The switch highlights affective stance rather than structural integration.

DATA 3 – approx. 04:21

"Ada gini, ada. I mean, after all we're all humans, right?"

Analysis:

The phrase "I mean" functions as a discourse marker and represents tag switching. It is a syntactically detachable element that introduces or softens the upcoming statement. In Poplack's (1980) framework, such insertions qualify as tag switching because they do

not participate in the grammatical structure of the sentence but rather serve pragmatic and rhetorical functions. The switch emphasizes the speaker's stance-taking and conversational framing

DATA 4 – approx. 11:35

"Terus aku kayak, I just need to have recovery time now. You know, he doesn't fully understand it."

Analysis:

This excerpt combines two switching types. The phrase "you know" is a discourse marker functioning as tag switching because it is grammatically optional and pragmatically inserted to seek listener alignment. Meanwhile, the shift from Indonesian to a complete English clause ("I just need to have recovery time now…") aligns with intra-sentential switching. Although multiple shifts occur, the tag "you know" specifically exemplifies Poplack's tag switching, reflecting its pragmatic role in managing interaction and emphasis.

DATA 5 – approx. 21:29

"Kalau enggak bisa diskusi, that's an oh, man. Yes, that's a big one for me, too."

Analysis:

The expression "Oh, man" is an English interjection inserted as a discourse-level emotional marker. Since interjections are syntactically independent and can be removed without altering the sentence structure, this fits Poplack's (1980) definition of tag switching. The tag conveys spontaneous emotional reaction, demonstrating how bilingual speakers utilize short expressions from another language to strengthen affective delivery.

A total of 121 instances of tag-switching were identified in the podcast transcript, accounting for 29.30% of all code-switching occurrences. This substantial proportion indicates that the speaker frequently relies on short, prefabricated English expressions such as discourse markers, fillers, and stance-taking tags. These tags function pragmatically rather than syntactically, helping the speaker soften statements, build rapport with listeners, and create a conversational, youth-oriented tone. The high frequency of tag-switching demonstrates that the speaker favors effortless, low-processing-cost insertions to enhance interpersonal meaning without altering the grammatical structure of Indonesian clauses.

Inter-sentential Switching

DATA 1 – approx. 2:36

"Every day there's like tons of discussions in our relationship dan bisa panas banget."

Analysis:

This excerpt demonstrates inter-sentential switching, as the speaker moves from an English clause into a separate Indonesian clause. The shift occurs at the boundary between two independent ideas, which aligns with Poplack's (1980) definition of inter-sentential switching. Each clause maintains its own grammatical structure, making the switch clean and syntactically separate. The use of English foregrounds the general statement, while the Indonesian continuation provides elaboration and emotional nuance.

DATA 2 – approx. 13:18

"Terus dia memang salah karena gonta-ganti tanggal, gonta-ganti ini itu. The fault is his."

Analysis:

This is a clear case of inter-sentential switching. The first sentence is entirely in Indonesian, describing the situation and assigning blame. The next sentence, "The fault is his," is a complete English utterance. Because the switch occurs at a full sentence boundary, it fits Poplack's (1980) inter-sentential category. The English clause functions rhetorically, adding emphasis and a more definitive tone to underscore accountability.

DATA 3 – approx. 20:10

"Tapi gua suka banget lagi kayak I do think that everyone has floss."

Analysis:

The utterance begins in Indonesian before shifting into a fully formed English clause. The English segment "I do think that everyone has floss" stands independently as a complete sentence-level construction. Although the switch occurs mid-utterance, the shift itself is still at the level of clause boundary rather than inside a single clause, making it inter-sentential switching. This type of switching helps the speaker highlight evaluative statements using English.

DATA 4 – approx. 30:45

"Tapi I really drew the line like you do not call other men."

Analysis:

Although the sentence begins with the Indonesian conjunction "tapi," the main clause is a full English construction. The shift occurs at the syntactic boundary between the Indonesian conjunction and the English independent clause. Because the English part forms a complete, grammatically intact sentence, this switch falls into inter-sentential switching (Poplack, 1980). The function of the switch is to deliver a firm, emphatic statement using English for authoritative tone.

DATA 5 – approx. 35:32

"Lebih simpel doesn't mean it's not gonna work."

Analysis:

This Data also falls under inter-sentential switching. The Indonesian phrase "lebih simpel" functions as a separate introductory element that precedes the full English clause "doesn't mean it's not gonna work." Since the English portion forms a grammatically independent proposition, the switch aligns with Poplack's (1980) inter-sentential category. The bilingual construction allows the speaker to frame the topic in Indonesian while conveying the evaluative conclusion in English.

The analysis revealed 46 instances of inter-sentential switching, representing 11.14% of the total code-switching data. Although this is the least frequent type, its occurrences are strategically placed at discourse boundaries where the speaker transitions between explanations, reflections, or advisory comments. These English sentences often serve to emphasize key ideas, provide clarity, or frame the message with an authoritative or motivational tone. The relatively lower frequency suggests that while the speaker does shift languages at the sentence level, such shifts are used selectively for rhetorical impact rather than as a dominant communication strategy.

Intra-sentential Switching

DATA 1 – approx. 04:30

"Cuman it was very brief for us prosesnya sampai to a point yang kayak kita accepting aja kalau ada beda pendapat gitu."

Analysis:

This excerpt illustrates intra-sentential switching, where English phrases such as "it was very brief for us" and "to a point" are embedded within an Indonesian sentence. The switches occur inside a single syntactic unit, and both languages interact structurally within the same clause. According to Poplack (1980), this type of switching demonstrates the highest degree of bilingual competence because it requires maintaining grammatical coherence across languages.

DATA 2 – approx. 19:59

"You have the power to control your head tolerated aja sih again like mind power gitu."

Analysis:

This Data combines English clauses and noun phrases ("you have the power," "control your head," "mind power") with Indonesian discourse fillers ("aja sih," "gitu") in a single sentence. The structural interweaving of the two languages indicates intra-sentential switching. It shows the speaker's ability to seamlessly integrate bilingual elements without breaking syntactic flow.

DATA 3 – approx. 27:20

"So you can forgive that karena sebenarnya if you can believe that he doesn't know gitu."

Analysis:

The utterance blends English subordinate clauses ("so you can forgive that," "if you can believe that he doesn't know") with Indonesian connectors ("karena sebenarnya") within one continuous sentence. This structural integration reflects intra-sentential switching. The bilingual construction supports complex reasoning and explanation in conversation.

DATA 4 – approx. 35:56

"Karena my past relationships beda semua jalan karir kerjaannya."

Analysis:

The English noun phrase "my past relationships" is embedded directly into an Indonesian sentence. It functions as part of the grammatical structure rather than as a separate sentence. This insertion pattern is typical of intra-sentential switching (Poplack, 1980), demonstrating functional blending of lexical and syntactic elements across languages.

DATA 5 – approx. 38:15

"Dan salah satunya tuh sebenarnya berempati atau mengerti tendency satu sama lain atau benar-benar mengerti inside out-nya orang itu gitu."

Analysis:

This excerpt illustrates intra-sentential switching, as the English lexical items "tendency" and "inside out" are inserted within an Indonesian sentence structure. These English elements function grammatically inside the same clause rather than forming independent sentences. According to Poplack (1980), this type of switching requires substantial bilingual competence because the speaker maintains syntactic coherence while mixing languages within a single sentence. The embedded English expressions add specificity and nuance to the explanation.

Intra-sentential switching appears 246 times**,** making up 59.56% of all code-switching instances and thus constituting the most dominant category in the dataset. This high proportion shows that the speaker frequently embeds English lexical items, verb phrases,

and noun phrases directly within Indonesian syntactic structures. These embedded elements often represent conceptual vocabulary related to self-development, relationships, and psychology domains where English terminology is widely used among young bilingual speakers. The dominance of intra-sentential switching suggests a high degree of bilingual proficiency and reflects how English has become integrated into everyday discourse, especially in contexts involving abstract or specialized concepts.

Conclusion

The study reveals that code-switching is a frequent and strategic feature in Maudy Ayunda's podcast "Dating Tips: Jangan Dikit-Dikit Putus." Among the three types identified using Poplack's (1980) theory, intra-sentential switching occurs most often, followed by tag-switching, while inter-sentential switching is less frequent. Intra-sentential switching serves to clarify concepts, convey emotional nuance, and maintain conversational flow, reflecting the speaker's high bilingual competence and cognitive control. Inter-sentential switching is primarily used to emphasize key points, provide advice, or introduce topic shifts, thereby structuring discourse and reinforcing the speaker's stance. Tag-switching, although less common, performs crucial pragmatic functions such as softening statements, establishing rapport, and signaling solidarity with the audience. Overall, Maudy's code-switching demonstrates context-sensitive, socially meaningful, and purposeful language alternation, highlighting her bilingual identity and her ability to engage effectively with a digitally connected audience. This study contributes to understanding bilingual communication in Indonesian digital media, illustrating how long-form podcast interactions create opportunities for expressive, identity-driven, and audience-oriented code-switching.

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